

ipublica

Walter's Encyclopedia

Peter Fritz Walter

Academic Edition

"ENCYCLOPEDIA SERIES"

BOOKS BY PETER FRITZ WALTER

Walter's Encyclopedia

(Academic Edition)

□

Walter's Encyclopedia

(Illustrated Edition)

WALTER'S ENCYCLOPEDIA

Academic Edition



by Peter Fritz Walter

PUBLIC DOMAIN EDITION

Set in Palatino

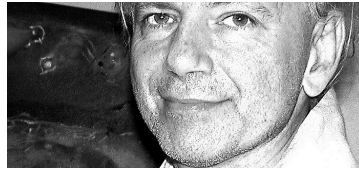
Designed by Peter Fritz Walter

Publishing Categories
Reference/Encyclopedias

Author Contact Information
pierrefwalter@gmail.com

About the Author

Parallel to an international law career in Germany, Switzerland and the United States, Dr. Peter Fritz Walter (Pierre) focused upon fine art, cookery, astrology, musical performance, social sciences and humanities. He started writing essays as an adolescent and received a high school award for creative writing and editorial work for the school magazine.



Upon finalizing his international law doctorate, he privately studied psychology and psychoanalysis and started writing both fiction and nonfiction works.

After a second career as a corporate trainer and personal coach, Pierre retired as a full-time writer, entrepreneur and consultant. His nonfiction books emphasize a systemic, holistic, cross-cultural and interdisciplinary perspective, while his fiction works and short stories focus upon education, philosophy, perennial wisdom, and the poetic formulation of an integrative worldview.

Pierre is a German-French bilingual native speaker and writes English as his 4th language after German, Latin and French. He also reads source literature for his research works in Spanish, Italian, Portuguese, and Dutch.

All of Pierre's books are hand-crafted and self-published, designed by the author.

Encyclopedias have existed for around two thousand years; the oldest still in existence, *Historia Naturalis*, was written by Pliny the Elder. The modern encyclopedia evolved out of dictionaries around the 17th century. Historically, some encyclopedias were contained in one volume, but some, such as the *Encyclopedia Britannica*, became huge multi-volume works. Some modern encyclopedias are electronic and are often freely available.

CONTENTS

TERMS	25
Basic Terms Explained	
Akashic Records	26
Alpha, Alpha State	27
Alternative Medicine	27
Ayurveda	
Chinese and Tibetan Medicine	
Homeopathy	
Kirlian Photography	
Kyodo	
Qigong	
Reiki	
Tai Chi Chuan	
Yoga	
Amnesia	30
Animus-Anima	31
Antipsychiatry	31
Aquarius Age	32
Archetype	32
Astrology	33

Brain and Mind Research	34
Cartesian Science and Worldview	35
Channeling	36
Child Protection	37
Civil Disobedience	38
Clairvoyance	38
Code	38
Code of Hammurabi	39
Co-Dependence	39
Complexity	42
Consciousness	43
Conspiracy Theory	43
Continuum	46
Creative Prayer	47
Creative Visualization	48
Direct Perception	48
E-Force	49
Emonics	49
Definition	
Emonics Vocabulary	
E and E-Force	
Emonic and Demonic	
Emonic Charge	
Emonic Awareness	
Emonic Current or Emonic Flow	

Emonic Integrity	
Emonic Sanity	
Emonic Sanity in Relationships With Children	
Emonic Setup	
Emonic Vibration	
Emotional Abuse	53
Emotional Flow	54
Emotional Intelligence	55
Emotional Plague	55
Enlightenment	55
Feng Shui	56
Functional	58
Gestalt Therapy	58
Humanism, Humanistic	59
Huna	60
Hypnosis, Hypnotherapy	60
I Ching	62
Industrial Revolution	63
Inner Selves	63
Generalities	
Inner Child	
Inner Adult	
Inner Parent	
Inner Triangle/Inner Team	

Inner Dialogue

Intuition	66
Kali Yuga	66
Koan	67
Life Authoring	67

Creative Prayer / Story Writing / Spontaneous Art

Life Force	68
Love	68
Minoan Civilization	70
Moralism	71
Mysticism	73
Mythology	75

Castor and Pollux

Daedalus

Demeter

Europa

Hades

King Agenor

King Minos and the Minotaur

Pasiphaë

Zeus

Literature

Narcissism and Boomeritis	79
----------------------------------	-----------

Not Fanciful 'Selflove'

Denial of Emotional Reality	
How To Identify Narcissism?	
Narcissism and Child Abuse	
Narcissism and Entanglement	
Narcissism and Patriarchy	
Boomeritis	
NLP (Neurolinguistic Programming)	84
Nulla Poena Sine Lege (Due Process)	85
Numerology	86
Oedipus Complex	86
What means Oedipus Complex?	
What are Identifications?	
1/8	
2/8	
3/8	
4/8	
5/8	
6/8	
7/8	
8/8	
Perennial Science	91
Permissive Education	92
Perversion	93
Definition	

What Emerson Said	
Legislative Perversion	
Perversion is Fear	
Perversion is Insane	
Religious Perversion	
Calvinism	
Puritanism	
The Inquisition	
Pleasure Function	97
Sex is Intelligent Behavior	
Love and Touch	
Psychic Research	99
The Beginnings	
Spiritism/Spiritualism	
Psychodrama	100
Psychohistory	101
Quantum Physics	102
Definition	
The Uncertainty Principle	
Nonlocality	
Radionics	105
Reductionism, Reductionist	106
Relaxation, Meditation	106
Renaissance	107

Repression, Regression, Retrogradation, Projection	107
Repression	
Regression	
Retrogradation	
Runes	109
Sadism	110
Self	110
Shamanism	111
Definition	
Entheogens	
Shinto	114
Shuar Natives	114
Six Jewels of the Servant Leader	114
Soul Power	115
Sovereignty, Sovereign Immunity	115
Synchronicity	117
Taoism, Tao	118
Tarot	118
Television	119
Theosophy	120
Timewave Zero	121
Vibrational Medicine	121
Water Research	123
Yin-Yang	127
Zen	128

PERSONALITIES

130

Authors and Personalities

Abraham, Karl	130
Abrams, Jeremiah	130
Adler, Alfred	131
Argerich, Martha	132
Aristotle	132
Arrau, Claudio	133
Aurobindo, Sri	134
Bach, Edward	135
Bach, Johann Sebastian	136
Bachofen, Johann Jacob	136
Bailey, David	137
Balzac, Honoré de	137
Bateson, Gregory	138
Béjart, Maurice	139
Bernard, Frits	139
Berne, Eric	140
Besant, Annie	141
Bettelheim, Bruno	141
Blake, William	142
Blavatsky, Helena	142
Bohm, David	143

Bonaparte, Napoléon	143
Bonington, Chris	144
Bordeaux-Szekely, Edmond	144
Brongersma, Edward	145
Buddha, Siddhartha Gautama	146
Burr, Harold Saxton	146
Bushnell, Nolan	148
Campbell, Herbert James	148
Campbell, Joseph	150
Capra, Fritjof	152
Carroll, Lewis	154
Castor and Pollux	155
Cayce, Edgar	155
Chaplin, Charles	156
Chopin, Frédéric	156
Clay, Cassius	157
Clementi, Muzio	157
Coca Cola	158
Cohn, Roy	158
Confucius	158
Cortot, Alfred	159
Coué, Émile	159
Covey, Stephen	161
Czerny, Carl	161
Dali, Salvador	161

Darwin, Charles	162
Da Vinci, Leonardo	163
Dean, James	163
De Bono, Edward	163
Debussy, Claude	164
DeMause, Lloyd	164
Demeter	165
Democritus	165
Descartes, René	165
Dickens, Charles	166
Diderot, Denis	166
Disney, Walt	167
Dolto, Françoise	167
Dorliac, Nina	171
Dostoevsky, Fyodor	171
Dürckheim, Karlfried Graf	171
Edison, Thomas	172
Einstein, Albert	173
Eisler, Riane	173
Eliade, Mircea	174
Ellis, Havelock	175
Emerson, Ralph Waldo	175
Emoto, Masaru	175
Epicurus	176
Erickson, Milton H.	177

Essenes	177
Europa	178
Evans-Wentz, Walter Yeeling	178
Eysenck, Hans Jürgen	178
Forbes, Malcolm	179
Freud, Anna	179
Freud, Sigmund	180
Fromm, Erich	182
Gandhi, Mahatma	183
Gates, Bill	184
Gavrilov, Andrei	185
Gershwin, George	185
Goethe, Johann Wolfgang von	185
Gogol, Nikolai	187
Goldman, Jonathan	187
Goswami, Amit	187
Grade, Lew	188
Greene, Liz	188
Gurdjieff	189
Hades	189
Hahnemann, Samuel	189
Hall, Manly Palmer	190
Hamilton, David	191
Hammurabi	192
Handel, George Frederic	193

Hanon, Charles	193
Harner, Michael	193
Hegel, Friedrich	195
Heisenberg, Werner	195
Hemingway, Ernest	195
Heraclitus	196
Hesse, Hermann	196
Hippocrates	197
Hitler, Adolf	198
Hofmann, Albert	198
Hoffmann, E.T.A.	199
Holmes à Court, Robert	199
Holmes, Ernest	199
Hunt, Valerie	200
Ionesco, Irina	200
Jackson, Michael	202
Jacobsen, Professor Dr.	202
Jagger, Mick	202
James, William	203
Jarrett, Keith	203
Jesus of Nazareth	203
Jung, Carl Gustav	203
Kant, Immanuel	205
Karagulla, Shafica	205
Kennedy, John F.	205

Kepler, Johannes	206
King Agenor	206
King, Martin Luther	207
King Minos	207
Kinski, Klaus	207
Kipling, Rudyard	207
Klein, Melanie	208
Krafft-Ebing, Richard	209
Krishnamurti, J. (K)	209
Kroll, Alex	212
Laing, Ronald David	213
Lakhovsky, Georges	213
La Mettrie	213
Lao-tzu	214
Laszlo, Ervin	214
Leadbeater, Charles Webster	215
Leary, Timothy	217
Leboyer, Frederick	217
Lennon, John	218
Leonardo	219
Liedloff, Jean	221
Liszt, Franz	221
Long, Max	222
Lowen, Alexander	223
Lozanov, Georgi	224

Machiavelli, Niccolò	224
Maharishi University	226
Maharshi, Ramana	226
Malinowski, Bronislaw & Mead, Margaret	227
Mandela, Nelson	229
Mann, Sally	229
Martinson, Floyd	230
Marx, Karl	230
McCartney, Paul	231
McKenna, Terence	231
McTaggart, Lynne	232
Messiaen, Olivier	232
Metzner, Ralph	233
Miller, Alice	234
Miller, Henry	235
Minotaur	235
Miró, Juan	235
Moll, Albert	236
Montagu, Ashley	236
Montessori School	237
Moore, Henry	238
Moore, Thomas	238
Mother Theresa	239
Mozart, Wolfgang Amadeus	239
Murphy, Joseph	240

Musil, Robert	241
Myss, Caroline	241
Nabokov, Vladimir	241
Neill, Alexander Sutherland	242
Neumann, Erich	243
Newton, Isaac	243
Nichols, Sallie	243
Nin, Anaïs	243
Nostradamus	244
Odent, Michel	244
Ong Hean-Tatt	245
Osho	246
Ostrander/Schroeder	246
Paracelsus	246
Pasiphaë	248
Picasso, Pablo	248
Plato	250
Prescott, James W.	251
Presley, Elvis	254
Prokofiev, Serge	255
Rachmaninov, Serge	256
Radin, Dean	259
Rank, Otto	260
Redfield, James	261
Richter, Svjatoslav	261

Robbins, Tony	262
Roberts, Jane	263
Róheim, Géza	263
Rousseau, Jean-Jacques	263
Rubinstein, Arthur	264
Sai Baba	264
Saint-Exupéry, Antoine	265
Saudek, Jan	266
Schérer, René	268
Schiller, Friedrich	268
Schultes, Richard Evans	269
Schumann, Robert	269
Scriabin, Alexander	270
Segovia, Andrés	272
Senf, Bernd	273
Shakespeare, William	274
Shuar Natives	274
Sinclair, Clive	275
Socrates	275
Spinoza, Benedict	276
Steiner School	276
Stekel, Wilhelm	276
Stendhal	276
Steward, Sir John	277
Sturges, Jock	277

Sun Tzu	278
Swedenborg, Emanuel	278
Szasz, Thomas	279
Talbot, Michael	279
Tesla, Nikola	280
Thoreau, Henry David	280
Tiller, William	280
Todaro-Franceschi, Vidette	281
United Nations	281
Van Gelder Kunz, Dora	282
Van Gogh, Vincent	283
Wade, Virginia	283
Waldorf Education	283
Wallenstein	284
Warhol, Andy	284
Watts, Alan	284
What The Bleep Do We Know!?	285
Wilber, Ken	286
Williams, Strepthon K.	286
Wilson, Thomas Woodrow	286
Wolf, Fred Alan	287
Zeus	287
Zyman, Sergio	287

BIBLIOGRAPHY

General Bibliography

TERMS

Basic Terms Explained

Akashic Records

Akashic Records is a term that describes a compendium of mystical knowledge encoded in a cosmic information field, a non-physical plane of existence. These records are described to contain all knowledge of human experience and the history of the cosmos, as well as all human emotional experiences. They are metaphorically described as a library, universal memory surface or universal computer. Descriptions of the records assert that they are constantly updated and that they can be accessed through astral projection.

The records are said to be *impressed* on a subtle substance called *akasha* or *somniferous ether*. In Hindu mysticism, akasha is thought to be the primary principle of nature from which the other four natural principles, fire, air, earth, and water, are created. These five principles also represent the five senses of the human being. The records have been referred to by different names, such as the cosmic mind, the universal mind, the collective unconscious, or the collective subconscious. Some mystics claim to be able to reanimate akashic contents as if they were turning on a celestial television set. Yogis also believe that these records can be perceived in certain psychic states.

An example of one who many claimed to have successfully read the akashic records is the late American mystic ➤Edgar Cayce. Cayce did his readings in a sleep state or trance. Other individuals who claimed to have consciously used the akashic records include ➤Charles Webster Leadbeater, ➤Annie Besant, Alice Bailey, ➤Manly P. Hall, and ➤Helena Petrovna Blavatsky.

➤Ervin Laszlo, in his books *Science and the Akashic Field* (2004) and *Science and the Reenchantment of the Cosmos* (2005), brings the latest new science of the *A-Field* and its function as the source of all manifestation and interconnectedness, flowing out and in via the quantum vacuum (William A. Tiller) or zero-point energy, which he equates with *akasha*—cosmic mind, universal consciousness, and the field that unifies all things.

➔Jane Roberts in her *Seth* books describes a different version of a similar idea when Seth asserts that the fundamental stuff of the universe is *ideas and consciousness*, and that an idea once conceived, exists forever. Seth argued that all ideas and knowledge are in principle accessible by direct cognition which is precisely what I call ➔Direct Perception.

Alpha, Alpha State

Our two brain hemispheres carry out different tasks and are organized in different ways. We reach our full creative potential only if we imply the right brain in our thought processes and thus think with both brain hemispheres simultaneously engaged.

This means that our thought processes have to be *coordinated* so that they work as one whole integrated thought process. Not only learning but all our creative potential is greatly enhanced from the moment we use the full brain. ➔Relaxation induces in our brain the so-called *alpha-state*, a state of higher receptivity, which brings about higher coordination between brain hemispheres. In the state in which alpha waves (9-13 Hz) are predominant, the two brain hemispheres have shown to be most coordinated. When are we in alpha? Typically, in the interval between wake and sleep or, artificially induced, while we do relaxation. In alpha, typically our brain functions in a way that left and right brain hemispheres work in synch, through a process of synergistic and complementary cooperation. This greatly enhances memory and increases our overall learning capacities.

Alternative Medicine

Ayurveda

The name *Ayurveda* is significant as it means something like *Life Knowledge* or *Science of Life*. Ayurveda deals with healthy living, along with therapeutic measures that relate to physical, mental, social and spiritual harmony. Ayurveda is also one among the few traditional systems

of medicine involving surgery. Ayurveda is a wholeness and wellness approach to medicine which means that its concepts are *holistic* and consider life as a dynamic process. It avoids any harsh and especially irrevocable treatments and favors 'soft remedies' such as plant concoctions, and massage.

Chinese and Tibetan Medicine

Traditional Chinese medicine consists of a range of traditional medical practices that developed over several thousand years. These practices include herbal medicine, acupuncture, and massage. Other East Asian medical systems, such as traditional Japanese, Tibetan or Korean medicine, apply similar principles. Chinese medicine was perhaps the first really holistic medicine on the globe, and it sees processes of the human body as interrelated and constantly interacting energetically with the environment. Chinese medicine recognizes that good health is basically a *state of harmony* and therefore looks for the signs of disharmony in the external and internal environment of a person to understand, treat and prevent disease.

Homeopathy

The most important general principle of *homeopathy* is that it restores the natural ➔*yin-yang balance* in the organism by impacting directly upon bioenergy flux, and this by using etheric substances that are dissolved in water, thereby using the *hado* or memory of water, to memorize the specific vibrations and transmit them to the client through applying the water, or drinking it.

Kirlian Photography

Kirlian Photography refers to a form of contact print photography, theoretically associated with high-voltage. It is named after Dr. Kirlian, who in 1939 discovered that if an object on a photographic plate is subjected to a strong electric field, an image is created on the plate.

Dr. Kirlian's work, that was first called *corona discharge photography* was explored by other researchers such as Lichtenberg and Tesla. Yet Kirlian took the development of the effect further than any of his predecessors. Kirlian Photography is today credited with being the first attempt to successfully photograph the bioplasmatic aura or energy field around living beings, plants, animals and humans. The photographs show the aura as a colorful halo stretching a few inches around the physical body. One of the more striking aspects of Kirlian photography is its ability to illuminate the acupuncture points of the human body.

Kyodo

Kyodo, literally meaning 'way of the bow', is the Japanese art of archery. It is a modern Japanese martial art (*gendai budo*). It is estimated that there are approximately half a million practitioners of Kyodo today. In Japan, by most accounts, the number of female Kyodo practitioners is at least equal to or greater than the number of male practitioners. In its most pure form, Kyodo is practiced as an art and as a means of moral and spiritual development. In this sense, it is a preventive alternative medical practice as it keeps body, mind, heart and soul in shape.

Qigong

Qigong is a Chinese system of breath control and physical postures that support right breathing. Right breathing activates the flow of the bioenergy in the organism and thereby helps prevent disease. It also helps accelerating healing processes. For people who suffer from depressions or negative outbursts, or unruly sexual longings, I recommend Qigong, among other self-awareness techniques. It clarifies and clears strayed energy patterns in our human aura, and brings them back into the unified energy field, so as to heal the soul and relationships and prevent Sadism. In addition, Qigong has the unique benefit of being very gentle; there is about no other exercise that can be done in a way to never strain the muscles and that is to be recommended also for elders and people who recover from disease.

Reiki

Reiki is energy-based healing. It works with what the Japanese call *ki* and what I call ➤*e-force*. Mikao Usui has rediscovered the Reiki system at the beginning of the 20th century, while Reiki is something like a perennial natural healing technique and as such thousands of years old.

Tai Chi Chuan

Tai Chi Chuan is an internal Chinese martial art, often promoted and practiced as a martial arts therapy for the purposes of health and longevity. Tai Chi Chuan is considered a soft style martial art, an art applied with as much deep relaxation or softness in the musculature as possible, to distinguish its theory and application from that of the hard martial art styles which use a degree of tension in the muscles. Tai Chi Chuan can be used for healing and dissolving ➤Sadism and regulate our sexual energies positively and beneficially for self and the partner.

Yoga

The word *Yoga* means to join or unite. It is generally translated as union of the individual atman or individual soul with *paramatman* or universal soul. Yoga is a family of ancient spiritual practices dating back more than five thousand years from India. It is one of the six schools of Hindu philosophy.

In India, Yoga is seen as a means to both physiological and spiritual mastery. Outside of India, Yoga has become primarily associated with the practice of asanas (postures) of *Hatha Yoga*. The four main paths of Yoga are *Karma Yoga*, *Jnana Yoga*, *Bhakti Yoga* and *Raja Yoga*. Practitioners of yoga are referred to as a *yogi* or *yogin* (male), and *yogini* (female).

Amnesia

Amnesia, and especially *childhood amnesia* is the partial or total memory loss of events from our childhood that comes about through early trauma and abuse. From the lives of geniuses who were documented to

not have been abused, such as ➔Svjatoslav Richter or ➔Pablo Picasso, and who both had a super memory, we know that natural unexpressed childhood is remembered throughout one's life, and in the slightest details. Hence, the widespread poor memory capabilities with our masses of people are to be seen as a result of early trauma; in turn, early trauma is caused most often by emotional, physical or sexual abuse, as well as by a life-denying education that locks the child in their emotions, puts up speech and touch taboos, and is more or less unsupportive regarding the child's emotional and sexual growth.

Animus-Anima

The notion of the *anima* in males and the *animus* in females is related to wholeness and the dualism of polar energetic forces in us, and is attributed to ➔Carl-Gustav Jung. They relate to both our soul and our individual bioenergetic setup. In this sense, *anima* is the archetype symbolizing the unconscious female component of the male psyche and it embraces tendencies or qualities often associated with being 'feminine' in character or expression. *Anima* is a Latin word and means something like breath of life, something that is animated with life or with soul.

Animus is the corresponding notion, symbolizing the unconscious male component of the female psyche and it embraces tendencies or qualities often associated with being 'masculine' in character or expression. In women, *animus* refers to developing the kind of assertive, capable powers often attributed primarily to men, and that are crucial for women's advancement in a male-dominated society.

Antipsychiatry

Antipsychiatry is a movement founded by Thomas Szasz, M.D. and the well-known British psychiatrist Ronald David Laing. Antipsychiatry claims that what we call 'normal' is a product of repression, denial, splitting, projection, introjection and other forms of destructive action on experience. It is radically estranged from the structure of being.

The more one sees this, the more senseless it is to continue with generalized descriptions of supposedly specifically schizoid, schizophrenic, hysterical 'mechanisms.' There are forms of alienation that are relatively strange to statistically 'normal' forms of alienation. The 'normally' alienated person, by reason of the fact that he acts more or less like everyone else, is taken to be sane. Other forms of alienation that are out of step with the prevailing state of alienation are those that are labeled by the 'formal' majority as bad or mad. Laing's convincing criticism of conventional psychiatry, and Thomas Szasz's book *The Myth of Mental Illness* (1984) show basic rules of the morally integer psychiatrist in our society.

Aquarius Age

The age before the *Age of Aquarius* in which we are heading now, is the *Age of Pisces*. The Age of Pisces is the time span extending from about 200 BCE (or up to 600 years even earlier) until our times; some astrologers saw the *Age of Aquarius* starting with the year 2000, some say it's the end of the Mayan Calendar, and thus December 2012 that shall mark the transition, others again speak of the year 2020. In fact, these cosmic transitions proceed very softly, and therefore cannot be rammed into a 1-year span, let alone a singular event. It's more likely to locate the first streaks of Aquarian thinking in the Hippie revolt of the 1970s and to assess the decade 2020 to 2030 to be the decisive take-off for this new paradigm to be socially and culturally implemented and felt by most people.

Archetype

An *archetype* is a generic pattern which exhibits certain character traits, and that typically is marked by a touch of authenticity, and that also carries a subtle energy. In modern psychology, an archetype is a bundle of elements that decisively mark a fictive character, a person, or personality, or a certain behavior.

The study of archetypes within our collective unconscious is largely the result of the pioneering work of the Swiss psychologist and psychoanalyst ➤Carl Gustav Jung. At his lifetime, Jung was one of the few enlightened spirits who suggested the existence of the so-called ➤Akashic Records not as a museum piece of mythology, but as a real universal memory matrix of all of human experience, and he was teaching that the archetypes are an intrinsic part of that subtle universal memory surface. Jung professed that archetypes are basic to both mythology and the individual human psyche. The origins date back as far as ➤Plato. Jung compared archetypes to the *eídōs*, the well-known Platonic notion of 'ideas'.

Plato's ideas are to be seen as primordial mental forms, imprinted in the soul before it incarnates for a human life. In Jung's psychological framework archetypes are innate, universal prototypes for ideas and may be used to interpret observations of the human psyche; for example, a group of memories and interpretations associated with an archetype is a *complex*, a mother complex or father complex, which is an association with the mother or father archetype.

Jung outlined five main archetypes, the *Self* as the regulating center of the psyche and facilitator of individuation, the *Shadow*, the opposite of the ego image, often containing qualities that the ego denies but possesses nonetheless, the *Anima*, the feminine part in a man's psyche or *Ani-mus*, the masculine image in a woman's psyche, the *Persona*, which represents how we display ourselves to the world, also called social mask. Although the number of archetypes is limitless, there are particularly notable, recurring archetypal images: *The Child*, *The Hero*, *The Great Mother*, *The Wise*, *The Trickster* or *Fool*.

—Carl-Gustav Jung, *Archetypes of the Collective Unconscious* (1959), 358-407 and Sallie Nichols, *Jung and Tarot: An Archetypal Journey* (1986)

Astrology

Astrology is a ➤Perennial Science that was developed in the oldest civilizations of humanity and that prospered especially in Babylon, Persia and old Egypt, and later in the Renaissance also in Europe. In the 20th

century astrology was eventually recognized as a true science and not just a particular mythology and it is today taught at leading universities around the world.

Astrology is an ancient method for self-exploration, the assessment of relationships and our place within the world. It is a primary work tool for gaining self-knowledge. Astrology can give us insight into personal and political situations, from the most intimate to the most mundane. Astrology does not interfere in human destiny and it does by no means follow the wrong doctrine of predestination; it only shows probabilities, potential, energetic relationships, tendencies and automatisms, much of it for most people remaining unconscious. A special branch of non-forecasting astrology is so-called karmic or *potential astrology*.

—Stephen Arroyo, *Astrology, Karma & Transformation* (1992), Donna Cunningham, *Healing Pluto Problems* (1986), Liz Greene, *Saturn* (1976), *The Astrological Neptune and the Quest for Redemption* (1996), *The Astrology of Fate* (1984), Liz Greene & Howard Sasportas, *The Luminaries* (1992), Derek & Julia Parker, *Parker's Astrology* (1991), Dane Rudyard, *Astrology of Personality* (1990), *An Astrological Triptych* (1991), *Astrological Mandala* (1994), Jan Spiller, *Astrology for the Soul* (1997)

For me personally, astrology has been the decisive door opener in my life, the single best tool for getting to know myself, and to get connected, back in my thirties, to my soul level and my unique gifts and talents. It helped me tremendously for accepting myself.

Brain and Mind Research

Latest consciousness research strongly suggests that mind and brain are not the same, but that the brain is something like an interface for the mind, and that, therefore, mind is the larger notion, and bears an essential connectedness with the whole of the universe and creation. This holistic view of the brain-mind replaces the former view that saw mind and brain as separated and that gave an undue importance and exclusiveness to the human brain in explaining cognition. Typically, this scientific residue paradigm was unable to explain extrasensorial perception (ESP) and generally, psychic phenomena.

Besides, this general agreement, systems research has shed a particularly important light upon the relationship between mind and brain. Fritjof Capra explains in his book *The Web of Life* (1997) that still back in 1994 the editors of an anthology titled *Consciousness in Philosophy and Cognitive Neuroscience* stated frankly in their introduction: ‘Even though everybody agrees that mind has something to do with the brain, there is still no general agreement on the exact nature of this relationship.’ He then explains that science was held by Descartes’ assumption that mind is a thing, the ‘thinking thing’ (*res cogitans*). However, systems research has brought to daylight that mind is not a thing but a process—the process of cognition, which is identified with the process of life itself. Capra then explains that the brain simply is the structure through which this process of cognition operations. The relationship between mind and brain, therefore is one between process and structure. Capra finally adds that the entire structure of the organism participates in the process of cognition whether or not the organism has a brain and a higher nervous system. (Id., 175-176).

—David Bohm, *Wholeness and the Implicate Order* (2002) and *Thought as a System* (1994), Gregory Bateson, *Steps to an Ecology of Mind* (2000), Fritjof Capra, *The Turning Point* (1982/1987), *The Web of Life* (1996/1997), *The Hidden Connections* (2002), Stanislav Grof, *Beyond the Brain* (1985) and *The Holotropic Mind* (1993), Michael Talbot, *The Holographic Universe* (1992), Amit Goswami, *The Self-Aware Universe* (1995), Dean Radin, *The Conscious Universe* (1997), Lynne McTaggart, *The Field* (2002), Hameroff et. al, *Consciousness: 20 Scientists Interviewed*, DVD (2003)

Cartesian Science and Worldview

A *Cartesian* or *Newtonian* worldview is a life philosophy marked by a dominance of deductive and logical thinking to the detriment of the qualities of the right brain such as associative and imaginative thinking, and generally fantasy. It’s also a worldview that tends to disregard or deny dreams and dreaming, extrasensorial, multisensorial perception and ESP faculties, as well as genuine spirituality.

The term *Cartesian* has been coined from the name of French philosopher ➡René Descartes. While nature is coded in energy patterns,

Cartesian scientists deny the cosmic energy field as a 'vitalistic theory'; they have split mind and matter into opposite poles.

Historically, and philosophically, it was not René Descartes who has been at the origin this schizoid worldview, but the so-called *Eleatic School*, a philosophical movement in ancient Greece that opposed the holistic and organic worldview represented by the philosophy of ➤Heraclites; but it was through the affirmation and pseudo-scientific corroboration of the ancient Eleatic dualism that in the history of Western science, the ➤reductionist approach to reality, which is actually a fallacy of perception, became the dominant science paradigm between approximately the 17th and the 20th centuries.

We are right now at a point in time where this limited worldview is gradually being overcome and replaced by the novel insights of quantum physics, systems theory, and a new holistic science paradigm that connects us back to the oldest of wisdom traditions.

Channeling

Channeling is a contemporary term for the earlier ➤spiritualist idea of mediumship, the fact that spirit entities convey philosophical or spiritual advice or healing through mediums.

Channelers operate primarily to bring philosophical and theological teachings from a disembodied entity. The present popularity of channeling stems mainly from the activities of ➤Jane Roberts, the channel for the entity *Seth* that began to manifest in her life in 1963. Roberts' first books, *The Seth Material* (1970) and *Seth Speaks* (1972), became bestsellers, led to more than 20 additional volumes, and gave channeling a popularity it had never previously experienced.

The Seth books expounded a coherent philosophy dealing comprehensively with alterations of consciousness, grades of reality, reincarnation, psychology, and a spiritual universe. Roberts also channeled communications claimed to originate from psychologist ➤William James and psychotherapist ➤Carl Gustav Jung. Her first communications were by

Ouija board, many were transcribed by her husband as she spoke them in trance, while others were recorded by automatic writing.

— Jon Klimo, *Channeling* (1988), Jane Roberts, *The Nature of Personal Reality* (1994), *The Nature of the Psyche* (1996), Sanaya Roman, *Opening to Channel* (1987), Barbara Marciniak, *Bringers of the Dawn* (1992)

Child Protection

The *child protection* movement is a social, political and economic paradigm or movement. Some authors speak, in this context, of the child protection *industry* since the financial power and sociopolitical influence of this movement is on the rise. Originally child protection started when modern educators like ➤Maria Montessori came up with the idea of tailoring the child's living environment according to the child's age and size, thus segregating adults and children into worlds apart. Regarding the child's natural need of a variety of contacts to grow into a sociable and kind person, it is argued by child protectors that such contacts may endanger the child's health, physical safety or emotional balance.

The media, especially television and cinema play a major role in the propagation of this modern consumer value system worldwide, which is strongly focused on eradicating all forms of child abuse.

It has to be seen, however, that the over-protection of children is not conducive to their wellbeing either. While protection of course makes sense, as emotional safety is especially for small children very important for their healthy psychosexual growth, overprotection may bring about ➤Co-Dependence with parents and caretakers. This should be avoided by helping the child to build autonomy early in life, and increasingly as they grow up and build more self-reliance. It should not be forgotten that psychologically, self-reliance is part of self-esteem.

—Christopher Bagley, *Child Abusers* (2003), Laurretta Bender & Abram Blau, *The Reaction of Children to Sexual Relations with Adults*, *American J. Orthopsychiatry* 7 (1937), 500-518, Brant & Tisza, *The Sexually Misused Child*, *American J. Orthopsychiatry*, 47(1) (1977), A. Nicholas Groth, *Men Who Rape* (1980), Colin Pritchard, *The Child Abusers* (2004), Jacquelyn C. Campbell, *Assessing Dangerousness* (2004)

Civil Disobedience

The term *Civil Disobedience* was coined by ➤Henry David Thoreau, who wrote an essay in 1849 with the same title. Civil disobedience is the active refusal to obey certain laws, demands and commands of a government, or of an occupying power, without resorting to physical violence. It is one of the primary tactics of nonviolent resistance. It also is used for peaceful rebellion against unfair or exploitative laws. It has been used by ➤Gandhi, while he renamed it to the term *Nonviolent Resistance*.

Clairvoyance

Clairvoyance is one of the foremost paranormal or extrasensorial perception abilities aimed at gathering information about an object, location or physical event through means other than the known human senses. A person said to have the ability of clairvoyance is referred to as a *clairvoyant*. Clairvoyance is a powerful personal asset when it manifests in high IQ people. Famous clairvoyants were, for example, ➤Charles Webster Leadbeater, ➤Edgar Cayce, or ➤Dora van Gelder.

Code

The *Code* is a concept of psychoanalysis and means a codification in language of patterns of behavior that are part of human conduct—without asking if such patterns of behavior are socially desired or not. It has been observed by Freudian psychoanalysis that the code sets up a structure in the human psyche that is conducive to law-abiding behavior, while uncoded desires or forms of conduct tend to generate chaotic behavior, and crime. Considering psychic dynamics, the necessity for the social policy maker to code human desire becomes obvious. When a particular desire is embraced by the code it will be humanized and becomes subject of conscious control. Desires that are not coded cannot according to psychoanalysis be sublimated and will instead be *repressed* and pro-

jected. Jacques Lacan (1901–1981) and ➔Françoise Dolto have put particular stress upon society’s obligation to code desire in language.

Code of Hammurabi

See *Hammurabi*

Co-Dependence

Parent-child *co-dependence* frequently if not typically occurs within the modern nuclear family. I use the following terms synonymously with co-dependence: *co-fusion*, *secondary fusion*, *pseudo-fusion* and *symbiotoholism*. The major part of the literature deals with co-dependence in the partner relation, while my own research was specialized on parent-child co-dependence and the resulting lack of autonomy in children, typical for modern society. The problem manifests in the parent-child relation typically for the first time after the critical mother-infant symbiosis, and thus as a general rule after the first eighteen months of the newborn.

What is generally very little known is the fact that even before the completion of the 18th month of the infant, mother and child are interacting in a subtle communication about limits which reveals to what extent the mother is able and willing to give the infant autonomy, or not.

This early dialogue, that is most of the time nonverbal, has been found to deeply condition people for their later relational behavior patterns. Causative factors that have been revealed in my own research and the research of other researchers are:

- ▶ mother did not really want the child;
- ▶ mother is professionally over-engaged, lacking time for the infant;
 - lack of healthy physical interaction between parents and child;
 - overly strong career focus of parents, leaving child to babysitters;
 - insufficient eye contact in the mother-infant relation;
 - insufficient or no breast feeding;
 - insufficient tactile stimulation of the baby (tactile deprivation);
 - shame-based identity of the mother and resulting rejection behavior;

- *when the baby shows erotic behavior, and mother turns away regard;*
 - *when baby touches his or her genitals, and mother takes their hands off;*
 - *when baby seeks closeness with mother, she puts baby to sleep;*
 - *when mother holds the baby away from her body, to avoid touch;*
 - *when mother constantly has 'no time' for intimate time with baby;*
 - *etc.*
- ▶ father left family during pregnancy, after birth or not long thereafter;
 - ▶ father, while still part of the family, is as good as never present;
 - ▶ father refuses to take over an active role in childcare;
 - ▶ father is abusive toward mother and/or the child, etc.

In other words, co-dependence is a compensation reaction of entangled organisms that tries to heal a split caused by a lack of early parent-child intimacy. The entanglement paradoxically comes about through a lack of physical closeness, and of communication, and generally the *tactile deprivation* of the child, and also through non-physical elements such as parents' thoughts constantly focused on money and status or children generally relegated to receiving affection from secondary caretakers, babysitters, house teachers, and the like. The entanglement specifically comes about through lacking autonomy of the child, and of lacking exposure to experiences and a social life outside of the family. This has been shown with abundant evidence by the long-term research of ➤James W. Prescott, ➤Ashley Montagu, ➤Michel Odent, ➤Frederick Leboyer, ➤Alexander Lowen and others.

The problem of co-dependence is for obvious reasons much more stringent in the individualistic and separative modern consumer culture than in highly sociable 'open' societies such as African, South American or Asian cultures. Yet in these societies today we face the problem in the middle and upper classes as well because they have adopted consumer values and a lifestyle that is modeled by the media, thereby shunning their own perennial wisdom that their grandparents still were knowledgeable about.

There are many false signals in today's popular culture and vulgarized psychological publications. These false signals lead to parents' becoming more and more insecure as to the role physical affection plays in

parenting. This makes that parents are more or less constantly bombarded with ambiguous messages with the result that many of them anxiously retreat physically from their children, thereby enclosing them in atrocious feelings of abandonment, loneliness and despair. As a result of the misguided 1960s American pediatrics, that fostered a physical separation between parents and child which in the meantime is seen as a fundamental error, many of today's parents have never had an affectionate childhood themselves and become dysfunctional parents of their own children.

Another important insight into mother-child co-dependence is that it deprives the child, typically the boy, of the time and care needed for developing his true intelligence.

Men who grow up entangled with their mothers are caught in a net of stiffening responsibilities, or obligations, or what is felt as such, which impedes them from really thinking of themselves, and minding their own business. The result is that they hardly think their projects through to the end, constantly harassed by their demanding mothers, threatened with love denial or even financial starving in case they disobey and begin to live their own lives. In this sense, the son bears the cross, so to speak, for the sins committed by his mother.

Much evil in the world that is done by men has its roots here, in a stiffening mother-son relation that deprived the boy for years of his vital energies, blocking his Emotional Flow to a point of self-forgetfulness. This is, then, the reason why these men one day explode, so to speak, for thinking of themselves 'for one time', and do something horrible, to a woman, a little girl, or an elder. And who goes to jail is always the boy, then a man, and not his mother. And that, in my humble opinion, should be changed. Women are to be made responsible for being abusive as mothers, not only men, as fathers.

My research has shown that virtually the only cultures that do *not* have the problem are tribal cultures, most native populations around the world.

Complexity

Complexity is a major characteristics of living systems. Generally in all *flow patterns*, complexity and simplicity are complementary opposites. This is so not only in natural phenomena, but also in ontology and in human psychology. This duality has been recognized by the ancient Mesoamerican natives. There is an intricate relationship between ➔consciousness and complexity; complexity is a function of the vital energy and information flow; when energy and information flow freely in the organism, complexity tends to be high, while it's reduced when the flow of energy and information is blocked or obstructed.

As a matter of evolution, life and particularly human life tends to increase in complexity over time. However, historically and socially, every time when shifts of consciousness occur that bring about a marked increase in complexity, a counter-reaction sets in that typically, and propagandistically, denies complexity and begins to threaten, persecute and socially discard individuals, and especially scientists who research on areas of human complexity that are not yet fully understood and that are therefore surrounded with taboo, confusion and fear. Social historians such as *Jacob Burckhardt (1818–1897)*, and psychologists have found the deeper reasons of fascism in a deep-rooted fear of change, and an almost paranoid fright in facing complexity, and especially sexual complexity. All fascist regimes and fundamentalist religions are obsessed with punishing and rooting out so-called 'perverse' sexual behavior, while it is a fact that human beings are complex not only generally, but also sexually. And this is a strong hint for humaneness as such, for animals cannot derive from their instinct and thus cannot determine their sexual function.

In the ancient Indian tradition of sexual Tantra, this wisdom has been orally transmitted from generation to generation and it is even today still part of native religions such as ➔Huna. In the West, not surprisingly under Christian rule, early European Orientalists originally reviled Tantra as a subversive, antisocial, licentious and immoral force that had corrupted classical Hinduism. However, many today consider Tantra

positively, as a celebration of social equity, sexuality and the body, which is also a celebration of specifically *human* sexuality, which means a sexuality that is not instinctual in the first place, but conscious and subject to conscious control.

Consciousness

Consciousness basically consists of three major elements:

- ▶ Perception
- ▶ Information Processing
- ▶ Energy

The most important part of my scientific observation of consciousness is that it contains *energy*, the information field, or human energy field, so that energy must be seen as a constituent part of it, next to perception and information processing. In Western scientific history, the energy part of consciousness has been consistently blinded out from scrutiny and occulted, to a point that in modern society, there is a huge knowledge gap about the human energy field as a result of this cultural and religious prohibition of the 'tree of knowledge'. Consequently, my consciousness research is focused upon bringing in the missing links so as to arrive at a *unified field of integrative perception* and thus a coherent model of consciousness.

—David Bohm, *Wholeness and the Implicate Order* (2002), *Thought as a System* (1994), Gregory Bateson, *Steps to an Ecology of Mind* (2000), Fritjof Capra, *The Turning Point* (1987), *The Web of Life* (1997), *The Hidden Connections* (2002), Amit Goswami, *The Self-Aware Universe* (1995), Stanislav Grof, *Beyond the Brain* (1985), *The Holotropic Mind* (1993), *The Three Levels of Human Consciousness* (1993), Hameroff, Newberg, Wolf, Bierman, Ramachandran, Chalmers, *Consciousness: 20 Scientists Interviewed*, Director: Gregory Alsbury, 5 DVD Box Set (2003), Dean Radin, *The Conscious Universe* (1997), Lynne McTaggart, *The Field* (2002), Michael Talbot, *The Holographic Universe* (1992)

Conspiracy Theory

Conspiracy Theory is a hypothesis that alleges a coordinated group is, or was, secretly working to commit illegal or wrongful actions, including attempting to hide the existence of the group and its activities. In notable

cases the hypothesis contradicts what was, or is, represented as the mainstream explanation for historical or current events. The word theory is in this sense intended in its informal sense of speculation or hypothesis rather than a scientific evaluation of established or accepted facts.

Also, the conspiracy is typically alleged to involve powerful figures, often of the establishment, who are held to be deceiving the population at large. The term is frequently used in popular culture to identify a type of folklore similar to an urban legend, especially an *explanatory narrative* which is constructed with particular methodological flaws.

To look at the facts, secret societies came up a few hundreds of years ago as a philosophical movement in times of religious and political oppression. In these times, freedom of speech was not existing yet, and people risked their lives even for publishing a book on science that contained a viewpoint different from the reigning dogma.

It should be noted upfront that great minds such as ➤Mozart, ➤Goethe, ➤Emerson or politicians such as George Washington were free masons, and they were people generally thought of as benefactors of humanity.

Likewise, it should be noted that ancient wisdom traditions were often secretive, and knowledge was passed down from master to disciple, and not published as we know this today. This was so both in the East and the West. Hence, the fact to keep certain knowledge secret is a part of world's greatest traditions cannot be considered per se as a 'conspiracy'. What conspiracy thinkers seem to overlook is that, while modern society professes to be transparent regarding scientific knowledge, there is nothing farther from the truth. Huge areas of scientific theoretical and empirical knowledge are kept secret in classified documents that are not accessible to the public. Examples are PSI research, free energy technologies, non-harmful medical approaches for healing terminal disease such as cancer or immune deficiency, UFO sightings, and witness reports of craft being visited and aliens being encountered, and even the back engineering of captures UFOs, as well as antigravity propulsion and related technologies that allow craft being driven by magnetic forces and

in an energy field unknown to the laws of gravity and relativity theory, allowing speed way beyond the speed of the light, and acceleration way beyond Mach 10, without for that matter harming astronauts.

—Secrets of Antigravity Propulsion: Tesla, UFOs, and Classified Aerospace Technology, New York: Bear & Company, 2008, The U.S. Antigravity Squadron, in: Thomas Valone, Ed., Electrogravitics Systems, Reports on a New Propulsion Methodology, Washington, D.C.: Integrity Research Institute, 1993, 78-96

It can be assumed that more knowledge is actually under top secret than the knowledge accessible to the common man, researcher or scientist. Pondering this information, the outrage with which secret societies are often judged today by the younger generation cannot convince a man of knowledge as valid and justified.

Besides, there is a danger in conspiracy thinking in that it may obfuscate the borderline of real knowledge and fantasy or projection. Experience in recent years has shown that people who are cunning enough to exploit the trend of 'mainstream paranoia' commercially can play a role in society that is not just entertaining. When these people unite in a political movement they can assume firepower for attacking the establishment. They may then contribute to throwing an open society in a state of civil war; the defensiveness of the establishment may then react with turndown and violence, resulting in a sort of marshal law for all. This is certainly not a strategy for changing society beneficially in the long run, as all revolutions of the past have shown.

One recurring tenor in the rhetoric of conspiracy thinkers is that 'the world is dominated by five families' and similar phraseology. In truth, it is really of no importance who dominates the world, if that should be true; it is only of importance, supposed it is true, that the overwhelming majority of humans develop some kind of critical sense, thus not allowing those who dominate to do their business unhampered. This can be done within the regulatory scheme of modern democracy, without resorting to pamphlet-style propagandism and the stirring up of underground movements.

Generally, putting blame on people, families, clans or institutions is misleading, because the power in the world is not really going out from people but from concepts and ideas that human beings create and that are taken by the masses as eternal truth. So the culprit of all evil is in fact language, that is, the misuse of language, the use of language for evil purposes. People can be replaced, but a system of concepts, created by language, has a self-perpetuating force in our dimension.

Continuum

The *continuum concept* is an idea relating to human development proposed by Jean Liedloff in her book *The Continuum Concept* (1977/1986). According to Liedloff, to achieve optimal physical, mental and emotional development, human beings, especially babies, require tactile closeness, the kind of experience to which their species adapted during the long process of their evolution.

Liedloff suggests that when certain evolutionary expectations are not met as infants and toddlers, compensation for these needs will be sought, by alternate means, throughout life, resulting in mental and social disorders. For example, the infant should be placed immediately in the mother's arms at birth, and physical closeness and eye contact should be maintained with the infant until he or she begins creeping, then crawling on his/her own impulse, usually at six to eight months;

Another requirement explicitly stated in her book is the co-sleeping between parents and small children, as well as prolonged breastfeeding, surpassing in duration the obligatory 3-months that pediatricians today recommend to mothers. Last not least, the continuum also requires that caregivers immediately respond to the body signals of the infant, without judgment, displeasure, or invalidation of the child's needs, yet showing no undue concern nor making the child the constant center of attention.

I found Liedloff's *The Continuum Concept* (1977/1986) back in the 1980s and it has impressed me more than any book I had read on human

psychology and psychosomatic wholeness except the extended professional writings of ➤Sigmund Freud, ➤Wilhelm Reich and ➤Françoise Dolto. I felt Liedloff's book was on the same level of importance as these writings, lucidly aware, intelligent, holistic, plainly honest and firm in intent—and wistful. My study of the ➤Eight Dynamic Patterns of Living goes in the direction of Liedloff's research and can be seen as a logical extension of it. And it was, as Liedloff's book, inspired by long-term research on tribal cultures.

Later I found some of the resources that had helped to forge Liedloff's conceptual insights, and her strong emphasis on holistic parenting, in accordance with the wistful parenting concept of most native cultures.

These resources, I have meticulously analyzed and reported them in a number of research papers, in both English and German language.

The main authors to mention here for this background research are ➤James W. Prescott, ➤Ashley Montagu, ➤Michel Odent and ➤Frederick Leboyer. Their research cannot be underestimated, yet these authors are marginalized and underrepresented in the mainstream of today's global scientific worldview—and this does not surprise anybody who has investigated how in a consumer culture advertisement creates new markets and new consumers. Children who are raised within their continuum will not be worshippers of chemical drugs, fast food and most of this society's artificially created gadgets and tactile compensations.

Creative Prayer

Creative Prayer is a Sufi term I am using for designating a modern form of affirmative prayer that is part of a life coaching technique I have developed and that is called ➤Life Authoring.

Creative Visualization

Creative Visualization is based on the insight that through thought forms and emotional patterns, we impact upon the outer world, be this influence positive or negative.

Thus creative visualization helps us achieve higher by teaching correct thinking and right action, by changing our thoughts so as to bring them in alignment with cosmic intention. Creative visualization ideally accompanies Creative Prayer and can be said to be a basic technique underlying positive thinking. It is frequently used by athletes to enhance their performance.

For example, a golfer may visualize the 'perfect' stroke over and over again to mentally train muscle memory. It can also be used to attract certain positive events or to find the right partner or business partner. Creative visualization is different from daydreaming in only one respect, namely that it is *intentional and purposeful*. Creative visualization is increasingly used in modern psychotherapies, for stress relief and for curing psychosomatic diseases.

Direct Perception

Direct Perception is the primary mode of learning that nature applies in evolution. Direct perception is the mode the human brain uses to receive and store information in its capacity as a passively organizing system. The child learns his or her first language through direct perception, the picking-up of whole patterns, using the integrative and associative mode of the right brain. Obedience and imitation are not the appropriate means to develop the human potential; therefore civilization can only function on an outside or superficial level, but not as a motor of integrating man into a truly functional power unit that is operating on all levels at once.

The mainstream educational system has put this natural intelligent and holistic learning mode upside down in forcing children to learn with their left brain hemisphere only, cutting off the necessary mode of

synthesis provided by the right brain hemisphere. This is the single major reason why the modern educational system, while it is very costly, is totally ineffective, and brings about people who are alienated from their own inner source, out of touch as they are with their innermost human potential. This also is the reason for the astonishing lack of creativity in the corporate world, that the world-famous coach and corporate trainer ➔Edward de Bono deplored in his books.

E-Force

See ➔Emonics

Emonics

Definition

Emonics is a science vocabulary I have created. The name is an abbreviation of *Emotional Identity Code Science*. Purpose of the vocabulary is to facilitate scientific investigation of human emotions as a vibrational phenomenon, and research on the human energy field.

Research on emotions that I conducted over more than twenty years has given me conclusive evidence that every human being possesses a unique emotional identity code, something like a vibrational ID number, that works like a cosmic identifier and sets us apart as absolutely unique beings. This is valid not only for humans but this vibrational pattern is unique also for animals, for plants and even for inanimate matter such as rocks.

Emonics research discovered in human emotions a quality that traditional research on emotions overlooked. While traditional psychology has to some extent admitted the cognitive nature of emotions, it has related emotions to thought and perception only and located them in the brain. Emonics, in accordance with a number of perennial science traditions, clairvoyant science, and cutting-edge research on the human ener-

gy field shows that emotions are located in the human aura and that they possess an inherent quality of *flow*.

Emonics research shows that thought and emotions are vibrational patterns that flow through our etheric or luminous body. In this sense, also animals and plants do have emotions, simply because they also partake in the cosmic energy field. Hence, Emonics research can be said to transcend psychology and to some extent unify biology, psychology, parapsychology and physics into something like a *unified field theory of emotions* that holistically inquires into the nature of emotional identity.

Emonics Vocabulary

E and E-Force

E, the creator identity, is the functional complement of ➡Consciousness. Consciousness is a function of e in that e and consciousness are a functional whole.

E manifests on this planet as *e-force*. Shifts in consciousness bring about shifts in e-force, which in turn trigger altered states of consciousness. Superconsciousness is a state of e-force at its peak level.

Emonic and Demonic

Disintegration of emotions occurs through ➡Repression and denial. The results are violence, regression and ➡Sadism—which are obstacles to evolution.

Emonic Charge

The biogenic positive charge accumulated in living organisms leads, typically, to discharge in the form of ecstatic convulsions or sexual orgasm and is part of the inherent self-regulatory system of the cell plasma.

Emonic Awareness

The conscious perception of our *emonic flow* includes the lucid awareness of our emotional predilection and sexual attraction in every given moment or situation. For example, nurses should be conscious of their organism's emonic flow regarding patients they are working with; educators need to develop emonic awareness in order to prevent falling in the trap of sexual co-dependence and abuse. In fact, I am using the term emonic awareness synonymously with the term *emotional awareness*.

Emonic Current or Emonic Flow

The bioenergetic current flows through the organism, from the cell plasma to the periphery and into the luminous body and again back from the luminous body to the cell, depending on the polarity of the current. When it is positive, it is expansive and flows from the cell to the periphery (joy); when it is negative, it retreats from the periphery back into the cell (fear). Emonic flow, in popular language, may be expressed as *emotional flow*, and I do indeed use both terms synonymously.

These flow principles inherent in the nature of the bioenergy are also at work, negatively, in the etiology of ➤Sadism. In the natural sexual streaming of the bioenergy, that ➤Wilhelm Reich described as 'hot, melting streaming', the energy during orgasm explodes from the cell toward the luminous body. In ➤Sadism, however, because of the muscular armor in the pelvis region and other parts of the body, the energy cannot freely flow outwardly and therefore is repelled back with the result that instead of relaxing joy and expansive feelings, what is felt after orgasm is depression, anxiety, and fatigue. These latter symptoms then, can also be used as signals in diagnosing ➤Sadism. As a result of these insights, it is possible to actually heal ➤Sadism by getting the emonic current again to flow naturally through the entire organism.

This can be done through muscular *relaxation* or through consciousness work, using ➤Life Authoring techniques, or else a combination of

these with methods practiced by ➔Alternative Medicine, such as body work, massage, *Qigong*, *Tai Chi Chuan*, *Reiki*, or *Yoga*.

Emonic Integrity

Children and babies naturally, when they are swinging in their ➔Continuum balance, are within the realm of emonic integrity.

Emonic Sanity

Emonic sanity is manifest when emotional energy is integrated, which is the natural condition in the living organism. This can also be called *emotional balance*. Emonic sanity is further characterized by high complexity and high emotional and erotic intelligence. Integration occurs ideally on three levels:

- ▶ Multisensorial (Spirituality)
- ▶ Extrasensorial (Parapsychology)
- ▶ Sensorial (Eroticism, Sexuality)

Emonic Sanity in Relationships With Children

Emonic sanity with children is a task of every parent and every educator; the task consists in caring for preserving the natural ➔Continuum balance of the child. This means in practice to observe a principle of *sacred non-interference* in the child's body or mind continuum, to restrain from inflicting educational violence on the child, to respect the child's privacy, to actively care to awaken and develop the child's unique gifts and talents, to allow the child their own social life, which means to abstain from rigidly controlling the child's friendships, to give the child real opportunities for an early art career if the child is gifted, to restrain from emotional manipulation of the child, and to help the child accept

their body and emotions through loving dialogue about all life situations, without taboo.

Emonic Setup

Emonic setup means our natural bioenergetic setup from birth, the free flow of the vital energies in our organism, the healthy vibration of the protoplasm, the natural cycle of charge and discharge in our sexual embrace, during the whole of the life cycle from conception to death. Our emonic setup is by nature harmonious and self-regulated, and it favors equitable relationships, love and natural sharing of emotions, joy, and goodness.

It becomes distorted through early interference with the natural energy pattern in form of educational violence, emotional manipulation and abuse, and the obstruction of the emonic flow through the educational moralistic prohibition of expressing emotions and sexual wishes through truthful dialogue.

Emonic Vibration

Emonic vibration is the bioenergetic flow and unique vibrational code that is inherent in every living organism, and without which life would cease and death would occur. Emonic vibration is thus an immediate characteristic of life.

Emotional Abuse

Emotional Abuse is as it were the higher octave of parent-child ➔Co-Dependence when the parent sharply restricts the child's autonomy to a strict minimum, thereby forming an *exclusive relationship* or partnership with the child that is emotionally entangled and that leads to the child becoming confused about his or her identity.

The most problematic relationship in our culture is the *mother-son relation* and as good as all our social and relational problems flow out from this early relationship when it has been emotionally abusive. Many men project their controversial feelings toward their mothers later on their spouses, girlfriends, and even little girls they encounter, with the result that the ambiguous, ambivalent, and hardly conscious aggression they foster toward their mothers is projected outward in society, and creates havoc in man-woman and man-girl relationships.

This aggression in men comes about through the combination of lacking autonomy in their boyhood, absence of the father, a demanding attitude of the mother for the son to stay at home, strict education with frequent humiliating punishment, isolation from peers through motherly overprotection, and an attitude to enclose the boy in an exclusive, intimate and emotionally complex relationship, a *victim attitude of the mother*, and the explicit or hidden demonization of the boy's peer relations.

Modern consumer culture distorts children's emotional life virtually from the cradle, and the Freudian myth of the ➡Oedipus Complex has contributed to this distortion of the natural psychosexual growth of the child. Children do not grow through being co-dependent ersatz partners of their parents, and yet this is exactly what the present culture is doing with them, imprisoning them in the nuclear family and depriving them of the whole bunch of hairy folk they were hitherto exposed to, when still living in the extended family and also a good part of the day in the street, without being constantly monitored and followed up. The present social structure virtually breeds violence, and this on a worldwide scale because the modern educational paradigm is presently exported all over the world within global consumer culture.

Emotional Flow

Emotional Flow is a synonymous term to *emonic flow*, a notion I have developed in the context of my research on the energy nature of human emotions, and it describes the natural flow condition of our emotions,

when no distortion has taken place in the bioplasmatic setup, through a life-alienating *moralistic* education, and/or the suffering of ➔Emotional Abuse in the form of an ongoing ➔Co-Dependence with with the parent of the opposite sex, in childhood and/or adolescence.

Emotional Intelligence

Emotional Intelligence is one of the four types of intelligence, which are logical-rational intelligence, emotional intelligence, graphical-spacial intelligence and tactile intelligence. Emotional intelligence is especially active when it goes to understand relationships, human affairs, and the psychological implications within them.

—Daniel Goleman, *Emotional Intelligence* (1995)

Emotional Plague

Emotional Plague is a term coined by ➔Wilhelm Reich and connotes a pathological distortion of our emotional flow and emotional balance, both on the individual and the collective level. Reich has comprehensively explained the term best in his book *Children of the Future* (1950).

Enlightenment

The *Age of Enlightenment* refers to either the 18th century in European and American philosophy, or the longer period including the 17th century and the *Age of Reason*. It can more narrowly refer to the historical intellectual movement *The Enlightenment*, which advocated *Reason* as a means to establishing an authoritative system of aesthetics, ethics, government, and logic that would allow human beings to obtain objective truth about the universe.

I call it the *Age of Darkness* because it is now firmly established by both ➔Quantum Physics and *systems research* that the values of the Age of Enlightenment were bringing us intellectual narrow-mindedness, rampant functional disease, spiritual confusion, fragmentation, racism

and worldwide ecological destruction. Most of the intellectual avant-garde today agrees with this critical view.

—Fritjof Capra, *The Turning Point* (1982/1987), *The Tao of Physics* (1975/2000), *The Web of Life* (1996/1997), *The Hidden Connections* (2002), with further references

Feng Shui

Feng Shui is a ➔Perennial Science originating from the ancient Chinese practice of arrangement of space which is claimed to achieve harmony with the environment. There is scientific evidence in the meantime, that Feng Shui is effective and not just a belief system, as astrology is not a belief system. Feng Shui is a science of the bioenergy and perhaps the oldest distillation of this holistic knowledge into something we today would *qualify as a science* while Asians rather speak of philosophy or of religion when they talk about this perennial science of the bioenergy.

Contrary to common misconstruction in our culture, Feng Shui is not a belief system, as astronomy is not a belief system. Feng Shui is a science of the bioenergy and perhaps the oldest distillation of this holistic knowledge into something we today in the West would have to qualify as a science while Asians rather speak of philosophy or of religion when they talk about the perennial science of the bioenergy. While Feng Shui is practiced as a business in Hong Kong, Kuala Lumpur and Singapore, for the construction of houses and offices, it has to be seen that this is only the pragmatic branch of a larger body of science that really deals with all living and how human beings relate to the greater realms of plants, animals, water, rivers, mountains, and generally to the cosmos. While systems theory only now reveals our total interconnectedness, the Chinese knew this more than five thousand years ago, and Feng Shui is one of many manifestations of this age-old holistic knowledge.

However, also in our science history, we can see that alternative scientists have acknowledged the existence of the bioenergetic functionality not only of the human organism, but also of the weather, the atmosphere and the cosmos as a whole. While in substance all these researchers ob-

served basically the same phenomena, the way they named the bioenergy varied. ➔Paracelsus, for example, spoke of *vis vitalis*, ➔Swedenborg of spirit energy, ➔Mesmer of animal magnetism, ➔Reichenbach of odic force, ➔Lakhovsky of *universion*, ➔Burr of the L-field and ➔Reich of or-gone.

And since millennia this same energy was called *ch'i* by the Chinese, *ki* or *hado* by the Japanese, *prana* in ancient India and *mana* with the Kahunas from Hawaii (➔Huna) and the Tsalagi natives of North America.

Finally, parapsychologists universally agree that the motor of all psychic phenomena (➔Psychic Research) is to be found in our bioplasmatic and egg-shaped aura, the auric energy body of low density that we carry around our physical body and which could be seen as an extension of our bioplasmatic energy because it is composed of the same bioenergetic charge that we can directly detect within the bioplasma. Emotions, as I have shown in my research on ➔Emonics, are energetic phenomena that are directly related to the bioenergy and thus have their place not in the brain, as so-called cognitive elements, but in the bioplasma and in the aura.

Basic to Feng Shui is the insight that only harmony can ensure that nature keeps a balance between growth and stagnation, as unrestrained growth is cancerous and insufficient growth leads to stagnation. The secret in the dynamics of life and growth is a dialectics between charge and discharge, male and female, or, generally put, yin and yang are the magnetic poles of the total sphere of the living process. The concepts of ➔Yin and Yang) originate in ancient Chinese philosophy and metaphysics, which describes two primal opposing but complementary forces found in all things in the universe. Yin is dark, passive, feminine, downward-seeking, and corresponds to the night, flat land, the Moon, shadow and receptivity. Yang is bright, active, masculine, upward-seeking and corresponds to the day, the Sun, mountainous landscapes, light and creativity.

Yin is often symbolized by water or earth, while yang is symbolized by fire, or wind. Yin and yang are descriptions of complementary oppo-

sites rather than absolutes, and their exchanges are not static, but dynamic, representing a constant flow from yang to yin and back from yin to yang.

Any yin-yang dichotomy can be seen as its opposite when viewed from another perspective. Most forces in nature can be seen as having yin and yang states, and the two are usually in movement rather than held in absolute stasis. In Western culture, yin and yang are often inaccurately portrayed as corresponding to evil and good or reduced to a simplistic reductionism male-female.

Functional

When I talk about something that is *functional*, I convey that it's basically in accordance with the natural, cosmic intelligence of life, that it is naturally smart. When design is functional, it's savvy, which means that there is no space wasted, that all is in place that needs to be handled in a speedy intelligent workflow. In this sense, emotions are functional, our sexuality is functional, healing processes are functional, birth and death are functional, conception is functional. In the realm of human virtues, we also find the value of functionality; for example, modesty is functional.

Now, let me give some examples of what is dysfunctional, and thus the contrary of being functional. There are many conditioned human behaviors that, from nature's point of view, simply are dysfunctional; for example, ➤Moralism is dysfunctional, ➤Repression of emotions or sexual desire is dysfunctional, *violence* is dysfunctional, ➤Sadism is dysfunctional, *obesity* is dysfunctional, *arrogance* is dysfunctional, etc.

Gestalt Therapy

Gestalt therapy was founded in 1951 by Frederick Salomon Perls and Laura Perls in New York while its roots go back to the Germany of the 1930s. In fact, during the 1920s, Perls was a pupil of Karen Horney and ➤Wilhelm Reich, and, like Reich, had to flee the Nazis and thus settled

in New York City, USA where he soon became famous and trained a great number of Gestalt therapists.

Gestalt therapy is an existential therapy that teaches therapists and patients the phenomenological method of *awareness*, in which perceiving, feeling, and acting are distinguished from interpreting and reshuffling preexisting attitudes. Explanations and interpretations are considered less reliable than what is directly perceived and felt. Patients and therapists in Gestalt therapy communicate their phenomenological perspectives. Differences in perspective become the focus of experimentation and continued dialogue. The goal is for clients to become aware of what they are doing, how they are doing it, and how they can change themselves, and at the same time, learn to accept and value themselves.

Humanism, Humanistic

Humanism is a broad category of ethical philosophies that affirm the dignity and worth of all people, based on the ability to determine right and wrong by appealing to universal human qualities, particularly rationality. It is a component of a variety of more specific philosophical systems and is incorporated into several religious schools of thought.

Humanism can be considered as a process by which truth and morality is sought through human investigation. Focusing on the human capacity for self-determination, humanism rejects the validity of transcendental justifications, such as a dependence on belief without reason, the supernatural, or texts of allegedly divine origin.

Humanists endorse universal morality based on the commonality of the human condition, suggesting that solutions to human social and cultural problems cannot be parochial.

According to Humanism, it is up to humans to find truth, as opposed to seeking it through revelation, mysticism, tradition, or anything else that is incompatible with the application of logic to the observable evidence. In demanding that humans avoid blindly accepting unsupported beliefs, it supports scientific skepticism and the scientific method,

rejecting authoritarianism and extreme skepticism, and rendering faith an unacceptable basis for action.

Likewise, Humanism asserts that knowledge of right and wrong is based on the best understanding of one's individual and joint interests, rather than stemming from a transcendental truth or an arbitrary local source.

Huna

Huna is a perennial wistful native religious tradition which is a unique example of a religion that is truly scientific in its overall approach to spiritual reality. Huna is the native religion of the *Kahunas*, the natives from Hawaii; it has in the meantime acquired fame and international recognition through the astounding insights their spiritual methods foster, even with Westerners.

—Max Freedom Long, *The Secret Science at Work* (1953), and *Growing Into Light* (1955) as well as Erika Nau, *Self-Awareness Through Huna* (1981)

Hypnosis, Hypnotherapy

Hypnosis is something scarcely understood by the general public. This is in part due to the horror cinema and all the false information spread about stage hypnosis as a way of manipulating and remote-controlling people. Medical hypnosis has little in common with stage hypnosis.

Medical hypnosis found that the hypnotic dialogue is our most natural mode of communication, which is also to be found elsewhere in nature, in plants, and in animals. Significantly, medical hypnosis only works with the full agreement of the patient to the treatment; during hypnosis, the patient can at any moment stop the process when feeling uncomfortable to continue. Medical hypnosis is regularly working with a so-called *light trance* compared to the deep trance that is typical for stage hypnosis. During light trance, the patient is fully conscious of what is going on around him or her, and also can ask questions or ask for guid-

ance. Hypnotherapists adjust the depth of the hypnosis based upon the nature and persistence of the patient's disease. During one single hypnosis session, the patient may experience various depth levels of their trance

As a general rule, when I speak about hypnosis, I denote medical hypnosis, in the way it is practiced today by most hypnotherapists worldwide. One technique, perhaps the most powerful hypnotic technique ever practiced, and a technique that I myself learnt during an intensive hypnotherapy, is the one elaborated by the late American hypnotherapist ➤Milton H. Erickson. Especially noteworthy about hypnotherapy is that it is much more effective than most other therapies. Results can be achieved, virtually in minutes. Even long-term problems with substance abuse, sexual obsessions, phobias and compulsive behavior disorders, obesity, agoraphobia and other problems where early traumatic conditioning was the trigger, can be solved with hypnosis in no more than a dozen sessions, while here most other therapies fail or bring results only after years and years of treatment. This is why hypnosis has gained high reputation for effective healing, especially in the United States, over the last two or three decades, and it is also increasingly used for treating accompanying symptoms such as anxiety and feelings of disempowerment due to early physical and sexual abuse. Through dissolving the neuronal programming contained in the memory surface in cases of early abuse or war trauma, when the patient fully consents to such a procedure, also the root cause of trauma and abuse can be healed. I know no other therapy that can do this.

Hypnotherapy is therapy that is undertaken with a subject in hypnosis. Hypnotherapy is often applied to modify behavior patterns, emotional content and attitudes, as well as healing a wide range of pathological conditions such as obesity, substance abuse, chronic pain, phobias, stress, amnesia, and performance issues. It also has proven effective for healing functional diseases as well as stress-induced impotence.

I Ching

The *I Ching* or *Book of Changes* is the oldest of the Chinese classic texts. A symbol system designed to identify order in what appear to be chance events, it describes an ancient system of cosmology and philosophy that is at the heart of Chinese cultural beliefs. It is based on the alternation of complementary energies called Yin and Yang, which are developmental poles that by their alternation trigger inevitable change. It is also based on the old integrative philosophy of the *five elements* that is part of many other esoteric science traditions. The philosophy centers on the ideas of the dynamic balance of opposites, the evolution of events as a process, and acceptance of the inevitability of change.

The I Ching consists of 64 hexagrams. Each hexagram or *kua* is an energy pattern that is a unique mix of the two base energies, yin and yang, represented symbolically by lines. Yang is represented by a solid line, yin by a dotted line. Each hexagram is composed of six lines, and two trigrams consisting of three lines each. The lower trigram deals with matters that are in their beginning stage, from the start of a project until about half of its realization. The upper trigram deals with the culmination and the end of processes or projects, positively or negatively.

The I Ching has been a book for divination and relief, and for spiritual learning for many great and famous people such as Yin-Yang Confucius, Hermann Hesse, John Lennon, Carl Gustav Jung, and many others. I personally consult the I Ching on a regular basis since 1990, as well as Astrology and the Tarot since the 1980s.

—Richard Wilhelm, *The I Ching or Book of Changes* (1967), Helmut Wilhelm, *The Wilhelm Lectures on the Book of Changes* (1995), Hua-Ching Ni, *I Ching: The Book of Changes and the Unchanging Truth* (1999), Alfred Huang, *The Complete I Ching* (1998), Richard Wilhelm & Charles Baynes, *The I Ching or Book of Changes* (1967), John Blofeld, *The Book of Changes* (1965), Thomas Cleary, *The Taoist I Ching* (1986), R.L. Wing, *The I Ching Workbook* (1984)

Industrial Revolution

The *Industrial Revolution* is a phenomenon to be noticed from about the second half of the 17th century when major changes in agriculture, manufacturing, and transportation had a profound effect on the socio-economic and cultural conditions in most major European nations. The changes spread throughout Europe and North America and eventually the world, a process that continues as *industrialization*, and more recently as *globalization*. The onset of the Industrial Revolution marked a major turning point in human society; almost every aspect of daily life was eventually influenced in some way.

Besides the greater comfort and safety of daily life technological progress brought us, this revolution was also one that was paid with many human lives, and with millions living in poverty, as they left their traditional structures and moved to the capitals and metropolises, and this trend is still ongoing in most countries of the so-called third world. Because of being lured into the major work conglomerates, people still today give up a decent while modest lifestyle for a big promise that often turns out to be an illusion; thus they end up in slums that grow with each year in all our huge metropolises around the world.

Inner Selves

Generalities

Inner Selves are energies in our psyche that form part of our total and integral wholeness. In the ideal case, they should be balanced and in harmony with each other. This means that all inner selves ideally should work in sync, as a sort of *inner team*, in which all members are fully awake and communicate with each other. In most people's psyche, however, the inner child is somnolent or asleep, and either the inner parent or the inner adult dominate the psyche. While the truth about our inner selves goes back to Antiquity, the insight in modern times has been made

fruitful for psychiatry through ➤Eric Berne in 1950, the founder of ➤Transactional Analysis (TA).

He recognized three essential inner selves: *Inner Child*, *Inner Parent* and *Inner Adult*. In my own research and work with the inner dialogue, I encountered the presence of additional entities such as the *Inner Controller* or *Inner Critic* as the instance in the psyche that represents the societal, cultural and moral values that we have internalized through education and early conditioning. If the *Inner Critic* hijacks the psyche, we are unable to realize our love wishes, nor can we be creative. In addition to these inner selves, I encountered an entity of superior wisdom that I called *Lux* and a shadow entity I called *Sad King* and which embodied repressed emotions that had turned into sadistic drives.

Inner Child

Inner Child is a psychic entity, part-personality, or psychic energy, created between our 7th and 14th year of life, and that is part of our *inner triangle*. Positively, the inner child energy is primarily emotional and wistful, predominantly creative. It is the motor of every human being's creativity. It can be said to be the creative motor, the very source energy in humans that makes that we can be spontaneous, creative and sometimes a little mad, to go beyond the limiting framework of the rational and repetitive mind. Negatively, the inner child is either mute or cataleptic so that its energy cannot manifest, or else its energy is dominant in the psyche or turned upside-down which makes an inner child that is rebellious, capricious, willful or overbearing, producing the 'clochard' personality, the 'hippie', the 'anarchist', the 'eternal student' and abuser of the social system.

Inner Adult

Inner Adult is a psychic entity, part-personality or psychic energy that represents our logical thinking, our reason, our maturity. Positively, it makes for our balanced decisions, our down-to-earth attitude and our sense for daily responsibilities. Negatively, the inner adult manifests as

the intellectual nerd or through emotional frigidity, cynicism or an obsession to measure human relations on a scale of reasonableness or straightness without considering the emotional dimension. The dominant inner adult energy plays a major role in modern education where it results in devastating damage on the next generations' emotional integrity. The dominant inner adult also produces the 'professional skeptic', the obnoxious 'total rationalist' who considers ten percent of the human nature as predominantly important, flushing the other ninety percent down the toilet!

Inner Parent

Inner Parent is a psychic entity, part-personality or psychic energy that represents our inner value standards, our moral attitudes, our caring for self and others, but negatively also our judging others, our I-know-better attitude or blunt interference into the lives of others without regard for their privacy. The dominant inner parent energy plays a recurring role in tyrannical and persecutory societal, religious and political systems. Nowadays, it plays a major role within our abuse-centered culture, in the concept of ➔Child Protection that unfortunately ended up turning down international adoption down over the last three decades in almost all jurisdictions of the world.

Inner Triangle/Inner Team

The term *inner triangle* or *inner team* is an expression that denotes two things. First, it is a summary of the main inner energies, the inner child, inner adult and inner parent who can be seen to be in a triangular relationship. Second, the expression also suggests that there should be balance or harmony between these inner entities so that neither of them dominates the psyche and that they react flexibly, not in a stiff manner, to any events that arise, or in communications with the outside world.

Inner Dialogue

The *inner dialogue* is a technique to get in touch with our inner selves through relaxation or self-hypnosis and subsequent dialogues with one or several of our inner selves, in a state of light trance. The state of light trance can be self-induced, with no facilitator needed, and outside of a psychotherapy. The inner dialogue should ideally be fixed on paper, at least in the beginning, because the voices that come up are very soft and writing down the dialogues helps to keep focus. The technique is also called *Voice Dialogue*, for example by Stone & Stone, in their book *Embracing Our Selves* (1982). However, the expression could mislead novice users as the 'voices' are not really voices of course, as they are not to be heard with our ears, but something like flashes of intuition, or sudden precisely formulated thoughts that seem to come 'from nowhere'.

Intuition

Intuition is inner knowledge that typically manifests spontaneously and that is all-wise and non-judgmental, broad in scope and wistful; typically, intuition is transpersonal in intent, not ego-based, thus manifesting something like cosmic intention. In the old wisdom traditions, intuition was more highly valued than in modern consumer culture; it was typically called 'the knowledge of the heart'.

Kali Yuga

Kali Yuga is one of the four stages of development that the world goes through as part of the cycle of Yugas, as described in Hindu scriptures. According to the *Surya Siddhanta*, an astronomical treatise that forms the basis of all Hindu and Buddhist calendars, Kali Yuga began in 3102 BCE coincidentally with the death of Krishna. Hindus believe that human civilization degenerates spiritually throughout the Kali Yuga: it is mostly referred to as the *Dark Age*, mainly because people are the furthest possible from God. Hinduism generally considers morality to be comparable to a bull known as *Dharma*. In Satya Yuga, the first stage of

development, the bull had four legs, and in each age morality is reduced by a quarter. By the age of Kali, morality will be reduced to only a quarter of that of the golden age. Thus, the bull will only have one leg: morality will largely decline and this is, how I explain it, why ➔Moralism came up, as a ➔Perversion of true morality, which is our reigning (fake-)morality paradigm.

Koan

➔Zen Buddhists learn the art of holistic dialogue. The whole of Zen training puts a stress on the fallacies inherent in mere verbal communication; the *koan* system they developed is a unique way of transmitting truth nonverbally. Zen considers spontaneity as an essential part of a creative and happy life. The techniques Zen uses for self-development are designed to block thought processes in order to free humans' potential for spontaneous creation and action. The Koan is a way to get to directly experience truth, by circumventing the thought interface. This is how the non-logical, non-rational and emotional realms can be integrated.

Koans are riddles which are meant to make the student of Zen realize the limitations of logic reasoning. The irrational wording and paradoxical content of these riddles make it impossible to solve them via the thought process. Hence, they are designed precisely to stop the thought process and make sure the student uses ➔Intuition, directly experienced truth, for the ➔Direct Perception of reality.

Life Authoring

People generally know what *authoring* is, as for example authoring a book. But can one author one's life? While this sounds somewhat queer and pretentious, I have thoroughly tested it before I came to present it as a self-coaching method that facilitates self-healing, by helping overcome an early abuse trauma, healing depressions, resolving a 'rejection complex' or liquidating a stagnant ➔Oedipus Complex; and it helps realizing unused talents, virgin potential, or an 'old dream'.

I designed three concise elements, techniques or activities in life authoring. None of them was invented by myself, but I have developed them into elements of a coherent system of tools, or method. They should be done simultaneously, and on a daily basis for the time of at least one month. The day should be started and ended by 5 to 15 minutes of *Creative Prayer*, then *Story Writing* should by preference be done in the morning, and *Voice Dialogue* and *Spontaneous Art* in the late afternoon or evening.

Creative Prayer / Story Writing / Spontaneous Art

Creative Prayer or Scientific Prayer goes back to James Allen and Abel Allen, and was finally conceptualized as *The Science of Mind* (1938/1998) by Ernest Holmes and propagated by Joseph Murphy. Story Writing consists not only in you writing your life story, but you write also short stories about certain themes, answering key questions or describing symbols. You write not in a normal writing style but in what is called *stream-of-consciousness writing*, which is writing without thinking, letting your unconscious directly express itself through your fingers. Spontaneous art, which is also called Inner Child Artwork, can be done either as a standalone activity or in combination with Voice Dialogue.

See ➔Inner Selves.

Life Force

Related terms are Cosmic Energy, Bioenergy, Élan vital, Vis vitalis, Spirit Energy, Vital Energy, Cosmic Energy, The Field, Zero-Point Field, A-Field, L-Field, Akashic Field, Human Energy Field, Ch'i, Ki, Mana, Prana, Wakonda, Hado. See ➔Perennial Science and ➔Water Research.

Love

Contrary to the understanding fostered by major religions, I emphasize a unified and holistic understanding of *love* that I express under the header 'love is unity'. To my knowledge, this understanding of love is

novelty and has not been introduced yet as a scientific or philosophical concept, while in ancient wisdom traditions and among native peoples love intuitively was always understood as a unifying concept. In addition, all great poetry implicitly expresses this truth. Religions are responsible for the split of love into *erós* and *agapé*, on one hand, and the further splits of the unity of love into neat concepts. These conceptual notions of love are often enumerated as:

- ▶ parental love;
- ▶ family love;
- ▶ motherly / fatherly love;
- ▶ love of children for their parents;
- ▶ siblings love;
- ▶ love for the ancestors;
- ▶ love for one's home country or patriotic love;
- ▶ love of tradition;
- ▶ passionate love;
- ▶ love for one's husband or wife;
- ▶ and so on and so forth.

What are these ↪reductionist concepts of love good for? ↪Michel Odent beautifully talks about the *Scientification of Love* (1999). What originally is a matter of the heart became a concern for the brain, and instead of letting go for love to come as a spontaneous, novelty kind of thing, people in modern societies tend to think about love and wish to be loved instead of simply loving. This is because love has been conceptualized through the various religions and philosophies. Further intellectualization of love, from about the 18th century, while it was no concern in olden times, led to the result of splitting love in permitted and forbidden love, which is based on the upsurge of compulsory morality, which I call ↪Moralism. The correct way to use language, and to use the word love, is to imply in it all its potential meanings and connotations, instead of

cutting them out by splitting off love into *loves*, thereby destroying the unity of love.

Minoan Civilization

The ancient *Minoan Civilization* from Crete was one of the first highly developed human cultures with a natural focus on sensuality, beauty, the arts, free sexuality and a matriarchal worldview. Minoan culture can be said to have respected what ➔Emerson called *spiritual laws*, and they had fully integrated the female in a partnership paradigm of living and shared responsibility. No slavery was practiced and no physical punishment was administered to children in schools as an educational measure. The crime rate in that culture was very low. Their religion did not worship a male god but a series of goddesses and spirits of nature.

The low degree of violence in that culture was exemplary in history, yet this civilization was virtually annihilated by the cruel, slavery-practicing invader tribes. ➔Riane Eisler, in her concise exposé of Minoan mores, culture and lifestyle as part of her book *The Chalice and the Blade* (1995), speaks of Crete as *The Essential Difference* and reminds that already ➔Plato described the Minoans as 'exceptionally peace-loving people.' Among all the positive aspects Eisler mentions about Minoan culture, referencing many other scholars, the most striking is that this ancient culture had a well-built model of what today we call *democracy*. Still today, the health of the Cretan population and their wistful lifestyle is famed. A recent demographic survey has shown that in Europe, the Cretan population is by far the healthiest one, and that cancer and heart disease rates are among the lowest in the world.

Among modern scholars, ➔Terence McKenna and ➔Riane Eisler stand out in their correct evaluation of the value of Minoan civilization and this culture's example status for modern peace research.

—Riane Eisler, *The Chalice and the Blade* (1995), *Sacred Pleasure* (1996) and Terence McKenna, *Food of the Gods* (1992)

Moralism

Moralism is a short term for a huge dilemma. It has nothing to do with genuine morality. It is rather a ➤Perversion of true morality. Genuine morality is innate and does not need enforcement, while moralism typically is enforced by threat, punishment and violence. One of the first perpetrators of violent moralism in human history was the Babylonian King ➤Hammurabi. He was also the first ruler who used moralism as a political strategy.

Moralism is a twisted form of morality; it is the result of hypocrisy coupled with a highly judgmental attitude toward the human nature. It brings about persecution and is to be found in societies that are indifferent to truth and propagate religious dogma to rule and manipulate their citizens. It also is to be found in societies characterized by a high level of structural, governmental and domestic violence and a strong suppression of truth and free speech. Every form of political fascism begins where these two basic conditions meet:

- ▶ The widespread denial of complexity;
- ▶ The practice of moralism as a political strategy.

Moralistic education takes many, and often hidden, forms. Often concepts that are outspokenly intellectual are only hidden forms of ideological pressure the child will be submitted to in the name of their own best. The suppression of the child's emotions has many names and takes many subtle forms. It is manifested also in the intellectual dressage of the child. Who thinks only does not feel much, or much less. Such kind of water-head education may produce good surgeons or computer programmers, but hardly any happy and integrated humans. The ➤Montessori method is the quintessential educational method that sells a deeply moralistic educational paradigm under the header of the intellectual dressage of the child. Happy and harmonious human beings who think ecologically and can help healing the earth do certainly not come out of

such educational institutions. Many of them will be active to bring about further destruction and misery to our tortured and moralism-enslaved human race.

Last not least, let me quote here what the author of *Care of the Soul* (1994), Thomas Moore, has to say on this subject. Thomas Moore is one of the most important psychoanalysts and philosophers of our times. Moore, consecrated as a Catholic monk, spent years in monastic solitude only to find out that true natural spirituality cannot be achieved by any religious dogma, and thus he left the order forever and became a fully empowered secular human. I consider *Care of the Soul* (1994) one of the most important books of our times and have thoroughly reviewed it.

Thomas Moore

Moralism is one of the most effective shields against the soul, protecting us from its intricacy. (...) I would go even further. As we get to know the soul and fearlessly consider its oddities and the many different ways it shows itself among individuals, we may develop a taste for the perverse. We may come to appreciate its quirks and deviances. Indeed, we may eventually come to realize that individuality is born in the eccentricities and unexpected shadow tendencies of the soul, more so than in normality and conformity. (Id., p. 17).

Care of the soul is interested in the not-so-normal, the way that soul makes itself felt most clearly in the unusual expressions of a life, even and maybe especially in the problematic ones. (...) Sometimes deviation from the usual is a special revelation of truth. In alchemy this was referred to as the *opus contra naturam*, an effect contrary to nature. We might see the same kind of artful unnatural expression within our own lives. When normality explodes or breaks out into craziness or shadow, we might look closely, before running for cover and before attempting to restore familiar order, at the potential meaningfulness of the event. If we are going to be curious about the soul, we may need to explore its deviations, its perverse tendency to

contradict expectations. And as a corollary, we might be suspicious of normality. A facade or normality can hide a wealth of deviance, and besides, it is fairly easy to recognize soullessness in the standardizing of experience. (Id., p. 18).

Mysticism

As ➤Wilhelm Reich put it, *mysticism* truly is part of mental insanity, and its confusion with spirituality is a rather typical result of mechanistic thinking. Thus, the mechanist and hyper-rational functionary is only a step away from becoming fanatic mystics. Reich is a revealing example of a scientist who was one of the rare functional thinkers of his era and yet was by the mass mind invariably qualified as a mystic. This is so until this day. Even many of the self-labeled organomists and especially the hagiographers of Reich put the late Austrian doctor, psychiatrist and bioenergy researcher up as a mystic genius who was largely misunderstood because of the latitude, depth and complexity of his mind. This is simply not true. Reich was in no way a mystic, but a clear, rational, functional and broad-minded thinker, a truly scientific mind. And because of the fundamental, and all-so-typical misunderstanding of the meta-group regarding this unique and highly gifted scientist, Reich had to become explicit in explaining what mysticism *really* is—and what it is *not*. It may become clear through these elucidations that most people in our world are mystics and mystical thinkers, and especially those hyper-rational ➤reductionist thinkers who deny emotions, and also those who deny children's emotions and sexual feelings. This is because they are armored against their natural body sensations. And this armor they have built is the embodied wall of their religious and ideological beliefs that serve them to hold down their natural emotions, sensations and vital streamings. It may also become self-evident through a clear understanding of what mysticism is that true knowledge-based spirituality is *not* mysticism. In this sense, for example the ➤Huna religion of the Kahunas in Hawaii is *not a form of mysticism*, but a spiritual teaching that is based

upon factual spiritual knowledge and which is rational-minded toward the numinous.

Mysticism is not just a fancy, day-dreaming or 'idealistic thinking', as it is often called. It truly is a pathology, an aberration from nature, and a distortion of perception or, as I call it, a *pitfall of perception*.

Most politicians today are mystical thinkers, most people who are entrapped by sects, saviors, gurus and churches are mystics, and among scientists and even among hardcore rational computer programmers I have met many hidden mystics. They all have in common that they are emotionally starved, incomplete, fragmented, in a constant intellectual overdrive, and highly reductionist in their worldview. They reduce namely all of life and living to some Darwinist evolutionary beliefs, and are often fond of genetics, and genetic manipulation, as well as affirmative of euthanasia.

They are regularly *narcissistic* and most of the time icy and aloof in relationships. I found they are mostly males, seldom females; another characteristic is that they are in relations seldom warm and empathic. The female's organism is resisting much more than the male the specific schizoid split that is part of mysticism, and that is brought about by a fundamental split between ratio and emotions, or mind and body.

And there is more to it. Mystics also experience a basically distorted sexual life, be it *perversion* in the sense of a strongly repressed, ritual-based and sadistic sexuality, or plain impotence.

➡ Adolf Hitler is a famous historical example of an impotent mystic whose brutality and criminality is notorious. The crux is that in popular wisdom, people like Hitler and so many of his contemporary imitators are considered as rational-minded 'solution-givers' because the mass mind functions exactly on the same mystic wave length as its most perverse and abject political leaders. And here we face the tragedy of all human history and political history.

Mythology

Mythology is something like a story collection. The stories are not just fairy tales, and they are not just real-life events either. They are epic tales that count, in their integrality, the story of human evolution, and especially of human psychic and spiritual evolution. In psychotherapy, it has been found that myths and mythopoetic content in general are highly conducive for soul healing and for healing the psyche from early fragmentation, that may have occurred through trauma, abuse, confusion, emotional entanglement, accidents, and karmic events.

Castor and Pollux

In Greek mythology the Dioskouroi, Castor and Polydeuces, in Roman mythology the Gemini (Latin for *twins*) *Castor and Pollux* are the twin sons of Leda and the brothers of Helen of Troy and Clytemnestra. According to Liddell and Scott's *Lexicon*, *castor* is Greek for *beaver*, and *poludeukeis* means *very sweet*. Castor and Polydeuces are sometimes both mortal, sometimes both divine. One consistent point is that if only one of them is immortal, it is Polydeuces. In Homer's *Iliad*, Helen looks down from the walls of Troy and wonders why she does not see her brothers among the Achaeans. The narrator remarks that they are both already dead and buried back in their homeland of Lacedaemon, thus suggesting that at least in some early traditions, both were mortal. Their death and shared immortality offered by Zeus was material of the lost Cypris in the Epic cycle.

Daedalus

In Greek mythology, Daedalus was a most skillful artificer, or craftsman, first mentioned by Homer as the creator of a wide

dancing-ground for Ariadne. He create the labyrinth in which the Minotaur was kept.

Demeter

Demeter is the Greek goddess of grain and agriculture, the pure nourisher of youth and the green earth, the health-giving cycle of life and death, and preserver of marriage and the sacred law. She is invoked as the 'bringer of seasons' in the Homeric hymn, a subtle sign that she was worshiped long before the Olympians arrived. She and her daughter *Persephone* were the central figures of the *Eleusinian Mysteries* that also predated the Olympian pantheon. Persephone, daughter of the earth goddess *Demeter* became the queen of the underworld after her abduction by *Hades*.

Europa

Europa was a Phoenician woman in Greek mythology, from whom the name of the continent Europe has ultimately been taken. The story was a Cretan story. The name Europa occurs in the list of daughters of primordial *Oceanus* and *Tethys*, and the daughter of the earth-giant Tityas and mother of *Euphemus* by *Poseidon*, was also named Europa. The etymology of her name suggests that Europa represented a lunar cow, at least at some symbolic level.

Hades

Hades refers both to the ancient Greek underworld, the abode of Hades, and to the god of the dead himself. In Greek mythology, Hades and his brothers *Zeus* and *Poseidon* defeated the Titans and claimed rulership over the universe ruling the underworld, sky, and sea, respectively. Because of his association

with the underworld, Hades is often interpreted as a grim figure. Hades was also called Pluto. In Christian theology, the term *hades* refers to the abode of the dead, sheol or hell where the dead await Judgment Day either at peace or in torment.

King Agenor

In history and Greek mythology, *Agenor* was a king of Tyre. His wife was *Telephassa*. Some sources state that Agenor was the son of *Poseidon* and *Libya*; these accounts refer to a brother named *Belus*. According to other sources, he was the son of *Belus* and *Anchinoe*. Sources differ also as to Agenor's children; he is sometimes said to have been the father of *Cadmus*, *Europa*, *Cilix*, *Phoenix*, and *Thasus*.

King Minos and the Minotaur

In Greek mythology, *Minos* was a legendary king of Crete, son of *Zeus* and *Europa*. After his death, Minos became a judge of the dead in *Hades*. The Minoan Civilization has been named after him. In Greek mythology, *Daedalus* and *Icarus* were sons of *King Minos* of Crete. Minos was challenged as king and prayed to *Poseidon* for help. *Poseidon* sent a giant white bull out of the sea. Minos planned on sacrificing the bull to *Poseidon*, but then decided not to. He substituted a different bull. In rage, *Poseidon* cursed *Pasiphaë*, Minos' wife, with zoophilia. *Daedalus* built her a wooden cow, in which she hid. The bull mated with the wooden cow and *Pasiphaë* was impregnated by the bull, giving birth to a horrible monster, the *Minotaur*. *Daedalus* then built a complicated maze called the *Labyrinth* and Minos put the *Minotaur* in it. To make sure no one would ever know the secret of the *Labyrinth*, Minos imprisoned *Daedalus* and his son, *Icarus*, in a tower. *Daedalus* and *Icarus* flew away on wings *Daedalus* invented, but *Icarus'* wings melted because he flew too close to the sun. *Icarus* fell in the sea and drowned.

Pasiphaë

In Greek mythology, Pasiphaë was the daughter of Helios, the Sun. Like her doublet *Europa*, her origins were in the East, in her case at Colchis, the palace of the Sun; she was given in marriage to *King Minos* of Crete. With Minos, she was the mother of Ariadne, and other children. In other aspects, Pasiphaë, like her niece Medea, was a mistress of magical herbal arts in the Greek imagination.

Zeus

Zeus is the king of the gods, the ruler of *Mount Olympus*, and god of the sky and thunder, in Greek mythology. His symbols are the thunderbolt, bull, eagle and the oak. The son of *Cronus* and *Rhea*, he was the youngest of his siblings. He was married to *Hera* in most traditions, although at the oracle of *Dodona* his consort was *Dione*: according to the *Iliad*, he is the father of *Aphrodite* by *Dione*. Accordingly, he is known for his erotic escapades, including one pederastic relationship, with *Ganymede*. His trysts resulted in many famous offspring, including *Athena*, *Apollo* and *Artemis*, *Hermes*, *Persephone* (by *Demeter*), *Dionysus*, *Perseus*, *Heracles*, *Helen*, *Minos*, and the *Muses*; by *Hera* he is usually said to have sired *Ares*, *Hebe* and *Hephaestus*.

Literature

Richard Buxton, *The Complete World of Greek Mythology* (2004).

Narcissism and Boomeritis

Not Fanciful 'Selflove'

Most people have heard about the ancient myth of Narcissus that is at the origin of the term *narcissism*. Narcissism is a pathology where the person, through a deep hurt suffered early in life, is unable to love himself or herself, and thus lacks even a basic level of selflove. And what is worse with this affliction is that the true self of the person, their self identity, their feeling self, their I-Am force, and also their body image, have been buried deep down in the unconscious. The result is that narcissistic people *do not know who they are* or, as it is expressed in psychiatry, they deny their true self. Native peoples tend to characterize narcissists as 'soulless' beings.

This denial of their own intrinsic being, their character, their values and oddities, their depth and dignity is what lets them appear as shadow dancers on the stage of life. They are generally fluent talkers and take up new ideas quickly, but they don't integrate novelty, because there is nothing they could integrate it into, as they are out of touch with their true identity, the fertile soil of their human nature, their grounding. I use to call them for this reason *narcissistic comedians*, as they actually behave as if being on stage, as if life was a huge stage where everybody performs a role—but where nobody plays the role of himself or herself, but always another. A plays B, B plays C, C plays A. While sanity means that A plays A, B plays B and C plays C.

The understanding of narcissism has been confused and messed up by popular psychology that loves to use strange terms and abhors to express simple things in a simple way. For example, it's much more difficult to explain what neurosis is or psychosis than to say what narcissism means and what makes persons afflicted with narcissism suffer so much in life. *They really suffer!*

Narcissism is not a party affliction, or a modern fancy. It is not an outflow of vanity, while it is often belittled as such. Narcissism is an affliction serious enough to be put on priority by most of today's psychi-

atric services. For when you're out of touch with yourself and your deepest emotions, you live a life that is not yours, you live as if you were an empty shell. This inner vacuum, this emptiness when it's constant is something that can trigger other serious afflictions such as substance abuse, chain smoking, depression, chronic fatigue, alcoholism, anxiety, phobias, and sexual obsessions and perversions. It also can trigger somatizations, which means that the body gets ill for reasons that are not physiological, but psychological.

Denial of Emotional Reality

People who suffer from narcissism tend to appear aloof, they appear to float, as if their feet never touched the ground beneath. There is often also something Peter-Pan like about them, something fragile and strangely youthful, often accompanied by a sunshine smile that seems to suggest that they know no sadness. While in truth, they are the saddest people on earth, only that they *can't even feel their sadness*, cut off as they are from their feelings. In exchanges with narcissists I also found that they tend to deny the reality of emotions, trying to grasp all of reality with their pure intellect—that usually works brilliantly. But that makes that they are alienated from being human because they more or less consciously discard the irrational out of the world. For them, all must be rational, clear and straight, and they tend to condemn irrationality in people, out of touch as they are with their own irrationality.

We humans are at times rational and at times irrational. We are as good as never only rational or only irrational; we are a mix of many qualities and oddities, and it's our vivid emotions that bring the necessary kaleidoscopic change in our lives so that we are not for too long rational and not for too long irrational. But for the narcissist there has to be only rationality, and all the rest is solemnly condemned as 'human weakness'.

How To Identify Narcissism?

You can identify rather quickly if you suffer from a narcissistic fixation or not. Simply check if you play yourself in your life, or if you play a role that fakes it is you. Then, when you ask this question and it rings like 'But who is myself?', you are getting on the right track. When that question feels odd and strange because somehow you have never asked who you are, and if in the game of life you as good as never play the Me-card, then you know you have a problem with narcissism.

Another reality check would be to wonder if you belong to those who are always 'altruistic' and 'always good' to others, to a point of self-forgetfulness. Rings true? Why should you forget about yourself? Do you not have the same right to validate yourself as you validate others? Why should you always come second, why are you obsessed with the thought you might be 'selfish'? You feel it's a moral duty to be always concerned about others and put yourself behind? No, it's not. But you probably have a hangup with narcissism, as you are constantly denying your own self, replacing the vacuum at need with person A, friend B or relative C that you have to help out, save from bad luck, heal, comfort, look after, console, protect, and so on.

Narcissism has a price tag, as the compulsive idea to be 'of help' to all and everybody is one of the main triggers of psychosomatic illness, including cancer.

Narcissism and Child Abuse

The main etiology of narcissism is to be seen in the *lacking or insufficient primary symbiosis* between mother and infant during the first eighteen months after birth.

Narcissistic mothers are inadequate parents. Regularly, with mothers who themselves suffer from narcissism, clinical research found a reduction or total absence of eye contact between mother and child, absence of breastfeeding or when the breast is given, the mother feels revulsion, disgust or aggression toward the child; in addition, such mothers tend to be hostile to the child's first steps into autonomy, thereby creating in the

child a pathological clinging behavior that has very nasty consequences later on in the development of the child and young adult. Often what happens in such relationships is that the mother manipulates the child into a real ➔Co-Dependence where she projects her longings for love, that remain unfulfilled in the partner relation, upon the child. This then in many cases leads to ➔Emotional Abuse.

Narcissism and Entanglement

Narcissism thus is often the inevitable result of emotional abuse suffered in early childhood, and that fact may help to understand the gravity of the affliction of narcissism. What this results in is that the person unconsciously later tries to heal the lacking primary fusion by repeated pseudo-symbiotic relationships, which are relationships where love is replaced by dependency or confused with dependency. However, since those persons that are invested with that role of ersatz mothers and fathers can never give the lacking primary fusion, disappointment and depression will invariably ensue in those relations.

Narcissism and Patriarchy

Narcissism is an inevitable by-product of patriarchy, and its etiology is wrong relating. Wrong relating to self. Wrong relating to others. It is built on what Joseph Campbell called the *solar worldview* which ignores, as a group fantasy, the many shadows of the soul—and thereby ignores its own shadow.

Narcissists, therefore, are tragic figures. They are tragic in the sense that they run into the abyss without the slightest idea of what they are doing because they are not grounded and have their feet in the air, like the *Fool* of the ➔Tarot. They are lunatics, because they have not integrated their own Luna, their *Moon* energy. They are the eternal Peter Pan hero of sunshine movies, and present themselves to the public smiling, broadly smiling, most of the time, but in haphazard moments you see their true face—while they themselves ignore it.

Boomeritis

Boomeritis is a form of narcissism that manifests in a particular way, which is why a different term was created for that kind of behavior. The term *boomeritis* was to my knowledge created by the American philosopher ➤Ken Wilber, and it describes mostly young people, college students, and even older people who have a defaulted sense of self in that they never integrate what they learn into their deeper being. The knowledge they acquire stays at the surface, at the periphery of their person, without a deeper connection with inner wisdom or life experience.

That is a strange thing to observe, really, as these people talk about things in a way that comes over as robotic, cold and rhetorical to the extreme, without giving their discourse a warmth and empathy that is natural with those who have *real* knowledge. Ken Wilber and ➤Thomas Moore have in my view great merit to have bothered writing about this major affliction in our time. Boomeritis is a terrible distortion of the human potential, a real social disease. I have had extensive experience with young men, all from the United States of America, who are suffering from this affliction. They all broke our email conversations by stopping to write one day, typically so, without giving any previous note, without apologizing and without any explanation. Their behavior is standardized, stereotype, to a point they are almost using the same syntax, make the same orthographic mistakes, and have virtually the same opinions, as if there was a silent conspiracy between all of these individuals. Why they stopped writing from one day to the other was quite obviously my identifying their problem and trying to help them get beyond their shallowness, and their puerile ideas.

The reaction of the narcissist generally is one of denial, and this denial is universal; they deny religion, they deny emotions, they deny mythology and symbols, they deny all that is not rational, they deny the female energy, putting the *yang* power of reasoning on a pedestal, and they are *defensive* to the extreme. They cannot stand criticism and react chaotically, usually by deserting the relationship, when somebody criticizes their behavior. This is logically so because they cannot really learn;

all knowledge they gather, they really accumulate it, piling it up without integrating it, and that is why, at the end of the day, they have zero knowledge, and when they fall in their recurrent depressions, they talk like children, and you see that they are helpless and immature, and lack knowledge about the most basic truths of life.

All this would not be so tragic if they were not totally closed to receiving help from others, brushing off any warmth and friendly gesture as a cunning attempt to corrupt their lizard transparency and wizard invisibility. They live in a magic world full of miracles, and ordinary humans are not allowed to touch them. Or they give you a hand of ice, which means they fly off again in their ethereal realms of existence that lack grounding, and the realism that only a balanced and integrated emotional life can give.

As already mentioned, in older civilizations the problem of narcissism was well recognized but it was talked about differently than today. ➤ Thomas Moore reveals in his book *Care of the Soul* (1994) that the older expression 'soullessness' for narcissism hits the point, for narcissists really deny their soul, and the soul in others, and the world at large. Moore points out that the soul loves the intricate relation between light and darkness, between good and bad, between standard behavior and perverse behavior, in that it feels whole and integrated when the integrity behind those opposites are seen. The narcissist has lost his soul in the sense that he or she denies the negative parts of those pairs of opposites, and even the fact that dualism is really a cosmic principle, to be found in all living. Opposites attract each other and in a way they are an example for checks and balances. When for example 'bad' is rigidly denied, a person cannot be really good, for they will project their own blind spots upon others and become persecutors.

NLP (Neurolinguistic Programming)

Neurolinguistic Programming or *NLP* is an interpersonal communication model and method for personal growth and change management. It

is based upon *modeling positive behavior patterns* by adapting them to the personal life situation of the subject, using the natural (neurological) mechanisms in our brain and organism. A predecessor to NLP is ➔Gestalt Therapy as well as insights from hypnotherapy, especially the approach and branch developed by ➔Milton H. Erickson. The originators emphasized modeling of excellence as the core methodology, that is, the observational and information gathering methods they developed to define and produce the models of exceptional communicators.

NLP is a method as valuable as, for example, self-hypnosis or else creative prayer as part of ➔Life Authoring, with the sole difference that it is based on entirely secular principles, that is a non-theistic and non-religious concept of personal power and positive growth. See, for example, Richard Bandler, *Get the Life You Want: The Secrets to Quick and Lasting Life Change with Neuro-Linguistic Programming* (2008).

Nulla Poena Sine Lege (Due Process)

Nulla Poena Sine Lege is a supreme constitutional principle, which says that nobody can be subjected to a criminal trial without there having been a written law in precise wording prior to the act committed, and under which the behavior in question can be subsumed. In Anglo-Saxon jurisdictions, as for example, Britain, the United States, Canada, Australia or India, this principle is largely known under the term *due process*.

Due process and other constitutional rights have been written into the constitution of the United States by the *United States Bill of Rights*, which has actually been added on to the constitution in the form of the *Ten Amendments*. It's a superior principle in a democracy because in totalitarian regimes typically people are condemned by laws that either do not exist or are created *ad hoc*, or else that are applied against their precise wording, or by extending their wording, so as to have people disappear from the political agenda. If a democracy is not only on paper, there typically is a *Constitutional Court* that has the task to supervise the whole legal system for constitutional guarantees to be applied and safeguarded

by all involved in the law profession, including the law maker. In the United States, for example, this court is the *United States Supreme Court*.

Numerology

Numerology is but a corollary of ➤Astrology. All in the universe is based upon patterns of relationships, and numbers are codes for relations in their contextual frame. There is a relationship between numbers and all that is in the universe. Numerology and numerological divination were popular among early mathematicians, such as Pythagoras. All things can be expressed in numerical terms because they are ultimately reducible to numbers. Using a method analogous to that of the Greek and Hebrew alphabets (in which each letter also represented a number), modern numerology attaches a series of digits to an inquirer's name and uses these, along with the date of birth, to reveal the person's true nature and prospects.

—Carol Adrienne, *The Numerology Kit* (1988) and Matthew O. Goodwin, *The Complete Numerology Guide* (1988), Gerie Bauer *Numerology for Beginners*, Woodbury, Minn.: Llewellyn Publications, 2009.

Oedipus Complex

What means Oedipus Complex?

➤Sigmund Freud, an Austrian neurologist and the co-founder of the psychoanalytic school of psychology believed that psychosexual growth comes about through three stages, the so-called oral phase (0-2 years), anal phase (2-4 years) and genital phase (4-7 years), followed by the latency period (7-11 years) and adolescence (11-16 years).

What are Identifications?

Freud argued that the intrinsic setup of the sexual drive structure was taking place through *identifications*, especially the identification, during the anal phase, with the parent of the same sex, that Freud called *ho-*

mosexual identification and the following *heterosexual identification* with the parent of the opposite sex, during the genital phase.

This latter sprocket in the psychosexual machine of sexual growth is called *Oedipus Complex* by Freud. More specifically, Freud and later psychoanalysis require the child to successfully liquidate each phase or fixation, and conclude that if a child was not able to do such liquidation, the sexual energy would become stuck in the particular phase where the development was arrested, and this would later have poignant consequences on sexual habits. For example it is argued that when a child does not successfully liquidate the Oedipus Complex by developing a strong heterosexual relationship with the parent of the opposite sex (without however acting this attraction out as incest), then the child would probably become homosexual later on.

Freud has found this first for boys with regard to their mother, and later added it on for the girl-father relationship, which he called *Electra Complex*. Here is my critique of the Freudian system of psychosexual growth.

The Freudian idea of psychosexual growth is only if ever valid for cultures where child-child erotic relations are forbidden and structurally impaired, and where the child sex dogma is legally enforced by threat and punishment. This is today only the case in about six societies out of two hundred, which are the leading industrialized and technologically advanced nations. It is not true, or has much less validity for the other 194 nations. This fact alone shows the absolute relativity of the whole of Freud's idea of the Oedipus Complex.

2/8

The Freudian scheme of individuation builds upon the emotional manipulation of the child; it may result in the cultural conditioning into homosexuality because identification is not the natural way for a child to build their love map, and to individuate. The fact that children are born to certain parents doesn't imply that they have to be molded after the psychic setup of their progenitors. This involves a cultural conditioning which is why I call our culture *Hero Culture*, which means that children in our society often are molded after their parents taken as 'educational' heroes, and not after their own specific soul structure, content and emotional setup.

3/8

Assuming that homosexual attraction would happen in nature and human life before heterosexual attraction is one of those typical psychoanalytic projections upon nature. Small boys are naturally erotically attracted to their mothers and girls to their fathers, and not homosexually toward their same-sex parents. Even when one concedes to psychoanalysis that many of its explanations are theory, or that such 'homosexuality' is only to be understood as a psychic and unconscious component, it is difficult to conceive that we should turn into homosexuals before we turn into definitive heterosexuals. This is so much the more abstruse as the terminology that psychoanalysts use is rather confusing and highly detached from the language used in ordinary life. Instead of bringing to people useful explanations of their psychological functioning, what psychoanalysis has done in fact was to create something like a hermetic science that only insiders are able to understand. Why then psychoanalysis has become so popular is a riddle and can find an explanation only in its normative use by the establishment and power elites to rule and dominate the masses with a subtler kind of control mechanism than brute force.

4/8

Freud's whole professional and private life philosophy was entirely and without reflection *patriarchal* and at the same time highly mechanistic. He had discarded any spirituality out of his life, and developed a method that was highly formalized and 'mythical', and besides, highly ineffective as well as psychoanalytic cures typically go over several years. While Freud was familiar with other forms of therapy, he used to belittle them. It is a well-known fact that he especially criticized ➤Hypnosis, while he was trained in that method before developing psychoanalysis.

5/8

While Freud was well aware of the natural emotional and sexual growth processes of children in cultures other than our own, he believed that psychoanalysis had to respect social and moral prohibitions. In this sense, psychoanalysis indeed became a normative regulator in our society. In native cultures and generally in non-patriarchal cultures, research has shown that children enjoy full sexual freedom from early childhood and engage in peer relations that are tolerated and encouraged, but not interfered with by tutelary adults. See for example the ample research of ➤Bronislaw Malinowski, Margaret Mead, ➤Wilhelm Reich, and others.

6/8

Freud's view of 'infantile sexuality' in a way reflects the power structures of patriarchal society with its strict social and corporate hierarchies. While typically in native cultures children spend much time with peers, in modern society child-child relations have largely been replaced by child-adult relations.

While child psychoanalysts such as ➤Françoise Dolto speak about the modern nuclear family as 'dysfunctional' and claustrophobic for the child, Freud's model of infantile sexuality as auto-erotic and not relational, together with the almost obsessional group-fantasy of the child-predating 'stranger' in our modern society makes for the well-protected child leading often a lonely and prison-like existence. Unfortunately parent-child ➤Co-Dependence is one of the *dysfunctional elements* in this social construct; another is the confusion this constellation brings about in the mind of the child through the emotional entanglement and the societal ban on natural peer-peer erotic relations. The reason is hidden; it is actually the denial not of sex in the first place, not of emotions, but of *early autonomy and self-reliance of the child*. However, in the psychological literature, the need of the child to build autonomy from early in life is more and more emphasized. This will positively lead to a decrease in co-dependent tutelary relations. While some philosophers are saying that a consumer society needs obedient and adapted consumers in order to function, not self-reliant and autonomous individuals, I have decided against this bias after years of being involved in this debate. Today, I believe that international consumer culture can well adapt itself to a change in the child-rearing paradigm that grants the child more autonomy, so much the more as historically this has already been realized.

The theory of the *polymorphously perverse infant* that was forwarded by Freud is a result of mechanistic science and philosophy brought up by ➤Jean-Jacques Rousseau, ➤La Mettrie, Baron d'Holbach, ➤René Descartes and others, who considered man being a machine and infants to be born as a *tabula rasa*, an unwritten leaf, thus without karma, and without a soul. While this view today is scientifically outdated and while we know that nobody incarnates as a *tabula rasa* but that we are born with a full heritage of former incarnations and resulting imprints in the soul, positivistic modern child psychology has to this day not done the

necessary shift from a blind mechanistic and highly doctrinaire pseudo-science into a holistic science of the bioenergy.

8/8

Responsible parents raise their children in quite explicit opposition to Freud and the cultural slavery that his theories and the power structures of patriarchal society require, and give their children ample opportunity for peer-peer, and peer-adult, emotional and sexual relations, by interfering as little as possible in their children's love lives, which includes avoiding both emotional and sexual incest and at the same time encouraging the child to project their libido on figures outside of the family framework.

Perennial Science

I would like to elucidate some of the elements that both perennial philosophy and postmodern science share, as ingredients of a soup that today we call *holistic science*. My desire is to show that there are basically *twelve*, and probably more, ingredients and characteristics of holistic science that are presently more and more embraced, as we mature into new science which is of course just a newer vintage of very old and perennial science. These twelve emanations or branches of the tree of knowledge remain still forbidden to most humans today because they follow the oversoul of the mass media, instead of following their own lucid inner voice. Ancient traditional cultures and their scientific traditions, and what we today call perennial philosophy were holistic; they embraced flow principles, and they were truly scientific, not scientific in a sense of being ➔reductionist. They looked at life as a *Gestalt*, and derived conclusions from the observation of the living and moving, not from the dead. Here are the twelve branches of the ancient tree of knowledge:

- Science and Divination

- Science and Energy
- Science and Flow
- Science and Gestalt
- Science and Intent
- Science and Intuition
- Science and Knowledge
- Science and Pattern
- Science and Perception
- Science and Philosophy
- Science and Truth
- Science and Vibration

Permissive Education

In the great literature of all times, I found individual parent-child relations described that didn't fit in the normative scheme and where the parent was sensitive enough to give the child headroom for autonomy and non-regulated intimacy.

There is no education on paper. All in this field needs to be *humanized* and made fit in the daily little critter of relationships. I have faced the worst educators in persons who are high-strung idealistic and have a lot of theory in their heads, and the best in those who are simple-minded, but attentive to detail, fresh, loving, innocent and spontaneous. This brings me to talk about the character structure that fosters permissiveness. It goes without saying that it's a character that is neither neurotic nor sadistic, but loving, giving and emotionally mature. In my own terms, I would say it's a person whose ➤Emotional Flow is intact and where desire is conscious, or has been rendered conscious through building emotional awareness. In our society, as long as things are as they are, there is no hope to expect a change toward permissive education, as the character structure of those in power and those in power in education, clearly is ➤sadistic because they have repressed the most part of their conflictual emotions, and especially those erotic drives that are virulent in the relationship with children and which I have termed ➤Pedoemotions. And without an opening here prior to any change, there will be no change. This is how it is.

Perversion

Definition

Perversion, in a general, and non-moralistic sense, is to put nature upside-down and to replace natural healthy organismic processes by artificial unhealthy mechanical processes. In a metaphorical sense, perversion is the image of the dethroned, ravished and reversed goddess, or the reversed lunar bull as her traditional consort. The quintessential example of a perversion is the repression of natural desires because they are judged unwanted under a certain ideology or contrary to well-defined norms of conduct. What then happens is namely that the vital bioenergetic continuum and equilibrium that is part of all natural desires is disturbed or disrupted and the result is a reversal of energy polarity that brings about a retrogradation of the original impulse. This retrogradation is the actual perversion of the impulse. The result is violent
↳Sadism.

What Emerson Said

The following quote from Emerson's essay *Compensation* says very clearly what I want to convey:

Ralph Waldo Emerson

The history of persecution is a history of endeavors to cheat nature, to make water run up hill, to twist a rope of sand. It makes no difference whether the actors be many or one, a tyrant or a mob. A mob is a society of bodies voluntarily bereaving themselves of reason and traversing its work. The mob is man voluntarily descending to the nature of the beast. Its fit hour of activity is night. Its actions are insane like its whole constitution. It persecutes a principle; it would whip a right; it would tar and feather justice, by inflicting fire and outrage upon the houses and persons of those who have these.

Perversion appears to be produced by *fear*. And it is equally true that psychological fear is perversion, an upside-down of the élan vital, a retrogradation of the love energies, an obstruction of ➔Life Force. The most important to know about perverse desires is that they come about through the repression of original desires; thus, the perverse desire kind of replaces the original desire and compensates for its lack.

In other words, the perverse desire has two functions, a replacement function and a compensation function. Perversion, we could attempt to define, then, is a strongly distorted form of sexual love, a sexual desire that is mutilated in a way to result in its very contrary. Instead of love and life, what comes out in perversion is hate and death. In the Freudian terminology, we would say that perversity is not a form of *libido* but a variant of the *death instinct*.

Legislative Perversion

Sex laws, the laws that persecute lovers for certain forms of love, are truly a *legislative perversion*. ➔Krishnamurti once said that we cannot define love while we can define and look at all what is *not* love. Looking this way at perversion, we can see that in all perverse behavior there is a residual form of cynical love that, if it was not so tragic, would certainly be considered as clownish in some way, or scurrilous. When we look even deeper, we encounter *fear*, much fear. We can then see that it is fear, and nothing but fear that originally distorted love into perversion. In love there is no fear; love is carefree, love is abundant and it is giving.

Perversion is Fear

Perversion is paranoid, it is avaricious and takes only, unable to give, utterly *narcissistic*. Love is sharing, and shared pleasure, while perversity is egotistic and lonely enjoyment at the cost of another, even at the cost of his or her life. Thus, while in love there is always natural care, perversity typically is little or not caring about another.

What is the fear, then, or what are the fears that distort natural love into various forms of perversion, and violence? A generalized answer is

difficult to give. There are complex reasons, individual and collective. Since childhood I doubt that ours is a natural and loving culture. I always found our culture unnatural and perverse in its very roots. To prohibit the child to live their natural emotions and sexuality is perverse. To circumcise children is perverse. There is no argument to be brought up against that. These millenary practices in itself are a flagrant violation of nature in its most tender origins.

Perversion is Insane

Another example for a true legislative perversion is the fact that most governments have declared *certain plants as illegal*, calling them *drugs*—and persecuting their use and even their mere possession. As ➤Terence McKenna rightly pointed out, it is a perversity, and borders mental derangement to declare certain plants illegal. And on the same line of thought, I call perversion the fact that most governments, based upon so-called ➤Child Protection laws, can now again declare writings, publications, books, magazines, pamphlets, and web sites as illegal, thereby reinstating the practice of the Church that used the burning of books as one of many means to suppress truth.

Religious Perversion

Calvinism

Calvinism was an atrocious extremist perversion of the Christian dogma in its Protestant vintage. It was brought up by the French Swiss *Jean Calvin (1509-1564)*, a lawyer and fanatic Protestant Reformer. Calvinism is best known from the tortures it has inflicted upon children and even infants, to withhold them from masturbating, thus attaching their tiny hands to the bed's wooden frame, which caused in some cases long-term paralysis and even death of the infant. The horror of these tortures is described in many studies, that were carefully reviewed by the Swiss psychoanalyst Alice Miller, in her books *Thou Shalt Not Be Aware (1998)*

and For Your Own Good (1983) as well as the American psychoanalyst Lloyd DeMause, in his book *History of Childhood* (1974). Both authors have the merit to have unveiled one of the best kept secrets of our history of education. They have thereby also unveiled the incredible hypocrisy that goes along with ►Moralism, that is, when compulsive morality reigns educational attitudes and institutions.

Puritanism

Puritanism began in the 16th century during the reign of Queen Elizabeth I as a movement for religious reform. The early Puritans felt that the Elizabethan ecclesiastical establishment was too political, too compromising, and too Catholic in its liturgy, vestments, and episcopal hierarchy. Calvinist in theology, they stressed *predestination* and demanded scriptural warrant for all details of public worship. They believed that the Scriptures did not sanction the setting up of bishops and churches by the state. The aim of the early Puritans such as Thomas Cartwright was to purify the Church (hence their name), not to separate from it. After the 17th century, the Puritans as a political entity largely disappeared, but Puritan attitudes and ethics continued to exert an influence on modern society, especially in Anglo-Saxon countries. They made a virtue of qualities that made for economic success such as self-reliance, frugality, industry, and energy, and through them influenced modern social and economic life.

While this movement may have had good reasons for its existence at that point in time, and as such we cannot qualify it as a 'perversion', what is unnatural is to use puritanical ethics in the education of children today, at a time where such behavior simply is anachronistic. In such a case we are facing a situation where a certain morality has become a convenient shielding of unnatural attitudes and personal hangups. Often, parents who are persecutory toward their children by advocating and enforcing puritanical attitudes and practices are in fact inadequate as parents because they are insecure as caretakers, and often emotionally

stuck or suffering from an abuse problem that was not therapeutically worked through.

In these cases, and there are many in our still subtly moralistic modern society, it is difficult to identify inadequate parenting by social institutions who could help and give support, as the problems are veiled behind a phraseology or 'good morality' and a vocabulary that puts the parent up as being 'ideal' and the child down as 'in need of a strong guidance' and paternalistic control and supervision. What is perverse in this attitude is the fact that nature is not believed to be regulatory by itself, thereby replacing nature's wisdom by human willfulness.

The Inquisition

The *Inquisition* was organized murder perpetrated by the Christian Church in a historically to this day unmatched holocaust in which for the most part young women and children were persecuted as heretics, tortured in unspeakable ways and put to death by quartering, hanging or burning. This plague of religious perversion and violence lasted for several centuries in Medieval Europe and was never really labeled by any modern human rights movement as what it truly was, *the first organized global genocide in human history*.

Pleasure Function

Sex is Intelligent Behavior

'Sex is a *intelligent behavior*; stupid people are not sexual', I used to affirm as a child. And this, I still believe it today, as life has confirmed it to me many times. Stupid people are not only not sexual, they also persecute those who are! They make laws, and wars, when smart people make love. The reason why our sexuality as a whole, in modern society, is more or less perverse is that since hundreds of years it was distorted by so-called morality; this started historically around the time of ➤Hammurabi. Through unnatural and compulsive morality, also called

➤Moralism, love making and joyful mating were by and by transformed into lust, hate and persecution. I am talking in this context about the *perversion of pleasure into violence under patriarchy*. To be true, if we knew the intricacies of pleasure, we would be so much wiser, for we would then understand why we are sexual in the first place! To believe humans, and even animals, are sexual only because of procreation is a scientifically outdated view, as ➤Michel Odent showed convincingly in his book *The Functions of the Orgasms: The Highway to Transcendence* (2009).

It is significant that in nature-bound cultures, the theme of sexual lust is met with humor and a smiling comprehension that comes from the soul, and from the heart. It's a deep intelligent understanding of pleasure and its function in the web of life. It's an intuitive understanding that comes from observing nature, the daily copulation of beings that are alive, in all realms of existence, and even in the form of gravitational attraction in the inanimate realms of the cosmos.

Love and Touch

During childhood and depending on the outside stimuli we are exposed to, certain *preferred pathways* are built in the neuronet of our brain, which means that specific neural connections are established that serve the information flow.

The number of those connections is namely an indicator for intelligence. The more of those preferred pathways exist in the brain of a person, the more lively appears the person, the more interested she will be and the more curious, and the quicker she will achieve integrating new knowledge into existing memory. The more of those pathways exist, the better! The richer our sensual and sexual experiences early in life, the more developed is our pleasure area in the brain, and the lower is our violence potential, as the long-term research conducted by the British neurologist ➤Herbert James Campbell and the American neuropsychologist ➤James W. Prescott shows with much evidence. Hence the need for sensuality in education and the need to respect the pleasure function of the child. Typically, children are barely touched in abusive families,

while they are often touched negatively, through beatings, canings and whippings. It is our experience of positive and nurturing touch that makes us grow into humans with strong self-esteem and a positive attitude toward life.

Touch plays a predominant role in the experience of pleasure. It is important to understand that not all touch is sexually intended. Regular touch is an expression of a caring attitude.

Psychic Research

The Beginnings

Psychic Research began with extensive studies on spiritism, in general, and ectoplasm, in particular, by ➤Emmanuel Swedenborg, Charles Richet and Baron Schrenck-Notzing, over the meticulous research done at Stanford University on the medium Uri Geller, until the highly successful and influential publications of noetic scientist Dean Radin.

—Charles Richet, *Metapsychical Phenomena* (1905), Baron Albert von Schrenck-Notzing, *Phenomena of Materialization* (1920), Uri Geller, *The Mindpower Kit* (1996), Dean Radin, *The Conscious Universe* (1997) and *Entangled Minds* (2006)

While early ectoplasm research has never been taken serious, except by the before-mentioned researchers and some spiritualists, it is until today a topic that is controversial. However, having perused their research meticulously, these scientists have taken all possible precautions against fraud, coming to the result that the phenomena exhibited are not to be explained with anything known from traditional science. Most of their research was done with the famous medium Eusapia Palladino.

The study of energy fields has given me a clearer picture of what ectoplasm could be made of. It seems that this substance is a fluid emanation of the bioplasmatic energy that I call ➤E-Force and that has been called ch'i, prana, mana or orgone over the ages, an energy that is at the basis of all life and that permeates all, penetrates all and is the major information field in the universe. The emanation of ectoplasm is related to

an array of other phenomena in parapsychology such as the materialization of ghosts and psychokinesis.

Spiritism/Spiritualism

Spiritualism is a 19th century movement that foremost spread over the Anglo-Saxon world. It was an environment in which people felt that direct communication with angels was possible, opposing Calvinist and strictly Orthodox Christian beliefs of a transcendent and remote God that never entered in direct communication with man.

Spiritism is a special vintage of spiritualism, a philosophical doctrine established in 19th century France by *Hippolyte Léon Denizard Rivail*, who wrote under the pseudonym of *Allan Kardec*. Spiritism promotes the dialogue between the three classical forms of knowledge (scientific, philosophical and religious) in order to achieve a deeper and wider comprehension of reality; it also provides access to knowledge for all people, instead of the 'Hermetic' way philosophical and scientific knowledge was kept a secret, during the whole of Antiquity and even later; spiritism also believes that there can be a direct relationship of humans with spirits without any institutional mediation.

Psychodrama

Psychodrama is a form of drama therapy which explores, through action, the problems of people. It is a group working method, in which each person becomes a therapeutic agent for others in the psychodrama group. Developed by Jacob L. Moreno, psychodrama has strong elements of theater, often conducted on a stage with props. In psychodrama, participants explore internal conflicts through acting out their emotions and interpersonal interactions on stage. A given psychodrama session (typically 90 minutes to 2 hours) focuses principally on a single participant, known as the protagonist. They examine their relationships by interacting with the other actors and the leader, known as the director. This is

done using specific techniques, including doubling, role reversals, mirrors, soliloquy, and sociometry.

Psychodrama attempts to create an internal restructuring of dysfunctional mindsets with other people, and it challenges the participants to discover new answers to old situations and become more spontaneous and independent. The psychodramatic method is an important source of the role-playing widely used in business and industry.

Psychodrama offers a powerful approach to teaching and learning, as well as to training interrelational skills. The action techniques of psychodrama also offer a means of discovering and communicating information concerning events and situations in which the communicator has been involved.

Psychohistory

Psychohistory is the study of the psychological motivations of historical events, which it terms as the psychohistorical view. It combines the insights of psychotherapy with the research methodology of the social sciences to understand social and political behavior of groups and nations, past and present. Its main topic approach is childhood and the family, with a particular focus upon child abuse, as well as psychological studies of anthropology and ethnology.

Psychohistory claims that major areas of human life and behavior have been rampantly and inexcusably ignored by conventional historians as shaping factors of human history, in particular, the effects of childbirth, parenting practice, and child abuse. The historical impact of incest, infanticide and child sacrifice are pointed out in particular detail.

Psychohistory holds that human societies can change between infanticidal and non-infanticidal practices and has coined the term 'early infanticidal childrearing' to describe abuse and neglect observed by many anthropologists. ➡Lloyd DeMause, the founder of psychohistory, has described a system of psychogenic modes which describe the range of styles of parenting he has observed historically and across cultures.

—Lloyd DeMause, *Foundations of Psychohistory* (1982), *The History of Childhood* (1976), *The Emotional Life of Nations* (2002)

Quantum Physics

Definition

Quantum Physics or quantum mechanics is a fundamental branch of theoretical physics with wide applications in experimental physics that replaces classical mechanics and classical electromagnetism for the sub-atomic realm. It is the underlying mathematical framework of many fields of physics and chemistry, including condensed matter physics, atomic physics, molecular physics, computational chemistry, quantum chemistry, particle physics, and nuclear physics. Along with general relativity, quantum mechanics is one of the pillars of modern physics.

The Uncertainty Principle

The once certain basic assumptions about life, that were the pillars of ↪Cartesian science, were replaced by uncertainty. It was by ↪Werner Heisenberg that this often-quoted *uncertainty principle* was established in physics, and notoriously much to the exasperation of ↪Albert Einstein who reportedly objected 'God does not play dice!'

And it was perhaps through Werner Heisenberg that quantum physics was established as a science. Vidette Todaro writes in her elucidating study *The Enigma of Energy* (1991):

Vidette Todaro-Franceschi

It was but one small leap from the uncertainty principle and the dual wave-particle character of matter to physicist Niels Bohr's theory of complementarity. He proposed that on the quantum level nothing can be divided into discrete parts. Everything is related; everything complements everything else. Since it is impossible to completely predict outcomes on a quantum level, we are forced to look at the whole.

Furthermore, Bohr illuminated the philosophical issues en-

twining complementarity in the quantum physics world with psychic experience and the study of living organisms in general. The simple fact is that everything is inseparably connected. (Id., 37).

This has done us a lot of good because this is more than just physics. It's life. What impact this new worldview can have upon healing, Dr. Villoldo recognized and explained it in his bestselling book *Shaman, Healer, Sage* (2000). He writes:

Alberto Villoldo

Physicist Werner Heisenberg developed a key principle of quantum mechanics: that one could determine either the velocity or the position of an electron accurately, but not both. The Heisenberg uncertainty principle states that the act of observing an event influences its outcome or destiny. Heisenberg's discovery seems to indicate that the ability to change the physical world through the exercise of vision is very limited once energy has manifested into form. The time to change the world is before form has emerged from the formless, before energy has manifested into matter. Thus many of the healing practices developed by shamans heal conditions before they manifest in the body, before old imprints in the Luminous Energy Field have organized matter into illness or misfortune. (Id., 131).

Nonlocality

Another basic discovery of quantum physics is *nonlocality*. Nonlocality means that effects be triggered by element A in element B without element A and element B having any form of physical connection. They can in fact be light years away from each other. Nonlocality, then, is not bound to relativity, and effects therefore are not a function of the speed of the light nor any higher velocity; in other words, they are instantaneous. The term used for nonlocal effects is *entanglement* or *quantum entangle-*

ment. An alternative explanation was given by Rupert Sheldrake who explains nonlocal effects by *morphic resonance*.

As I am not a physicist, I will quote Dean Radin, who writes in his book *Entangled Minds* (2006):

Dean Radin

At a level of reality deeper than the ordinary senses can grasp, our brains and minds are in intimate communion with the universe. It's as though we lived in a gigantic bowl of clear jello. Every wiggle—every movement, event, and thought—within that medium is felt throughout the entire bowl. Except that this / particular form of jello is a rather peculiar medium, in that it's not localized in the usual way, nor is it squishy like ordinary Jell-O. It extends beyond the bonds of ordinary space-time, and it's not even a substance in the usual sense of that word.

Because of this nonlocal Jell-O in which we are embedded, we can get glimpses of information about other people's minds, distant objects, or the future or past. We get this not through the ordinary senses and not because signals from those other minds and objects travel to our brain. But because at some level of our mind/brain is already coexistent with other people's minds, distant objects, and everything else. To navigate through this space, we use attention and intention. From this perspective, psychic experiences are reframed not as mysterious 'powers of the mind' but as momentary glimpses of the entangled fabric of reality.

Particles that are quantum entangled do not imply that signals pass between them. Entanglement means that separated systems are correlated. (Id., 263-264).

As quantum physics really is a prototypical example of **Complexity in action**, the literature I recommend is not limited to the explanation of quantum mechanics in the strict sense. Jeffrey Satinover's book *The Quantum Brain* (2001) artfully weaves quantum mechanics, neuroscience

and psychiatry into one epic tale of grandiose dimensions that offers a broad outlook on the possibilities of a future humanity. The book is a good example how poetic a scientist may become when he thoroughly gets involved with quantum mechanics. And the interesting thing about Satinover is that he is a trained psychiatrist and only in a 2nd life study cycle has become a quantum physicist. This is extraordinary in itself!

Another book, which I have reviewed, is Deepak Chopra's *Life After Death* (2006), a book that is apparently only about life after death, but it's also about quantum physics, as without our discovery of quantum physics, this book could not have been written, because most people simply would not understand and accept a truth that runs counter to the teachings of 2000 years of Christianity. The success of this book is in my view not due to Chopra's fame and popularity. Quantum physics has opened certain pathways in our brain that before were lying dormant in the sense of looking at the world. The precepts of quantum mechanics all compound in demonstrating that there is more to visual reality, that there is a reality out there, and within us, that is not tangible, and that all physics paradigms before quantum mechanics simply could not explain. This has opened our view to dimensions that are highly paradoxical if we look at them with our conditioned mind. Hence the need to change our entire viewpoint in the cognitive assessment of reality. This involves then, forcible also, the domain after death, and the fate of the soul.

—Fritjof Capra, *The Tao of Physics* (1975/2000), Deepak Chopra, *Life After Death* (2006), Russell DiCarlo, *A New Worldview* (1996), Amit Goswami, *The Self-Aware Universe* (1995), Ervin Laszlo, *Science and the Akashic Field* (2004), Lynne McTaggart, *The Field* (2002), Rupert Sheldrake, *A New Science* (1995), Michael Talbot, *The Holographic Universe* (1992), Russell Targ, *Miracles of Mind* (1999), Vidette Todaro-Franceschi, *The Enigma of Energy* (1999)

Radionics

See ➔Lakhovsky, Georges

Reductionism, Reductionist

Reductionism is a typical modern-day phenomenon. It is actually a thinking habit resulting from the notorious dominance of the left brain in our culture. Historically it has taken root with the French philosophers ➤René Descartes and ➤La Mettrie who were considering humans as machines and nature as a complex yet mechanical machinery, like a clockwork.

Thus, the nature of complex patterns is reduced to a random number of material things. This can be said of objects, phenomena, explanations, theories, and meanings. More and more, with a *holistic view* of the universe as it is part of the *New Science*, the mechanical reductionism of 'Darwinian' evolutionary psychology is overcome and science presently changes many of its fundamental paradigms because of a new scientific method called the systems view of life or systems theory. I have termed this regard upon nature *systemliteracy*.

One of the main proponents of holistic science is the physicist and prolific and bestselling author ➤Fritjof Capra.

—For a thorough overview of reductionist versus holistic scientific worldview, consider Fritjof Capra, *The Turning Point* (1982/1987), *The Web of Life* (1996/1997) and *The Hidden Connections* (2002)

Relaxation, Meditation

Relaxation and *Meditation* are of course not synonymous. Meditation is an Eastern concept, while relaxation and introspection are the related ideas in the West. Relaxation is preferred by those who find that meditation is not a very accessible idea in the modern world. Like meditation, relaxation can be used for opening to inner space. What we call, for example, inner dialogue, the dialogue with our *inner selves*, is just another word for meditation, but it has never been called that way. This is simply a matter of cultural conditioning. There are various methods used for triggering the relaxation response which has been shown to be an innate response of the human brain. *Progressive relaxation*, which is the presently

most widely used relaxation method worldwide, was invented in 1926 by ➡Dr. Jacobsen. The secret behind this simple technique is biofeedback.

Renaissance

The *Renaissance*, literally translated from French as *rebirth* roughly spanning from the 14th through the 16th centuries, was an historical age in Europe that followed the Middle Ages and preceded the Reformation. The Renaissance was marked by a moving away from Church-ordained belief and dogma toward scientific observation and rational thinking, and from anonymous group-power to marked individual genius. The creation of new techniques in art, poetry, music, and architecture led to a radical change in the style and substance of the arts and letters. The Renaissance is often said to be the beginning of *Modern Times*.

Repression, Regression, Retrogradation, Projection

Repression

Repression is a term coined by ➡Sigmund Freud that describes a function of the psyche in the case consciousness meets a desire that is strongly prohibited by the *inner controller*. What happens in this case is that the psyche will repress the desire into the unconscious in order to uphold the functioning of the ego which would otherwise be disturbed in maintaining the integrity of the psyche. This results in a polarity change of the bioenergy feeding the desire. For example, when a child's vitality is interfered with by moralistic education, the child loses spontaneity and becomes shy and introvert, thereby dramatically reducing communication strings with the outside world. This becomes then what is called a 'hypersensitive' child.

The process of repression leads to timidity and can result in an impaired communication ability for life, such as stuttering or extensive sweating when being around people. In the extreme case, and under

conditions that amplify the original retrogradation of the natural drive for full instinctual satisfaction, ➔Sadism begins to develop and can become an obsession that may become a dominant in the entire sexual life of the person.

Repressive means that one does not act from an awareness position, but rather from a blinding-out-reality position; it means that one is afraid of dealing with a problem, thus trying to do as if there was no problem, by repressing the energy, the desire, or whatever was creating the conflict in the first place. Repressive attitudes lead to conflict and ultimately to war, because problems cannot be solved by repressing them, but by building awareness of their roots, and by getting on a higher level of awareness because, as Einstein said so lucidly, a problem can never be solved on the level it was created. Unfortunately, looking at the majority of humans and also of governments, we have to realize that in our world, still most 'solutions' are attempted by applying repressive thinking, concepts and strategies to our problems, and that is the main reason that they are not solved, but endlessly administered.

Regression

It has to be seen that *regression*, while a familiar term in psychology, is entangled with repression. While repression always leads to regression, regression can also occur independently of repression, and then we talk about an entirely different set of phenomena. Regression in psychology and in natural healing typically is the fact of leading the patient back to the original wounding as from a point of effectiveness and natural psychosomatic dynamics, without encountering the original wounding in the dream, hypnotic or trance state, a real and full healing can generally not be accomplished.

Every form of repression results in a regression, a psychic mechanism that is still little understood. When men, for whatever reasons, some of which may be developmental and related to early experiences with their mothers, repress their sexual attraction for women, their sexuality will regress from genitality to homosexuality. Likewise, Lesbian

attraction with women may result from projections of self-hate upon men as a result of a conflictual relationship with their fathers.

Retrogradation

The term *retrogradation* is known from astronomy and astrology, and was best explained as a phenomenon of psychic energy by the humanistic astrologer Dane Rudhyar. This is a lucid metaphor: retrogradation means that *the energy of the planet is introvert* for the time of the retrogradation. And the similarity to psychological retrogradation in the form of repression and regression is striking! This leads to the positive result that desires in the normal run of affairs do not regress and instead develop into *higher energetic manifestations* that help the whole personality in its evolution. In other words, evolution proceeds through desires, and the evolution of desire, not the repression of it. What patriarchy has done instead was to turn down human evolution through the major repression of pleasure!

Runes

Runes are an ancient alphabet found in inscriptions on stone in Scandinavian countries. The runic alphabet belongs to the Germanic group of languages, but is related to Greek and Latin alphabets. Runes were inscribed on stone monuments to commemorate events and individuals; they also served magical purposes. A Norwegian monument indicates that runes were believed to give spiritual protection. The use of runic inscriptions has been revived in both the modern magical and new age ideas and activities, and created a vast contemporary literature.

—Ralph H. Blum, Susan Loughan, *The Healing Runes* (1995), Silver RavenWolf and Nigel Jackson, *Rune Mysteries* (2000), Edred Thorsson, *Futhark* (1984), Leon D. Wild, *The Runes Workbook* (2004)

Runes are used for divination. Like ➤Astrology, the ➤I Ching or the ➤Tarot, the Runes can be used for the gathering of information about our subconscious knowledge, intuitive knowledge or foreknowledge

about events. There are now also *Rune Cards* in use, which is a sort of Tarot with a Rune on each card.

Sadism

Sadism is a constriction or blockage of our natural ➡Emotional Flow through a predominantly ➡Moralistic or puritanical education that leads to *demonic* emotions, and violence, because the naturally deep sexual discharge becomes shallow or is inhibited. As a result, the naturally hot and tender sexual streamings become distorted into a *compulsion* for sex that temporarily alleviates the fear armor but that tends to drive the person, because of its compulsory nature, into sexual aggression and assault. Sadism was badly understood before bioenergy research on the sexual orgasm, which namely revealed that the natural sexual drive is by no means aggressive or compulsive, but controlled by empathy, tenderness and love for the sexual mate. Only in sadism, which is a distortion of the natural emotional and sexual setup, this empathy tends to be overridden by an overwhelming longing for egocentric, and power-ridden, satisfaction 'on the back', and to the detriment, of the sexual mate. This is why long-term sexual sadism leads to a corruption of the personality, as the pattern for abuse then is laid also in a general manner, and the person tends to take advantage of others in the form of a habitual behavior structure, and may become what is called an *abuser*.

Self

It is important to clarify the notion of *Self*, which is ambiguous, used in different ways by different people, and by different religions. To begin with, the Self needs to be distinguished from the ego. While it is generally true that the ego isolates and suffocates human creativity in an ego-bound shell, this is not true for the Self as the greater notion. In this sense the Self contains the ego, but not vice versa. The Hindu notion of *atman* as the higher self that is considered as an outflow of the universal spirit or oversoul, *brahman*, may be a good conceptual aid. It is in this sense

that the Indian sage ➔Ramana Maharshi uses the notion of self and this comes very close to my own idea of selfhood. However, my idea has been influenced also strongly by the psychology of ➔Carl Gustav Jung. In Jungian psychology, the self is the *archetype* symbolizing the totality of the personality. It represents the striving for unity, wholeness, and integration. As such, it embraces not only the conscious but also the unconscious.

Shamanism

Definition

Shamanism is a way and methodology of apprehending reality, a set of insightful techniques, rituals and patterns, as well as a natural and organic lifestyle centered not at dominating nature or cosmos, but at *participating* in and *understanding* of nature and cosmos. The most important to find out about shamanism is its use of *entheogens*. These are plants that contain psychoactive compounds, such as DMT, and others, and that, when taken at appropriate doses, produce a consciousness-altering effect upon our psyche and perception.

The *shaman* typically is the one who stands out because of his unique capability to explore, and travel into different realities and levels of *consciousness*.

Entheogens

While there are methods to alter consciousness without plants, using esoteric breathing techniques, body postures or ecstatic dance, prayer, fasting and other techniques, researchers agree that from a point of view of effectiveness there is a large gap between those latter techniques, and the use of entheogenic drugs. Entheogens are several hundred percent more effective than non-plant based methods.

Several researchers have seriously tackled the question why this is so, and one of the most persisting on this specific point was ➔Terence McKenna. In his book *The Archaic Revival* (1992), he affirms that en-

theogenic plants contain the very essential genetic code, the basic information about the evolution of life on earth, and that for this reason their ingestion, or rather the ingestion of the psychoactive compounds they contain, leads to an immediate opening of consciousness, which was something much broader and much more intelligent to experience than mere colorful visions. In fact, McKenna's visionary and illuminating books would never have had such a powerful impact on the consciousness change of modern society if they only talked about hallucinogenic visions. Anthropologists or generally researchers who try to understand the unique phenomenon of shamanism and reduce the entheogenic experience to a mere social game, a distraction or pleasure, or a search for some kind of artificial nirvana, do not understand that in shamanic cultures the psychedelic experience is a religious voyage, not a pleasure hunt.

It is therefore not surprising that most anthropologists, and especially those of them who really do not understand the shamanic mindset tend to employ expressions such as 'hallucinogens', 'narcotic drugs', 'narcotics' or 'psychedelics'. Apart from the fact that these plants are *not* narcotics, because a narcotic drug, such as for example *opium*, renders somnolent but does not alter consciousness, the important thing to know is that *entheogens are not understood, in shamanistic cultures, as leisure drugs*, but really are considered as assets of the *religious and numinous experience*. That is why the only expression that comes close to the shamanistic mindset is the term *entheogens*, that is, facilitators for getting in touch with the inner god.

It has been equally affirmed that entheogens, apart from their helping us to reach the inner mind, also dissolve habits such as alcoholism, and generally help in a process of social deconditioning. Entheogens help us to look behind the veil of the normative behavior code in any given society as they show us different behavior options. What we can thus ingest these substances as a sort of 'social medicine'; we will then be able to recognize the patterns of normative behavior we are caught in and that obstruct our creativity and self-realization.

People who are socially oppressed, racial, ethnic, religious or sexual minorities, may want to inquire into the possible dissolution of dysfunctional behaviors and oppressive normative standards in society. They may want to look for the ultimately most intelligent catalyzer that exists to see all the options reality offers and, as a result, might want to engage in a consciousness-opening voyage.

—Mircea Eliade, *Shamanism* (1964), Piers Vitebsky, *Shamanism* (2001), Ralph Metzner (Ed.), *Ayahuasca* (1999), Michael Harner, *Ways of the Shaman* (1990), Jeremy Narby, *The Cosmic Serpent* (1999), Richard E. Schultes et al., *Plants of the Gods* (2002), Terence McKenna, *The Invisible Landscape* (1994), *True Hallucinations* (1998), *The Archaic Revival* (1992), *Food of the Gods* (1993), Robert Forte (Ed.), *Entheogens and the Future of Religion* (2000), Luis Eduardo Luna, Pablo Amaringo, *Ayahuasca Visions* (1999), Adam Gottlieb, *Peyote and Other Psychoactive Cacti* (1997), Aldous Huxley, *The Doors of Perception and Heaven and Hell* (1954), Rick Strassman, *DMT: The Spirit Molecule* (2001), Josep M. Ferriola, *Al traluz de la Ayahuasca* (2002)

Another important observation regards mental health. It has often been wrongly stated that indigenous shamanic populations were psychotic or pre-psychotic and it comes to mind that usually pedophiles, in our society, once convicted and subjected to ‘psychiatric expertise’, are labeled in suspiciously the same way. When we remember the times of communism in Russia or read books by Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn, we learn that under that totalitarian regime the same murderous psychiatry with exactly the same vocabulary had been used to eliminate intellectuals who were treated as system enemies because they defended human rights and democratic values.

All this may not surprise any informed individual. The effective mechanisms to defend a given societal ‘standard behavior’ paradigm are all founded not upon natural pleasure-seeking behavior but upon adaptive perversity. Hence, the necessity for us to look beyond the fence of behavior patterns and inquire into realms that seem apart from it but aren’t. The human soul expresses its originality always in paradoxes and sometimes in extreme behavior, as Thomas Moore explains with much historical evidence in his bestselling book *Care of the Soul* (1994). The attempt to ‘classify’ human behavior into rigid ‘standards for all’ is in itself

an ideology. The more a given society puts up general standards, the more it is alienated from life and its creative roots and the more it is subject to decay and perversion. The life function is characterized by an enormous amount of diversity. Typically, democratic and humane cultures attempt to allow cultural diversity as a result of the wistful insight into the functionality of living systems.

Shinto

Shinto is the native religion of Japan and was once its state religion. It involves the worship of *kami*, gods. Some *kami* are local and can be regarded as the spiritual being/spirit or genius of a particular place, others represent major natural objects and processes, as for example, Amaterasu, the Sun goddess, or Mount Fuji. After World War II, Shinto lost its status as the state religion of Japan; some Shinto practices and teachings, once given a great deal of prominence during the war, are no longer taught or practiced today, and others exist today as commonplace activities such as *omikuji* (a form of fortune-telling) and Japanese New Year that few give religious connotations.

Shuar Natives

Shuar natives live in the tropical rainforest between the upper mountains of the Andes, and the tropical lowlands, in Ecuador extending to Peru. From the time of first contact with Europeans in the 16th century, to the formation of the Shuar Federation in the 1950s and 1960s, Shuar were semi-nomadic and lived in separate households dispersed in the rainforest, linked by the loosest of kin and political ties, and lacking corporate kin-groups or centralized or institutionalized political leadership.

Six Jewels of the Servant Leader

'*The Six Jewels of the Servant Leader*' is a team leadership training concept I have created. This training concept is original in the sense that I

have redefined how creativity manifests in the corporate setting, namely when it is based upon the skills of *response-ability* and *decide-ability*. While the first term, *response-ability*, was created by Dr. Stephen R. Covey in *The 7 Habits of Highly Effective People* (1989/2004), the terms *decide-ability* and *create-ability* are mine. When creativity acts upon *decide-ability*, that is when the executive has strong commitment and solution-focus, *create-ability*, the ability to create is the result. This means in practice that a solution is found that triggers *create-activity*—the activity to create. When this happens within the team, I am speaking of *createamity*, or creative team activity.

Soul Power

Soul Power, which I synonymously call *Primary Power* or *Self-Power* is a concept I have created to connote our original power, and which is distinct from the harmful secondary powers or worldly powers that profoundly mark our current society, and which are clearly violence-inducing, and in the long run damaging the human potential and natural human spirituality.

Sovereignty, Sovereign Immunity

International law has evolved from a law of sovereigns to a law of nations. Sovereigns, or rulers, were considered immune from any jurisdiction other than their own. This was historically and politically a sound concept until the moment when, from about the 19th century, states began to engaged in the growing international market and behaved, as such, like traders; when it was to fulfill their part of the contract, some clever governments got the idea to invoke foreign sovereign immunity in front of the tribunal in the country where their trading partners tried to sue them, and pleaded denial of jurisdiction.

One may figure that in the beginning courts were reluctant to affirm jurisdiction over foreign states. Some were conscious that a historical break was about to happen and that it was more or less blunt injustice

toward the private claimant to grant a state immunity from jurisdiction who voluntarily engaged in the market place and then pleaded sovereign immunity as a defense in an action that did not concern sovereign but commercial activities of the state.

Of course, the judges soon found a way to avoid such injustice. (One has to imagine the usually enormous business volume of commercial transactions when states are a party of the contract). They argued that it was not the nature of the person involved (private individual or sovereign ruler or state) that was decisive for the immunity question, but the *nature of the activity* in question. If the activity in question was by its nature commercial, the state was to deny immunity and the foreign court had to affirm jurisdiction. If, however, the act or activity was sovereign, then immunity had to be granted and jurisdiction was to be denied. This doctrine was taking ground in international law under the name of the *restrictive immunity doctrine*.

By contrast, nationalizations, as undesired as they are, to this day are not subject to foreign jurisdiction, as the sovereignty of an act of nationalization can't be questioned, and has actually never been questioned in international law. The victims of nationalizations, even if such powerful multinationals such as Shell or Esso, were and are left with the tiresome diplomatic procedures through their home country's department of foreign affairs. The reason for this seemingly unjust reality is that if national jurisdiction could be affirmed over a foreign state's sovereign acts, the principle of sovereignty would be undermined to the extent that every state's right of political rulership over its own territory would be non-existent.

The restrictive immunity concept evolved from the end of the 19th century until today. It can be said that presently the age-old concept of national sovereignty has been eroded through the current nation states behaving like traders in the world market; to the extent that nation states behave like trading companies, their sovereignty will be more and more restricted by the courts, so as to minimize the dangers of traders to con-

clude with foreign states or state agencies, that is governmentally run trading companies.

My particular expertise as an international law scholar and research lawyer was to determine what was the burden of proof in foreign sovereign immunity litigation. I have written my doctoral thesis for the law faculty of the University of Geneva, in French language, on the subject of the problems of proof in matters of jurisdictional immunities of foreign states and their property. As the thesis was never printed, I subsequently translated it to English and brought various publications to print that are intended to serve international lawyers and government counsel to solve the problems of proof, and determine the burden of proof for any litigation that involves foreign sovereign immunity and where the base transaction in the law suit is of a commercial and non-governmental nature.

Synchronicity

Synchronicity is a term attributed to ➔Carl-Gustav Jung; it may be of older and perennial origin. It is a quite handy expression that connotes that two apparently unrelated events are behaving *in sync*, in a sense of being linked by an information field. In fact, what was found by research is that such information fields truly exist. When two particles are linked in an information field, that is, *entangled*, they behave exactly in the same way, be they light years away from each other. How we explain this with terms like quantum connectivity, a ‘holographic’ universe or morphogenetic resonance is of secondary importance; the fact cannot be denied and has been observed in all experiments of quantum mechanics.

Synchronistic events are typically increasing when emotional tension and release are high, which often occurs during therapy and cathartic events. Typical examples are given by all our famous psychoanalysts, as by Jung himself. One of his patients for example suffered from a phobia against frogs and on the last day of the therapy, when a breakthrough was reached, and the patient finally utters that she can now meet any frog without panic, a frog was sitting on the window sill of the psychi-

atric practice. This is a case for synchronicity because the two events are not just randomly connected, but are intelligently linked in an information field and thus are to be considered as *synchronistic*.

—Michael Talbot, *The Holographic Universe* (1992), Amit Goswami, *The Self-Aware Universe* (1995), Lynne McTaggart, *The Field* (2002), Fritjof Capra, *The Hidden Connections* (2002), Valerie Hunt, *Infinite Mind* (2000), Ervin Laszlo, *Science and the Akashic Field* (2004), Rupert Sheldrake, *A New Science of Life* (1995), Ken Wilber (Ed.), *Quantum Questions* (2001)

Taoism, Tao

Taoism is a philosophical school from ancient China. One of its foremost sources are the *Tao Te Ching*, by ➤Lao-tzu. *Tao* means path or way, but in Chinese religion and philosophy it has taken on abstract meanings.

Some of the foremost qualities that characterize Taoism are a non-biased and non-judgmental mindset, acceptance of all-that-is, including the world, integration of emotions, magnanimity, patience and tolerance toward the uneducated and 'brute' and the 'perverse' majority of humans who are caught in innumerable projections due to their refusal to face what-is and their entanglement in possessions, status and time-bound concepts.

➤Lao-Tzu is considered, together with Chuang-tzu, as the primary representative of Taoism.

Very similar to Taoism is Chang Buddhism, which after its propagation in Japan was termed as ➤Zen. Like Taoism it is a philosophical school that warns of the conceptual trap by saying in a metaphor that the finger that points to the moon is not the moon. Both philosophies stress the importance of daily life as a plane of sharpening the mind through developing *attention*.

Tarot

The *Tarot de Marseille* is one of the standard patterns for the design of tarot cards. It is a pattern from which many subsequent tarot decks de-

rive. Research showed that the Tarot deck was invented in northern Italy in the fifteenth century. The name Tarot de Marseille is not of particularly ancient vintage; it was coined in the 1930s by the French cartomancer Paul Marteau, who gave this collective name to a variety of closely related designs that were being made in the city of Marseille in the south of France, a city that was a centre of playing card manufacture. The Tarot de Marseille is one of the standards from which many tarot decks of the nineteenth century and later are derived. Like other Tarot decks, the Tarot de Marseille contains fifty-six cards in the four standard suits.

Divining with the Tarot can be done in similar ways as consulting the I Ching, using serendipity (or the help of our unconscious mind) to determine a set of correlated cards that give an answer for a particular outcome or question. However, unlike other divinations, the Tarot is psychological in the sense that cards, at least the great arcana, are archetypal images and need interpretation. This is not always an easy task and can be subject to error and misinterpretation.

Television

Paralleling television's growing primacy in family life and society, an increasingly vocal chorus of legislators, scientists and parents are raising objections to the uncritical acceptance of the medium. For example, the Swedish government imposed a total ban on advertising to children under twelve in 1991. Fifty years of research on the impact of television on children's emotional and social development (Norma Pecora, John P. Murray, & Ellen A. Wartella, *Children and Television: 50 Years of Research*, published by Erlbaum Press, June, 2006) demonstrate that there are clear and lasting effects of viewing violence.

In a 2006 study, published in the journal *Media Psychology*, volume 8, number 1, pages 25-37, the research team demonstrated that the brain activation patterns of children viewing violence show that children are aroused by the violence, demonstrate fear in response to the depicted

violence, and store the observed images in an area of the brain reserved for long-term memory of traumatic events.

A longitudinal study in New Zealand involving 1000 people from childhood to 26 years of age demonstrated that *television viewing in childhood and adolescence is associated with poor educational achievement by 26 years of age*. In other words, the more a child watches television, the less likely he or she is to finish school and enroll in a university. In Iceland, television broadcasting hours were restricted until 1984, with no television programs being broadcast on Thursday, or during the whole of July.

Theosophy

Theosophy is a metaphysical doctrine and movement that was founded by ➤Helena P. Blavatsky and others in 1875. The word literally means *god wisdom*, and the teaching can be called one of going to the source of all religions, which is the eternal wistful force in the universe. Accordingly, theosophy teaches a scientific and rational understanding of religions, and sees in every religion a nucleus of universal truth. However, it also tries to help us see all the madness, the irrationality and the violence that religious dogma and superstitions bring about; in this sense it understands itself as a higher form of religion, a form of religious understanding that goes beyond the appearances and that educates toward true enlightenment.

Theosophy is important in the sense that it tries to heal the split between religions and nature, declaring that nature is intelligent and wistful. Theosophists hold that everything, living or not, is put together from basic building blocks evolving towards *consciousness*. Theosophy also teaches that every human is inspired and guided by a *higher self* entity that we should try to get in touch with for enhancing and accelerating our spiritual evolution.

Theosophy teaches that both *reincarnation* and *karma* are universal laws, not just specific beliefs of certain religions. However, theosophy denies evolutionary regression; humans will not normally incarnate as

animals or plants, once having attained awareness of *self*. A fundamental element in theosophical teaching is the so-called *spiritual hierarchies*, and the most prolific writer on this topic certainly was Reverend ➤Charles Webster Leadbeater. In addition, theosophists believe that religion, philosophy, science, the arts, commerce, and philanthropy, among other virtues, lead people ever closer to the ability of ➤Direct Perception of truth or reality.

Timewave Zero

Timewave Zero or *Novelty Theory* is a graph-based mathematical construct that depicts novelty in the universe as an inherent quality of time.

The idea was initiated by ➤Terence McKenna in the 1970s and was worked out mathematically by the Swiss mathematician Peter Meyer. In personal correspondence with Peter Meyer, I was informed that the theory basically is to be explained with the fractal nature of time. According to ➤Terence McKenna, when novelty is graphed over time, a fractal waveform known as Timewave Zero results. The graph shows at what times novelty is increasing or decreasing. It is also noteworthy that Peter Meyer does not endorse all what ➤Terence McKenna later said and published about the mathematical construct.

Vibrational Medicine

Vibrational medicine is a new branch of Western medicine that has been prepared long before it was officially recognized and while it was always recognized by Chinese, Japanese or Tibetan medicine. Those who have laid the path for this holistic healing approach to become recognized by our medical science paradigm are, for example, ➤Paracelsus, ➤Mesmer, ➤Burr, ➤Reichenbach, ➤Reich, ➤Lakhovsky, ➤Nikola Tesla, and in more recent years, ➤Fritjof Capra and Dr. Richard Gerber.

Dr. Gerber has written so far perhaps the best study on the topic, entitled *A Practical Guide to Vibrational Medicine* (2001). It is an excellent

book, very carefully written, very well put together conceptually, while I have to put a question mark regarding one conceptual matter.

Gerber's main quality is his detached and careful approach to a matter that, you won't get the impression from the book, but really is very controversial. Let's not forget that ➔Wilhelm Reich, while perhaps a little unwise in some respects, had to die in jail for introducing the energy approach into modern medicine, and earlier, ➔Paracelsus who was perhaps the first in our culture who came up with energy healing, had to stand trial against the ➔Inquisition.

The merit of the book is the vast research it is based upon, and it can be considered as being a condensation of this research, in that it produces something like a synthesis of a lot of material that is only mentioned in the notes.

Without a book like the present one, you start from scratch, as I did years ago, when there was not yet anything of the kind of this book, and when I really started with researching the writings of ➔Paracelsus, ➔Franz Anton Mesmer, and ➔Reich, reading them in their old German original, and then trying to work this information out in English for my research papers. And that's kind of frustrating because you are virtually overwhelmed by the abundance of the source material, and invest lots of time and energy without knowing if you ever will be able to draw real water from the sources.

What is also very strong in this book, is how the author connects our modern perspective of vibrational medicine with the old teachings, the medical tradition of Antiquity, the esoteric knowledge of the Mystery Schools, Chinese medicine and acupuncture, or Chinese Qigong (➔Alternative Medicine). Gerber writes:

Dr. Richard Gerber

Ancient approaches to understanding disease and body healing often viewed illness from the perspective of the human spirit, or the body's life-force energy. These somewhat mystical viewpoints may now hold the key to understanding why people become ill and how they can regain their health. Yet mod-

ern medicine tries to distance itself from ideas of spirit and life energy. Mainstream healers long ago gave up the belief system referred to as 'vitalism' or the theory of vital energy. But is vitalism really such an outdated concept when we begin to factor into the human equation some of the new discoveries in the field of quantum and Einsteinian physics that describe the underlying energetic nature of the physical world? (Id., 2).

Water Research

➔Max 'Freedom' Long became aware that the *Kahunas* used a handy metaphor for describing the ➔Life Force; they associated *mana* with water as a liquid substance that represents the juice of life; from this basic idea, the *Kahunas* extrapolated the metaphor that the human being is a tree or plant, 'the roots being the low self, the trunk and branches the middle self, and the leaves the high self', while the sap circulating through roots, branches and leaves vividly illustrated the nature of the *mana* force. (See ➔Huna).

The ➔Essenes, the early Christian gnostics, interestingly had the same or a very similar imagery regarding the ➔Life Force. It was for this very reason, as ➔Edmond Bordeaux-Szekely found, that they had given so much importance to the water purification ritual. They spoke of a Goddess of the Water, a vital force that they thought is inhabiting water and is purifying us through the use of daily cold showers taken in free nature and with water that is taken directly from a source such as a mountain stream or age-old well that was known to contain highly pure water.

Now, the amazing research done with water and vibrations by the Japanese natural healer ➔Masaru Emoto fully confirms these findings with new and surprising evidence. ➔Dr. Emoto found the enormous implications of vibration by looking at the vibrational code of water that he calls *hado*. In the Japanese spiritual tradition, *hado* is indeed considered as a vibrational code that, similar to *ki*, the life energy, has healing properties and transformative powers. Literally translated, *hado* means wave

motion or vibration. Once we become aware of it in our everyday lives, ➤Dr. Emoto showed, hado can spark great changes in our physical space and emotional wellbeing. What ➤Dr. Emoto teaches can thus be called *hado awareness* or vibrational awareness, as part of a general acute awareness of how we influence our environment, and our lives, through our thoughts and emotions. The point of departure is thus to recognize and acknowledge that in every thought and emotion a specific vibration manifests. I have equally revealed this fact through my ➤Emonics research and call hado awareness emonic awareness.

In ➤Feng Shui, only flowing water is considered to contain the positive ch'i energy, while stagnant water is deemed to contain a rather harmful and retrograde variant of ch'i which is called *sha*. This has been found a parallel in ➤Wilhelm Reich's orgone research. ➤Wilhelm Reich calls this negative orgone energy DOR (deadly orgone).

The next amazing discovery that ➤Emoto came about was the fact that water has a memory—a memory far longer than our transient lifetimes.

And third, that we can learn from water, by allowing it to resonate within us. Only a few researchers have confirmed this assumption until now, and one of them is the reputed Hungarian science philosopher ➤Ervin Laszlo. He writes in his study *Science and the Akashic Field* (2004):

Ervin Laszlo

Water has a remarkable capacity to register and conserve information, as indicated by, among other things, homeopathic remedies that remain effective even when not a single molecule of the original substance remains in a dilution. (Id., 53).

In his study *The Rediscovery of the Living* (2003), the German bioenergy researcher ➤Dr. Bernd Senf summarizes the water research of two very interesting water researchers from Austria and Germany.

—Bernd Senf, *Die Wiederentdeckung des Lebendigen* (2003), pp. 141 ff. and 218 ff.

The Austrian forester, inventor, naturalist and philosopher *Viktor Schaubberger* (1885–1958) made a puzzling discovery. He had observed a source that was in the shadow of a huge stone.

Suddenly, when the stone had moved down and the source did not receive the shadow any longer, the source ran dry. Upon which he moved the stone back in its original position, and the source began to flow again. He then started further observations and found that water has an ideal density at the temperature of 4°C. He found that when water has this ideal density, it cleanses itself from impurities and it also cleanses its riverbed. More more so, he further observed that the temperature of water has an influence upon gravity, and when water is at its ideal temperature of 4°C, it carries stones and debris with it which otherwise would clog the riverbed. He also observed trouts and salmons swimming upstream and even jump ‘on the water’ up a vertical waterfall. He inquired further and found that it was of paramount importance that water actually ‘snakes’ through the landscape in the natural state, and found his observations corroborated by the fact that when a river bed had been straightened, this antigravitational quality of water was lost with the result that debris and impurities accumulate and down the road will clog the water bed. Further observations showed him that it was the selfregulation of water and that it swirls that gives it the unique capacity of being ‘alive’.

Based on these discoveries, Schaubberger became famous and sought after for the transportation of huge tree trunks that could not have otherwise been moved for such a low price to the destination. He was particularly interested to observe two different gestalt forms, the funnel and the egg, and found both have unique capabilities to clarify dead water. He then construed simple ‘whirl-enhancing’ devices that he put into polluted rivers and lakes with the astonishing result that the water cleansed itself from all impurities and life was thriving again.

Schaubberger is also known as the inventor of what he called ‘*implosion technology*’. He developed his theories based on fluidic vortices and spiraled movement in nature. He built actuators for airplanes, ships,

silent turbines, self-cleaning pipes and equipment for cleaning and so-called 'refinement' of water to create spring water, which he used as a remedy. However, science was not willing to credit Schauberger with the scientific validity of his many inventions, despite the fact that Bernd Senf covers his many ideas over 38 pages of his book, with many graphics and illustrations that show the absolute and revolutionary originality of his scientific thought, reminding of such legendary science geniuses and maverick researchers as ➤Nikola Tesla and ➤Wilhelm Reich.

Regarding *Roland Plocher* who calls himself 'Wasserheiler' (Water Healer), Professor Senf reports in his book that since 1993 the so-called 'Plocher-System' has made headlines in Germany. There were TV documentaries about his water healing system back in 1993 and 1995 in the ZDF channel which have reached millions of people. Plocher's system has not yet been evaluated scientifically but it works, and serves for cleaning many lakes, and the entire water reservoirs in many renowned zoos and natural parks in Germany. He refuses to reveal the 'secret' behind his invention, but points researchers to the preliminary work of Schauberger, ➤Nikola Tesla and ➤Wilhelm Reich. Upon closer look he has built what ➤Reich called an 'orgone accumulator'; however he uses it differently than Reich did in that he projects the accumulated orgone through oxygen into a receiver substance, for example aluminum foil or quartz flour. The accumulator is mounted at the ceiling and is open at the lower end; concentrated orgone energy will thus be radiated from above onto two horizontal glass plates. The volume between the glass plates is filled with oxygen. This is how he 'copies' information, as he says, as he then uses not the whole apparatus but just the impregnated aluminum foil for cleansing the water. Then, Plocher built a so-called catalyzer, which is a steel tube in which he put the aluminum foil, some glass wool and that he sealed and sank down into a lake. People then made the astonishing discovery that the lake gradually began to clear and the water regained its original vitality. He came to call his water cleansing then 'revitalization' of water. He also has successfully cleansed huge amounts of animal waste that were building a crust on top which is why poiso-

nous gasses (ammoniac) were accumulating under the crust and threatened the soil with being inadequate for farming because of highly acidic soil. It was also observed that animals were suffering from the poisoned soil and that the drinking water was endangered. Plocher had an easy solution. He impregnated considerable amounts of quartz sand with the accumulator device and mixed this sand into the waste. In about two months, even huge containers of waste were softening up, lost their acid smell and their high amount of ammoniac, and the waste could be used for biological farming. One of his latest inventions is a so-called table cat, a small catalyzer that can be used to cleanse tab water for drinking.

Yin-Yang

The primordial energy, when working on the earth plane, manifests itself in a dualistic form, as two complementary energies, called *yin* and *yang*. Both of the energies can be associated with certain characteristics. However, it would be wrong to identify *yin* with female and *yang* with male. It is not that simplistic. *Yin* can well be associated with the female principle but this does not mean that it is identical with it. It's actually a bit like in the cabalistic system. We talk about corresponding characteristics or elements, and the system as such is one of *corresponding relationships*.

Yin can be said to correspond with the female principle, the passive, receptive, soft and dark, water, clouds, the moon, the tiger, the turtle, the color black, the north, lead, the direction down or a landscape that is flat, as well as even numbers.

Yang can be said to correspond with the male principle, the active, creative, bright and hard, fire, the sun, the colors white and red, the dragon, mercury, the direction up or with a landscape that is mountainous, as well as odd numbers.

What that means is that for example *yin* moves towards its fullness in order to culminate and swap its nature into *yang*. *Yang*, when it culminates, becomes *yin*. That is why we can say change is programmed into

the very essence of the *yin-yang* dualism and thus, change cannot be avoided. We can even go as far as saying that the very fact of change is the proof that we deal with a living thing. If there is no change, there is no movement and, as a result, no life. Life is change, living movement. This is what the nature of life teaches us.

Zen

The Japanese word Zen comes from the Chinese ch'an which in turn has its origins in India. The establishment of Chan (Zen) is traditionally credited to the Indian prince turned monk, Bodhidharma.

—Roshi Philip Kapleau, *Three Pillars of Zen* (1967), Eugen Herrigel, *Zen in the Art of Archery* (1971), Trevor P. Leggett, *A First Zen Reader* (1972), Paul Reps, *Zen Flesh, Zen Bones* (1989), Alan W. Watts, *The Way of Zen* (1999)

The meaning of Zen may be meditation; however the deeper and more mystical interpretation is that Zen means 'revelation' or 'enlightenment'.

Zen emphasizes *dharma* practice and experiential wisdom, particularly as realized in the form of meditation known as *zazen*, in the attainment of awakening. As such, it putatively de-emphasizes both theoretical knowledge and the study of religious texts in favor of direct, experiential realization. Zen is within the Buddhist tradition, but it's not really a practice that is 'religious' in the sense of Buddhist religion. It's rather a down-to-earth, practical and all about self-empowerment in the everyday routine of ordinary life. None of these are emphasized by traditional Buddhism.

One doesn't need to be a Zen master or monk to practice Zen. Suffices to start with a desire to be a complete novice with the 'beginner's mind'—a clean slate. Practicing Zen means to clear the mind from material clutter, stripping thoughts away to the point of 'realization'—an all-embracing awareness. This realization or awakening is known as *wu* in Chinese, and *satori* or *kensho* in Japanese. Besides meditation, Zen uses the ➡Koan, riddle-like poems, to scramble the intellectual and conceptu-

al mind and to bring about a state of innocent and fresh awareness. Koans are enigmatic little or question-and-answer dialogues that can be used to prompt to help understand the Zen approach to enlightenment. Scholars and followers of Zen say you don't need words to explain Zen. It is all about a direct experience of the 'here and now', with an empty mind—what Zen practitioners call 'no-mind'. In its free-form minimalist approach, Zen is wholly concerned with the self and with finding reality through realization.

—James Harrison, *Endless Path Zen*, London: Flame Tree Publishing, 2006

PERSONALITIES

Authors and Personalities

Abraham, Karl

Karl Abraham (1877–1925) was an early German psychoanalyst, and a correspondent of Sigmund Freud. He founded the *Berlin Psychoanalytic Institute*, and was the president of the International Psychoanalytical Association from 1914 to 1918 and again in 1925.

Karl Abraham collaborated with Freud on the understanding of manic-depressive illness, leading to Freud's paper on 'Mourning and Melancholia' in 1917. He was the analyst of Melanie Klein during 1924-1925, and of a number of other British psychoanalysts. He was a mentor for an influential group of German analysts, including Karen Horney, Helene Deutsch, and Franz Alexander.

Abrams, Jeremiah

Steeped in the mythopoetic tradition of Jungian psychology, *Jeremiah Abrams*, psychotherapist and author, has worked for almost 30 years in the helping professions. His books include the bestselling *Meeting the Shadow: The Hidden Power of the Dark Side of Human Nature*; *The Shadow in*

America: Reclaiming the Soul of a Nation, Reclaiming the Inner Child, and the forthcoming *Living from the Inside Out*. He is director of *Mt. Vision Institute*, in Marin County, California. Jeremiah Abrams was editor and one of the contributing authors to a reader on inner child recovery and healing that I have reviewed.

Adler, Alfred

Alfred Adler (1870–1937) was an Austrian medical doctor, psychologist and founder of the school of *Individual Psychology*. In collaboration with ➤Sigmund Freud and a small group of Freud's colleagues, Adler was among the co-founders of the psychoanalytic movement. He was with ➤Carl Jung, ➤Otto Rank, ➤Erich Fromm, and ➤Wilhelm Reich one of those who broke away from psychoanalysis to form an independent school.

Adler subsequently developed his own psychoanalytic method and approach and influenced notable figures in subsequent schools of psychotherapy such as *Rollo May*, *Viktor Frankl*, *Abraham Maslow* and *Albert Ellis*. His writings preceded later neo-Freudian insights evidenced in the works of *Karen Horney*, *Harry Stack Sullivan* and ➤Erich Fromm. Adler emphasized the importance of *social equality* in preventing various forms of psychopathology, and espoused the development of social interest and democratic family structures as the ideal ethical framework for raising children. His most famous concept is the *inferiority complex* which speaks to the problem of self-esteem and its negative compensations, as for example a superiority obsession. Adler argued for holism, viewing the individual holistically rather than in a ➤reductionist manner, the latter being the dominant lens for viewing human psychology.

Adler was also among the first in psychology to argue in favor of feminism making the case that power dynamics between men and women are crucial to understanding human psychology. Adler is considered, along with ➤Freud and ➤Jung, to be one of the three founding figures of depth psychology, which emphasizes the unconscious and psy-

chodynamics. This was after ➔Freud decided Adler's ideas were too threatening to his own efforts to tolerate coexistence and issued an ultimatum to all members of the psychoanalytic society (which he shepherded) to drop Adler or be expelled.

Argerich, Martha

Martha Argerich (1941–) is a concert pianist of Argentine origin. Her aversion to the press and publicity has resulted in her remaining out of the limelight for most of her career. She has given relatively few interviews. As a result, she may not be as well known as other pianists of similar caliber. Despite this, she is widely recognized as one of the great piano virtuosos of our time.

The family moved to Europe in 1955 where Argerich studied with *Friedrich Gulda* in Austria. She later studied with *Arturo Benedetti Michelangeli* and *Stefan Askenase*. In 1957, at sixteen, she won both the *Geneva International Music Competition* and the *Ferruccio Busoni International Competition* within three weeks of each other. At the *Ferruccio Busoni International Competition* Argerich met Arturo Benedetti Michelangeli whom she would later seek out for lessons at twenty during a personal artistic crisis.

Argerich won the seventh *International Frederick Chopin Piano Competition* in Warsaw in 1965. One of her performances in that winning campaign was a defiantly confident reading of Chopin's Etude in C major (Op. 10, No. 1). The following year she gave her US debut in the Lincoln Center's Great Performers Series.

Aristotle

Aristotle (384 BC–322 BC) was an ancient Greek philosopher, a student of *Plato* and teacher of *Alexander the Great*. He wrote on diverse subjects, including physics, poetry, biology and zoology, logic, rhetoric, politics, government and ethics. Along with *Socrates* and *Plato*, Aristotle was one of the most influential of ancient Greek philosophers. They trans-

formed Greek philosophy into the foundations of philosophy as we know it. Some consider Plato and Aristotle to have founded two of the most important schools; others consider Aristotelianism as a development and concretization of Plato's insights.

Aristotle's philosophy is marked by a a stringent *dualism*; dualism claims that mind and matter are two ontologically separate categories. In particular, *mindbody dualism* claims that neither the mind nor matter can be reduced to each other in any way, and thus is opposed to materialism in general, and reductive materialism in particular. Mindbody dualism can exist as substance dualism which claims that the mind and the body are composed of a distinct substance, and as property dualism which claims that there may not be a distinction in substance, but that mental and physical properties are still categorically distinct, and not reducible to each other.

Arrau, Claudio

Claudio Arrau León (1903-1991) was a Chilean pianist of world fame for his widely acclaimed interpretations of a vast repertoire spanning from the baroque to 20th century composers. He is widely considered one of the greatest pianists of the 20th century. Arrau was born in Chillán, the son of eye doctor Carlos Arrau and Lucrecia Ponce de León, a piano teacher. He belonged to an old, prominent family of Southern Chile. His ancestor Lorenzo de Arrau was sent to Chile by King Carlos III of Spain. Through his great-grandmother, *María del Carmen Daroch del Solar*, Arrau was a descendant of the Campbells of Glenorchy, a very prominent Scottish noble family.

He also was a distant relative of Francesca von Thyssen-Bornemisza de Kászón, daughter-in-law of Otto von Habsburg. They both descended from *Sir John Campbell of Glenorchy*, father of the first Earl of Breadalbane. Arrau was a child prodigy, giving his first concert at age five. At age seven he was sent on a Chilean government grant to study in Germany, at the Stern Conservatory of Berlin where he was a pupil of *Martin Krause*,

who had studied under *Franz Liszt*. At the age of 11 he could play Liszt's *Transcendental Etudes*, considered to be one of the most difficult sets of works ever written for the piano, and also Brahms's *Paganini Variations*.

Aurobindo, Sri

Sri Aurobindo (1872–1950) was an Indian nationalist, freedom fighter, scholar, poet, mystic, evolutionary philosopher, yogi and guru. His followers further believe that he was an avatar, an incarnation of the Absolute. Sri Aurobindo spent his life—through his vast writings and through his own development—working for the freedom of India, the path to the further evolution of life on earth, and to bring down what he called the Supermind to enable such progress. He referred to his teachings as *integral yoga*. (Wikipedia) I found the writings of Sri Aurobindo, and particularly his book *The Synthesis of Yoga* in 1985, and it did not only leave a lasting impression on my mind, and a thirst to practice meditation or any other integrative mindbody program, but it opened a door for me.

This door was essential for my spiritual development because after all, I had received a thorough, and thoroughly limiting, theoretic training through my law studies, and was suffering from the same intellectual dualism that I saw most intellectuals around me, if not a whole generation, suffering from. There was science, on one hand, and spirituality, on the other. That was, as it were, the point of departure.

And then Aurobindo came into my mind and scrambled it up. And suddenly I saw that I had been a victim of theorems, and that I had eaten a soup that had deeply fragmented me and left me torn up in parts that did not seem to belong together. I was amazed at both Aurobindo's synthetic thinking capacities and his authoritative voice that was powerfully integrating concepts and disciplines that others before him had treated as separate and distinctive. In fact, this tendency to put up mental drawers and to see things as unrelated that naturally are related, is typical for our rational mind, and only a conscious thinker can overcome this cultural left-brain bias.

I was astonished because here I encountered, deeply within Hindu religious thought and doctrine, a characteristic that I thought was typical only for Western thought and philosophy. The different yoga techniques and spiritual doctrines connected to them were treated by Aurobindo not as separate doctrines but as parts of a whole, or in themselves as integrated holons, to speak with ➤Ken Wilber. And I felt 'in between the lines', when reading his book, that this man possessed a knowledge and a spiritual experience far greater than all I had been aware of in my life. *The Synthesis of Yoga* was blowing up all my mental drawers. It brought about in my a real synthesis between intellect and intuition, and I believe this was Aurobindo's greater intention with his book, which goes beyond Yoga. And it left me with a burning question: 'When all what I was told is wrong, and deep down I knew that it was wrong since my earliest childhood, how can I build a worldview that fits my own intuitions, as this man has done it before me?' Whereupon I began studying the ➤I Ching, the ➤Tarot and other divination practices alongside a program of comparative studies in religion as well as most of the world's esoteric spiritual teachings, and here especially the ➤Essenes and the *Sufis*.

Bach, Edward

Dr. Edward Bach (1886–1936) has contributed in a unique and outstanding way to ➤Homeopathy and generally, to natural healing. I came in touch with his flower remedies in 1997 when, returning from a two-year business trip from Asia to Germany, I was facing a dangerously low condition of vital energy due to a prolonged intake of antibiotics for fighting recurring diarrhea. From the natural healer I went to see, I learnt that the therapeutic value of the Bach essences lies not in curing the physical symptoms of illness but in addressing the emotional state of the sufferer. For this reason the application, I heard, of these 38 simple, natural essences spans the gamut, not only of human ailments, but also illnesses of other living beings. This is so because an emotional state, unlike an illness, crosses boundaries of species and illness type. The most

interesting in this kind of therapy was how the healer found the essence that was resonating with my illness. The female practitioner who had studied hypnosis and Reiki with a powerful Filipino healer, explained to me very patiently the various methods for finding the energy essence that was corresponding to my organism's energy code. The treatment was the most effective one can imagine. It was almost miraculous. I was completely cured within three months, and with only six sessions.

By the time he died in 1936, Dr. Bach had discovered the 38 remedies that were needed to treat every possible emotional state, with each individual remedy being aimed at a particular emotion or characteristic. Sometimes people find it strange that only 38 essences can deal with everything, but in fact used in combination, over 292 million different mental states are covered. Within the Bach flower system, and among the 38 essences, there are 12 plants that Bach himself called *The Twelve Healers*, which are of particular importance.

Bach, Johann Sebastian

Johann Sebastian Bach (1685–1750) was a prolific German composer and organist whose sacred and secular works for choir, orchestra and solo instruments drew together the strands of the Baroque period and brought it to its ultimate maturity. Bach was also a great music teacher.

I began studying Bach rather late in my pianistic career. I had been a late starter and was first playing pieces by ➤Robert Schumann, Edvard Grieg and ➤Claude Debussy, later the first ➤Beethoven Sonata and some ➤Mozart. My second piano teacher then let me start with Bach Inventions and I followed up later with studying a choice of the Well-Tempered Clavier, but only after I had found ➤Svjatoslav Richter's unique recording of this collection of musical jewels.

Bachofen, Johann Jacob

The Swiss anthropologist and sociologist *Johann Jakob Bachofen (1815–1887)*, is credited with the theory of matrilinearity, or *Mutterrecht*, title of

his major publication (1861). I read the book, back in 1985, in its German original and it was for me a mind-opening lecture. I suddenly became aware how important it is for us today to know about matriarchal cultures, and to understand what their sociocultural values are. It also means to see that historically, these peaceful cultures preceded violent patriarchy and were based upon the ancient Goddess cults. These civilizations were organized more on an egalitarian, rather than a strictly hierarchical basis. It was the first time in my life that I began to ponder about the why and how of the dichotomy of matriarchy / patriarchy.

➔Riane Eisler, citing a growing body of research, suggests to abandon the Bachofen dichotomy of matriarchy-patriarchy, and to replace it by *egalitarian-dominator*, thereby avoiding endless discussions if or not in matriarchal cultures males were oppressed by females. The question in fact is not who dominates whom, but if a culture in general runs on a dominator paradigm or on an egalitarian paradigm.

It is now shared by the majority of scientists that what we formerly called matriarchal cultures were societies clearly more egalitarian than the subsequent patriarchal nations. Thus, a way back to love obviously will have to consider a sort of *Archaic Revival*, to speak with ➔Terence McKenna.

Bailey, David

David Bailey (1938–) is a celebrated and famous English photographer. David Bailey was one of the successful persons featured in ➔Edward de Bono's book *Tactics, The Science and Art of Success (1993)*, which I have reviewed.

Balzac, Honoré de

Honoré de Balzac (1799–1850), born Honoré Balzac, was a nineteenth-century French novelist and playwright. His work, much of which is a sequence of almost 100 novels and plays collectively entitled *La Comédie humaine*, is a broad, often satirical panorama of French society, particular-

ly *La Petite Bourgeoisie*, in the years after the fall of Napoleon Bonaparte in 1815—namely the period of the Restoration (1815–1830) and the July Monarchy (1830–1848). Along with *Gustave Flaubert*, whose work he influenced, Balzac is generally regarded as a founding father of realism in European literature. Balzac's novels, most of which are farcical comedies, feature a large cast of well-defined characters, and descriptions in exquisite detail of the scene of action.

Bateson, Gregory

Gregory Bateson (1904–1980) was a British anthropologist, social scientist, linguist, semiotician and cyberneticist whose work intersected that of many other fields. Some of his most noted writings are to be found in his books, *Steps to an Ecology of Mind (1972)* and *Mind and Nature (1979)*. I have reviewed *Steps to an Ecology of Mind (1972)*.

What attracted my attention is a chapter starting at page 364 entitled 'Problems in Cetacean and Other Mammalian Communication'. Here, I stumbled over a little anecdote, that I found strikingly interesting. He talks about a kitten asking for milk, and he says that the cat didn't say 'Milk' but was asserting 'Dependency, Dependency'. Then he writes:

Gregory Bateson

The cat talks in terms of patterns and contingencies of relationship and from this talk it is up to you to take a deductive step, guessing that it is milk that the cat wants. It is the necessity for that deductive step which marks the difference between pre-verbal mammalian communication and both the communication of bees and the languages of man.

What was extraordinary—the great new thing—in the evolution of human language was not the discovery of abstraction or generalization, but the discovery of how to be specific about something other than relationship. (Id., 367).

Béjart, Maurice

Maurice Béjart (1927–2007) was the famous French choreographer who ran the Béjart Ballet Lausanne in Switzerland. He was born in Marseille, France and founded the *Ballet de L'Étoile* company in 1954. In 1960 he founded the *Ballet du XXe Siècle* in Brussels. In 1987 he moved to Lausanne, Switzerland, where he founded the *Béjart Ballet Lausanne*, one of the most famous and successful classical and modern dance companies in the world. Among his works is a thoroughly revised version of *The Nutcracker*, presumably inspired by his own life story, which he staged in 2000.

I still remember a documentary I saw on German television about him, back in the 1970s and his modern ballet, and an interview in which he explained more about his creation. The journalist asked him the question if he had overthrown classical ballet it in the sense that it was, then, out of date or superseded? But Béjart was very clear minded and replied (quoted from memory) calmly:

Maurice Béjart

I have not overthrown anything. I have grown in the tradition of the classical ballet. That was what I have learnt and what I love. But every tradition, if it's a real tradition and not a fashion, is flexible in the sense that it can change and be expanded. What I have done was to bring in elements that were not alien to classical ballet, but that were novel, and I was thereby transforming the tradition to something new and perhaps unexpected. But the tradition as such has survived and is as valid as it was before. Only that now you have classical ballet and modern ballet.

Bernard, Frits

Frits Bernard (1920–2006) was a Dutch psychologist and sexologist. He was a prolific author, lecturer and editor, a member of the board of

the *Association for the Advancement of Social Scientific Sex Research*, and founder of the *Bernard Foundation*. He published his first books under the pen Victor Servatius.

Dr. Frits Bernard has been personally acquainted with many distinguished experts from the world of sexual science and the sexual emancipation movements. Together with the late ➤Edward Brongersma, he laid the foundations of the emancipation movement of boy-loving pedophiles in the Netherlands.

Selected Publications of Dr. Frits Bernard

An International Bibliography, by Bernard, Frits

First edition published by Enclave (Rotterdam), 1989. ISBN 90-71179-03-6.

Second edition published by Enclave (Rotterdam), 1992. ISBN 90-71179-05-2.

Third edition published by Enclave (Rotterdam), 1998. ISBN 90-71179-06-0.

Berne, Eric

Eric Berne (1910–1970) was a Canadian-born psychiatrist best known as the creator of ➤Transactional Analysis (TA). He published both technical and mass-market books on the subject. In the early 1960s he published both technical and popular accounts of his conclusions. The best-selling book *Games People Play* made terms like scripts and tokens part of the ordinary vocabulary. His *Structures and Dynamics of Organizations and Groups* examined the same analysis in a broader context than one-on-one interaction. His seminar group from the 1950s developed the term ➤Transactional Analysis (TA) to describe therapies based on his work. By 1964, this method expanded into the *International Transactional Analysis Association*. Many therapists have put his ideas in practice. Other applications have appeared in the practice of organization development consultants. By 2003 the various TA organizations boast over 15,000

worldwide members. Berne was famous for his use of ordinary, easy-to-understand words instead of psychiatric terminology.

I was a member of the Association of Transactional Therapists in Switzerland for several years and learnt my work with Inner Child Recovery, Healing and Artwork from the writings of Eric Berne and other transactional therapists. It was one of the greatest discoveries for self-development I found in my life and I thank to this therapy the integration of my younger self.

Besant, Annie

Annie Wood Besant (1847–1933) is distinguished besides her many social and religious activities through her having been the President of the *Theosophical Society of Adyar*, India. (See ➤Theosophy). Besant had great merits, intellectually, socially and on a simple human level. To note only her adopting the young ➤Krishnamurti who was at great pains with ➤Charles W. Leadbeater, his tutor, and get along the first years in England. K warmly acknowledged, and always remembered her help and continuous support, as it was reported in Mary Lutyens' biography, quoted on my ➤Krishnamurti glossary entry.

—Annie Besant, *An Autobiography* (1893/2005)

Bettelheim, Bruno

Bruno Bettelheim (1903–1990) was an Austrian-born American writer and child psychologist. He is widely known for his studies of autism. The most significant part of Bettelheim's professional life was spent serving as director of the *Sonia Shankman Orthogenic School* at the *University of Chicago*, a home for emotionally disturbed children. He wrote books on child psychology and was respected by many during his lifetime. His book *The Uses of Enchantment* recast fairy tales in terms of Freudian psychology. It was awarded the U.S. Critic's Choice Prize for criticism in 1976 & the National Book Award in the category of Contemporary Thought in 1977.

—Bruno Bettelheim, *A Good Enough Parent* (1988) , *The Uses Of Enchantment* (1989)

Blake, William

William Blake (1757–1827) was an English poet, painter, and print-maker. Largely unrecognized during his lifetime, his work is today considered highly significant in the history of both poetry and the visual arts. He has often been credited with being the most spiritual writer of his time. While his visual art and written poetry are usually considered separately, Blake often employed them in concert to create a product that at once defied and superseded convention. Though he believed himself able to converse aloud with Old Testament prophets, and despite his work in illustrating the *Book of Job*, Blake's affection for the Bible was belied by his hostility for the church, his beliefs modified by a fascination with mysticism and the unfolding of the romantic movement around him. Ultimately, the difficulty of placing William Blake in any one chronological stage of art history is perhaps the distinction that best defines him. Once considered mad for his single-mindedness, Blake is highly regarded today for his expressiveness and creativity, and the philosophical vision that underlies his work.

Blavatsky, Helena

Helena Petrovna Blavatsky (1831–1991) was one of the most influential occult thinkers of the nineteenth century. She was a controversial figure during her lifetime. With the aid of Colonel Henry Olcott and William Q. Judge, she founded the *Theosophical Society* in New York in 1875. This was the starting point of ➤Theosophy. Born at Ekaterinoslav, Russia, on July 31, 1831, Blavatsky was the daughter of Colonel Peter Hahn, a member of a Mecklenburg family that settled in Russia. To gain converts to Theosophy, she attempted to perform miracles. She did this successfully, but her methods were on several occasions detected as fraudulent.

Nevertheless, her commanding personality secured for her a large following. An enigmatic personality, Blavatsky was raised in an at-

mosphere saturated with superstition and fantasy. She loved to surround herself with mystery as a child and claimed to her playmates that in the subterranean corridors of their old house at Saratow, where she used to wander about, she was never alone, but had companions and playmates whom she called her *hunchbacks*. Blavatsky was often discovered in a dark tower underneath the roof, where she put pigeons into a mesmeric sleep by stroking them. She was unruly, and as she grew older she often shocked her relatives by her masculine behavior. Once, riding astride a Cossack horse, she fell from the saddle and her foot became entangled in the stirrup. She claimed that she ought to have been killed outright were it not for the strange sustaining power she distinctly felt around her, which seemed to hold her up in defiance of gravitation.

Bohm, David

David Joseph Bohm (1917–1992) was a quantum physicist, who made significant contributions in the fields of theoretical physics, philosophy and neuropsychology, and to the Manhattan Project. His books and theories are fundamental for the deeper understanding of ➔Quantum Physics.

—David Bohm, *Wholeness and the Implicate Order* (2002), *Thought as a System* (1994), *Quantum Theory* (1989)

Bonaparte, Napoléon

Napoléon Bonaparte (1769–1821) was a general during the French Revolution, the ruler of France as First Consul of the French Republic from 11 November 1799 to 18 May 1804, Emperor of the French under the name Napoleon I from 18 May 1804 to 6 April 1814, and was briefly restored as Emperor from 20 March to 22 June 1815. He was also King of Italy, Mediator of the Swiss Confederation and Protector of the Confederation of the Rhine. Over the course a decade, the armies of France under his command fought almost every European power, often simultaneously, and acquired control of most of continental Europe by conquest or

alliance. The disastrous invasion of Russia in 1812 marked a turning point. Following the Russian campaign and the defeat at Leipzig in October 1813, the Allies invaded France, forcing Napoleon to abdicate in April 1814. He was exiled to the island of Elba. He staged a comeback known as the Hundred Days, but was defeated at Waterloo on 18 June 1815. He spent the remaining six years of his life on the island of St. Helena in the Atlantic Ocean under British supervision.

Bonington, Chris

Sir Christian John Storey Bonington is a British mountaineer. His career has included nineteen expeditions to the Himalayas, including four to Mount Everest and the first ascent of the south face of Annapurna. (Wikipedia) Chris Bonington was one of the successful persons featured in Edward de Bono's book *Tactics, The Science and Art of Success* (1993), which I have reviewed.

Bordeaux-Szekely, Edmond

Dr. Edmond Bordeaux-Szekely (1900–1979) was a researcher from Bulgaria, who, for the first time in modern Western history has revealed the scandalous mutilation of the Bible by the Christian Church that led to a torso of the original text in which the genuine teachings of ✞Jesus of Nazareth were contained, that were bringing forward the same religious teachings as in Hinduism, Buddhism or ✞Shinto, such as reincarnation, the existence of nature spirits (shen, jinn, etc.), the water purification ritual, fasting, affirmative prayer, and the non-existence of original sin!

I found Dr. Bordeaux's immensely important writings back in 1991. I can say without ambiguity that these writings have contributed to change my life entirely because of my becoming conscious of the existence of unalterable and eternal *soul values*. The knowledge taboo inherent in patriarchal or dominator society came about, as Dr. Bordeaux brilliantly revealed, because a fundamentally undemocratic oligarchy strategically focuses upon manipulation, not information, and indoctrination,

not natural knowledge so as to keep the masses at stake and itself in power.

For the first time in history, the original gnosis of the first Christians or ➤Essenes was revealed, and it became evident to which extent and in which sordid ways the Church falsified the whole of the text of the Bible, wiping out for all times the teachings of Jesus about reincarnation, and his liberal views about sexuality, as well as the description and explanation of water rituals that the Essenes practiced, similar to the water purification rites that today still exist in Balinese Hinduism.

All these rites were originally an integral part of the Christian religion, and ➤Jesus of Nazareth, as we know today from historical research, has learnt these mystic doctrines in India.

Dr. Bordeaux found the so-called *Dead Sea Scrolls* in the 1920s in the Vatican library and translated them, thereby elucidating how much had been lost through the forceful intervention of the Church, from the year 500 AD, in order to cleanse the Bible from teachings that were considered as heretic within the Church's totalitarian and life-denying doctrine.

Brongersma, Edward

Edward Brongersma (1911–1998) was a Dutch politician and doctor of law. For a number of years he was a member of the Dutch Senate for the Labor Party, and chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee (1969–1977). He was primarily known as a defender of the rights of pedophiles and an advocate of more liberal legislation on public morality. (Wikipedia)

Dr. Brongersma is noted for his monumental research treatise on pedophile love for boys, which was published in two volumes by Global Academic Press (GAP), a publisher based both in the Netherlands and the United States. The book, which has not been recognized as a valid scientific treatise on its subject as the evidence it contains was judged as 'anecdotic' or circumstantial, is nonetheless an erudite account of how sexual relations between men and boys can be lived without violence,

and especially without the adult male becoming a dominator force in the life of the boy, that is, on a basis that is mutually respectful. Brongersma, while writing with an emphasis on the sexual aspect of those relations, also has pointed out that the emotional relationship is often for the younger partner the point where willingness and motivation sets in, as adolescent boys are often left alone affectively today by their parents and the social field, which is why they often seek affectionate care and protection.

Buddha, Siddhartha Gautama

Siddhartha Gautama (563 BC–483 BC) was a spiritual teacher from Ancient India who became the founder of Buddhism. He is generally recognized by Buddhists as the *Supreme Buddha* of our age. Gautama, also known as *Shakyamuni*, the sage of the *Shakyas*, is the key figure in Buddhism, and accounts of his life, discourses, and monastic rules are believed to have been summarized after his death and memorized by his followers. Various collections of teachings attributed to Gautama were passed down by oral tradition, and first committed to writing about four hundred years later. The ➤Zen tradition, while today often seen as detached from Buddhism, was originally founded as a specific branch of Buddhism in China, called Chan Buddhism. When this tradition came to Japan, it was called ➤Zen, and this name has survived until today.

Burr, Harold Saxton

Harold Saxton Burr (1889–1973) was E. K. Hunt Professor Emeritus, Anatomy, at Yale University School of Medicine. Burr found that all living things are molded and controlled by electrodynamic fields and demonstrated to measure them using standard voltmeters. He named them *fields of life* or simply the *L-field*. Beginning in the 1930s with his seminal work at Yale, Burr was able to verify his initial hypothesis of subtle energy fields that govern the human body. Burr set up a series of experiments that showed that all living organisms are surrounded and

encompassed by their own energy fields. He showed that changes in the electrical potential of the *L-field* would lead to changes in the health of the organism.

Burr's research was relevant for me in the framework of my research on the ➔Life Force, or cosmic energy field, today called 'quantum field' or quantum vacuum and traditionally termed the 'ether'.

While Burr expressed himself in a rather misleading terminology, speaking of 'electricity' when he denoted that vital or life energy, and of 'electromagnetic fields' when it's all about *The Field* (➔Lynne McTaggart), and thus the bioplasmatic life energy (that ➔Masaru Emoto calls *hado*), which could be translated as 'vibration', these hassles about terminology did not prevent most of the literature on energy and vibrational medicine to cite Burr as one of their pioneers.

For example, Masaru Emoto points out in his book *The Secret Life of Water* (2005):

Masaru Emoto

About seven decades ago, a scientist named Harold Saxton Burr laid much of the basic foundation for the science of hado. Burr was a renowned professor of anatomy at Yale University. In his attempt to understand the mysteries of life, he gave us the term L-field or life field. Since all the cells within our bodies are replaced over a period of six months, why do we keep being reborn as the same person over and over? Like a mold used to make Jell-O, an invisible force enables this to happen, he believed, and he called it the 'life field'. He believed that since the life field is an electrical field in nature, it could be measured, and he even developed his own measuring device using a voltage indicator and an electrode. He discovered that the measurements he took varied with the way the subject was feeling. He got higher voltage readings from subjects who were feeling blissful, and lower voltage readings from those feeling depressed. (Id., 139).

Bushnell, Nolan

Nolan K. Bushnell is an American electrical engineer and entrepreneur who founded both *Atari, Inc.* and the Chuck E. Cheese's *Pizza-Time Theaters* chain. Bushnell has been inducted into the *Video Game Hall of Fame* and the *Consumer Electronics Association Hall of Fame*, received the Nations Restaurant News 'Innovator of the Year' award, and was named one of Newsweek's *50 Men That Changed America*. Bushnell has started more than twenty companies and is one of the founding fathers of the video game industry. He is currently the founder and CEO of uWink, a game-based restaurant startup, and the Chairman of the board at Neo-Edge Networks, an advertising-based video game company. (Wikipedia)

Nolan Bushnell was one of the successful persons featured in Edward de Bono's book *Tactics, The Science and Art of Success* (1993), which I have reviewed.

Campbell, Herbert James

Herbert James Campbell, a renowned English neurologist, found in twenty-five years of research a universal principle which dominates our brain: the ➡Pleasure Function. His book *The Pleasure Areas* (1973) represents a summery of many years of neurological research. Campbell succeeded in demonstrating that our entire thinking and living is primarily motivated by pleasure, pleasure not only as tactile-sensuous or sexual pleasure, but also as non-sensuous, intellectual or spiritual pleasure. With these important findings, the old theoretical controversy if man was primarily a biological or a spiritual being, became obsolete. For it is in the first place our striving for pleasure that induces certain interests in us, that drives us to certain actions and that lets us choose certain ways in life.

Campbell also found that during childhood and depending on the outside stimuli we are exposed to, certain *preferred pathways* are traced in our brain, which means that specific neural connections are established

that serve the information flow. The number of those connections is namely an indicator for intelligence.

The more of those preferred pathways exist in the brain of a person, the more lively appears that person, the more interested she will be in different things, and the quicker she will achieve integrating new knowledge into existing memory. High memorization, Campbell found, is namely depending on how easily new information can be added on to existing pathways of information. Logically, the more of those pathways exist, the better! Many preferred pathways make for high flexibility and the capacity to adapt easily to new circumstances.

Campbell's research indicates that the repression of pleasure that is since centuries part of our Judeo-Christian culture, has negatively infringed upon human evolution and impaired the integrity of our psychosomatic health. It also has impaired our natural innate intelligence!

Besides peace research, Campbell's findings are important for research on perception and the human memory surface. Our brain adds new information on to already existing information, most of the time, instead of forming a new pattern in the memory surface. This is how the brain, and the process of thought, works, and how this system impacts upon perception by actually per se distorting perception. Campbell argues that our brain has developed this kind of faulty memory surface because it was enhancing human evolution as a matter of survival—while of course it has brought about millions of deficient thinkers!

In my research on perception and how to overcome our cultural myopia, I have tried to see Campbell's research together with the research done on the importance of tactile stimulation, tactile deprivation, and sexuality, conducted by ➤Ashley Montagu, ➤James W. Prescott and ➤Michel Odent. The results are nothing short of alarming. Through the tactile deprivation that was inflicted, as a result of ➤Moralism, upon infants and children over centuries in the past, our intelligent response to life is distorted, to say the least, but in any case fragmented. I call it a schizoid split that goes through our entire culture and that has veiled to most of us the innocent regard upon life, love, and the ➤Pleasure Func-

tion. The result is to be seen in the splitting of the atom and the creation of one of the most devastating technologies ever invented, and the resulting weaponry that is a threat not only to human life, but the entire planet.

These researchers coincide in their assessment of humanity as 'endangered' today, more than ever before, by annihilation through the self-destructive tendencies that are the inevitable result of tactile deprivation in infancy and youth, and ➤Moralism as the guiding principle, still today, in our postmodern international consumer culture.

The latest writings by science philosopher ➤Ervin Laszlo, while coming from another angle of research, fully confirms these findings. What Laszlo stresses most of all is the need to change our educational systems in order to build self-awareness instead of accumulating more and more useless intellectual knowledge (which can to a large extent be produced by computers), and systemic and holistic thinking abilities through brain hemisphere synchronization.

Campbell, Joseph

I found Joseph Campbell's books in 1998, through a reference in *The Great Mother*, by ➤Erich Neumann. And I studied them very much in detail. Campbell was for me a true discovery, as important for our cultural evolution as ➤Carl-Gustav Jung.

Joseph Campbell basically affirms that patriarchy is a form of collective neurosis—not a lifestyle, not a philosophy, not a *Weltanschauung*. It's a disease, a twist given to life that perverts our very nature. And ultimately, therefore, it's a refusal of true humanity. Campbell develops the theme further with Bill Moyers in *The Power of Myth* (1988), by alluding to the Star Wars plot.

Joseph Campbell

Darth Vader has not developed his own humanity. He's a robot. He's a bureaucrat, living not in terms of himself but in terms of an imposed system. This is the threat to our lives that

we all face today. Is the system going to flatten you out and deny you your humanity, or are you going to be able to make use of the system to the attainment of human purposes? How do you relate to the system so that you are not compulsively serving it? (Id., 54).

Patriarchy, with its craving for obedience to the father, is a sort of compulsion neurosis. Not only are individuals flattened out by systems that are 'paternal' hierarchies and replacements of real fathers, those that have typically abandoned their roles as true caretakers, having become troublemakers, but authority-craving individuals also have flattened out their better halves, their right brains, so as to serve the system. In this sense, as a sentinel for attention to the signals pointing to the coming of Orwellian times, Campbell's oeuvre cannot be underestimated. It should be read in all schools, also because it's essential to train the right brain capacities of associative, symbolic thinking from early age. In fact, these capacities were highly developed in the great scholar, next to his great poetic ability and word magic, which is why his books are great reading, and not dry scholarly pamphlets.

And then we might finally ask the pertinent question: 'How has patriarchy come about—and what was before?' It all started with a murder. The murder of the Goddess. Which is ultimately a matricide. And it became the foundation of what is called a culture. It became the foundation of what is called a *religion*.

Joseph Campbell

In biblical times, when the Hebrews came in, they really wiped out the Goddess. The term for the Canaanite goddess that's used in the Old Testament is the Abomination. Apparently, throughout the period represented in the Book of Kings, for example, there was a back and forth between the two cults. Many of the Hebrew kings were condemned in the Old Testament for having worshiped on the mountaintops. Those mountains were symbols of the Goddess. And there was a very

strong accent against the Goddess in the Hebrew, which you do not find the Indo-European mythologies. Here you have Zeus marrying the Goddess, and then the two play together. So it's an extreme case that we have in the Bible, and our own Western subjugation of the female is a function of biblical thinking. (Id., 215-216).

It seems that when man began to preach high morality and confessed to strife for goodness, he began to really become diabolic. Campbell remarks that the vandalism involved in the destruction of the pagan temples of antiquity is hardly matched in world history. (Id., p. 248). I have reviewed all of Campbell's major publications, that are *The Hero With A Thousand Faces* (1973/1999), *Occidental Mythology* (1973/1991), *The Masks of God: Oriental Mythology* (1962/1992), *The Power of Myth* (1988).

Capra, Fritjof

I found Capra's *Tao of Physics* in 1985, at a time when my life was in a complete reorientation. In this situation, Capra's books *Tao of Physics* and *The Turning Point* reflected and emphasized the turning point in my own life. *Tao of Physics* hit me like a lightning, but what a blessing was that hit! The impact of the book on my psyche and my personal evolution was comparable only to the discovery of the ☯I Ching and ☯Taoism, as well as the writings and psychoanalytic teaching of ☯Françoise Dolto which I equally discovered during the same year. But today, having read and reviewed all of Capra's publications, I think that his best book is *The Hidden Connections* (2002). Reading Capra, eventually, I found my intuition confirmed that modern education completely disregards the functioning of the brain, and that therefore, we need to reform it, intelligently and comprehensively putting together a structural framework for the purpose of creating a new paradigm and reality that will be holistic and emotionally intelligent. In fact, it was at that time that I devoted myself to serving humanity unconditionally to help creating this new reality,

and to contribute to this mission voluntarily and with a transpersonal motivation.

Capra has a unique gift of genius to formulate and explain complex scientific and philosophical insights and interrelations in a way that the educated reader can understand. Originally from Austria and brought up with German as his mother tongue, he learnt English so perfectly that from the moment he moved to Berkeley, California for his work as a theoretical physicist, he wrote and published only in English. The parallels here are evident with ➤Albert Einstein and ➤Wilhelm Reich who equally were from Germanic origin and after their emigration to the United States only wrote and published in English. And from their level of genius and stringent originality, these three men can well be compared.

There are other important facts about Capra that are perhaps hardly known, and partly explain why he has this phenomenal lucidity, while he works as a mainstream scientist and yet in his books by far surpasses the limitations of this profession and the worldview of most of his professional colleagues (except those on his own level of intelligence). Capra said somewhere in his books that he was raised in a quite matriarchal environment, an environment deprived of males. He was raised by three women, and they were all single, for different reasons: his mother, his grandmother and his great grandmother. And they lived together with many animals on the big farm. And Capra grew up in a probably lucky and happy childhood environment without having suffered abuse. All this is important, I think, in order to understand his basically non-judgmental worldview and his ability to understand people from ultra-orthodox to very liberal with the same generosity and magnanimity. He is truly exceptional in this respect. This can be seen in his lesser known volume *Uncommon Wisdom* (1989) which is a recollection of conversations with remarkable people, and at the same time a kaleidoscope of anecdotes from the life of a truly lively and communicative human being.

The other noteworthy instance from Capra's life is his long involvement in the counter culture and his meeting with most of the celebrities of that culture, as for example ➤Timothy Leary, ➤Terence McKenna,

➤Gregory Bateson, Ronald David Laing or Thomas Szasz, the founders of the ➤Antipsychiatry movement.

Besides Capra's intellectual brilliance and exquisite use of language, it's the simplicity of his literacy, and his unpretentious way to relate other people's achievements and remarkable traits with a certain modesty and without any jealousy (often to be found within the science establishment) that make Capra stand out as a truly universal and encyclopedic scholar. The fact that his books have become worldwide bestsellers over many years, and were translated in all major languages of the world has its explanation here. In addition, it's Capra's extraordinary human skills, his ability to communicate, and communicate across scientific disciplines together with a strongly integrative mindset and attitude that made him such an important alternative figure in the mainstream science environment.

Capra is one of the most important holistic thinkers of our times, and the creator of *Ecoliteracy*, a new curriculum for comprehending the systems view of life, and learn to comprehend living systems and their total information flow.

I have reviewed the following of Capra's books: *The Tao of Physics* (1975/2000), *The Turning Point* (1982/1987), *The Web of Life* (1996/1997), *The Hidden Connections* (2002), *Steering Business Toward Sustainability* (1995) and *Uncommon Wisdom* (1989), as well as *The Science of Leonardo* (2008).

Carroll, Lewis

Charles Lutwidge Dodgson (1832–1898), better known by the pen name *Lewis Carroll*, was an English author, mathematician, logician, Anglican and photographer. His most famous writings are *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland* and its sequel *Through the Looking-Glass*, considered to be within the genre of literary nonsense. His facility at word play, logic, and fantasy has delighted audiences ranging from children to the literary elite, and beyond this his work has become embedded deeply in modern culture, directly influencing many artists. There are societies dedicated to

the enjoyment and promotion of his works and the investigation of his life in many parts of the world including North America, Japan, the United Kingdom, and New Zealand. (Wikipedia)

I found Carroll's photographs when, back in the 1980s, I was starting with photography, while living in Switzerland. I checked out many photo books from the university library and contemplated his wonderful art. I believe many of his portraits of Alice Liddell, and especially the one reproduced here, are master art photos because of the homogeneity of all the elements in the photo, motif, expression, ambience, framing, and color set. The girl's attitude and pose is self-assured, and bold, not at all the typical Victorian girl child 'from a good family', but a child vamp, a girl who is fully conscious. The ambience of the photo is mystic and non-ordinary in every respect, and so is Alice's seemingly natural pose, with her slightly inclined head.

Castor and Pollux

See ➔Mythology

Cayce, Edgar

Edgar Cayce (1877–1945) was an American psychic who channeled answers to questions on subjects such as health, astrology, reincarnation, and Atlantis while in trance. Although Cayce lived before the emergence of the New Age movement, he remains a major influence on its teachings. Cayce became an American celebrity towards the end of his life and the publicity given to his prophecy has overshadowed what to him were the more important parts of his work such as healing. It has to be noted that the vast majority of his 'readings' were given for people who were sick.

—Edgar Cayce, *Modern Prophet, Four Complete Books: 'Edgar Cayce On Prophecy', 'Edgar Cayce On Religion and Psychic Experience', 'Edgar Cayce On Mysteries of the Mind', 'Edgar Cayce On Reincarnation'*, by Mary Ellen Carter, ed. by Hugh Lynn Cayce (1968)

Chaplin, Charles

Sir Charles Spencer Chaplin (1889–1977), better known as *Charlie Chaplin*, was an English comedy actor, becoming one of the most famous performers in the early to mid Hollywood cinema era, and also a notable director. He is considered to be one of the finest mimes and clowns caught on film and his influence on performers in both fields is great.

Chaplin was one of the most creative and influential personalities in the silent film era: he acted in, directed, scripted, produced and eventually even scored his own films.

His working life in entertainment spanned over 65 years, from the Victorian stage and music hall in England as a child performer, almost until his death at the age of 88. He led one of the most remarkable and colorful lives of the 20th century, from a Dickensian London childhood to the pinnacle of world fame in the film industry and as a cultural icon. His principal character was *The Tramp* (known as *Charlot* in France, Italy and Spain): a vagrant with the refined manners and dignity of a gentleman who wears an overly tight coat, oversized trousers and shoes, a bowler hat, carries a bamboo cane, and has a signature toothbrush mustache.

Chaplin's high-profile public and private life knew highs and lows of both adulation and controversy.

—Charles Chaplin, *My Autobiography* (1964/1992)

Chopin, Frédéric

Frédéric François Chopin (1810–1849) was a Polish pianist and composer of the Romantic era. He is widely regarded as one of the most famous, influential, admired and prolific composers for the piano, and he was an equally outstanding pianist and piano pedagogue.

I started playing Chopin in my twenties, and was always attracted by his unique Etudes, especially the C major study op. 10, 1 and the subsequent study op. 10, 2, both for strengthening the right hand, and both

of extraordinary difficulty. But I also have studied some of his Polonaises, especially the A major one, some of his Waltzes and some Mazurkas.

Clay, Cassius

Muhammad Ali (born Cassius Marcellus Clay, Jr. on January 17, 1942) is a retired American boxer. In 1999, Ali was crowned Sportsman of the Century by Sports Illustrated. He won the World Heavyweight Boxing championship three times, and won the North American Boxing Federation championship as well as an Olympic gold medal.

Clementi, Muzio

*Muzio Clementi (1752–1832) was a classical composer, and acknowledged as the first to write specifically for the piano. He is best known for his collection of piano studies, *Gradus ad Parnassum*.*

Harold C. Schonberg writes in *The Great Pianists (1963)*:

Harold C. Schonberg

Mozart could not learn from Clementi, but Clementi could learn from Mozart. Most scholars believe that after the 1781 encounter Clementi discovered that there were other things besides technique and that a musician could be better employed than in a ceaseless attempt *pour épater la bourgeoisie*. In later years, he studiously avoided mentioning Mozart's name.

I felt it like a burden to having to play Clementi, Berens and Cramer and ➔ Carl Czerny in my first piano classes, at age twenty. It turned me off from taking classes, which was one of the best decisions I ever made in my life, for it enabled me to get a meditative and serendipitous approach to music. 20 years later, a long pause, but not long enough for my love for music, I started creating my own music, and it's ongoing. Today, I see things in a lesser dogmatic way, and playing a Clementi, Cramer or Czerny study during my daily exercises can be a refreshing experience. It

was only in later years that I discovered some of Clementi's, Cramer's and Czerny's shorter pieces being pianistic jewels. The same is true for the not very well-known German composer Johann Nepomuk Hummel.

Coca Cola

Coca-Cola is a carbonated soft drink sold in stores, restaurants and vending machines worldwide. The Coca-Cola Company claims that it is sold in over two hundred countries. It is produced by *The Coca-Cola Company* in Atlanta, Georgia and is often referred to simply as Coke; in European and American countries), it is known as Cola or Pop. Originally intended as a patent medicine when it was invented in the late 19th century by John Pemberton, Coca-Cola was bought out by businessman Asa Griggs Candler, whose marketing tactics led Coke to its dominance of the world soft drink market throughout the 20th century. (Wikipedia)

Cohn, Roy

Roy Marcus Cohn (1927–1986) was an American conservative lawyer who became famous during the investigations by Senator Joseph McCarthy into alleged Communists in the U.S. government, and especially during the Army-McCarthy Hearings. He was also an important person of the prosecution team for the trial of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg. Roy Cohn was one of the successful persons featured in Edward de Bono's book *Tactics, The Science and Art of Success* (1993), which I have reviewed.

Confucius

Confucius (551–479 BC) was a Chinese thinker and social philosopher, whose teachings and philosophy have deeply influenced East Asian life and thought. His philosophy emphasized personal and governmental morality, correctness of social relationships, justice and sincerity. These values gained prominence in China over other doctrines, such as *Legalism* or *Taoism* during the Han Dynasty. Confucius' thoughts have been

developed into a system of philosophy known as Confucianism. It was introduced to Europe by the Jesuit *Matteo Ricci*, who was the first to Latinize the name as *Confucius*. His teachings are known primarily through the *Analects of Confucius*, a collection of 'brief aphoristic fragments', which was compiled many years after his death. Modern historians do not believe that any specific documents can be said to have been written by Confucius, but for nearly 2,000 years he was thought to be the editor or author of all the *Five Classics* such as the *Classic of Rites*, and the *Spring and Autumn Annals*.

Cortot, Alfred

Alfred Denis Cortot (1877–1962) was a French-Swiss pianist and conductor. He was a popular 20th century musician, renowned for his poetic insight in Romantic period piano works, particularly those of *Chopin* and *Schumann*. Cortot was also the author of the piano exercise book: *Rational Principles of Pianoforte Technique*. This book contains many finger exercises to aid in the development of various aspects of piano playing technique. It was originally written in French but has since been translated into other languages.

Technical flaws notwithstanding, Cortot was among the very greatest musicians of the century, and represented the end of an era. He is considered the last exponent of a personal, subjective style that deprecated precise technique in favor of intuition, interpretation and authentic spirit. This approach was replaced by the modern *scientific* way of playing, which places logic and precision at the forefront and equates authenticity with metronomic and literal *interpretations*. Cortot's recordings and musical annotations have seldom been out of print.

Coué, Émile

Émile Coué (1857–1926) was a French psychologist and pharmacist who introduced a method of psychotherapy, which promoted healing and self-improvement based on affirmative suggestions, a method basi-

cally consisting of repeating positive affirmations through the day. His most famous and most often applied suggestion was: *Every day, in every way, I'm getting better and better*. The so-called Coué method depended on the routine repetition of such expressions, according to a specified ritual, at the beginning and the ending of each day. Initially Coué, just as ➤Sigmund Freud, used hypnosis to cure the patients. He discovered subjects could not be hypnotized against their will, and more importantly the effects of hypnosis waned when the subjects gained consciousness. So he turned to using positive affirmations or 'suggestions', also called 'autosuggestions' or 'self-suggestions'. By using suggestion consciously he observed that the subjects could cure themselves by replacing in their mind thoughts of illness by healing thoughts. By consciously repeating words or images as self-suggestion to the subconscious mind, according to Coué, one can order one's mind to obey them. His book, *Self-Mastery Through Conscious Autosuggestion*, caused a sensation on its publication in England (1920) and in the United States (1922).

Today, methods such as ➤Joseph Murphy's affirmative prayer technique seem to be more popular in the Anglo-Saxon world than Coué's method of *autosuggestions*, while in France and Germany, the latter are perhaps more popular.

There is no doubt for me, after my more than fifteen years of study of these methods that they are basically using the same method, called differently, and more importantly, are based upon the same psychological and universal laws. One of these laws is the *Law of Attraction*. It states that we attract what we already possess. The Bible expresses this often misunderstood truth in the words: 'One who has, will be given more'. People who have never heard of the subconscious mind wrongly believe that Bible fostered social injustice. In truth, the law of the inner mind was well known to the fathers of the scriptures, it was taught in the mystery schools as early as in antiquity. The *Law of Attraction* says that we can attract only what we have already in our mind as a thought and emotional pattern. Modern think tank ➤Edward de Bono expresses this more unconventionally in the words: 'The brain can only see what it is used to

see'. In other words, we need to form the mental equivalent of whatever we want to attract into our lives, and we can do this by consciously impregnating our inner mind with a mental image, and a corresponding positive emotional state (expectation), while we are in a relaxed state. Also see: ➔Relaxation.

Covey, Stephen

Stephen R. Covey (1932–) is the author of the international bestselling book, *The Seven Habits of Highly Effective People (1989/2004)*. Other books he has written include *First Things First, Principle-Centered Leadership* and *The Seven Habits of Highly Effective Families, and the 8th Habit (2004)*. His latest book is *The 3rd Alternative (2011)*. Covey is the founder of the formerly *Covey Leadership Center* in Salt Lake City, Utah, which after a merger with *FranklinQuest* on May 30, 1997 became the *Franklin-Covey Company*, a global professional services firm. Their mission statement reads: 'We enable greatness in people and organizations everywhere.'

Czerny, Carl

Carl Czerny (1791–1857) was an Austrian pianist, composer and teacher. He is best remembered today for his books of etudes for the piano.

Dali, Salvador

Salvador Felipe Jacinto Dalí Domènech, Marquis of Pubol or Salvador Felip Jacint Dalí Domènech (1904–1989), known popularly as *Salvador Dalí*, was a Spanish artist and one of the most important painters of the 20th century. At 16, Salvador Dali had already developed the remarkable ego and uncanny perception that would distinguish him as one of the most notorious artists of the 20th century. Biographer Ian Gibson (Federico Garcia Lorca) argues that the modern master was motivated primarily by the very last thing anyone would suspect him of: a deep sense of shame. But

Dali was not only a great painter but also an outstanding writer. Reading his autobiographical works, you get in touch with someone original, poetic, amazingly honest and vulnerable.

—Haim N. Finkelstein (Ed.), *The Collected Writings of Salvador Dali* (1998), Ian Gibson, *The Shameful Life of Salvador Dali* (1998)

But Dali was not only a great painter but also an outstanding writer. Reading his autobiographical works, you get in touch with someone original, poetic, amazingly honest and vulnerable. I was reading his collected writings in French language, when I was living in Switzerland, back in the 1980s, and was very much touched by his books, more actually than by his paintings. I then understood why he had visited Sigmund Freud in Vienna, but was rejected by the great Freud who was not great enough to see his genius, not only as an artist, but as a born psychoanalyst.

Darwin, Charles

Charles Robert Darwin (1809–1882) was an eminent English naturalist who achieved lasting fame by convincing the scientific community that species develop over time from a common origin. His theories explaining this phenomenon through natural and sexual selection are central to the modern understanding of evolution as the unifying theory of the life sciences, essential in biology and important in other disciplines such as anthropology, psychology and philosophy. His 1859 book, *On the Origin of Species*, established evolution by common descent as the dominant scientific explanation of diversification in nature. Today Darwin's evolutionary theory is largely criticized and was found to be fundamentally flawed, if not a complete error, by newest systems research.¹

¹ See: Fritjof Capra, *The Web of Life* (1996/1997) and *The Hidden Connections* (2002), with further references.

Da Vinci, Leonardo

See: ➔Leonardo

Dean, James

James Byron Dean (1931–1955) was an American film actor. Dean's mainstream status as a cultural icon is best embodied in the title of his most cited role in *Rebel Without a Cause*. His enduring fame and popularity rests on only three films, his entire starring output. He was the first person to receive a posthumous *Academy Award* nomination for *Best Actor* and remains the only person to have two such nominations posthumously.

De Bono, Edward

Edward de Bono's influence on business thinking and conceptual planning cannot be underestimated. He has worked as a corporate training consultant for large corporations such as DuPont, Exxon, Royal Dutch Shell, Ford, IBM, British Airways, Ciba-Geigy, and Citibank, to name a few. Edward de Bono has contributed in an outstanding way to the progress of education, creative thinking and human resources development and, more generally, the evolution of humanity. Unlike many corporate training experts, Edward de Bono was never restricted to this very special profession. He has implemented a new basic education curriculum in Venezuela where the government gave him free hand to reform primary education and implement a holistic and creative approach to early child education. I have reviewed the five main books by Edward de Bono and his unique contributions to holistic science. Edward de Bono's research on perception and the memory matrix of the human brain has had a decisive impact upon the formulation of some of my own ideas on personal growth and on developing the human potential, about accelerated learning and whole-brain learning, as well as peak performance.

I found de Bono's books during the first years of my work as a corporate trainer in Jakarta, Indonesia, 1994–1998, and virtually devoured them. Shortly thereafter, first of all as work notes for myself, I made a quote collection, and then wrote my extensive book review of five of his books. From the start, I integrated de Bono's 'Five Hats' brainstorming technique as a game-like activity in my corporate training seminars.

I believe that de Bono is not only an outstanding coach and corporate trainer, but much more than that, a philosopher and one of our greatest holistic thinkers.

Debussy, Claude

Achille-Claude Debussy (1862–1918) was a French composer. He worked within the style commonly referred to as impressionist music, a term he dismissed. Debussy was not only one of the most important French composers but was also one of the most important figures in music at the turn of the nineteenth century; his music represents the transition from late-romantic music to 20th century modernist music.

A late starter in piano performance, I actually began my career with Debussy, playing the *Deux Arabesques*, two miniature jewels which require an excellent sound and a supple and yet precise touch. They look easy in the score but are not at all easy to play. My favorite Debussy collections are his *Préludes* and his *Images*.

DeMause, Lloyd

Lloyd DeMause, the founder of ►Psychohistory, is director of *The Institute for Psychohistory*, which is in New York City and has 17 branches in various countries. He is editor of *The Journal of Psychohistory* and president of the *International Psychohistorical Association*. He was born in Detroit, Michigan on September 19, 1931. He graduated from Columbia College and did his postgraduate training in political science at *Columbia University* and in psychoanalysis at the *National Psychological Association for Psychoanalysis*. He has taught psychohistory at the *City University of*

New York and the New York Center for Psychoanalytic Training, is a member of the *Society for Psychoanalytic Training*, and has lectured widely in Europe and America. Many excerpts from his books, including purchase references, are available on his website psychohistory.com.

Demeter

See ➔Mythology

Democritus

Democritus was a pre-Socratic Greek materialist philosopher. He believed that all matter is made up of various imperishable, indivisible elements which he called *atoma*. It is obvious that today, with ➔Quantum Physics showing us the real world of the inner realm of atoms, the so-called subatomic world, the philosophies of the 'atomists' must seem anachronistic. But nonetheless, the approach to science they fostered was predecessor for modern empirical science. The knowledge of truth, according to Democritus, is difficult, since the perception through the senses is subjective. This insight is still valid today.

Descartes, René

René Descartes (1596–1650) was a French philosopher, mathematician, scientist, and writer who spent most of his adult life in the Dutch Republic. He has been dubbed the 'Father of Modern Philosophy', and much of subsequent Western philosophy is a response to his writings, which continue to be studied closely to this day. In particular, his *Meditations* continues to be a standard text at most university philosophy departments. Descartes' influence in mathematics is also apparent, the Cartesian coordinate system allowing geometric shapes to be expressed in algebraic equations being named for him. Descartes was also one of the key figures in the *Scientific Revolution*. As the inventor of the Cartesian coordinate system, Descartes founded analytic geometry, the bridge between alge-

bra and geometry, crucial to the invention of calculus and analysis. His most famous statement is: *Cogito ergo sum*. (Wikipedia)

The ➤Cartesian system of thought, philosophy and science is today generally questioned. One of the most prolific science authors who is now world-famous, offering in his books a comprehensive critique of ➤Cartesian thought and its limitations, is the physicist and author ➤Fritjof Capra.

Dickens, Charles

Charles John Huffam Dickens (1812–1870) was an English novelist. During his career Dickens achieved massive worldwide popularity, winning acclaim for his rich storytelling and memorable characters. Considered one of the English language's greatest writers, he was the foremost novelist of the Victorian era as well as a vigorous social campaigner. He was a reformist writer as he himself has terribly suffered from a violent childhood in homes. The popularity of his novels and short stories during his lifetime and to the present is demonstrated by the fact that none have ever gone out of print. Dickens wrote serialized novels, which was the usual format for fiction at the time, and each new part of his stories would be eagerly anticipated by the reading public.

Diderot, Denis

Denis Diderot (1713–1784) was a French writer, poet and one of main figures of the ➤Enlightenment, thanks largely to his editorship of the *Encyclopédie* (Encyclopedia), one of the great, and even heroic, attempts to catalogue human knowledge. A prolific writer and talented talker, Diderot moved away from his early Jesuit training to an atheistic materialism, and had a great influence on the intellectual and political development in pre-revolution France. His friends included ➤Jean-Jacques Rousseau and *Voltaire*.

Diderot has written a revolting novel entitled *La Religieuse* (The Nun), where he depicts in detail the suffering of a young woman who

was condemned by her family to become a nun, renouncing her very vital longings for love and natural eroticism.

Disney, Walt

Walter Elias Disney (1901–1966), was an American film producer, director, screenwriter, voice actor, animator, entrepreneur, visionary, and philanthropist. As the co-founder (with his brother Roy O. Disney) of Walt Disney Productions, Walt became one of the best-known motion picture producers in the world. The corporation he co-founded, now known as *The Walt Disney Company*, today has annual revenues of approximately U.S. \$30 billion.

Walt Disney is particularly noted for being a film producer, and a popular showman, as well as an innovator in animation and theme park design. He was nominated for 48 Academy awards and 7 Emmys, holding the record for most Oscar nominations. He and his staff created a number of the world's most famous productions, including the one many consider to be Disney's alter ego, Mickey Mouse.

He is also well-known as the namesake of the Disneyland and Walt Disney World Resort theme parks in the United States.

Dolto, Françoise

Françoise Marelle Dolto (1908–1988) was one of the greatest psychoanalysts of France and one of the most intuitive successful, and renowned child therapists worldwide. She originated from a high-class family from Paris and was raised in a strictly Catholic milieu. Her psychological lucidity and mission manifested very early in life. In her book *La Cause des Enfants (1985)*, she reveals that already at the age of five she could fluently read and write, and told her parents, after having read a number of books about medicine, that she wanted to become '*une doctoresse pour les enfants*' (a child doctor).

After she studied medicine and worked as a nurse, she developed a strong intellectual and practical interest for Freud and does a psycho-

analysis with *René Laforgue (1894–1962)*, upon which she begins to work with children. She participates in seminars with *Spitz, Nacht* and *Lowenstein* and begins a private practice, next to her continuing work as a hospital psychiatrist.

More and more, her psychoanalytic approach focuses on language, influenced by the powerful ideas of *Jacques Lacan (1901–1981)*, and based upon the power of the spoken word. Hence, Dolto develops a personal therapy style that puts stress on words and syntax. This therapy style is her own unique creation and grants her great freedom in her psychotherapeutic work with predominantly psychotic children. And it was in this area, the complete and spontaneous healing of psychotic children, children abandoned as incurable by other psychoanalysts and psychiatrists, that Dolto gained fame in France and beyond France, and was in her later years constantly present on radio and TV.

In fact, Françoise Dolto, at the height of her career, was so famous in France that every schoolboy would know her name, and there was almost no weekend where she did not talk either in TV or in the radio. She had become a sort of national guru on child psychoanalysis and child therapy and her fame was certainly no bluff. The contribution she has given to our understanding of children is unique in world history.

I interviewed Françoise Dolto back in 1986, after having visited *La Maison Verte (The Green House)* in Paris, a center she had created for parents and children, that mainly served to prepare children for greater lapses of time away from their parents and the early kindergarten experience. From there I went to her apartment at 260, rue Saint-Jacques, near the Panthéon, Paris. After a short introduction of myself, I told Françoise Dolto about my work with children, as a second career which provided me more satisfaction than my former career as a lawyer and researcher. An interesting correspondence followed up to our meeting. In her book *La Cause des Enfants (1985)*, Françoise Dolto writes:

Françoise Dolto

In the nuclear family of today, especially in the town, the tensions and conflicts are much more explosive if they remain under the surface. Today, the number of persons the child is in contact with is more restricted than before. In the 17th and 18th centuries, the child could transfer his or her incestuous desires on other women who found it funny to play sexual games with small boys and young people that they were not the mother of. (Id., 29, Translation mine).

And further, Françoise Dolto, writes in *Psychanalyse et Pédiatrie* (1971):

Françoise Dolto

All those who study behavior problems, functional organic troubles, the educators, the doctors in the true sense of the term, must have notions about the role of libidinal life and know that sexual education is the grain for the social adaptation of the individual. (Id., 63, Translation mine).

No other mental health professional was ever so outspoken about the function of the educator as a target for the child's sexual wishes. While she, as a strictly Catholic believer and defendant of mainstream culture of course held any kind of sexual interaction between educator and student as forbidden and damaging to the child's healthy sexual growth, she encouraged educators to 'talk desire' (*parler désir*) with the children they cared for, so that desire becomes verbalized and thus coded socially. In her first seminar on child psychoanalysis, *Séminaire de Psychanalyse d'Enfants, Tome 1* (1982), she told her participants this:

Françoise Dolto

Children constitute themselves finally in a homosexual relationship. Archaic drives continue to be heterosexual or homosexual, with the father or with the mother depending on the

sex of the child, but the genital drives are lived only with teachers because only with them the child can bring about a fruit within a relationship of culture and knowledge. (Id., 98, Translation mine).

Today, I am more critical toward Dolto's opinions about child sexuality and the role of the educator because there were obvious contradictions in her teaching that could not be clarified in our correspondence and that were never clarified to my knowledge by any researcher. I am particularly speaking of the Freudian construct of the Oedipus Complex, one of Freud's theories that I find controversial if not questionable. Dolto has never really responded to my critique of Freud's theory, and she seemed to have accepted the theory unquestioned. I also remember that she thought the Oedipus Complex being universally valid, while obvious anthropological research flagrantly contradicts it. See, for example, Bronislaw Malinowski.

The second point where I am questioning psychoanalysis, especially the Freudian school, is that it has assumed and does assume today a normative role in modern society. Dolto's teaching was clearly focused on the normative side of psychoanalysis and she has effectively shaped public opinion with her regular presence in the radio and television, at least in France, if not worldwide. Originally developed as a therapeutic technique, I do not see as a trained lawyer and social researcher how a medical theory can become so dominant in a society that it assumes normative quality? For if this is the case, and I can make this point at length, such a method would be misplaced in a democracy for it's outside the competency of the medical profession to enact rules of conduct, and to prohibit certain behaviors, and encourage others.

—Françoise Dolto, *Psychanalyse et Pédiatrie* (1971), *Séminaire de Psychanalyse d'Enfants*, Tome 1 (1982), *Séminaire de Psychanalyse d'Enfants*, Tome 2 (1985), *Séminaire de Psychanalyse d'Enfants*, Tome 3 (1988), *La Cause des Enfants* (1985)

Dorliac, Nina

Nina Dorliac (1908–1998) was the daughter of the renowned Russian singer *Ksenya Dorliak*, teacher at the Moscow Conservatory. Her career started in 1935, as a chamber singer. In 1947 she became Professor at the Moscow Conservatory. She gave many concerts in Russia and abroad, mainly in the chamber singing repertoire. In 1946, she met ➔Svjatoslav Richter and became his partner until Richter's death in 1997. She accompanied Richter both in his complex live and career for more than fifty years, supporting him in his last sickness. She was not able to survive to the death of her partner for more than a few months. Her interviews for the well-known movie *Richter The Enigma*, by Bruno Monsaingeon provided unique and precious information about how Richter lived, what he thought, how he related to others, how he practiced the piano, and what he thought about art, music, politics, pianists, painting—and related subjects.

Dostoevsky, Fyodor

Fyodor Mikhailovich Dostoevsky (1821–1881) is considered one of the greatest Russian writers. His works have had a profound and lasting effect on twentieth-century literature. Dostoevsky's novels often feature characters living in poor conditions with disparate and extreme states of mind, and explore human psychology while analyzing the political, social and spiritual states of the Russia of his time. Some scholars consider him to be the founder of existentialism for having published *Notes from Underground* (1864).

Dürckheim, Karlfried Graf

Karl Friedrich Alfred Heinrich Ferdinand Maria Graf Eckbrecht von Dürckheim-Montmartin (1896–1988) was a German diplomat, psychotherapist and Zen-Master. He was a descendant of old Bavarian nobility whose

parents still had a fortune, eventually lost during bad economic times. (Wikipedia)

How did I come to know about Dürckheim? It was back in 1986, through a booklet I found in French language, entitled *Le Japon et la culture du silence*.

—Karlfried Graf Dürckheim, *The Japanese Cult of Tranquility* (1960)

I was so captivated by this book that I did further research on Dürckheim, and a few months later, coincidentally, I was getting acquainted with Raffaella Ida Sangiorgi, Princess of Liechtenstein, the wife of Prince Alfred of Liechtenstein, when joining a ➔Krishnamurti circle that was meeting twice a month in Morges, at the Lac Léman, in the splendid villa of the German entrepreneur Friedrich Grohe.

The Princess had been a long-standing client of Dürckheim, as she told me and when having dinner with her in her Geneva apartment, I was astounded to see a huge weaving loom in her living room. She explained that weaving was one of the major activities practiced and taught by Dürckheim for therapy purposes, and that she did weaving every day for one hour. She also said she had always been impressed by the presence of the Master and his latitude of mind, his great compassion, and his deep affection for people, for animals, for the whole of nature, and for the world. She added that her life had been enriched by his presence to a point that she had gone through a personal transformation.

The Princess had tried several psychotherapies, but only believed in one that, such as Dürckheim's, was spiritual, and not 'just psychological', as she wisely put it.

—Karlfried Graf Dürckheim, *Hara: The Vital Center of Man* (2004), *Zen and Us* (1991), *The Call for the Master* (1993), *Absolute Living* (1992), *The Way of Transformation* (1988)

Edison, Thomas

Thomas Alva Edison (1847–1931) was an American inventor and businessman who developed many devices which greatly influenced life worldwide into the 21st century. Dubbed *The Wizard of Menlo Park* by a

newspaper reporter, he was one of the first inventors to apply the principles of mass production to the process of invention, and can therefore be credited with the creation of the first industrial research laboratory. Some of the inventions attributed to him were not completely original but amounted to improvements of earlier inventions or were actually created by numerous employees working under his direction. Nevertheless, Edison is considered one of the most prolific inventors in history, holding 1,097 U.S. patents in his name, as well as many patents in the United Kingdom, France, and Germany.

Einstein, Albert

Albert Einstein (1879–1955) was a German-born theoretical physicist widely considered one of the greatest physicists of all times. He formulated the special and general theories of relativity. In addition, he made significant advancements to quantum theory and statistical mechanics. While best known for the *Theory of Relativity*, he was awarded the 1921 Nobel Prize for Physics for his 1905 explanation of the photoelectric effect and ‘for his services to Theoretical Physics’. In popular culture, the name *Einstein* has become synonymous with great intelligence and genius.

Albert Einstein has been my favorite hero since adolescence. I admired in him his great courage and outspokenness, even about political and unpopular matters, his great intuitive mind, his deep respect of humanity and his true religiosity.

—Joyce Goldenstein, *Physicist and Genius* (1995), *Albert Einstein, The World As I See It* (1993), *Out of My Later Years* (1993), *Ideas and Opinions* (1988), *Albert Einstein Notebook* (1989)

Eisler, Riane

Riane Eisler is an internationally acclaimed scholar, futurist, and activist, and is co-director of the *Center for Partnership Studies* in Pacific Grove, California. She is the author of *The Chalice and the Blade* (1995),

Sacred Pleasure (1996) and *The Partnership Way*. I found Riane Eisler's research through a reference in one of the books by Terence McKenna. McKenna elucidated that some of the terminology he was using in his books and speeches was not entirely his own, and that, for example, the term 'dominator cultures', or the 'dominator paradigm' were taken over from Riane Eisler, whose research he very much admired.

Having read most research about the old matriarchy-patriarchy dichotomy by ➤Johann Jakob Bachofen, ➤Carl-Gustav Jung other Jungian authors such as ➤Erich Neumann, and last not least ➤Joseph Campbell, I was wondering what Riane Eisler would have to tell me? So I immediately bought her two major books *The Chalice and the Blade* (1995) and *Sacred Pleasure* (1996)—and reviewed them.

Eliade, Mircea

Mircea Eliade (1907–1986) was a Romanian historian of religion, fiction writer, philosopher, and professor at the University of Chicago. He was one of the leading writers about the mystery of the religious experience, and developed insights and methods in the field of religious studies. His theory that hierophanies form the basis of religion, splitting the human experience of reality into sacred and profane space and time, has proven influential. One of his most influential contributions to religious studies was his theory of *Eternal Return*, which holds that myths and rituals do not simply commemorate hierophanies, but, at least to the minds of the religious, actually participate in them. Besides, I find Eliade was even more an expert of ➤Shamanism research or that his religious studies have to be seen culminating in his long-year research on native religions. His book is still a leading bestseller for the researcher. See: Mircea Eliade, *Shamanism, Ancient Techniques of Ecstasy* (1964/1989), which I have reviewed.

Ellis, Havelock

Henry Havelock Ellis (1859–1939) was a British sexologist, physician, and social reformer. His *Sexual Inversion*, the first English medical textbook on homosexuality, co-authored with John Addington Symonds, described the sexual relations of homosexual men and boys, something that Ellis did not consider to be a disease, immoral, or a crime.

The work assumes that same-sex love transcends age as well as gender taboos, as seven of the twenty one examples are of intergenerational relationships. Other psychologically important concepts developed by Ellis include autoerotism and narcissism, both of which were later taken up by Sigmund Freud.

—Havelock Ellis, *Sexual Inversion* (2001), *The Sexual Impulse in Women* (2001), and *The Dance of Life* (1973)

Emerson, Ralph Waldo

Ralph Waldo Emerson (1803–1882) was an American essayist, philosopher, poet, and leader of the *Transcendentalist* movement in the early 19th century. His teachings directly influenced the growing *New Thought* movement of the mid 1800s.

—Ralph Waldo Emerson, *The Essays of Ralph Waldo Emerson* (1987)

Emoto, Masaru

Masaru Emoto is an internationally renowned Japanese researcher and independent thinker. Certified as a *Doctor of Alternative Medicine* from the Open International University, he is also a graduate of the Yokohama Municipal University's department of humanities and sciences, with an emphasis on *International Relations*.

Masaru Emoto's research has visually captured the structure of water at the moment of freezing, and through high-speed photography he has shown the direct consequences of destructive thoughts and the thoughts of love and appreciation on the formation of the water crystals.

The revelation that our thoughts can influence water has profound implications for our health and the wellbeing of our planet.

Masaru Emoto has written many books, including the New York Times bestselling *The Hidden Messages in Water* and *The True Power of Water*.

—From: *The Secret Life of Water*

I believe Masaru Emoto's mission for humanity's healing is unique, beautiful and important for our entire globe. To be aware of the water memory means to be aware of our thoughts, our emotions and our actions. It means to be more attentive to all!

Epicurus

Epicurus (341 BC–270 BC) was an ancient Greek philosopher, who created one of the most popular schools of thought in Hellenistic Philosophy, called Epicureanism. Epicurus explicitly warned against overindulgence because it often leads to pain. For instance, in what might be described as a 'hangover' theory, Epicurus warned against pursuing love too ardently, thus keeping a middle way in all we do.

I have been impressed by Epicurean philosophy more than any other since I first heard of it in the philosophy class at high school. I then studied it further and found it ideally fit as a regulator principle for human behavior, less in relationships with others than in the relationship we have with ourselves. As a youngster heavily addicted to drinking, with the other boys in the boarding, I began to listen to the voice inside that reminded me of Epicure when horrible headaches were tearing me up because I had overindulged again the night before. While I had been instinctively as a youth against any form of Moralism, Epicurean philosophy talked to me because it was in alignment with our natural self-regulation.

Erickson, Milton H.

Milton H. Erickson (1901–1980) was one of the greatest hypnotherapists ever on the globe. I had the privilege to find an American therapist, years ago, who was a direct Erickson disciple, after several fruitless attempts to do other forms of therapy. And I didn't need long to get familiar with ➔Hypnotherapy, so much the more as my therapist also was a wonderful pedagogue and was teaching me self-hypnosis so that I could practice the technique also outside of our therapy sessions. Inspired by the positive results of the therapy, I inquired about Erickson and his particular method of hypnosis. In fact, whole libraries have been written just only for describing Erickson's very unique style, his way to dialogue with patients, his particular manner to ask questions or to give answers *in loco patientis*, as well as his incredibly rich reservoir of stories, and anecdotes. He was like a walking library, but his stories were never dry and academic, but taken from daily life, and you could recognize yourself easily in each of them. Sydney Rosen, who has written a very good book about Erickson, calls them *teaching tales*.

—Sidney Rosen (Ed.), *My Voice Will Go With You* (1991), Milton Erickson, *Complete Works 1.0*, CD-ROM (2001)

Essenes

The *Essenes* were a Gnostic sect, followers of a religious way of living in Judaism that flourished from the 2nd century BC to the 1st century AD. Many scholars today argue that there were a number of separate but related groups that had in common mystic, eschatological, messianic, and ascetic beliefs that were referred to as the Essenes. There are also contemporary movements which identify themselves as Essenes. See the ground-breaking research of ➔Dr. Edmond Bordeaux-Szekely, presented for example in the following of his books, *Edmond Bordeaux-Szekely, Teaching of the Essenes from Enoch to the Dead Sea Scrolls* (1992), *Gospel of the Essenes* (1988), *Gospel of Peace of Jesus Christ* (1994).

I found these books back in 1992 in Switzerland and they opened my mind to a whole new dimension of Christianity, which I could then integrate with my interest in esoteric astrology and my studies of the ➡I Ching and the ➡Tarot.

Europa

See ➡Mythology

Evans-Wentz, Walter Yeeling

Dr. Walter Y. Evans-Wentz (1878-1965) was brought up in his family's theosophist faith. The family moved to San Diego in 1900, and Walter added his mother's Celtic surname, Evans, to his German last name Wentz. He was educated at Stanford University and traveled in Europe, studying Celtic folklore, and widely in the Near East, Tibet and India. Dr. Evans-Wentz' most prominent achievement is perhaps the editorial and translation of the *Tibetan Book of the Dead* as well as of a collection of esoteric texts that deal with spiritual yoga practices professed by Tibetan lamas. I was particularly enriched by his erudite study *The Fairy Faith in Celtic Countries*, which I have reviewed. Dr. Evans-Wentz conducted a correspondence with ➡Carl-Gustav Jung.

Eysenck, Hans Jürgen

Hans Jürgen Eysenck (1916-1997) was an eminent psychologist, most remembered for his work on intelligence and personality, though he worked in a wide range of areas.

Hans Jürgen Eysenck was one of the successful persons featured in Edward de Bono's book *Tactics, The Science and Art of Success (1993)*, which I have reviewed.

Forbes, Malcolm

Malcolm Stevenson Forbes (1919-1990) was publisher of *Forbes Magazine*, founded by his father B.C. Forbes and today run by his son Steve Forbes.

Malcolm Forbes was one of the successful persons featured in Edward de Bono's book *Tactics, The Science and Art of Success (1993)*, which I have reviewed.

Freud, Anna

I was not particularly attracted to the writings of *Anna Freud (1895–1982)*, the daughter of ➔Sigmund Freud, but by mere coincidence found in 1985 a study she had conducted together with Dorothy T. Burlingham on children in war situations. I found the study particularly interesting for revealing the hidden, veiled and true actual causes of child trauma, and even more so, for refuting most of the *pseudo causes* for child trauma that child-protective pediatrics and child psychologists have come up with in recent years. After carefully evaluating this research, the etiology of child trauma has to be modified. While the study itself did not take this conclusion, as the research framework was much larger. Fearful children, if ever, were found not to react to factual, objective danger, but follow up to an earlier conditioning that trained them in developing what could be called a *fear response*. The study found that children were not by nature fearful, but that they in the contrary did not know fear if they had been raised by emotionally balanced instead of neurotic parents. The fear response was found, and *only* found, in children who had been raised by neurotic parents or parents who were suffering from an unusual level of psychological fear.

The study reports for example regarding the few fearful children in the group that their parents were rushing to the shelter during each and every bomb alarm, and the children were not allowed to sleep, but had to stand around on guard for hours. Thus they were *conditioned* into the fearful and dysfunctional behavior by their parents.

The study clearly revealed that reactions of children are only comprehensible if one considers their *emotional impact*. What does this mean in the context of abuse research, and research on adult-child cross-generational sexual relations? It means that we cannot simply establish an etiology of child trauma because of the single fact that sexuality, as something new in the life of a sexually inexperienced child, has been part of the experience. For child trauma to occur, there must be something more than just novelty. Nature does not punish us for making new experiences, for this is simply part of growing up!

Newer research has fully confirmed Anna Freud's conclusions, in that it was found that child trauma occurs only when violence or coercion was part of the sexual experience, or when the child was hurt physically, or emotionally through, for example, a threat to keep the experience secret.

—Bender & Blau, *The Reaction of Children to Sexual Relations with Adults* (1937)

Freud, Sigmund

When I first was reading *Sigmund Freud (1856–1939)*, in its German original edition, back in 1975, upon entering law school, I fully choked all and everything. And I think that more than ninety percent of all intelligent and pro-child oriented people find that it makes sense when Freud affirms the basic sexual nature of the child and infantile sexuality. But I committed a tremendous error here, because, conditioned as I was by the modern cultural denial of the child's affective, emotional and sexual complexity, I had no idea that children could have an authentic sexual life, and not just in the sense of being autoerotic by practicing masturbation. Freud's theory that children's psychosexual development was a process of libidinal (erotic) identifications with first the same-sex parent (*homosexual identification*), and then with the other-sex parent (*heterosexual identification*), passing through the oral and anal stages for finally arriving at the genital stage—is an attractive surrogate for the real knowledge!

And this ➔Reductionism is the pseudo-scientific level of today's mainstream child psychology: a surrogate for the real: child sex mythology! Freud was the avatar for what later became, and today still is, the mainstream paradigm in child psychology and education. One of the pitfalls of this paradigm is the denial or exclusion of parameters that serve to build identity through self-knowledge, intuitive or inner knowledge, paranormal knowledge, pre-life knowledge and relational experience. The identity that is said to be the only possible one according to mainstream psychiatry is a *derived*, not a genuine, identity. It is derived from the parents' identities. For a boy, the process will be identification with the father, as a primary homosexual identification, during the anal phase and identification with the mother, as a secondary heterosexual identification during the genital phase.

According to Freud, the so-called ➔Oedipus Complex comes in at that moment in the child's psychosexual development. True identity is built, according to this theory, when the boy has successfully liquidated the oedipal complex by having developed enough aggressiveness toward the father and enough castration of his incestuous desire toward the mother at the same time. That this system is built upon the grave of child sexuality, in the sense of child-child sexual activity, is clear from the start. It was clear to Freud but he thought that a deeper yielding to the core of nature's laws would throw our our into chaos.

I have critically reviewed Freud's theory and came to the conclusion that Freud's scheme is detrimental to the child's building autonomy; instead the modern consumer child is kept in fusional dependence with their parents, thus bringing about parent-child ➔Co-Dependence and as an inevitable result sexual dysfunctions and perversions, and a pseudo-heterosexuality that covers up all the undealt-with secondary drives that are produced by forcefully impeding the child from living out their natural erotic attraction toward peers.

My wake up call had come not from psychology, but from the side of ethnological field work and the insights I got through my studies of the human energy field, the energetic functionality of the organism and the

nature of the bioenergy, and systems research. It was first of all through the anthropological findings of ➔Bronislaw Malinowski and Margaret Mead and their observations of biologically healthy child-child sexuality with the Melanesian Trobriand culture, and other tribal cultures, that brought about a change in my regard upon child sexuality.

Fromm, Erich

Erich Pinchas Fromm (1900–1980) was an internationally renowned German-American psychologist and humanistic philosopher. He was associated with what became known as the *Frankfurt School* of critical theory. Fromm believed that freedom was an aspect of human nature that we either embrace or escape. He observed that embracing our freedom of will was healthy, whereas escaping freedom, through the use of escape mechanisms, was the root of psychological issues. The main escape mechanisms that Fromm outlined are automaton conformity, authoritarianism, and destructiveness.

- ▶ Automaton conformity is changing one's ideal self to what is perceived as the preferred type of personality of society, losing one's true self. The use of automaton conformity displaces the burden of choice from the self to society.
- ▶ Authoritarianism is allowing oneself to be controlled by another. This removes the freedom of choice almost entirely by submitting that freedom to someone else.
- ▶ Destructiveness is any process which attempts to eliminate others or the world as a whole to escape freedom. Fromm said that 'the destruction of the world is the last, almost desperate attempt to save myself from being crushed by it'.

Fromm considered love to be an interpersonal creative capacity rather than an emotion, and he distinguished this creative capacity from what he considered to be various forms of narcissistic neuroses and sado-masochistic tendencies that are commonly held out as proof of true love. Indeed, Fromm viewed the experience of falling in love as evidence of one's failure to understand the true nature of love, which he believed

always had the common elements of care, responsibility, respect, and knowledge. Drawing from his knowledge of the Talmud, Fromm pointed to the story of Jonah, who did not wish to save the residents of Nineveh from the consequences of their sin, as demonstrative of his belief that the qualities of care and responsibility are generally absent from most human relationships. Fromm also asserted that few people in modern society had respect for the *autonomy* of their fellow human beings, much less the objective knowledge of what other people truly wanted and needed.

We were reading Fromm in high school, in the German original, in both the philosophy class and the German class. We had been reading and discussing *To Have or To Be* (1996), *Escape from Freedom* (1994), *The Art of Loving* (2000) and *The Anatomy of Human Destructiveness* (1992).

Gandhi, Mahatma

Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi (1869–1948) was a major political and spiritual leader of the *Indian Independence Movement*. He was the pioneer of *satyagraha*—resistance through mass civil disobedience founded upon ahimsa (non-violence) becoming one of the strongest philosophies of freedom struggles worldwide. Gandhi is commonly spoken of as *Mahatma Gandhi*. Gandhi first employed his ideas of civil disobedience in the Indian struggle for civil rights in South Africa. Upon his return to India, Gandhi helped lead poor farmers and laborers to protest oppressive taxation and widespread discrimination. Leading the Indian National Congress, Gandhi worked for the alleviation of poverty, the liberation of women, brotherhood, an end to untouchability and caste discrimination and for the economic self-sufficiency of the nation. However, Gandhi's work focused upon the goal of Swaraj—self-rule for India. Gandhi famously led Indians in the disobedience to the salt tax through the 400 kilometer (248 miles) Dandi March, and in an open call for the British to Quit India in 1942. Gandhi remained committed to non-violence and truth even in the most extreme situations. He was a student of Hindu philosophy and lived simply, organizing an ashram that was self-suffi-

cient in its needs. He made his own clothes and lived on a simple vegetarian diet. He used rigorous fasts for self-purification as well as a means of protest.

It was through one of Gandhi's booklets that I found ➤Ayurveda, an alternative medicine from India. Gandhi reported that he was tightly following the rules of disease prevention that Ayurveda teaches, and when he does fall ill, he also follows the precepts to cure himself without resort to chemical prescriptive medicine. I have then studied ➤Ayurveda and went to India, more precisely the place where the healing technique was born: Kerala. In Trivandrum, the capital of Kerala, I found a competent ➤Ayurveda doctor and experienced the typical steam bath and the whole body massage for which this medical approach is famed. It cured my habitual restlessness completely and filled me with deep rest, a feeling of hitherto unknown wellbeing and an inner assuredness that came from the positive feedback I received from my body. Subsequently I wrote my story down and published it in a booklet about alternative medicine.

Gates, Bill

William Henry Gates III (1955–) is an American entrepreneur and the co-founder, chairman, former chief software architect, and former chief executive officer of Microsoft® Corporation, the world's largest software company. Forbes magazine's *The World's Billionaires* list has ranked him as the richest person on earth for the last thirteen consecutive years, with a current net worth of approximately \$53 billion. This is of course complete humbug and eye-wiping as the fortune of the Rothschild family is about 400 trillion dollars, followed by the fortune of the House of Windsor and the Rockefeller clan. When family wealth is considered, his family ranks second behind the Walton family. Gates is one of the best-known entrepreneurs of the personal computer revolution. He is widely respected for his foresight and ambition. He is also sometimes criticized as having built Microsoft® through unfair or unlawful business practices. Since

amassing his fortune, Gates has pursued a number of philanthropic endeavors, donating large amounts of money to various charitable organizations and scientific research programs through the *Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation*, founded in 2000.

Gavrilov, Andrei

Andrei Gavrilov is a Russian pianist of worldwide renown, who currently lives in Zurich, Switzerland. His first piano teacher was his mother, who was herself a student of ➤Heinrich Neuhaus, the later teacher of ➤Svjatoslav Richter, Emil Gilels and Radu Lupu. In 1974, at the age of nineteen years he won the prestigious *International Tchaikovsky Competition*. In the same year he successfully substituted for ➤Svjatoslav Richter at the Salzburg Festival. Gavrilov and ➤Richter have played together at several occasions, the most reputed of which is perhaps their acclaimed rendering of the ➤Handel *Suites* during a summer festival at the *Grange de Meslay*, near Tours, France.

Gershwin, George

George Gershwin (1898–1937) was an American composer who wrote vocal and theatrical works, piano compositions and musicals. Many of his compositions have been used on television and in numerous films, and many became jazz standards. *Ella Fitzgerald* recorded many of the Gershwin's songs, and other great singers and musicians have recorded Gershwin songs, most notably *John Coltrane*, *Frank Sinatra*, *Billie Holiday*, *Miles Davis*, *Herbie Hancock*, *Judy Garland*, *Nina Simone*, *John Fahey*, and countless others.

Goethe, Johann Wolfgang von

Johann Wolfgang von Goethe (1749–1832) was a German genius and poet, novelist, dramatist, humanist, scientist, theorist, painter, and for ten years chief minister of state for the duchy of Weimar. Goethe was one of

the key figures of German literature and the movement of Weimar Classicism in the late 18th and early 19th centuries; this movement coincides with Enlightenment, Sentimentality (*'Empfindsamkeit'*), *Sturm und Drang*, and Romanticism. Goethe's influence spread across Europe, and for the next century his works were a primary source of inspiration in music, drama, poetry, and philosophy. He is widely considered to be one of the most important thinkers in Western culture, and is often cited as one of history's greatest geniuses.

Mephisto or *Mephistopheles* is a name given to one of the chief demons of Christian mythology that figure in European literary traditions. While the name is frequently used as an alternative form of Satan or the Devil, it evolved during the Renaissance; the name Mephistopheles makes no appearance in the Bible. A look at how the name has changed elucidates the matter, although it does not elucidate why the name arose and changed. In the 16th century original *Dr. Faustus* drama, the first literary work about Faust, the name is *Mephistopheles*. Regarding his Faust drama, it is generally believed that Goethe contrasted Faust as a symbol for human weakness, vacillating between heaven and hell, and Mephisto as symbol for temptation.

However, when considering the second part of Faust, it becomes obvious that the first part was a metaphor not for human weakness but for the fact that desire brings about transcendence, and that desire is ultimately a link between man and the divine.

In addition, it has to be noted that Goethe did not present the age-old Faustus story in its original version, probably because he feared to be rejected. In the original version Dr. Faustus was a school teacher and had had love relations with some of the children which is why he was thrown in prison and then pleaded God for forgiveness. Goethe kept the theme of illicit sex but replaced the boys by a virgin girl who was dishonored by Faust

Gogol, Nikolai

Nikolai Vasilievich Gogol (1809–1852) was a Russian writer. Although his early works were heavily influenced by his Ukrainian heritage and upbringing, he wrote in Russian and his works belong to the tradition of Russian literature. The novel *Dead Souls* (1842), the play *Revizor* (1836/1842), and the short story *The Overcoat* (1842) are counted among his masterpieces.

Goldman, Jonathan

It was through the *Healing Sounds* DVD that I heard about *Jonathan Goldman* and it was only afterwards that I ordered his books *Healing Sounds* (2002) and *Tantra of Sound* (2005). From the start of watching this DVD I was captivated and even used this DVD for helping a friend who got a hyperactive child, as I thought she might want to try out some of the vocal healing techniques with her daughter. Goldman understands to present a highly complex and mathematical matter in a very good and easy style, without losing depth. And he artfully has interwoven practice and theory, as this DVD is not just a lecture but spends about half of the time in pure practical advice. This lecture is also an excellent awareness-builder. I have reviewed both of his books and the DVD. Goldman is one of the few authors who in our times who elucidate that vibration is the motor of life.

Goswami, Amit

Amit Goswami is a theoretical nuclear physicist and member of *The University of Oregon Institute for Theoretical Physics* since 1968, teaching physics for the last forty years. After a period of frustration in his private and professional life starting when he was thirty-eight, his research interests shifted to quantum cosmology, quantum measurement theory, and applications of ➤Quantum Physics to the mind body problem. He became best known as one of the interviewed scientists featured in the

famous movie ➔What the Bleep Do We Know!? Goswami is also featured in the recent documentary about the Dalai Lama entitled *Dalai Lama Renaissance*, and stars in the documentary *The Quantum Activist*. I have reviewed Goswami's main publication, *The Self-Aware Universe* (1995).

Grade, Lew

Lew Grade, Baron Grade ('Lord Grade') (1906–1998), born Lev Winogradsky, was an influential showbusiness impresario and television company executive in the United Kingdom. His interests included Pye Records and ATV. (Wikipedia) Lord Grade was one of the successful persons featured in Edward de Bono's book *Tactics, The Science and Art of Success* (1993), which I have reviewed.

Greene, Liz

Liz Greene is a famous American astrologer who lives and practices in Zurich, Switzerland. She has written several astrology books based on Jungian psychology and psychoanalysis, contributing to an application of astrology called *psychological astrology*. Together with Howard Sasportas she created the *Centre for Psychological Astrology* in London. After Sasportas' death in 1992, the distinguished astrologer Charles Harvey took over as co-Director, until his death in 2000.

Liz Greene is affiliated with *Astrodienst*, Zurich (astro.com), which is one of the most popular astrology sites. Greene has been one of the most persistently popular astrologers of the twentieth century. Almost all of her many books remain in print. Greene became quickly famous with the publication, by Weiser, of *Saturn: A New Look at an Old Devil*, in 1976, in which she applied attempted to revise the very old and malevolent image of Saturn as a planet of misfortune, recasting it in a more objective image that has continued to be very popular into the twenty-first century.

—Liz Greene, *Astrology of Fate* (1986), *The Astrological Neptune and the Quest for Redemption* (1996), *The Mythic Tarot* (2001), *The Mythic Journey* (2000)

Gurdjieff

Georges Ivanovich Gurdjieff (1872–1949), was a Greek-Armenian mystic and spiritual teacher who initially gained public recognition as a dance instructor.

After attracting pupils and disciples of whom some were already persons of considerable eminence, he established a school for spiritual development called *The Institute for the Harmonious Development of Man*. He claimed that the teachings he brought to the West expressed the truth found in ancient religions and wisdom teachings relating to self-awareness in one's daily life and humanity's place in the universe. It might be summed up by the title of his third series of writings: *Life is Real Only Then, When 'I Am'*. His complete series of books is entitled *All And Everything*.

Hades

See ➤Mythology

Hahnemann, Samuel

➤Homeopathy has done lots of good to me at a critical moment in my life, back in 1997, when my vital energies were at a bottomline level because of medical maltreatment. That is why, as a result of my learning about natural healing, I set out to study the principles of homeopathy as well the amazing science behind *Bach Flower Remedies*, the modern-day add-on to homeopathy by ➤Edward Bach. And so I began to inquire about the why and how, and the first name that came to mind in relation to natural healing was ➤Paracelsus, whom I had read upon entering law school, and then, eventually, Samuel Hahnemann who was the founder of that particular branch of natural healing that we call homeopathy. I

found it amazing how Hahnemann discovered the basic principles of homeopathy as traditional physician with an antipathy against medicine because, like ➔Paracelsus before him, he was appalled because of the blunt ignorance of the medical establishment and the subtle and sometimes brutal treatments it bestowed upon the patient as the suffering agent. And again like ➔Paracelsus, Hahnemann became aware that traditional medicine was just treating the symptoms of diseases and had no idea of the underlying causes because it lacked a holistic and comprehensive concept of health.

Hahnemann began to systematically test substances for the effect they produced on a healthy individual and tried to deduce from this the ills they would heal. He discovered that these dilutions, when done according to his technique of *succussion*, that is the systematic mixing through vigorous shaking and through *potentization*, were effective in producing symptoms. Thus, instead of jumping to curing symptoms, he was first producing those symptoms with substances—and the surprising discovery he made was that *typically the substance that was producing the symptom was the one that was curing the disease*.

Hahnemann began practicing medicine again using his new technique, which soon attracted other doctors. He first published an article about the homeopathic approach to medicine in a German medical journal in 1796; in 1810, he wrote his *Organon of the Medical Art*, the first systematic treatise on the subject.

Hall, Manly Palmer

Manly Palmer Hall (1901–1990) was a well-known writer, philosopher and lecturer on astrology and the occult. He had an early interest in matters occult and as a young man joined ➔Theosophy, the *Freemasons*, the *Rosicrucians*, and the *American Federation of Astrologers*. He moved to California in 1923 and was ordained to the ministry in a metaphysical church. In 1934, Hall, who had a dream of creating a school modeled on the ancient one headed by Pythagoras, founded the *Philosophical Research*

Society, which he hoped would become a major center for the dissemination of ancient wisdom throughout North America. It became the home to a large library, including many rare texts, collected by Hall. Through the last sixty years of his life Hall lectured and wrote widely, his texts ranging over the broad field of the occult and topics relative to it, including history and comparative religion. His work is being continued by the society after his death.

—Manly Palmer Hall, *The Pineal Gland: The Eye of God*, Article extracted from the book 'Man the Grand Symbol of the Mysteries', Kessinger Publishing Reprint, *The Secret Teachings of All Ages* (1928/2003) and *The Secret Destiny of America* (1972)

Hamilton, David

David Hamilton grew up in London. His artistic skills began to emerge during a job at an architect's office. At age 20, he went to Paris, where he worked as graphic designer for Peter Knapp of ELLE magazine. After becoming known and successful, he was hired away from ELLE by *Queen* magazine in London as art director. Hamilton soon realized his love for Paris, however, and after returning there became the art director of *Printemps*, the city's largest department store. Hamilton began photographing commercially while still employed, and the dreamy, grainy style of his images quickly brought him success. By the end of the 1960s, Hamilton's work had a recognizable style. His further success included many dozens of photographic books with combined sales well into the millions, five feature films, and countless magazine publications.

As much of Hamilton's work depicts early-teen girls, often nude, he has been the subject of some controversy and even child pornography allegations, mostly from North America and Britain, similar to that which the work of ➤Sally Mann and ➤Jock Sturges have attracted. In the late 1990s, some American Christian conservatives protested bookstores that stocked Hamilton's photography books but their efforts came to nothing. Because of differing attitudes regarding age and nudity, Hamilton has not received this negative attention in his adopted home of France, nor in the rest of the world. In 2005 a member of the Surrey Po-

lice in Britain wrongly claimed that possessing Hamilton books was now illegal in the UK. Surrey Police were later forced to make a formal apology for the incorrect and unsubstantiated allegations made by Detective constable Simon Ledger (*British Journal of Photography*, September 2005), and admitted that no legally binding decision had been made on the work of David Hamilton.

The *Guardian* (UK), June 23, 2005, wrote: Hamilton's photographs have long been at the forefront of the 'is it art or pornography?' debate. Glenn Holland, spokesman for the 73-year-old photographer, who lives in St. Tropez, said: 'We are deeply saddened and disappointed by this, as David is one of the most successful art photographers the world has ever known. His books have sold millions.' (Wikipedia)

I have written a short story in German language entitled 'David H. oder die Liebe zur Fotografie' (David H. and the Love for Photography) which was partly inspired by Hamilton's life story, while the plot is freely invented.

Hammurabi

Hammurabi (1795–1750 BC) was the sixth king of Babylon. He became the first king of the Babylonian Empire, extending Babylon's control over Mesopotamia by winning a series of extremely bloody wars against neighboring kingdoms. Although his empire controlled all of Mesopotamia at the time of his death, his successors were unable to maintain his empire. Hammurabi is known for the set of laws called *The Code of Hammurabi*, one of the first written codes of law in recorded history, and definitely the first written code where forced heterosexual sex was punished with a capital punishment. This body of law was written on a single stone tablet standing over six feet tall.

The Bible contains several passages that report the violent doctrine of the tribes Hammurabi was leading, and who were addicted to violent rape in every possible form, and the lively burning of their enemies, in-

cluding their children. Small children and babies were literally ‘beaten to the ground and smashed against walls’.

Handel, George Frederic

George Frederic Handel (1685–1759) was a German-born Baroque composer who is famous for his operas, oratorios and concerti grossi. Born as *Georg Friedrich Händel* in Halle, Germany, he spent most of his adult life in England, becoming a subject of the British crown in 1727. His most famous works are *Messiah*, an oratorio set to texts from the King James Bible, the *Water Music* and *Music for the Royal Fireworks*.

Strongly influenced by the techniques of the great composers of the Italian Baroque and the English composer *Henry Purcell*, his music was known to many significant composers who came after him, including Haydn, Mozart, and Beethoven.

Handel is one of my favorite composers. I started to play his Keyboard Suites after having learnt of their existence through the recital, in the 1980s, of ➤Svjatoslav Richter and ➤Andrei Gavrilov in the Touraine. The music really talked to me, and I was acquiring the score and began to practice the 2nd and the 3rd Suite, played by ➤Richter during this festival.

Hanon, Charles

Charles-Louis Hanon (1819–1900) was a French piano pedagogue and composer. He is most well known for his work *The Virtuoso Pianist In 60 Exercises* which has become part of the standard method for modern piano teachers.

Harner, Michael

Michael Harner is the founder of the *Foundation for Shamanic Studies*. He was trained as an anthropologist, having taught at Yale, Berkeley and at the *Graduate Faculty of the New School for Social Research* in New York

City, where he chaired the department. Harner's reputation as an academic was essentially destroyed when he 'went native' and began to represent himself as a shaman, but this is precisely when he began his most original, and precious, teaching. I found most elucidating the report of his initiation into ➤Shamanism by a psychedelic experience similar to the one I went through in 2004 in Ecuador, which was effected by my ingesting the traditional spiritual ➤Ayahuasca brew. He namely was blessed, contrary to myself, to pass through all the five levels of hypnotic trance to access the state of ultimate knowledge in which he encountered the serpent beings, or dragons who have been held by author ➤Jeremy Narby as archaic and authentic entities contained in our DNA's racial memory. These beings, however, did not welcome him to their realm of existence and tried to kill him. It was, then, in virtually the last second of his life, that he, alarmed, cried out for help, voicing a secret savior message to the native guides around him, that they injected the anti-trance remedy that woke him up from the experience, from which otherwise he would have surely died. This, was, according to ➤Mircea Eliade and other field experts, a true initiation, in the sense that death was just barely avoided, thereby gaining an increased understanding of living and cosmic radiant vitality, including all the healing powers it entails.

This means Harner is not just a literary figure who writes about an esoteric subject, but an initiate who has to be painstakingly serious in all he writes and publishes about the subject. His book *Ways of the Shaman* (1990) was for me a mind-opener and one of the most important books I ever read in my life, which is why I have reviewed it. By the way, as I read it initially in French translation, let me reference this very well-done adaptation of his book in French which was published by the renowned French publisher Albin Michel in Paris.

—Michael Harner, *Ways of the Shaman* (1990), and in French translation *Chamane, Les secrets d'un sorcier indien d'Amérique du Nord* (1982)

Hegel, Friedrich

Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel (1770–1831) was a German philosopher, and with Johann Gottlieb Fichte and Friedrich Wilhelm Joseph Schelling, one of the creators of German idealism. I was reading early in high school's philosophy class but did not understand even the basics, while our teacher honestly tried to do his best to convey to us Hegel's basic ideas.

Heisenberg, Werner

Werner Heisenberg (1901–1976) was a German theoretical physicist, best known for enunciating the *uncertainty principle* of ➔Quantum Physics. Heisenberg made important contributions to quantum mechanics, nuclear physics, quantum field theory, and particle physics.

—Ken Wilber (ed.), *Quantum Questions: Mystical Writings of the World's Greatest Physicists* (2001), pp. 33-70 (Heisenberg)

Hemingway, Ernest

Ernest Miller Hemingway (1899–1961) was an American novelist, story writer, and journalist. His distinctive writing style is characterized by economy and understatement and had a significant influence on the development of twentieth century fiction writing. Hemingway's protagonists are typically stoics, men who must show *grace under pressure*. Many of his works are considered classics in the canon of American literature. Hemingway, nicknamed *Papa*, was part of the 1920s expatriate community in Paris, as described in his memoir *A Moveable Feast*, and was known as part of *The Lost Generation*, a name he popularized. He led a turbulent social life, was married four times, and allegedly had various romantic relationships during his lifetime. Hemingway received the *Pulitzer Prize* in 1953 for *The Old Man and the Sea*. He received the *Nobel Prize in Literature* in 1954. In 1961, he committed suicide. He was 61 years old.

Heraclitus

Heraclitus of Ephesus (535-475 BC), was a pre-Socratic Greek philosopher, a native of Ephesus on the coast of Asia Minor. Heraclitus was the first person of the Western world to create a *holistic philosophy* and who recognized the importance of flow in all living organisms, thus anticipating modern systems theory for more than two thousand years.

Hesse, Hermann

Hermann Hesse (1877–1962) was a German-born poet, novelist, and painter. In 1946, he received the Nobel Prize in Literature. His best known works include *Steppenwolf*, *Siddhartha*, and *The Glass Bead Game* (also known as *Magister Ludi*) and *Narcissus and Goldmund*.

Narcissus and Goldmund was first published as *Narziss und Goldmund* in German in 1930. In this novel the influence of Friedrich Nietzsche's theory of the Apollonian versus Dionysian spirit is evident. The polarization of Narcissus' individualist Apollonian character stands in contrast to the passionate and zealous disposition of Goldmund. Hesse, in the spirit of the Nietzsche's *Birth of Tragedy*, completes the equation by creating Goldmund as an artist (an Apollonian endeavor), and highlighting the harmonizing relationship of the main characters. Goldmund is presented as a completely rounded character embodying both Apollonian as well as Dionysian elements, thus capturing Nietzsche's conception of the ideal tragedy. Goldmund incarnates the entire spectrum of the human experience, lusting for the gruesome ecstasy of the Dionysian world yet capturing and representing it through artistic Apollonian creativity. Like most of Hesse's works, the main themes of this book seem to be caught in the struggle between man and nature, but they are also characterized by a search for union of their innate polar opposites. Goldmund represents art and nature and the *feminine mind*, while Narcissus represents science and logic and God and the *masculine mind*. These *feminine* and *masculine* qualities are drawn, of course, from the Jungian archetypal

structure, and is quite reminiscent of some of his earlier works, especially *Demian*.

Hippocrates

Hippocrates (460 BC–377 BC) is perhaps humanity's most famous physician. By rejecting superstition in favor of scientific observation, by classifying diseases, and by creating a set of moral and professional standards for physicians, he earned the title of *Father of Medicine*. He also gave the world the *Hippocratic Oath*, a code of ethics for physicians which is still taken by graduates at many modern medical schools.

On the other hand, it has been found by recent medical research that it was Hippocrates, contrary to common belief, who was first introducing the ➔reductionist approach into medical science, thereby founding the basis of the later deterioration of medical science into a largely ineffective and palliative 'bullet medicine' that has no idea of the true roots of illness because it never bothered to define what health is in the first place. ➔Manly Palmer Hall, in his book *The Secret Teachings of All Ages* (1928/2003) contends that in ancient traditions science and religion were not separated and that therefore science at that time was much closer to truth than it is today.

Manly P. Hall

Hippocrates, the famous Greek physician, during the fifth century before Christ, dissociated the healing art from the other sciences of the temple and thereby established a precedent for separateness. One of the consequences is the present widespread crass scientific materialism. The ancients realized the interdependence of the sciences. The moderns do not; and as a result, incomplete systems of learning are attempting to maintain isolated individualism. The obstacles which confront present-day scientific research are largely the result of prejudicial limitations imposed by those who are unwilling to accept

that which transcends the concrete perceptions of the five primary human senses. (Id., 344).

Hitler, Adolf

Adolf Hitler (1889–1945) was the *Reichskanzler* (Chancellor) of Germany from 1933, and the *Führer* (Leader) of Germany from 1934 until his death. He was leader of the National Socialist German Workers Party (*Nationalsozialistische Deutsche Arbeiterpartei (NSDAP)*), better known as the Nazi Party. Hitler gained power in a Germany facing crisis after World War I. Using propaganda and charismatic oratory, he was able to appeal to the economic need of the lower and middle classes, while sounding resonant chords of nationalism, anti-Semitism and anti-communism. With the establishment of a restructured economy, a rearmed military, and a totalitarian regime, Hitler pursued an aggressive foreign policy with the intention of expanding German *Lebensraum* (living space), which triggered World War II when Germany invaded Poland. At its greatest extent, Nazi Germany occupied most of Europe, but along with the other Axis Powers it was eventually defeated by the Allies. By then, Hitler's racial policies had culminated in the mass-murder of approximately eleven million people, including the planned genocide of about six million Jews, in what is now known as the *Holocaust*.

Hofmann, Albert

Albert Hofmann (1906–2008) was a Swiss scientist best known for having been the first to synthesize, ingest and learn of the psychedelic effects of lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD). Hofmann authored more than 100 scientific articles and wrote a number of books, including *LSD: My Problem Child*. Hofmann also co-authored numerous books on psychedelic compounds, such as, for example, Schultes, Hofmann, Rätsch, *Plants of the Gods* (2002), which I have reviewed. On January 11, 2006, Hofmann became a centenarian, and the occasion of his 100th birthday

was the focus of an international symposium on LSD, and he passed away in April 2008, 102 years old.

Hoffmann, E.T.A.

Ernst Theodor Wilhelm Hoffmann (1776–1822), better known by his pen name *E. T. A. Hoffmann*, was one of the foremost German Romantic authors, a poet of fantasy and horror, a jurist, composer, music critic, draftsman and caricaturist. Hoffmann's stories were tremendously influential in the 19th century, and he is one of the key authors of the Romantic movement. Though both his parents were lawyers, the young Hoffmann was more like a mystic.

Holmes à Court, Robert

Michael Robert Hamilton Holmes à Court (1937–1990) was an entrepreneur who became Australia's first billionaire before dying suddenly of a heart attack in 1990. Holmes à Court was one of the world's most feared corporate raiders through the 1980s, having built his empire single-handedly from virtually nothing to a diversified resources and media group with an estimated worth of about \$2 billion. Shareholders in the company that became his flagship, 'Bell Resources', enjoyed enormous investment growth. (Wikipedia)

Robert Holmes à Court was one of the successful persons featured in Edward de Bono's book *Tactics, The Science and Art of Success (1993)*, which I have reviewed.

Holmes, Ernest

Ernest Shurtleff Holmes (1887–1960) was the founder of a movement known as *Religious Science*, also known as *Science of Mind*, a part of the *New Thought* movement. He is well known as the author of *The Science of Mind* and numerous other metaphysical books, and as the founder of *Science of Mind* magazine, in continuous publication since 1927. His

books remain in print, and the principles he taught as *Science of Mind* have inspired and influenced many generations of metaphysical students and teachers, among them ➔Joseph Murphy and Catherine Ponder. Ernest Holmes, *The Science of Mind* (1938/1998).

Hunt, Valerie

Valerie Hunt is internationally recognized for her pioneering research of human energy fields. Her highly creative approach and meticulous research bring together overlapping truths from many disciplines.

Holding advanced degrees in psychology and physiological science from Columbia University, Dr. Hunt has been a professor at Columbia University, the University of Iowa, and the University of California at Los Angeles. The first to discover vibration patterns during pain, disease and illness, and in emotional and spiritual states, Dr. Hunt found scientific evidence of individualized field signatures and subtle energy interactions between people and between groups.

Dr. Hunt is a frontier thinker and gifted speaker whose penetrating ideas reflect her rich background as scientist/mystic and clinician/philosopher. She lectures with equal success to scientific and lay audiences and often sets the inspirational tone at large conferences as keynote speaker. From: Valerie Hunt, *Infinite Mind* (2000) (Inlay).

Ionesco, Irina

Irina Ionesco is a French photographer born in Paris, France. She was the daughter of Romanian immigrants. She spent her childhood years in Constanta, Romania before she moved to Paris. She traveled and painted for several years before discovering photography. Her work is described as erotic. In 1974 she exhibited some of her work at the Nikon Gallery in Paris and attracted lots of attention. She was soon published in numerous magazines, books, and featured at galleries across the globe. Irina Ionesco is perhaps most famous for her photographs showcasing her young daughter, Eva. The nudes she created with Eva stirred major con-

troversy, as many were shot showcasing the young girl in artsy, erotic situations similar to the work she did with her other, much older subjects. A major part of Irina's work features lavishly dressed women, decked out in jewels, gloves, and other finery, but also adorning themselves with symbolic pieces such as chokers and other fetishistic props, posing provocatively, offering themselves partially disrobed as objects of sexual possession. (Wikipedia)

What strikes the eye of the beholder with Irina Ionesco is the fact that as a mother, she has depicted her daughter as a vamp, a demimondaine, her detractors would say a 'prostitute', the ultimate temptation for the puritans in black robes or in business tie-and-uniform.

There is no vulgarity in her photos while they are slightly obscene. As I understand her style, it was meant to show decadence as a cultural *must* for intellectuals - and an intellectual she was. I remember that during my bachelor years, this was indeed something like a common belief at the time in Europe. Many of the photos actually bear Freudian connotations, and some of her photos depicting adult women in sexual poses are explicit in that those women are holding skeletons in their hands or put them on their vaginas. This macabre effect may express what Freud called the *death instinct*, but which I myself believe was a myth. Anyway, it may well be that Ionesco wanted to depict society's neurosis, for newer psychoanalysis restricts the meaning of death instinct in the sense that only neurotic people can be shown to experience recurrent death fantasies, which is what Freud may have meant when he coined that blurry expression, implying to not apply this concept to sane people.

So in this sense, Ionesco's photography, similar to ►Jan Saudek's may contain a social message that goes way beyond mere aesthetics or eroticism; it may be a subtle, or not so subtle, social critique! In this sense, and seen from this perspective, the provocative aspect of her 'Eva' portraits makes sense, for the taboo of the sexual child in our consumer culture is intricately link with the economic structures of our corporate markets.

Jackson, Michael

Michael Joseph Jackson (1958–2009) was an American musician, entertainer and pop icon, whose successful music career and controversial personal life have been a part of pop culture for the last quarter-century. Throughout his four-decade career, Michael Jackson has been awarded numerous honors including the *World Music Award's Best-Selling Pop Male Artist of the Millennium*, *American Music Award's Artist of the Century Award* and the *Bambi Award's Pop Artist of the Millennium Award*. From 1988 to 2005, Jackson lived on his Neverland Ranch property, on which he built an amusement park and private zoo that was frequently attended by disadvantaged and terminally ill children. Rumors of sleep-over parties received disparaging media coverage after it was revealed that children frequently slept in his bed or bedroom. These first came to light when he was accused of child sexual abuse in 1993. Michael Jackson's relationship with children was brought into the spotlight again in 2003 during the TV documentary *Living with Michael Jackson*. This resulted in Jackson being tried, and later acquitted, of child molestation allegations and several other charges in 2005. Jackson died in June 2009 from a cardiac arrest.

Jacobsen, Professor Dr.

See ➔Relaxation

Jagger, Mick

Sir Michael Philip Mick Jagger (1943–) is an English rock musician, actor, songwriter, record and film producer, and businessman. He is best known as the lead singer of the rock 'n' roll band *The Rolling Stones*.

James, William

William James (1842–1910) was a pioneering American psychologist and philosopher trained as a medical doctor. He wrote influential books on the young science of psychology, educational psychology, psychology of religious experience and mysticism, and the philosophy of pragmatism.

Jarrett, Keith

Keith Jarrett (1945–) is an American pianist and composer. His career started with *Art Blakey*, *Charles Lloyd* and *Miles Davis*. Since the early 1970s he has enjoyed a great deal of success in both classical music and jazz, as a group leader and a solo performer. His improvisation technique combines not only jazz, but also other forms of music, especially classical, gospel, blues, and various ethnic-folk musics. I have reviewed Jarrett's memorial interpretation of Shostakovich's 48 Preludes and Fugues.

Jesus of Nazareth

Jesus (8–2 BC/BCE to 29–36 AD), also known as *Jesus of Nazareth*, is the central figure of Christianity. He is commonly referred to as *Jesus Christ*, where *Christ* is a title derived from the Greek *christós*, meaning *The Anointed One*, which corresponds to the Hebrew-derived *Messiah*. The name *Jesus* is an Anglicization of the Greek *Iesous*, itself believed to be a transliteration of the Hebrew *Yehoshua* or Aramaic *Yeshua*, meaning *YHWH is salvation*.

Jung, Carl Gustav

Carl Jung's approach to psychoanalysis had a strong impact on me, so much the more as I was not very satisfied with ➤Freud, ➤Reich, ➤Fromm, ➤Adler and ➤Rank, as I intuited something was missing. The first text I was reading by Jung was a rather esoteric essay, *Religious and*

Psychological Problems of Alchemy, and it showed me the depth of Jung's research into even highly esoteric topics. Soon I became aware that Jung was going to cover that area that I found was missing out in the other authors' view upon the human psyche, that is, the spiritual dimension. After having read *Archetypes of the Collective Unconscious*, *The Myth of the Divine Child* and *On the Nature of the Psyche*, I realized that for the first time, I had encountered something like holistic psychology.

My studies of lifestyle and culture of tribal peoples fully corroborated my intuition that Jung had indeed integrated the teachings of most of tribal populations in his psychological worldview. And his teaching was not only systemically sound in itself, it also inspired great scholars such as ➤Sally Nichols or ➤Strephon K. Williams, and a number of others.

In 1994, I met the American scholar ➤Dr. Strephon K. Williams in Holland, in the house of a mutual friend, just after his famous *Dream Cards* were published. I had read his very instructive book about dream work that he wrote after studying the collective dream work of the Senoi natives in Malaysia. We spent an exciting evening with discussions about dream work and I learnt that Strephon was going to start a dream work institute in Europe, next to his minister practice in the United States. Another Jungian scholar of renown who greatly inspired me is ➤Sallie Nichols. Her study *Jung and Tarot (1986)* was a door opener for understanding the psychological depths of the Tarot of which I was an adept since a few years.

Jung's writings were also fruitful for my bioenergy studies and my subsequent attempt of a scientific vocabulary regarding the cosmic energy field, which is ultimately something like a systems approach to human emotions. My review of emotions research and general psychology literature on this subject revealed to me a pitiful lack of understanding of mainstream psychology regarding the energy nature of our emotions, something that Jung however, next to ➤Wilhelm Reich, had fully understood.

Kant, Immanuel

Immanuel Kant (1724–1804), was a German philosopher from Königsberg in East Prussia (now Kaliningrad, Russia). He is regarded as one of the most influential thinkers of modern Europe and the last major philosopher of the ➤Enlightenment. Kant has elaborated an important peace proposal for bringing peace to Europe, entitled *Zum Ewigen Frieden (For Eternal Peace)* that I discuss in several publications of mine.

Karagulla, Shafica

Dr. Shafica Karagulla (1914–1986) was a medical doctor and psychiatrist who took a special interest in ➤Psychic Research. After reading the book on Edgar Cayce, *Mystery Man of Miracles (1961)*, by Joseph Millard, she became interested in psychic research and sought subjects with abilities similar to ➤Edgar Cayce for study. She spent several years researching what she called *higher sense perception* and what I call ➤Direct Perception and published her findings in *Breakthrough to Creativity (1967)*. Her book was warmly received in university circles. She moved to Beverly Hills, California, and founded the *Higher Sense Perception Research Foundation*. She taught courses in higher sense perception at the *University College of Los Angeles*. Karagulla developed an affinity for theosophical teachings and a special interest in the psychic ability of theosophical leader ➤Dora van Gelder.

—Shafica Karagulla, *The Chakras, Correlations between Medical Science and Clairvoyant Observation (1989)*, and *Breakthrough to Creativity (1967)*

Kennedy, John F.

John Fitzgerald Kennedy (1917–1963), often referred to by his initials JFK, was the thirty-fifth President of the United States, serving from 1961 until his assassination in 1963. Events during his administration include the *Bay of Pigs Invasion*, the *Cuban Missile Crisis*, the building of the Berlin Wall, the Space Race, the African American Civil Rights Movement and

early events of the Vietnam War. Kennedy was assassinated on November 22, 1963, in Dallas, Texas. Lee Harvey Oswald was charged with the crime and was murdered two days later by Jack Ruby before he could be put on trial. The Warren Commission concluded that Oswald had acted alone in killing the president; however, the House Select Committee on Assassinations declared in 1979 that there was more likely a conspiracy that included Oswald. The entire subject remains controversial, with multiple theories about the assassination still being debated.

Kepler, Johannes

Johannes Kepler (1571–1630), a key figure in the scientific revolution, was a German Lutheran mathematician, astronomer and astrologer. He is best known for his laws of planetary motion, based on his works *Astronomia Nova* and *Harmonice Mundi*. Kepler's laws would be the foundation of Isaac Newton's theory of universal gravitation. Kepler lived in an era when there was no clear distinction between astronomy and astrology, while there was a strong division between astronomy (a branch of mathematics within the liberal arts) and physics (a branch of the more prestigious discipline of philosophy); he also incorporated religious arguments and reasoning into his work, such that the basis for many of his most important contributions was essentially theological.

What I read about Kepler confirmed me that the clear-cut split between astronomy and astrology is one of those typically modern dissections of truth, where a unity of knowledge becomes split up through a ➔reductionist understanding of science. Kepler was a scientific genius in the sense that his vision was integral, and holistic, not fragmented.

King Agenor

See ➔Mythology

King, Martin Luther

Martin Luther King, Jr. (1929–1968) was a leader in the American civil rights movement from Atlanta, Georgia, USA, who was a baptist minister by profession. He is famous for having raised public consciousness of the civil rights movement and established himself as one of the greatest orators in U.S. history. In 1964, King became the youngest person to receive the Nobel Peace Prize for his work to end segregation and racial discrimination through civil disobedience and other non-violent means. By the time of his death in 1968, he had refocused his efforts on ending poverty and opposing the Vietnam War, both from a religious perspective. King was assassinated on April 4, 1968, in Memphis, Tennessee. He was posthumously awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom in 1977 and Congressional Gold Medal in 2004; Martin Luther King, Jr. Day was established as a national holiday in the United States in 1986.

King Minos

See ➔Mythology

Kinski, Klaus

Klaus Kinski (1926–1991) was a German actor, famous for his ability to project on-screen intensity, and for his explosive temperament. Although he acted in over 180 films, his international reputation is built on five collaborations with German director Werner Herzog, including the films *Aguirre: The Wrath of God* (1972), *Nosferatu the Vampyre* (1979), and *Fitzcarraldo* (1982).

Kipling, Rudyard

Joseph Rudyard Kipling (1865–1936) was a British author and poet, born in India, and best known today for his children's books, including *The Jungle Book* (1894), *The Second Jungle Book* (1895), *Just So Stories* (1902),

and *Puck of Pook's Hill* (1906), his novel *Kim* (1901) his poems, including *Mandalay* (1890), *Gunga Din* (1890), and *If—* (1895), and his many short stories, including *The Man Who Would Be King* (1888) and the collections *Life's Handicap* (1891), *The Day's Work* (1898), and *Plain Tales from the Hills* (1888). He is regarded as a major innovator in the art of the short story and his children's books are enduring classics of children's literature.

Klein, Melanie

Melanie Klein (1882–1960) was an Austrian-born British psychoanalyst, who devised therapeutic techniques for children with great impact on contemporary methods of child care and rearing. Born in Vienna, Melanie Klein first sought psychoanalysis for herself with *Sandor Ferenczi* when he was living in Budapest during World War I. There she became a psychoanalyst and began analyzing children in 1919. In 1921 she moved to Berlin where she studied with and was analyzed by Karl Abraham. Although Abraham supported her pioneering work with children, neither Klein nor her ideas received much support in Berlin. However, impressed by her innovative work, British psychoanalyst Ernest Jones invited Klein to come to London in 1926, where she worked until her death in 1960. Freud's ideas concerning children mostly came from working with adult patients but Klein tried to allow children to express their emotions. Klein took notice of children's play as a mode of communication and took it into consideration as a possible site of therapeutic intervention. After observing troubled children play with toys such as dolls, animals, pencil and paper, Klein attempted to interpret the specific meaning of play. She discovered that parental figures played a significant role in the child's fantasy life and that the chronology of ➤Freud's ➤Oedipus Complex was imprecise. Contradicting ➤Freud, she concluded that the superego was present long before the oedipal phase.

—Melanie Klein, *Love, Guilt, and Reparation and Other Works 1921-1945* (1984) and *Envy and Gratitude and Other Works 1946-1963* (2002)

Krafft-Ebing, Richard

Richard Freiherr von Krafft-Ebing (1840–1902) was an Austrian sexologist and psychiatrist. His main oeuvre, *Psychopathia Sexualis (1886)*, is a famous series of case studies on sexual perversity. The book remains well known for his coinage of the term *masochism* from the name of a contemporary writer, *Leopold von Sacher-Masoch*, whose partly autobiographical novel *Venus in Furs* tells of the protagonist's desire to be whipped and enslaved by a beautiful woman.

Krafft-Ebing believed that the purpose of sexual desire was procreation, and that any form of desire that didn't go towards that ultimate goal was a perversion. Rape, for instance, was an aberrant act, but not a perversion, because pregnancy could result. He saw women as basically sexually passive, and recorded no female sadists or fetishists in his case studies.

Behavior that would be classified as masochism in men was categorized in women as *sexual bondage*, which, because it did not interfere with procreation, was not a perversion. His final conclusions remained forgotten for years, partly because ➔Sigmund Freud's theories captivated the attention of those who considered homosexuality a psychological problem, and partly because Krafft-Ebing had incurred some enmity from the Austrian Catholic Church by associating the desire for sanctity and martyrdom with hysteria and masochism and by denying the perversity of homosexuality.

Krishnamurti, J. (K)

Jiddu Krishnamurti (1895–1986) was born in a small village in south India. Soon after moving to Madras with his family in 1909, Krishnamurti was adopted by ➔Annie Besant, President of the *Theosophical Society*. (➔Theosophy). She was convinced that he was to become a great spiritual teacher, and Reverend ➔Charles Webster Leadbeater became his personal tutor. Three years later she took him to England to be educated in preparation for his future role. An organization called *The Order of the*

Star was set up to promote Krishnamurti's anticipated role as a *World Teacher* and *Maitreya*. In 1929, however, after many years of questioning the destiny imposed upon him, Krishnamurti disbanded this organization, turning away all followers saying that: 'Truth is a pathless land, and you cannot approach it by any path whatsoever, by any religion, by any sect. Truth, being limitless, unconditioned, unapproachable by any path whatsoever, cannot be organized; nor should any organization be formed to lead or to coerce people along any particular spiritual path.' From that time until his death in February 1986 at the age of ninety, he traveled around the world speaking as a private person, teaching and giving talks and having discussions. His aim was to set people psychologically free so that they might be in harmony with themselves, with nature and with others. K taught that humanity has created the environment in which we live and that nothing can ever put a stop to the violence and suffering that has been going on for thousands of years except a transformation in the human psyche. If only a dozen people are transformed, it would change the world. He used to call this transformation 'psychological revolution'.

Krishnamurti maintained that there is no path to this transformation, no method for achieving it, no gurus or spiritual authorities who can help. He pointed to the need for an ever-deepening and acute awareness in which the limitations of the mind could drop away. K was a universal and cosmopolitan mind. Although born of Indian parentage, he stated repeatedly that he had no nationality and belonged to no particular culture or group. What he hoped his audience would learn, he himself was the living example for it, which is, in my view, the only way a guru can legitimize himself as a true leader. Only what is brought over as *incarnated* can be shared, not what is merely preached or lectured as true as it may be.

Education has always been one of Krishnamurti's concerns. If a young person could learn to see his or her conditioning of race, nationality, religion, dogma, tradition, opinion etc., which inevitably leads to conflict, then they might become fully intelligent human beings for whom

right action would be a natural way of life. K reasoned that a prejudiced or dogmatic mind can never be free.

During his life time K established several schools in different parts of the world where young people and adults could come together and explore this possibility further in actual daily living. Krishnamurti said of the schools that they were places where students and teachers can flower inwardly. Because, schools are meant for that, not just merely to turn out human beings as mechanical, technological instruments—though jobs and careers are necessary—but also to flower as human beings, without fear, without confusion, with great integrity. He was concerned to bring about a good human being, not in the respectable sense, but in the sense of whole, unfragmented. He wanted the schools to be real centers of understanding, of real comprehension of life.

K's teaching has had a strong impact upon my own philosophical thinking, and in fact, when I first encountered it in 1985, as a member of a Krishnamurti study circle in Switzerland, I was in a state of shock, like hit by a lightning. Never in my life had I been electrified to that extent by a philosophical doctrine or life teaching. I found his method practical and down-to-earth, something that every intelligent human can apply right away, on the spot, and without further learning. It's something like *pure consciousness*. I actually never considered K's teaching as *philosophical*, and use this expression only because he himself insisted that his teaching was not religion, and that he was not the *Maitreya* of the theosophists and that he was not the World Teacher and Super-Guru, but simply, a philosopher. In that study circle I met some of Krishnamurti's lifelong friends, such as Raffaella Ida Sangiorgi, Princess of Liechtenstein, the wife of Prince Alfred of Liechtenstein. They hosted K for many years in their premises when he came to lecture in *Saanen*, and introduced him to leading intellectual and spiritual circles in Switzerland and Liechtenstein. I was introduced to the circle by Jean and Cathérine Demaurex who were friends with the person who received our little study group twice a month in his villa in Morges, at the Lac Léman, the German entrepreneur *Friedrich Grohe*. And it was there where I met the Princess who

subsequently revealed to me intimate details about K., his life, and the many highly unusual feats about him. See, for example, J. Krishnamurti, *The Ending of Time, Dialogue with David Bohm* (1985).

I have published an essay and an audio book on the subject of K's idea of a 'Psychological Revolution'. In these productions, I was asking particularly the question if, as K claimed it, we can really 'empty the content of our consciousness'? While I see in the meantime that K's unconventional ideas about dreaming, or rather, the absence of it (he said he would never dream) bear some truth, when one's consciousness is not fragmented, I came to the conclusion in my essay that the expression 'emptying the content of consciousness' can only be meant metaphorically, not literally. But its metaphorical meaning has great significance despite the terminological difficulty. What K meant is that we can renew or for the least update our awareness so as to come closer to a direct perception of truth. This is a truth known in ➔Shamanism. When we go through a mind-opening experience, such experience is always also mind-refreshing and mind-updating.

Kroll, Alex

Alexander Stanley Kroll was an American football player before he made his main career in advertising. He spent his business career in advertising with *Young & Rubicam*, where he rose from cub copywriter in 1963 to CEO in 1985, retiring as Chairman and CEO at the end of 1994.

Kroll rose rapidly through the ranks in just his first seven years, becoming Executive Vice-President and Creative Director at the agency in 1970 at the age of thirty-three. Kroll served as Chairman both for the American Association of Advertising Agencies and the Advertising Council, the organization which produces most of the important public service advertising in the U.S. Under his leadership in 1997, the Council developed and launched a dramatic new strategy which focuses more than a billion dollars worth of donated media each year, for ten years, on the plight and problems of American children. Kroll stepped down from

Young and Rubicam in 1994, but still kept busy after his retirement, serving as a senior adviser to the Bill Bradley Presidential Exploratory Committee in 1998, which was formed by former U.S. Senate Democrat Bill Bradley of New Jersey. The committee's intent was to explore a presidential candidacy with the Federal Election Commission. (Wikipedia)

Alex Kroll was one of the successful persons featured in Edward de Bono's book *Tactics, The Science and Art of Success (1993)*, which I have reviewed.

Laing, Ronald David

See: ➔Antipsychiatry

Lakhovsky, Georges

Georges Lakhovsky (1869–1942) was a Russian engineer who had emigrated to France before World War I. In 1929, Lakhovsky published his book *Le Secret de la Vie* in Paris, translated in English as *The Secret of Life*. Lakhovsky discovered that all living cells possess attributes normally associated with electronic circuits.

Observing that the oscillation of high frequency sine waves when sustained by a small, steady supply of energy would bring about resonance, Lakhovsky must be credited with the original discovery of today we know as cell resonance, and thereby the initial creator of the science of ➔Radionics.

La Mettrie

Julien Offray de La Mettrie (1709–1751) was a French physician and philosopher, the earliest of the French materialist school from the ➔Enlightenment. He has been claimed as a founder of cognitive science. (Wikipedia)

Lao-tzu

Lao-tzu (604 BC–531 BC) was a Chinese classical philosopher. The reputed founder of ➤Taoism, he preached conformity to the Tao, or eternal spirit of right conduct, and is considered one of the great figures of Chinese history. He is the author of the *Tao Te Ching*. According to the legend Lao-tzu was a contemporary of ➤Confucius, and worked as an archivist in the Imperial Library of the Zhou Dynasty (1122–256 BC). Hearing of Lao-tzu's wisdom, ➤Confucius traveled to meet him. ➤Confucius put much emphasis on traditional rituals, customs and rites. ➤Confucius met him in Zhou, where he was going to browse the library scrolls. Lao-tzu strongly opposed what he felt to be hollow practices. Taoist legend claims that these discussions proved more educational for ➤Confucius than did the contents of the libraries. Lao-tzu perceived that the kingdom's affairs were disintegrating, so it was time to leave. He was traveling West on a buffalo when he came to the Han Gu Pass, which was guarded. The keeper of the pass realized Lao-tzu was leaving permanently, so he requested that Lao-tzu write out some of his wisdom so that it could be preserved once he was gone, Lao-tzu climbed down from his buffalo and immediately wrote the *Tao Te Ching*. He then left and was never heard of again.

Laszlo, Ervin

Ervin László is a Hungarian philosopher of science, systems theorist, integral theorist, classical pianist, and prolific writer and keynote speaker. He has published more than seventy books and over four hundred papers, and is editor of *World Futures: The Journal of General Evolution*. Moreover, he has recorded several piano concertos. In 1993, in response to his experience with the *Club of Rome*, he founded the *Club of Budapest* to, in his words, 'center attention on the evolution of human values and consciousness as the crucial factors in changing course, from a race toward degradation, polarization, and disaster to a rethinking of values and priorities so as to navigate today's transformation in the direction of

humanism, ethics, and global sustainability'. His 2004 book, *Science and the Akashic Field: An Integral Theory of Everything* posits a field of information as the substance of the cosmos.

Using the Sanskrit and Vedic term for space, ➔Akashic Records, he calls the information field the *Akashic field* or *A-field*. He posits that the quantum vacuum is the fundamental energy and information field that informs not just the current universe, but all universes past and present, hence, the Metaverse, a claim that pretty much concords with the research by ➔William Tiller on the impact of intention upon so-called *conditioned space*. László describes how an informational field can explain why our universe is fine-tuned to form galaxies and conscious life forms, and why evolution is an informed, and not a random process. He believes that the hypothesis solves several problems that emerge from ➔Quantum Physics, especially *nonlocality* and *quantum entanglement*. He also sees his hypothesis as solving the perennial disputes between science and religion. When I was in about half of *Science and the Akashic Field* (2004), I lost the book under strange circumstances. Not wavering, I reordered it, together with *Science and the Reenchantment of the Cosmos* (2006), as in the meantime I had received information about the importance of that other book of him. I have reviewed both of these books.

I must admit that Laszlo's books are not an easy read, and they are original, and tremendously challenging the old traditional worldview and science paradigm. They are truly revolutionary! I think today that no serious scientist can ignore the books of this author and the years of research he has done before writing them. They truly are a must-read for any science author!

Leadbeater, Charles Webster

The *Leadbeater* family was Norman French in origin, with the name Le Bâtre (the builder), later Anglicized to Leadbeater. The senior branch of the family settled in Northumberland, England; whence a junior branch established itself in Ireland. Some facts about this junior branch

are given in the two volume of *The Leadbeater Papers*. The senior branch followed the fortunes of *Prince Charles Stuart* and became Jacobite; from that day on—though they later became loyal subjects of the British Crown—it was the custom of the family to christen the eldest son Charles. *Charles Webster Leadbeater* was born on the 17th of February 1847. During his childhood, he and his younger brother traveled to Brazil, where their father supervised the construction of a railroad. His father, during his stay, contracted a tropical disease and the boy died just before the family returned to England, and his brother died accidentally. Charles W. Leadbeater's father died while his only surviving son was a teenager. The family was well-to-do, but a few years later, they lost all in the collapse of a great bank. This necessitated the young man going to work as early as possible. For a while he was a clerk in the well-known bank of William Deacons & Co., but the work was naturally cramping and uncongenial. (...)

The young Leadbeater was a very active minister. He opened several local branches of clubs and societies associated with the Church of England: first a local study clubs for boys, later the *Union Jack Field Club*, then the *Church Society*, and finally The Juvenile Branch of the Church of England temperance Society in March 1884. Astronomy was a favorite hobby of Leadbeater at the time, and owned a 12" reflector telescope. During an eclipse of the moon, he saw a shadow that was noticeable before the eclipse fairly started, and wrote a paper about the phenomenon. It was found to be, in all probability, the shadow cast by the Andes. At one point of time, Charles Leadbeater used to go to a good few spiritualistic séances in London and met William Eglinton, a famous spiritualistic medium and reported some of his experiences with this medium. He also organized meetings in his own cottage. It is through Spiritualism (➡Psychic Research) and psychic phenomena that Leadbeater came to discover ➡Helena P. Blavatsky and ➡Theosophy after reading the book *The Occult World* by A. P. Sinnett. He joined the *Theosophical Society* on November 21, 1883 at the same time as *Prof. William Crookes*, an eminent scientist, and his wife.

—Biographical Notes, by Maurice H. Warnon

I have reviewed three of Leadbeater's most important books, *Astral Plane* (1894/1997), *About Dreams* (1903/1997) and *The Inner Life* (1911/1942).

Leary, Timothy

Timothy Francis Leary (1920–1996) was an American writer, psychologist, futurist, and advocate of psychedelic drug research and use, and one of the first people whose remains have been sent into space. An icon of 1960s counterculture, Leary is most famous as a proponent of the therapeutic and spiritual benefits of LSD. He coined and popularized the catch phrase *Turn on, tune in, drop out*. Leary argued that psychedelics, used with the right dosage, set and setting, and with the guidance of psychology professionals, could alter behavior in unprecedented and beneficial ways.

The goals of Leary's research included finding better ways to treat alcoholism and to reform convicted criminals. Many of Leary's research participants reported profound mystical and spiritual experiences, which they claim permanently altered their lives in a very positive manner. According to Leary's autobiography, *Flashbacks*, they administered LSD to 300 professors, graduate students, writers and philosophers, and 75 percent of them reported it as being like a revelation to them and one of the most educational experiences of their lives. In the *Concord Prison Experiment*, they administered psilocybin to prisoners, and after being guided through the trips by Leary and his associates, convincing evidence was gathered that the substance had a strong impact upon inmates to turn the back to their crimes and start a new life track.

Leboyer, Frederick

I found Frederick Leboyer's books on birth without violence in 1985, in Switzerland, at the time when I was starting my research on tactile

deprivation in the etiology of violence. It was there and then, also, when I gladly found the important books and studies by ➔Michel Odent and ➔Ashley Montagu. Frederick Leboyer's impact on nonviolent, human birth was a true novelty in human evolution, while his genius and the genius of his compatriot ➔Françoise Dolto seem to be hardly known in the Anglo-Saxon world. Leboyer was one of the greatest humanists of the 20th century. His famous presentations and speeches on France Inter and Radio Suisse Romande have had an almost revolutionary impact on the education of public opinion for a new and more peaceful reality and society of the future. For my research on the importance of ➔Emotional Flow in the prevention of violence, and ➔Permissive Education, Frederick Leboyer's work and books were of the utmost importance. They contributed to open my eyes to the importance of trusting the natural ➔Continuum of the child and the continuum of the relationship mother-child as a sacred continuum of nature.

—Frederick Leboyer, *Birth Without Violence* (1975), *Loving Hands* (1977), *The Art of Breathing* (1991), *Inner Beauty, Inner Light* (1997)

Dr. Leboyer strongly opposes the circumcision of male babies in the United States, calling it an abysmal form of violence and mutilation of the male sexual organ; he advances important arguments to refute the usual justification that this procedure was advancing bodily and sexual hygiene.

Lennon, John

John Ono Lennon (1940–1980) was an iconic 20th century English rock and roll songwriter and singer, who gained worldwide fame as the founder of *The Beatles*. Together with ➔Paul McCartney he was establishing a hugely successful songwriting partnership—writing songs for *The Beatles* and other artists. *The Beatles* revolutionized rock music with their lyrics, instrumentation, harmonies, and electronic effects. In his successful solo career, Lennon wrote and recorded songs such as *Imagine* and *Give Peace a Chance* that became anthems of their age. As so many truly

enlightened souls in our times of turmoil and political fascism, he was assassinated. Wikipedia now reports in addition that the Nixon administration made an attempt to deport Lennon from the US because Lennon's proactive anti-war activities and that the FBI admitted after Lennon's death to have had files on Lennon that the FBI resisted to declassify.

—The FBI assembled around 300 pages of files on John Lennon in 1971–72, which was part of President Nixon's effort to deport Lennon from the US, in order to silence him as a critic of the war in Vietnam

It was only upon court action and twenty-three years of litigation that a judgment by the Court of Appeals of the 9th Circuit that the Supreme Court of the United States refused to revise, that the justice department settled the issue and the FBI agreed to completely declassify the documents.

—Jon Wiener, *Gimme Some Truth: The John Lennon FBI Files* (1999). See also the site: www.LennonFBIfiles.com

Leonardo

Leonardo da Vinci (1452–1519) was an Italian polymath, one of the world's greatest geniuses, a scientist, mathematician, engineer, inventor, anatomist, painter, sculptor, architect, botanist, musician and writer. Leonardo has often been described as the archetype of the *Renaissance man*, a person whose *unquenchable curiosity* was equalled only by his powers of invention. He is widely considered to be one of both the greatest scientists and painters of all times and perhaps the most diversely talented person ever to have lived.

—Fritjof Capra, *The Science of Leonardo* (2007/2008)

Herman Grimm, son of famous fairy tale author Wilhelm Grimm, writes in *Life of Michelangelo*, about Leonardo, spelling his name *Lionardo*:

Herman Grimm

Lionardo is not a man that you can pass at ease, but a force that we are bound with and whose charm we cannot escape when it once has touched us. Whoever has seen Mona Lisa smile, is followed eternally by this smile, just as by Lear's fury, Macbeth's ambition, Hamlet's depression or Iphigenia's moving purity.'

—Herman Grimm, *Leben Michelangelos*, Wien, Leipzig: Phaidon Verlag, p. 42 (Translation mine)

It is as if Lionardo had within himself the need of the most daring contradictions in relation to the truly wonderful beings he was able to create. He himself, handsome, and strong as a titan, generous, surrounded with numerous servants and horses, and fantastic household, a perfect musician, charming and lovely in sight of high and low, poet, sculptor, architect, civil engineer, mechanic, a friend of counts and kings and yet as citizen of his nation a dark existence who, seldom leaving the semi-dark atmosphere of his being, finds no opportunity to invest his forces simply and freely for a great endeavor.' (Id., 43-44, Translation mine).

Leonardo, as all geniuses, was not understood by his contemporaries. But that did not disturb him. The people he was having social intercourse with, and they were many, loved and appreciated him. It is significant for all geniuses that their pleasure in life is not dependent upon the fact that others accept their lifestyle. Grimm remarks with regard to Leonardo:

Herman Grimm

Such natures, that with their extraordinary talents seem to be born only for adventure and who have kept even in the most serious and deepest endeavors of their mind a child-like playfulness, are rare, but possible appearances. Such men are of

high descent; genial, beautiful, independent and glowing of yet undefined action, they walk into the world. All is open to them and in no way they encounter real, oppressive sorrow; they mold their lives that nobody than themselves understands because nobody has been born under conditions that exactly led to such a fantastic yet necessary and inescapable destiny.²

Liedloff, Jean

See ➔Continuum

Liszt, Franz

Franz Liszt (1811–1886) was a Hungarian virtuoso pianist and composer of the Romantic period. He was a renowned performer throughout Europe during the 19th century, noted especially for his showmanship and great skill with the keyboard. Today, he is generally considered to be one of the greatest pianists in history, despite the fact that no recordings of his playing exist. Indeed, Liszt is frequently credited with having redefined piano playing itself, and his influence is still visible today.

Liszt studied and played at Vienna and Paris and for most of his early adulthood toured throughout Europe giving concerts. He is credited with inventing the modern piano recital, where his virtuosity won him approval by composers and performers alike. His great generosity with both time and money benefited many people: victims of disasters, orphans and the many students he taught for free. He also contributed to the Beethoven memorial fund. His Sonata in B minor, dedicated to ➔Robert Schumann, is widely considered to be his greatest work for the piano, and one of the seminal works of the Romantic piano literature. The Sonata was composed in 1852-1853, and first performed on January 27, 1857, in Berlin by Liszt's pupil and son-in-law, *Hans von Bülow*.

² Id., p. 44 (Translation mine).

The sonata is notable for being constructed from a small number of Leitmotifs that are woven into an enormous musical architecture. The patterns are continuously transformed throughout the work to suit the current musical context. A theme that in one context sounds menacing and even violent, is then transformed into a hauntingly beautiful melody. This technique helps to bind the sonata's sprawling structure into a single cohesive unit, although the architectural powers of the musician need to be highly developed to achieve this in performance.

One of the best performances of this extremely difficult piano piece was rendered, in my opinion, by ➤Svjatoslav Richter, while admittedly in this concert Richter played many 'wrong notes', however nobody has ever dared to play the fast movements in such a stormy mood because for most pianists this would be simply impossible to master. ➤Richter transforms this sonata into a volcano of emotions, and a really cathartic experience, where the listener is led through the abyss of evil to the height of a final victory that jubilates in an angelic unison ecstasy of unheard-of dimensions.

This sonata represents an example of ultimate pianistic transcendence. The tension of the live recording is the most *electric* of all recordings I have heard of ➤Richter, and I have heard them all!

Long, Max

Max 'Freedom' Long (1890–1971) was a psychologist and maverick researcher into the mystery of ➤Huna magic, the secret techniques of the Kahunas, or Polynesian priest-sorcerers. Long went to Hawaii in 1917 and developed the ➤Huna concepts in various books over the rest of his life.³ I have reviewed Max Long's book *The Secret Science at Work* (1995).

³ See, for example, Max Long, *The Secret Science at Work* (1995) and *Growing Into Light* (1955).

Lowen, Alexander

Alexander Lowen, M.D. (1910–2008), has practiced psychotherapy for more than five decades. He has published twelve books on bioenergetic healing, including *Love and Orgasm* (1965), *The Language of the Body* (2006), *Depression and the Body* (1992), *Love, Sex, and Your Heart* (2004), and especially *Narcissism: Denial of the Truth Self* (1983).

Back in 1985, I intended to establish an educational project, putting an end to my law career after finalizing my doctorate in international law in Geneva. I wrote to Dr. Lowen in New York and asked for advice. He replied, and wrote me answers to all my questions, and regarding this particular project, he wrote me this: ‘That’s certainly a noble idea but please keep in mind that every school can only be as good as the educators who run it.’ This was very good advice. It dampened my excitement, and within the ➤Krishnamurti circle, I saw that things went wrong constantly because of this simple fact. We were namely mandated with setting up a *Krishnamurti School* in Switzerland, a project that failed precisely because, as Lowen said, the right educators to run and direct this school could not be found—while all the money had been there, and even in abundance. Dr. Lowen was one of those who really are our cultural grandfathers in that they preserved a wisdom tradition of old that knows about the value of sensuality, and the important implications of guarding the holy custom of sexual intercourse in its purest of all traditions, as a true form of religion. Because it is a bridge to our inner god and connects us and grounds us back to the Mother Goddess, Earth, Dust, Serpent and Eternal Female in us. Lowen’s late book *Fear of Life* (2003) is an important contribution to fighting the cultural neurosis, if not paranoia of our times of turmoil and change, and root us in a true and non-narcissistic identity that is based upon functional biogenic vibration, autonomy and self-reliance.

Lozanov, Georgi

Georgi Lozanov (1926–2012) was a Bulgarian educator and psychologist who emerged in the 1970s as a leading figure in the field of accelerated learning with his theory of *Suggestopedia* where various techniques, including breathing and music, were found to enhance learning. *Suggestopedia* that was later named and trademarked as *Superlearning*® is a technique that is using the natural holistic learning capacities of the human brain better than any other known learning technique. I mention Dr. Lozanov's amazing achievements in revolutionizing learning and language teaching in several of my books. In other encyclopedias it is commonly stated that Suggestopedia works because the United Nations have tested and approve of it. I knew that in high school and was actually preparing for my final exams with a very similar method, without knowing what the name was for it, but it was based on the same principles.

Machiavelli, Niccolò

Niccolò di Bernardo dei Machiavelli (1469–1527) was an Italian diplomat, political philosopher, musician, poet and playwright. Machiavelli was a figure of the Italian Renaissance, and a central figure of its political scene. He is best known for his treatises on realist political theory on the one hand and republicanism on the other. His principal work is *Il Principe* (The Prince).

Machiavelli was brought up with great nobility and severe rigor by his father, entered governmental service as a clerk and ambassador and undertook a number of diplomatic missions applying a regime that was a mixture of audacity, prudence, self-reliance, firmness and, not infrequently, cruelty. In fact, according to his own precepts, torture and any kind of brutality were held by him as legitimate powers of the 'governing' prince or ruler, in order to sustain his government and defend it against usurpation and loss of ruling power.

While it is controversial if Machiavelli dispensed entirely with morality or advocated political brutality, it is true that he pondered about the criteria for acceptable cruel actions (it must be swift, effective, and short-lived). Notably, the creation of the term 'Machiavellian' at his lifetime by some of his critics shows that he was considered to be the constituent profile-maker of political violence in the hand of the government. The details of his life are not of importance for the international law scholar; what *is* important is Machiavelli's terminology, as in his writings he goes largely beyond the scheme of the regionally powerful prince and begins to lay the foundations of the 'republic', as the concept that was going to be the mold for the later national states.

What is thus important to note is that Machiavelli combines two ideas, and indeed he was a visionary in this respect. The first idea anticipated the transition of regional principedoms into national kingdoms, the second idea was to apply the same brutality that was hitherto applied only by the Church's Inquisition, to political governance. And this meant in cleartext that the nation state will have total power over the citizen and can uphold secret services, control and spy out the citizen, persecute those considered as 'political enemies' and establish torture chambers. When we see these things realized later in human history, we can say that the first ideologist of these plagues was no other than Machiavelli.

While many chapters of his books contain something like common sense, with the idea that extremist solutions do not last, and extremist governments neither, *he nonetheless blessed large-scale political violence* in the hands of a 'republican' government; and while he blamed that many of the rulers of his time were moody, corrupt, unreliable and tyrannical, the rule he imposed in *The Prince* as the ultimate blessing for 'the people' or 'the government of the people' was the iron fist, and rampant political violence as a method for 'reasonable and pragmatic' governance. Much of these ideas can be seen reflected even today in our modern democracies that emphasize over and over their 'rationality' and their 'pragmatism' but solve conflicts with the same ungainly strategy of political and

police violence that Machiavelli sanctified as the 'ultima ratio' for governing people.

Maharishi University

Maharishi University of Management (M.U.M.), formerly known as *Maharishi International University*, is located in Fairfield, Iowa, United States. It was founded by *Maharishi Mahesh Yogi*, the founder of the *Transcendental Meditation* movement. Its campus is located on the grounds of the now-defunct Parsons College. It is an accredited university with a consciousness-based education offering degree programs in the arts, sciences, business, and humanities.

—Their web presence is www.mum.edu

Maharshi, Ramana

Sri Ramana Maharshi (1879–1950) was a remarkable and unusual guru. He primarily advocated *Self-Enquiry (Atma-Vichara)* to attain spiritual realization. I found Maharshi's writings in my thirties, and at a time when I was in deep conflict with both myself and society. Maharshi's voice spoke powerfully to me and it said things that at first seemed unbelievable. It said 'inside of you, you have all you need to be happy, you don't need to achieve anything particular, because you are perfect as you are, you have to accept yourself here and now' And in fact, the title of one of his books, is *Be As You Are*. And he usually asks his many visitors a first question:

—Why do you come here?

Upon which they usually reply:

—I want to know who I am.

And he, saying:

—Then, please focus on I-Am. Once you are again united with I-Am, you see that you are I-Am, and nothing else.

When we realize that we are not the body but spirit beings who inhabit a body and who also participate in construing and changing this

body at need, we know that we do not need any guru or master for being happy. We then know that we only need to get inside and see that this guru or master, this guide, is within us; it is our self, and this self is connected to *all-that-is*.

I felt immeasurable peace after reading the book, and my life was no more the same as before. A life-alienating education that was forced upon me had veiled the truth that I knew as a child. Thus, from that time, I set out to be in touch with my ➤Inner Selves, that is, specifically, my *inner child*, and with children all around me—and avoid, to a certain degree, adults, because very few of them have kept that innocence that I saw irradiating from the eyes of Maharshi. And this innocence is the essential perfume of life, as ➤Krishnamurti put it.

I mention Maharshi in almost all my productions because his teaching is so simple, and because it shows people with such obvious clarity what wrong they do to themselves in traveling around the world for searching out gurus—instead for one minute sitting down honestly, putting away all the lies, and all the sentimental gossip they have been fed up with, and getting in touch with themselves in all honesty.

Malinowski, Bronislaw & Mead, Margaret

As early as in 1929, Malinowski published his report on the sexual life of the Trobriand natives in which he draws the reader's attention particularly to the *sexual life of children and adolescents*. Malinowski observed, not without surprise, high sexual permissiveness toward children's free sexual play. More generally, he noted the total absence of a morality that condemns sexuality in children. Instead, he observed, children engage in free sexual play from early age. Initiatory rites, Malinowski found, were absent with the Trobriands since children were initiated from about three years onwards, generally by older children, in all forms of sexual play. This play is completely nonviolent and includes, with the older children, complete coitus.

The most interesting finding for Malinowski was that in this culture violence was as good as non-existing and that there were equally as good as no sexual dysfunctions. Trobriands were found to be almost ideal marriage partners and divorce was a rare exception. Violent crimes were non-existent and incest strongly tabooed and inhibited by social norms. Other researchers found similar phenomena with the *Muria* in South India where children stay until their maturity in so-called ghotuls where they live their sexuality freely and in utter promiscuity.

—V. Elwin, *The Muria and their Ghotul* (1947)

Older children initiate younger ones progressively into sexual play. These researchers found that after a phase of total promiscuity, the children, from the age of sexual maturity, form strong bonds and partnerships that are based not on sexual attraction, but on love. They further found that these first steady relationships formed the basis for later marriages that, regularly, last life-long.

Some researchers and sociologists now claim that these findings had no significant meaning for our culture since their validity was not universal. However, such arguments assume that man, depending on cultural conditioning, was basically different from one culture to the other. This is questionable, for the biological foundations are with all human beings the same, regardless of cultural or social conditioning. If all anthropological or psychological insights were valid only in a given culture, how could psychoanalysis which was founded by Sigmund Freud in Austria be successfully applied in the United States or even in India or South America?

Interestingly, neither Bronislaw Malinowski nor Margaret Mead have found any sexual perversions to be present in Melanesia's Trobriand culture where children enjoy the utmost of emotional and sexual freedom. In fact, typically, children in this culture are sexually active with peers, and not with adults. In other tribal cultures, a bit around the world, pederasty practiced with pubescent boys has a quite limited function and is a temporary thing to happen. It mainly serves to accompany the boys'

initiation into the adult male group. Still more so, men or women being sexually attracted to prepubescent children, refusing to have sexual conduct with adults is something almost non-existent in tribal cultures.

—Bronislaw Malinowski, *The Sexual Life of Savages in North West Melanesia* (1929) and *Sex and Repression in Savage Society* (1927/1985), Margaret Mead, *Sex and Temperament in Three Primitive Societies* (1935), V. Elwin, *The Muria and their Ghotul* (1947), Richard L. Currier, *Juvenile Sexuality in Global Perspective* (1981), in : *Children and Sex, New Findings, New Perspectives*, pp. 9 ff.

I reviewed Malinowski's and Mead's field research in several of my books.

Mandela, Nelson

Nelson Rolihlahla Mandela (1918–2013) was a former President of South Africa, the first to be elected in fully representative democratic elections. Among opponents of apartheid in South Africa and internationally, he became a symbol of freedom and equality, while the apartheid government and nations sympathetic to it condemned him and the ANC as communists and terrorists. Following his release from prison on 11 February 1990, his embarking upon a policy of reconciliation and negotiation helped lead the transition to multi-racial democracy in South Africa. Since the end of apartheid, he has been widely praised, even by former opponents.

Mandela has received more than one hundred awards over four decades, most notably the Nobel Peace Prize in 1993. Mandela has frequently credited ➔Mahatma Gandhi for being a major source of inspiration in his life, both for the philosophy of non-violence and for facing adversity with dignity.

Mann, Sally

Sally Mann is an American photographer, primarily known for the nude art photographs of her (female) children, collected in the album *Immediate Family* (1992). Mann's work has stimulated controversy begin-

ning with her second published collection, *At Twelve: Portraits of Young Women* (1988). To critics, these portraits ‘captured the confusing emotions and developing sexual identities of girls at that transitional age, one foot in childhood and one foot in the adult world’. Her photographs continue to be shown in and collected by most major American art galleries and museums. In later years, Mann changed her main motifs from portrait photography to landscape.

—Sally Mann, *At Twelve: Portraits of Young Women* (1988) and *Immediate Family* (1993)

Martinson, Floyd

Floyd M. Martinson is a pioneer researcher on child sexuality.

—*Sexual Knowledge* (1966), *Infant and Child Sexuality* (1973), *The Quality of Adolescent Experiences* (1974), *The Child and the Family* (1980), *The Sex Education of Young Children* (1981), *The Sexual Life of Children* (1994), *Children and Sex* (1994)

Marx, Karl

Karl Heinrich Marx (1818–1883) was a German philosopher, political economist, and revolutionary. Marx addressed a wide range of issues; he is most famous for his analysis of history, summed up in the opening line of the introduction to the *Communist Manifesto*: ‘The history of all hitherto existing society is the history of class struggles.’ Marx believed that the downfall of capitalism was inevitable, and that it would be replaced by communism. While Marx was a relatively obscure figure in his own lifetime, his ideas began to exert a major influence on workers’ movements shortly after his death. This influence was given added impetus by the victory of the Marxist Bolsheviks in the *Russian October Revolution*, and there are few parts of the world which were not significantly touched by Marxian ideas in the course of the twentieth century. The relation of Marx to Marxism is a point of controversy. While some argue that his ideas are discredited, Marxism is still very much influential in academic

and political circles. Marxism continues to be the official ideology in some countries in the world such as North Korea.

McCartney, Paul

Sir James Paul McCartney (1942–) is an English singer, songwriter, and instrumentalist. Following his departure from *The Beatles*, McCartney launched a successful solo career and formed the band *Wings* with his wife, Linda McCartney. McCartney has also worked on film scores, classical music and ambient and electronic music. He has released a large catalogue of songs as a solo artist, and has taken part in projects to assist international charities. McCartney is listed in *The Guinness Book of Records* as the most successful musician and composer in popular music history, with 60 gold discs and sales of 100 million singles. McCartney's song *Yesterday* is listed as the most covered song in history and has been played more than 7,000,000 times on American TV and radio.

McKenna, Terence

Terence McKenna (1946-2000) was for me a door-opener for apprehending and integrating the idea of planetary or even galactic biological interconnectedness. And he also was for me a great teacher who encouraged me to listen to my own inner voice and my intuition, and follow my intelligent softness rather than the societal standard image of numb hardness.

My admiration for McKenna is genuine and his sudden death in 2000, the same year in which my mother died, confused and afflicted me. Why had that happened to him, I wondered, this frontal lobe cancer, why to *him*? The question stays with me until today and nobody could give me an answer. His fascinating presence and powerful language captivated me for the first time about ten years ago, thanks to an interview he gave for Paul O'Brian about the **►I Ching**. I was arrested and enchanted by his phenomenal capacity to render on the fly complex speeches, with a book-like precision and every word in its right place—

and yet without any academic lengths. Never had I heard such a public speaker in my life! From his books, then, I learnt that his understanding of language and his highly professional speaking ability were not totally inborn, but learnt—through ways of learning completely alien to most of our contemporaries.

I use an expression for this kind of learning that is my own, and that Terence himself, to my knowledge, never used. I call this form of learning ➤Direct Perception. Other scholars call it learning in trance or learning through self-hypnosis, and those scholars who have explored the world of entheogens, such as ➤Mircea Eliade, ➤Ralph Metzner, or ➤Michael Harner, call it learning from plant teachers. The latter expression is used by many of the psychedelics-using natives, such as the ➤Shuar in Ecuador, and Western researchers humbly adopted this terminology, and for good reason. It's an expression that is based upon direct psychedelic experience. I have reviewed all of McKenna's main publications, that are *The Archaic Revival* (1992), *The Invisible Landscape* (1993), and *Food of the Gods* (1993).

McTaggart, Lynne

Lynne McTaggart is a popular American science journalist who published a famous study that I reviewed, entitled *The Field, The Quest for the Secret Force of the Universe* (2002). Lynne McTaggart was shortly featured in the movie ➤What the Bleep do We Know!?

Messiaen, Olivier

Olivier Messiaen (1908–1992) was a French composer, organist, and ornithologist. His many distinguished pupils included *Pierre Boulez*, *Yvonne Loriod*, his second wife, *Karlheinz Stockhausen*, *Iannis Xenakis*, *William Bolcom*, and *George Benjamin*. Messiaen's music is rhythmically complex (he was interested in rhythms from ancient Greek and from Hindu sources), and is harmonically and melodically based on modes of limited transposition, which were Messiaen's own innovation. Many of

his compositions depict what he termed '*the marvelous aspects of faith*', drawing on his unshakeable Roman Catholicism.

Messiaen traveled widely, and he wrote works inspired by such diverse influences as Japanese music, the landscape of Bryce Canyon in Utah, and the life of St. Francis of Assisi. Messiaen experienced a mild form of synaesthesia manifested as a perception of colors when he heard certain harmonies. For a short period Messiaen experimented with *total serialism*, in which field he is often cited as an innovator. His style absorbed many exotic musical influences such as Indonesian gamelan. He found birdsong fascinating; he believed birds to be the greatest musicians and considered himself as much an ornithologist as a composer. He notated birdsongs worldwide, and he incorporated birdsong transcriptions into a majority of his music. His innovative use of color, his personal conception of the relationship between time and music, his use of birdsong, and his intent to express profound religious ideas, all combine to make it almost impossible to mistake a composition by Messiaen for the work of any other Western composer.

Metzner, Ralph

Ralph Metzner is an American psychologist, writer and researcher, who participated in psychedelic research at Harvard University in the early 1960s with ➤Timothy Leary and Richard Alpert (Ram Dass). Dr. Metzner is a psychotherapist, and Professor Emeritus of psychology at the *California Institute of Integral Studies* in San Francisco, where he was formerly the Academic Dean and Academic Vice-president. Dr. Metzner has been involved in ➤Consciousness research, including psychedelics, Yoga, meditation and ➤Shamanism for over 45 years. He is a co-founder and was the President of the *Green Earth Foundation* and has conducted numerous workshops on consciousness transformation and alchemical divination, both nationally and internationally. See, for example, Ralph Metzner (Ed.), *Ayahuasca, Human Consciousness and the Spirits of Nature* (1999), which I have reviewed.

Miller, Alice

I discovered *Alice Miller* back in 1986, and was surprised about the thoroughness of her understanding the intricacies of childhood, and the suffering of children in families where one or both parents suffer from **↳**Narcissism. I was reading her writings in the German originals, and later discovered that the English translations are not always very lucky.

The first book I read was *The Drama of the Gifted Child* (1979) and to my surprise I found many links to my own childhood and the unfortunate circumstances of my upbringing, which just like in Miller's own childhood did not allow me to learn who I am. I was not *mirrored* by my parents, as many children who grow up with inadequate parents. As Alice Miller reveals on her web presence, her important message was not received at first by mainstream child psychology, but remains the fruit of an avant-garde approach to child development. This is especially true for Germany, the country where the physical abuse of children has a long tradition.

The genius of Alice Miller is her literary expressiveness that allows her to go beyond the usual skills of a psychiatrist and psychoanalyst. She writes a very fluid and empathic style that captivates the reader and that is rich and dramatic. Her books are a unique mix of the information from her own psychiatric practice and historical and anthropological research she has done over many years. It is a sad fact that despite her admirable commitment, child abuse is seemingly not decreasing anywhere, and this is in my opinion the direct result of inadequate social policies; while sexual abuse of children has been largely exaggerated and overemphasized because of the huge government funding received for research on sex abuse, physical abuse is widely downplayed and belittled.

In fact, as early as in 1937, Laurretta Bender and Abram Blau state in her psychological assessment of adult-child sexual relations that child trauma as a result of sex with an adult is a rare case in the life of a child and that it's largely the result of other elements than the sexual element in the encounter with the adult. It may not surprise, then, that the main

element that was revealed by clinical research as trauma inducing was violence. This was later confirmed by general research on sexual violence.

—Lauretta Bender & Abram Blau, *The Reaction of Children to Sexual Relations with Adults*, *American J. Orthopsychiatry* 7 (1937), 500-518; Mary M. Fortune, *Sexual Violence* (1994)

Miller, Henry

Henry Miller (1891–1980) grew up in New York, but spent many years in Europe, where his autobiographical and sexually explicit novels *Tropic of Cancer* and *Tropic of Capricorn* were published in the 1930s. They were banned in the U.K. and the U.S. While in Paris he began a famous affair with writer ➔Anaïs Nin, who documented their exploits in her diaries. Between the 1940s and 1960s Miller settled in Big Sur, California, exhibited water colors and wrote, most notably publishing the trilogy known as *The Rosy Crucifixion* (the novels *Sexus*, *Plexus* and *Nexus*). His early novels were finally published in the U.K. and the U.S. in the 1960s, and Miller became a pop culture icon.

Minotaur

See ➔Mythology

Miró, Juan

Joan Miró i Ferrà (1893–1983) was a Catalan-Spanish painter, sculptor and ceramist born in Barcelona, Catalonia, Spain. His work has been classified as surrealism, but it is rather a sandbox of the subconscious mind, a re-creation of the childlike, and a manifestation of Catalan and Spanish pride.

Moll, Albert

Albert Moll (1862–1939) was a German psychiatrist and, together with Iwan Bloch and Magnus Hirschfeld, the founder of modern sexology. Moll believed sexual nature involved two entirely distinct parts, sexual stimulation and sexual attraction.

—Albert Moll, *The Sexual Life of the Child* (1912)

Montagu, Ashley

Ashley Montagu (1905-1999), who was born Israel Ehrenberg in East London, was a brilliant scholar, psychologist and anthropologist who earned a PhD in anthropology in 1936 at Columbia University. Montagu was a long-term lecturer and chairman of the Department of Anthropology at Rutgers, and an outstanding popular writer and visiting guest lecturer at major American universities

I found Ashley Montagu's book *Touching: The Human Significance of the Skin* (1978) back in 1984, but it took me more than a decade to process this important information. The book, with its detailed research background and many references to other, similar, research on the importance of touch, opened my eyes as to the importance of early tactile stimulation. Reading Montagu's book, I had found at quite the same time the research of ➤James W. Prescott and ➤Herbert James Campbell as well as the writings of the great French obstetricians ➤Frederick Leboyer and ➤Michel Odent. Ashley Montagu's research on touch must in fact be seen under the greater header of research into the importance of the ➤Pleasure Function, and how the human brain relates to, and processes, pleasure. Montagu's research on rhesus, a project that went over thirty years of laboratory research, left no doubt that the human skin is a primary pleasure provider. Montagu's research is highly interesting with regard to our understanding of tactile stimulation in early childhood. Montagu's specific focus during his research was upon the mammal mothers' licking the young. He found astonishing unity in zoologists' opinions as to the importance of motherly licking for the survival of the

offspring. He discovered that it was primarily the perineal zone (between anus and genitals) of the young that the mother preferably and repeatedly licked. Experiments in which mammal mothers were impeded from licking this zone of the young resulted in functional disturbances or even chronic sickness of the genito-urinary tract of the young animals.

Ashley Montagu concluded from this research that the licking did not serve hygienic purposes only, but was intended to provide a *tactile stimulation for the organs that were underlying the part of the skin that was licked*. From this research, important conclusions and extrapolations can be made as to the *importance of human touch for peace research and human survival*. It was this research that contributed to many positive changes in the birthing experience and the improvements in early childcare, that were fed by the insights into the lifelong damages caused by early tactile deprivation as a major factor in the etiology of violence.

I report and analyze Montagu's highly interesting findings in several of my publications, showing their impact for dealing with our current problems of rampant depression, isolation of the elder, child psychosis, autism, and domestic violence. Lack of touch, and its extreme form, tactile deprivation, is namely a common factor in all these etiologies.

Montessori School

The *Montessori* method is an educational method for children, based on theories of child development originated by Italian educator *Maria Montessori* in the late 19th and early 20th century. It is applied primarily in preschool and elementary school settings, though some Montessori high schools exist.

The method is characterized by an emphasis on self-directed activity on the part of the child and clinical observation on the part of the teacher (often called a 'director', 'directress', or guide'). It stresses the importance of adapting the child's learning environment to his or her developmental level, and of the role of physical activity in absorbing academic concepts

and practical skills. (Wikipedia). Her main publication, in which she explains her method, is *The Absorbent Mind* (1995).

I have reviewed the Montessori method in several of my books, giving practical examples of their work style, having visited several Montessori schools in Greece and the Caribbean, and I must say, it's the worst of intellectual dressage one can ever inflict upon a child. It's a soulless boosting of the child's intellectual capacities and skills, leaving the child's body, emotions and soul life untouched in every sense of the word.

Moore, Henry

Henry Spencer Moore (1898–1986) was a British artist and sculptor. The son of a mining engineer, born in the Yorkshire town of Castleford, Moore became well known for his large-scale abstract cast bronze and carved marble sculptures. Substantially supported by the British art establishment, Moore helped to introduce a particular form of modernism into the United Kingdom.

In my youth, I was next to ➡Picasso, ➡Dali and ➡Mirò most attracted by the sculptures of Henry Moore. I found them fascinating in their *tactile quality*, and saw some of them, and touched them, and this was an immense experience as an adolescent.

What I also found out about him is that he really was in touch with his time and tendencies in society and in politics, which the *Nuclear Energy* sculpture clearly shows. He had a great impact on society with his art and the purity of his life and conviction. Really, a great man, who was inspiring me very much as a young student!

Moore, Thomas

Author of *Care of the Soul* (1994), Thomas Moore is one of the most important psychoanalysts and philosophers of our times. Moore, consecrated as a Catholic monk, spent years in monastic solitude only to find out that true natural spirituality cannot be achieved by any religious

dogma, and thus he left the order forever and became a fully empowered secular human. I consider *Care of the Soul* (1994) one of the most important books of our times and have thoroughly reviewed it.

Mother Theresa

Mother Teresa of Calcutta (1910–1997), born *Agnes Gonxha Bojaxhiu*, was an Albanian Roman Catholic nun with Indian citizenship who founded the *Missionaries of Charity* in Kolkata (Calcutta), India in 1950. For over 45 years she ministered to the poor, sick, orphaned, and dying, while guiding the Missionaries of Charity's expansion, first throughout India and then in other countries. (Wikipedia).

Mozart, Wolfgang Amadeus

Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (1756–1791) was a prolific and highly influential composer of classical music, widely considered as one of the greatest composers in the history of that genre. His enormous output of more than six hundred compositions includes works that are widely acknowledged as pinnacles of symphonic, concertante, chamber, piano, operatic, and choral music. When I started piano lessons at the age of 18, I did not like to play Mozart, nor any other of the classical composers. I hated Beethoven! I found this music, including ➤ Czerny and ➤ Clementi, artificial, dry, pedantic and soulless. I preferred to play either Bach or Schumann, else ➤ Chopin, ➤ Debussy or ➤ Ravel. This preference has not changed to this day, while I have given up this judgment that today I find was a prejudice. Today, I do love some of Mozart's piano sonatas and concertos, and I do love some Beethoven Sonatas, Variations and Symphonies, and I have taken up my old repertoire again, with a passion I never knew before, and I understand today that it was a healing process I had to go through, for I was associating all things Germanic with the abusive childhood I had suffered. As I could heal this hangup, I am today fascinated by many of Mozart's compositions.

Murphy, Joseph

Dr. Joseph Murphy (1898–1981) wrote, taught, counseled, and lectured to thousands all over the world for nearly fifty years. Born in 1898, he was educated in Ireland and England. Dr. Murphy was Minister-Director of the *Church of Divine Science* in Los Angeles for 28 years, where his lectures were attended by 1300 to 1500 people every Sunday. His daily radio program during all that time was immensely popular. He moved to Laguna Hills, California in 1976, where he continued to speak every Sunday until he made his transition in 1981. Murphy refused requests for profiles and biographies, saying that his life was to be found in his books. He wrote more than thirty books, including *The Amazing Laws of Cosmic Mind Power* (1973), *Secrets of the I-Ching* (1970), *The Miracle of Mind Dynamics* (1964), *Think Yourself Rich* (2001). Dr. Joseph Murphy's books have transformed my life. I admit it was not a miracle one-day cure. It took me a few years, but these years of working with Murphy's method, and adapting it to my own needs, really was worth millions of dollars as it transformed my life from a victim-like and anxiety-ridden existence into an endless string of joy, excitement, creativity and ultimately—happiness! I have lectured about the Murphy method in several of my books and videos, and came to call it 'Creative Prayer'. However, I do believe that no God concept is necessary to benefit from this prayer technique which Murphy called 'scientific prayer'. While faith is well needed to reap the benefits, faith is not something necessarily linked to religion. One can be faithful in one's destiny, in one's proven success principles, in one's positive attitude, one can be faithful in one's genius, in one's self-confidence or problem-solving capability. Faith has been somehow appropriated by religions, as if it was necessary for being faithful to be a 'believer'. This is a flawed teaching. Successful people have in common that they have faith, they have not in common to be religious believers! The divider between faith and foolishness is realism, not piety. The simplest type of faith is that tomorrow morning you are going to wake up to

a new day. Truly, if people did not have this basic faith, that is, to not die the same night, nobody would do any plans.

Musil, Robert

Young Törless (German: *Der junge Törless*) is a 1966 German film directed by Volker Schlöndorff, adapted from the autobiographical novel *The Confusions of Young Törless* by Robert Musil. It deals with the sadistic and homoerotic tendencies of a group of boys at an Austrian military academy at the beginning of the 20th century. (Wikipedia)

Myss, Caroline

Caroline Myss is an international lecturer in the field of human consciousness and is widely recognized for her pioneering work with *Dr. C. Norman Shealy*, former president of the American *Holistic Medicine Association*, in the area of the intuitive diagnosis of illness. Together they have written the book, *The Creation of Health*. According to Myss, the root cause of disease is not to be found at the level of the physical body, but rather at emotional, mental and spiritual levels.

—Caroline Myss & C. Norman Shealy, *The Creation of Health* (1998)

Nabokov, Vladimir

Vladimir Vladimirovich Nabokov (1899–1977) was a multilingual Russian-American novelist and short story writer. Nabokov wrote his first nine novels in Russian, then rose to international prominence as a master English prose stylist. He also made contributions to entomology and had an interest in chess problems. Nabokov's *Lolita* (1955) is frequently cited as amongst his most important novels, and is his most widely known, exhibiting the love of intricate wordplay and descriptive detail that characterized all his works.

The novel was ranked at #4 in the list of the 100 best novels of the 20th century by *Modern Library*. His memoir entitled *Speak, Memory* was

listed #8 on the *Modern Library* nonfiction list. (Wikipedia) I really have a story to tell here, the story of a man who made himself down, painting in his novel *Lolita* his inner shadow incarnated in Humbert Humbert, the negative hero. And the question I am asking since twenty years, and that I will try to expand about here is why Nabokov only painted the negative self and left the positive self at stake? The answer is very important, I believe, and goes way beyond Nabokov as a person, it will paint Nabokov as a Zeitgeist, and shows why his novel was so successful. For I am absolutely sure, had he painted Humbert Humbert as a real human, the novel would have been rejected. *This is how crap makes human history, and falseness becomes the accepted poetic reality shared by all.*

It all started with an abuse story ... and the emphasis here is well on story ... for we do not know how real some entries in his journals have to be taken. He writes he was feeling persecuted by an uncle, accusing him to have had a sexual, twisted and scary intention toward the boy. We do not know, to be sure, if that alleged abuse really happened, but it appears obvious that Nabokov was holding a grudge against this uncle; that grudge may have contributed to the author's smashing down the novel's main character Humbert Humbert as a freak, neurotic, paranoiac and child rapist, instead of depicting him as a lover.

Neill, Alexander Sutherland

Alexander Sutherland Neill (1883–1973) had an important influence on my educational thinking and my practical approach to child rearing. I found Neill's book *Summerhill (1960/1984)* in 1985, during a time of change in my own professional life. While I was still on-track for my doctoral thesis in international law for the law faculty of the University of Geneva, that I started in 1983, I began to bifurcate into education.

Neill's books made a lasting impression on me, and I began to share them with friends and workers in the child care centers where I was beginning to work, after having completed a course in *Early Child Care* in 1985.

—Alexander S. Neill, *Neill! Neill! Orange-Peel!* (1972), Summerhill (1960/1984), Summerhill School (1975)

Neumann, Erich

Erich Neumann (1905–1960) was a Jungian scholar from Germany. I discovered his ground-breaking study on matriarchy, *The Great Mother*, back in 1985. It was around the same time when I discovered the eminent study of ➔Johann Jakob Bachofen, *Das Mutterrecht*.

—Erich Neumann, *The Great Mother* (1955)

Newton, Isaac

Sir Isaac Newton (1643–1727) was an English physicist, mathematician, astronomer, alchemist, and natural philosopher. His treatise *Philosophiæ Naturalis Principia Mathematica*, published in 1687, described universal gravitation and the three laws of motion, laying the groundwork for classical mechanics. By deriving Kepler's laws of planetary motion from this system, he was the first to show that the motion of objects on Earth and of celestial bodies are governed by the same set of natural laws.

Nichols, Sallie

Sally Nichols is a Jungian scholar who has written important works on Jungian analysis. Her perhaps most important book is *Jung and Tarot: An Archetypal Journey* (1980), which I comment upon in several of my books.

Nin, Anaïs

Anaïs Nin (1903–1977) has written famous novels and short stories, greatly influenced by Surrealism, a movement initiated in the 1920s, but she became most famous because of her unique and extended diary that she kept from age fourteen. Nin's predominant subject is psychological

analysis. Nin actually began her diary as an ongoing letter to her father, Spanish musician and composer *Joaquin Nin*, who abandoned his family when she was eleven years old. Nin kept a journal throughout her life, recording such experiences as friendships with famous artists and writers, her years in psychotherapy, and, eventually, her worldwide travels on speaking engagements. Because she edited and excerpted her original diaries for publication in seven volumes as *The Diary of Anaïs Nin* (1966), many commentators assess them for insights they shed upon Nin's literary technique. The volumes include photographs, conversations presented in dialogue form, and letters from Nin's personal correspondence, completing the impression of a thoughtfully orchestrated work of art rather than a spontaneous outpouring of emotions. A recurring theme in her diary is her long-term friendship and love relation with the American writer ➔Henry Miller.

Nostradamus

Nostradamus (1503–1566), or *Michel de Nostredame*, was one of the world's most famous astrologers and prophets. He is best known for his book *Les Prophéties*, the first edition of which appeared in 1555. However, none of the sources listed offers any evidence that anyone has ever interpreted any of Nostradamus' quatrains specifically enough to allow a clear identification of any event *in advance*. What is less known about Nostradamus is that he was at his time the leading authority on astrology and fortune telling and was consulted by queens and kings as personal advisor for their political and private decision-making.

Odent, Michel

It was first of all *Birth Reborn* (1994), by *Michel Odent*, that I read in the French original, as all his other books, back in 1985, and that showed me how much modern society has to learn in terms of respecting natural relationships, and the natural ➔Continuum balance in transformational and biogenic processes such as birth, love and death. In all three areas,

modern society is deeply ignorant. It has unlearned how to give natural birth to a child, and how to make the transition into other dimensions, that it calls death. Michel Odent's books, together with the oeuvre of ➤Frederick Leboyer and the skin research of ➤Ashley Montagu have been key stones in my research on ➤Emotional Flow. The key message of Michel Odent in his books is what he calls the *scientification of love*. Odent, in a publication back in 2001, asked the daring question how Aphrodite, Buddha and Jesus developed their capacity to love? In this article, first published in *Midwifery Today*, Vol. 58, 2001, Michel Odent looks at this phenomenon stating that, until recently, love was the realm of poets, philosophers and holy scriptures, but that by the end of the twentieth century, love also has been studied from multiple scientific perspectives. Because scientific research has become incredibly specialized, however, it is easy to miss the importance of the phenomenon. One effect of genuine scientific advances is to raise radically new questions. This is the case of the scientification of love, which inspires simple and paradoxically new questions such as: 'How does the capacity to love develop?' Today, by weaving together data from a broad range of scientific disciplines, scientists and researchers are in a position to conclude that the capacity to love is determined, to a great extent, by early experiences during fetal life and in the period surrounding birth. The first contact between mother and baby, during the hour following birth, is considered critical.

—Michel Odent, *Birth Reborn* (1994), *The Scientification of Love* (1999), *Primal Health* (2002), *The Functions of the Orgasms* (2009)

Ong Hean-Tatt

Dr. Ong Hean-Tatt is a bioenergy researcher from Malaysia who wrote a concise study on the scientific basis of ➤Feng Shui that I have reviewed. See: Dr. Ong Hean-Tatt, *Amazing Scientific Basis of Feng Shui* (1997).

Osho

Rajneesh Chandra Mohan Jain (1931–1990), better known during the 1970s as Bhagwan Shree Rajneesh and later taking the name Osho, was an Indian spiritual teacher. He lived in India and in other countries including, for a period the United States, and was held centrally by the Osho-Rajneesh movement, a controversial spiritual and philosophical movement. The name Osho means 'the friend'.

Ostrander/Schroeder

Sheila Ostrander and *Lynn Schroeder* are the authors of ten books, including the international bestseller *Superlearning*, which has sold 1.2 million copies and has been translated into fourteen languages. They've appeared on more than two thousand TV and radio shows and lectured widely in the U.S. and abroad. They've also created more than sixty *Superlearning* and personal development tapes. *Nancy Ostrander* has actively researched, coordinated, and created mind development programs. She has worked as a public relations consultant and facilitator in the area of health education and parapsychology.

—Sheila Ostrander, Lynn Schroeder, with Nancy Ostrander, *Superlearning 2000* (1994)

I have greatly benefited from the insights presented in *Superlearning 2000*, but it was not the first time I studied ➔Georgi Lozanov's revolutionary theories on fast and brainsmart learning. It was something I intuitively understood already as a student.

Paracelsus

I read *Paracelsus (1493–1541)*, whose real name was *Theophrastus Philippus Aureolus Bombastus von Hohenheim* rather early in life, about at the time when I was reading ➔Franz Anton Mesmer, back in 1975, when I entered law school at age twenty. And I saw the similarity between the two otherwise very different personalities, regarding their discovery of

the bioplasmatic energy, that I came to call *e-force*. ➔Emonics. Paracelsus truly was a holistic healer. He continued an ancient tradition that for the majority in his time was completely lost. It was the *Hermetic Healing Tradition*. It must be noted, however, that the breakup with this holistic healing tradition occurred not after the downfall of the Greek Empire, but in the midst of it. It was ➔Hippocrates, who is often cited as the great medical benefactor of humanity, was actually the greatest detractor of true healing.

➔Manly Palmer Hall writes in *The Secret Teachings of All Ages* about Hippocrates that he was the one single physician who, during the fifth century before Christ dissociated the healing arts from the other sciences of the temple 'and thereby established a precedent of separateness.' Paracelsus discovered the ➔Life Force everywhere, and both in the plant and animal realm, and he called it *mumia* or *vis vitalis*.

This is interesting because ➔Mesmer who rediscovered this energy later, never bothered about plants and thought the energy was contained only in animals and humans.

Paracelsus, probably because he had understood that life is energy, and that all our dysfunctions in the body, as Chinese medicine knows since 5000 years, are obstructions of the vital energy flow, was a phenomenally successful healer. Yet because of his tempestuous character and his pride, he had to struggle hard against jealousy and also against the Church-driven authorities who reproached him he was doing black magic. He had to stand trial for this cause, but he won and was released. The social reject that was going along with this trial was not too hard for him to bear as he was a wandering scholar and healer for long periods in his life, and thus traveling around. Paracelsus lectured that certain plants are collateral for healing and certain others not. He proposed to take only the essences from these plants, as this was later done by ➔Samuel Hahnemann and ➔Edward Bach in ➔Homeopathy, and to distill them as tinctures in which their energetic codes harmoniously melt into a higher form of unison vibration.

Pasiphaë

See ➔Mythology

Picasso, Pablo

Pablo Picasso (1881–1973) was a Spanish painter and sculptor. One of the most recognized figures in 20th century art, he is best known as the co-founder, along with *Georges Braque*, of cubism. It has been estimated that Picasso produced about 13,500 paintings or designs, 100,000 prints or engravings, 34,000 book illustrations and 300 sculptures or ceramics.

—Brigitte Leal, et al., *The Ultimate Picasso* (2000), Hans L.C. Jaffe, *Picasso* (1996), Brassai, *Conversations with Picasso* (1999), Henri-Georges Clouzot, *The Mystery of Picasso* (DVD, 2003), Edward Quinn, *Picasso: The Man and His Work, Part 1 (1881-1937) and Part 2 (1938-1973)*, New York: Art Series (DVD)

Since high school times, Picasso was for me the incarnation of the artist-genius, a true *archetype*. There was no other visual artist who ever could trigger so many emotions in me, and so much admiration, while I also like ➔Marc Chagall, ➔Juan Miró, ➔Salvador Dali and many others. But on a simple human level, Picasso was and is closest to my heart and soul.

Have we ever understood, as a human race, what genius is? I have studied the science of genius, as it were, and looked at the life stories of ➔Paracelsus, ➔Leonardo da Vinci, ➔Albert Einstein, Pablo Picasso, ➔Svjatoslav Richter and ➔Keith Jarrett. The choice was of course arbitrary as there are so many others. But the choice does not matter because *whomever you take, and who is a genius, will deliver the same research result*. What did I find? I found not similarity in character, not similarity in life history, not similarity in opinions, but similarity in a pattern that I would describe as the 'non-conforming self' and that can be summarized as follows:

- very early spiritual awakening, often even as early as in infancy;
- a clear vision of one's path of life and creative potential;

—a clear will to surpass and outmatch most contemporaries, however famous;

—a clear spiritual insight that the self bears infinite possibilities when activated;

—a clear and often outspoken contempt for society's mediocrity, for rules, for social etiquette, for tradition when putting up limitations to creativity, and even for laws and morality.



Picasso is known to have not shunned tradition, but to have surpassed it, as he was able already at age 14 to paint like the old masters, which led his father, a reputed Spanish painter, to put the paintbrush in his hands in that early age. He is known to have lived his completely heterosexual love life without restrictions in his younger years, until he was dedicating himself completely to his art and settled in two marriages. In his paintings, *erotic love of man for woman* is a recurring theme and beautifully varied in all possible shades of color.

Picasso also was a man of courage, a true hero in the good sense, a lover of nature, of all that is authentic, honest, great and original. As such, he was unwavering even when, in the 1930s, he was threatened through Hitler's getting to power in Germany, and his friends urged him to leave France and emigrate to the United States, but Picasso heroically resisted. He stayed despite the danger, and nothing happened to him. And Picasso knew why he did not want to settle in the USA. If there was one country that truly shunned Picasso, it was Uncle Sam's hero paradise. As Picasso was for a while a member of the *Communist Party*, he was not allowed a visa for entering the United States of America.

Picasso also was a wonderful father; his daughter Paloma Picasso became a film star. She was the child of Picasso and Françoise Gilot, a French painter. She grew up wild, first in the relation Picasso-Gilot when her father was living in the manor *La Galoise*, and then with Picasso and his second wife, Jacqueline Roque, in the villa *La Californie* in Cannes, France. The photograph of adolescent Paloma was taken by the American photographer David Douglas Duncan and published in the photo book *The Private World of Pablo Picasso*.

—Donald Douglas Duncan, *The Private World of Pablo Picasso*, New York: Harper & Brothers, 1958

At an early age, Paloma was the subject of many of her father's works, including 'Paloma with an Orange' and 'Paloma in Blue'. Eventually she turned to the field of fashion design and started her own company and brand, such as her eponymous perfume and a line of evening wear. She also designs jewelry for Tiffany & Co. and was known as a regular at the legendary discotheque Studio 54. She made a notorious appearance as the Countess Erzsébet Báthory in Polish filmmaker Walerian Borowczyk's erotic film, *Immoral Tales* (1974). (Wikipedia)

Picasso had been all his life strongly under the spell of the archetype of the Minotaur, a mythic animal that was part of the story around King Minos.

—There is an enormous amount of literature and media about Picasso. See, for example, Brassai, *Conversations with Picasso* (1999), Hans L.C. Jaffe, *Picasso* (1996), *The Ultimate Picasso* (2000), Henri-Georges Clouzot, *The Mystery of Picasso*, DVD (1956), Edward Quinn, *Picasso: The Man and His Work*, DVD, 2002

Plato

Plato (427–347 BC), whose real name is believed to have been *Aristocles*, was an immensely influential ancient Greek philosopher, writer of philosophical dialogues, and founder of the Academy in Athens where Aristotle studied. Plato is widely believed to have been a student of Socrates and to have been deeply influenced by his unjust execution. The Platonic corpus is, like most collections of ancient literature, corrupt and disputed. His brilliance as a writer and thinker is proved in the core of his Socratic dialogues, but much of the material that is ascribed to him, including some dialogues, letters, and law books is considered spurious. Plato is thought to have lectured at the Academy, although the pedagogical function of his dialogues, if any, is not known.

—Plato, *Complete Works* (1997)

Prescott, James W.

I discovered the writings of *James W. Prescott, PhD* in the 1980s, at a time when I was reading the books of ➤Françoise Dolto, ➤Ashley Montagu, ➤Frederick Leboyer, ➤Michel Odent, ➤Alexander Lowen, ➤Bronislaw Malinowski, and Margaret Mead. The two major articles written by James W. Prescott, that I discuss in some of my own books, were coming to me like a revelation to a question I had asked since more than a decade: ‘What are the roots of violence?’ Knowing from anthropological, ethnological, and sociological studies as well as from neuropsychology and from spiritual work that violence is *not the natural condition for humanity*, but a sort of emotional and cultural hangup that results from deep hurts early in childhood, and probably also from scars that go back to former lives, I was grateful to have found at last conclusive research that not only analyzed our condition, but also pointed to viable long-term solutions for creating a more peaceful society of the future.

Prescott’s research also integrates findings by lesser known researchers as Dr. Harlow who have focused on the brain development of rhesus, and who found revealing evidence for the fact that among all the factors that make a mammal infant survive without the mother, the one single essential factor is the availability of a ‘touchable’ object that provides tactile stimulation. For example, in a largely documented experiment, *two different mother surrogates* were hung in the cage, one serving as a milk provider, the other being a soft doll made from linen. The surprising thing was that all rhesus infants preferred the felt mother over the milk-giving mother, thereby signaling that tactile stimulation was the most important in their parenting needs, not the secondary availability of mother milk. T

oday, this research has been corroborated by newer brain research, conducted by a variety of researchers starting with ➤Herbert James Campbell in the 1970s, and with James W. Prescott as the expert who shows in a number of publications that the tactile stimulation of infants together with breastfeeding and baby-carrying are the most important

factors for building nonviolent, socially positive and non-abusive behaviors.

The solutions that James W. Prescott suggests are long-overdue changes in the process of childbirth and our educational system, permissive and nonviolent child-rearing together with greater social permissiveness for premarital sex and a definite legal prohibition of physical punishment of children in both the home and school together with *effective government collaboration* for fighting domestic, educational and sexual violence. Regarding infant care, Prescott stresses the importance of the *primary symbiosis* between mother and infant during the first 18 months of the infant, abundant tactile stimulation of infants and babies, using techniques of child massage, as well as co-sleeping between parents and small children. Another important field of research that could be classified under the header of 'ritual violence' is both male circumcision and the widespread genital mutilation of female infants, girls and women, which is now discussed under the header of 'female genital cutting' or FGC. James W. Prescott advocates the *complete abandonment of such practices* that I heard about first in 1984, when doing a legal research on the matter for Edmond Kaiser, founder of *Terre des Hommes* in Lausanne, Switzerland. At the time I thought these violent practices were limited to some communities in Somalia, Sudan and other African countries, but fact is that it's a worldwide problem. The *American Academy of Pediatrics* writes in their policy statement that it was estimated that *'at least 100 million women have undergone FGC and that between 4 and 5 million procedures are performed annually on female infants and children, with the most severe types performed in Somalian and Sudanese populations.'* In addition, what is lesser known is the fact, reported by the *American Academy of Pediatrics* that these practices are not limited to Muslim populations but are known also from orthodox circles among Christians and Jews. (Please look up the annexed Bibliography under *Prescott, James W.* for references).

The perhaps most important research topic where James W. Prescott is widely recognized as an expert is *violence prevention*. He particularly stresses the importance of breastfeeding-bonding for *2.5 years or longer*.

He emphasizes that nonviolent behaviors develop as a result of cognitive affectional bonding between mother and infant. Together with a number of other researchers, he has recently documented and published scientific evidence that shows beyond doubt that the human brain *develops differently* in humans who as infants have enjoyed prolonged breastfeeding, and in those who have not. It is interesting to note that the suggestions that James W. Prescott comes up with from his perspective as a peace researcher are very much in accordance with those suggested by Jean Liedloff, in her book *The Continuum Concept*, from her perspective of the lifestyle of native peoples (See ➤Continuum). Also, there is a striking similarity of solutions offered for the same questions by ➤Ashley Montagu, as a result of skin research, and by the French obstetricians ➤Michel Odent and ➤Frederick Leboyer who looked beyond the fence of obstetrics and into what Odent called *Primal Health*, which is a *holistic concept of health and well-being*.

In my perspective and the overview I had over Prescott's research, it seems to me that the central focus is the preparation of far-reaching *policy changes for the political agenda* that are backed up by hard scientific data. In so far, I consider Prescott as a researcher more important than many others who are perhaps more published and more well-known than him. In fact, the importance of his research can hardly be underestimated. We are living wrongly as a society and the violence we face is not hazard, nor a 'biological mistake' but the precise result of our living against the wisdom of nature. Research in neuroscience delivers the clear-cut evidence that touch is paramount for the development of nonviolent and socially positive behaviors.

Dr. Prescott shows that sensory deprivation results in *behavioral abnormalities such as depression, impulse dyscontrol, violence, substance abuse, and in impaired immunological functioning in mother deprived infants*. He demonstrated through a research with 49 native cultures that there are *precise correlations between low affectionate cultures, insufficient mother-infant bonding, patrilinearity, polygeny, warfare, slavery, torture of enemies, sexual repression, child abuse, violence and monotheism*, on the one hand, and

high affectionate cultures, nurturant mother-infant bonding, matrilinearity, low polygeny rate, absence of warfare, no slavery and no torture, sexual permissiveness, high infant indulgence, peaceful coexistence and polytheism.

To summarize, Prescott's research sees the primary problem in the etiology of violence in failed bonding in the mother-infant relationship and so-called *somato-sensory affectional deprivation (S-SAD)*, as such deprivation causes developmental brain abnormalities.

The brain that results from this abnormal upbringing is the *Neuro-Dissociative Brain*. It is related to pain, theistic religions, gender inequality, sexual puritanism, addictive synthetic drugs, authoritarian control, depression, violence, warfare, a biomedical health model, and politics of betrayal. The healthy brain, which develops when *affectional cognitive bonding between mother and infant* was nurturant and adequate, is able to experience pleasure. It is related to earth religions, is matrilineal and favors gender equality, sexual liberty, natural botanical drugs, egalitarian freedom, a biobehavioral health model and politics of trust.

It is important to realize that we have not one single factor here, but a whole pattern of factors that belong as it were together. I have emphasized the same in my own research on the ➡Eight Dynamic Patterns of Living where I show that most native cultures that are allowing to build the limbic-subcortical emotional brain through adequate parenting are favoring eight patterns of living in their overall lifestyle, which are *autonomy, ecstasy, energy, language, love, pleasure, self-regulation and touch*.

Presley, Elvis

Elvis Aaron Presley (1935–1977), often known simply as Elvis and also called *The King of Rock 'n Roll* or simply *The King*, was an American singer, musician and actor. He remains a pop icon and is regarded by some to be the most important, original entertainer of the last fifty years. There is little doubt that Presley is the most talked about and written about performer of the 20th century.

Prokofiev, Serge

Sergei Sergeyevich Prokofiev (1891–1953) was a Russian composer who mastered numerous musical genres and came to be admired as one of the greatest composers of the 20th century. I heard Prokofiev for the first time back in the 1970s. It was his first piano concerto, played by ➤Svjatoslav Richter, and it left me absolutely enthusiastic. I was in an ecstatic mood for days in a row and could just not believe the power of this music. I heard the concerto over and over and bought the score, wondering who else could play this in the way Richter did? From that moment I was a Prokofiev fan, and was looking for others of his works. Next I found Richter's interpretation of Prokofiev's 7th Piano Sonata and then learnt he had dedicated his 9th Sonata to Richter, and I had to order the recording in the USA, as it was not available in Germany at the time. I then also could order his 2nd and 4th sonatas, played by Richter, in the USA and found his 5th on a sampler by DG that contained many fine Richter recordings, among them his wonderful and unsurpassed interpretation of ➤Rachmaninov's Second Piano Concerto. I immediately fell in love with these three sonatas, and a little later found his 8th Sonata played by ➤Emil Gilels, and was fascinated with the rendering Gilels gave to this sonata. Unfortunately I lost the record, and to this day have not found it again. This sonata by Gilels was recorded by Philips and came out in the Series *The Great Pianists* but unfortunately this volume of the collection is sold out since long. I am trying since 2007 to get this recording back and so far without success. Then, in 2008, I found Richter's rendering of the 8th—and was very disappointed, as Richter plays is somewhat academically, and all the drama that Gilels put in it, or rather read out of it, for I am sure it's in it, was gone with Richter's version. It was one of the rare times I did not like a recording by Richter. I found he found this sonata 'too easy' and plays it in that way.

Some years later I was really enchanted with ➤Andrei Gavrilov's rendering of Prokofiev's *Romeo and Juliet* Suite and to this day, I haven't found a pianist who has given this poetic thrill and pianistic virtuosity

for these pieces. I do not know if Gavrilov received enough acclaim for this recording, for I believe he's much much better in Prokofiev than in all the rest of his repertoire, but that's of course, again, my personal opinion and one may not agree.

Then, in recent years, I bought Prokofiev's *Symphonies* first with Neeme Järvi, but as the sound quality was somehow strange, while it was a full-blow digital recording, I purchased the integral again with Valerie Gergiev, and was blown away. I didn't know Gergiev before that time, and it was a great and enriching discovery.

Rachmaninov, Serge

Sergei Vasilievich Rachmaninoff (1873–1943) was a Russian composer, pianist, and conductor. Rachmaninov is regarded as one of the most influential pianists of the twentieth century. He had legendary technical facilities and rhythmic drive, and his large hands were able to cover the interval of a thirteenth on the keyboard. He also had the ability to play complex compositions upon first hearing. Many recordings were made by the *Victor Talking Machine Company* recording label of Rachmaninov's performing his own music, as well as works from the standard repertory. I heard the first recording with music by Rachmaninov back in the 1970s. It was ➤Richter's legendary recording of his 2nd Piano Concerto (op. 18), conducted by Stanislaw Wislocki and the Warsaw National Philharmonic Orchestra, and the selection ➤Richter plays of his piano Preludes op. 23 and op. 32.

At that time, I was still married, and this concerto was definitely the favorite of my wife as well, and we often listened to it, thereafter crying and weeping like two children in front of an incredible mystery. This concerto and ➤Richter's powerful interpretation shocked me at a point that it really changed my life. I was at the time just around twenty, and I was enrolled in law school, and my mother was by no means open to listen to my repeated requests to quit and start studies in musical education. So I had to continue a profession I did not especially like, but not

especially dislike either. In fact, I was afraid of studying music, for I felt so much inferior to Richter that I thought it was to no avail to even touch a piano in public; while in private, I was very active, sometimes practicing up to eight hours a day. And I skipped most of the law classes anyway, and went to the piano study cell to play.

I always had thought that for me this concerto was ‘anyway unplayable’, which was a hurried judgment; to say that at age 53, I began to practice the first introductory passages, where the piano majestically accompanies the orchestra, and found that very playable, set in a way that it really ‘fits in the hands’, as pianists say. And it was coming out with very much effect. And this, I discovered, was true for most of Rachmaninov, without exceptions.

I found Beethoven much harder to play, and some of Schumann’s music is really unplayable for me, as for example his piano sonatas. At age 22, I played most of the preludes of Richter’s selection, while I had started piano lessons just at age 18, as it had not been possible before because I was raised in homes, and did not receive any musical guidance. And at conservatory, I saw that most students couldn’t play Rachmaninov not because Rachmaninov is ‘too difficult’, as they said or because ‘my hands are too small to play Rachmaninov’, as many of the girls used to say, but because they really did not understand this composer. The misconceptions about Rachmaninov actually were rampant in these days in Germany, and that’s perhaps still the case.

Some students played Rachmaninov secretly, as if his music was a strange kind of sex that was forbidden to engage in. I really believe that Rachmaninov is not understood to this day in Germany, as most of Russian composers, as well as composers like Ravel or Debussy.

I quit my piano lessons with Alexander Sellier at the conservatory because he was unable to even play Chopin without bathing him in a soup of unreleased pedal that made a soup of tears of his music. One day he openly admitted to me he did not understand Chopin. He was the typical Mozart/Beethoven player, student Backhaus, Fischer of Giesecking however, who was the very contrary of a ‘typical German’ player. In

fact Giesecking had been a co-founder of our conservatory and was born in my hometown, and he was one of the greatest ➔Debussy players who ever lived.

And I left the lessons also because of feeling annoyed to play piano studies and repetitive etudes. I wanted to play ➔Chopin's etudes and ➔Debussy and my teacher thought I was a little deranged, saying that I was at pains already with my 'little Berens' and my 'little Cramer', so how could I ever master such great music? I remained with the question, and that turned out to be the best. From 1994 to today I realized more than 40 CDs with my own music, not a little feat for somebody who went through childhood abuse and never got a chance over the whole of his childhood and youth to do what he always wanted to do.

I would say very bluntly that somebody who cannot play Rachmaninov is not a musician; and that *Maria Yudina (1899–1970)* said about Richter he was a 'Rachmaninov Player', as Richter humorously related in *Richter the Enigma*, by Monsaingeon, is not at all a negative compliment, but a very great compliment, for Rachmaninov's music is the most genial there is in our modern times, alongside Hindemith's, ➔Prokofiev's, Stravinsky's and Shostakovich's. And honestly, to this day, I cannot find a liking to listen to any performer playing Rachmaninov, except ➔Richter, with one exception, for a few Preludes and Etudes-Tableaux, the 2nd Piano Sonata and the 4th Piano Concerto, the young ➔Vladimir Ashkenazy. And regarding Rachmaninov himself, I find he can't match ➔Richter's pianistic genius and power, while his play was of course always elegant and refined. I personally enjoy listening to *Rachmaninov plays Rachmaninov* for his outstanding rendering of Kreisler's *Liebesfreud und Liebesleid*.

To summarize, I can say with conviction that in my youth, it was Rachmaninov, and no other composer that really made me a friend of classical music, and I doubt I would have become it without his music, and without ➔Richter to play it!

Radin, Dean

Dean Radin, who is Director of *Consciousness Research Laboratory* at University of Nevada, Las Vegas, has done cutting-edge parapsychological research for AT & T, Contel, Princeton's department of psychology, the University of Edinburgh, SRI International, and the U.S. government. He lives in Las Vegas, Nevada. See: Dean Radin, *The Conscious Universe* (1997) and *Entangled Minds* (1996), which I have reviewed. I became aware of Dean Radin's research through the movie *What the Bleep Do We Know!?*, Rabbit Hole Edition, and the interviews with him.

And I ordered his books right away and was amazed that this researcher had been able to shatter the coarsest prejudice against paranormal phenomena and parapsychology. Reading him, I became aware that it was not only his rigorous research and application of the scientific method. It was also his literary genius. This man knows to write, I said to myself, he knows to argue, without throwing people things over their head, as so many of the scam artists do in this area of flow between charlatanism and so-called *established science*. But the main thing is his vision. He set for himself the vision that parapsychology is to be defined as correct and official, and exact science. And then he started out and got where he wanted to get. The vision is what counts, while he had to build the necessary credibility for becoming an authority in such a daring discipline that for decades was shunned by 'official' science and relegated to the 'unofficial' yet enlightened pulpit of esoteric freaks, geniuses, psychics, curious lawyers such as myself—and gifted children. And his brilliant methodology certainly was one of the decisive factors of his success – next to his visionary quest and outstanding communication abilities. And there we are, virtually transformed as a group, as a society, where we can observe that with every day the majority and the minority are changing roles, and it's now according to recent polls indeed the majority, at least in America, who believe that psychic phenomena are real and should be truthfully and scientifically investigated.

And the funny thing is that the government, the military and the CIA were since long taking psi serious and were investigating it, and not with minor investments and efforts, and still, official science was denying it.

It was a paradoxical situation for many years. Now, as the polls are showing that a majority of the population is convinced that psychic phenomena are real, there is also a democratic quest at stake as from a constitutional point of view, science cannot just disregard such a fact and continue to refuse using their funding for proper research. Now, after the breakthrough, the social picture is one that makes much more sense, after all, and tensions that are not conducive to good human relations have been alleviated or relieved through the paradigm change in modern science.

This is a remarkable achievement because psychic research is known since olden times and was a constant feat in all times and in all cultures around the world. When such a quest is truly ubiquitous and when it pervades all cultural diversity, and still is denied by a myopic science, then only a heroic quantum leap can make it happen. It seems to me that Dean Radin made this quantum leap, and for the benefit of all of us, and for the advancement of science.

Rank, Otto

Otto Rank (1884–1939) was an Austrian psychoanalyst. Born in Vienna as *Otto Rosenfeld*, he was one of ➤Sigmund Freud's closest colleagues for twenty years, a prolific writer on psychoanalytic themes, an editor of the two most important analytic journals, managing director of ➤Freud's publishing house and a creative theorist. In 1925, after ➤Freud accused Rank of *anti-Oedipal* heresy, he chose to leave the inner circle and move away from Vienna. For the remaining fifteen years of his life, Rank had an exceptionally successful career as a lecturer, writer and therapist in France and the U.S. In 1924 Rank published *The Trauma of Birth*, exploring how art, myth, religion, philosophy and therapy were illuminated by

separation anxiety in the ‘phase before the development of the Oedipus Complex.’ But there was no such phase in Freud’s theories. The Oedipus Complex, Freud explained tirelessly, was the nucleus of the neurosis and the foundational source of all art, myth, religion, philosophy, therapy—indeed of all human culture and civilization. It was the first time that anyone in the inner circle had dared to suggest that the Oedipus Complex might not be the supreme causal factor in psychoanalysis. Rank’s theories were powerfully confirmed later by Stanislav Grof and his research into the birthing experience using first LSD as an agent to access the unconscious memory surface, and later holotropic breathwork. The famous artist and writer Anaïs Nin, who was equally a psychoanalyst by profession was working with Otto Rank in New York for a number of years.

—Otto Rank, *Art and Artist* (1932/1989)

Redfield, James

James Redfield (1950–) is an American novelist. Redfield earned a master’s degree in counseling in 1974 and for the next 15 years worked as a therapist for troubled children in Auburn, Alabama, and later in Birmingham. Then he quit his job to publish his first novel, *The Celestine Prophecy*. As of May 2005, *The Celestine Prophecy* had sold over 20 million copies worldwide and had been translated into 34 languages. A film version of the book opened in limited release on April 21, 2006.

Richter, Svjatoslav

Svjatoslav Teofilovich Richter (1915–1997) was a Russian-German pianist. Svjatoslav Richter was widely recognized as one of the great pianists of the 20th century; some consider him to have been the greatest pianist of all times. He was known for his immense repertoire that encompassed, with few exceptions, the entire pianistic literature, his legendary perfection and the almost unbearable electric tension, catharsis

and poetic transformation that his interpretations triggered within his audience.

—Bruno Monsaingeon, *Svjatoslav Richter: Notebooks and Conversations* (2002) and *Richter The Enigma*, NVC Arts, 1998 (DVD)

I have studied Richter's, with the score in the hand, since now more than 35 years, and have written an essay about him. Richter played a very important role in my life. He was the number one hero I worshipped for more than thirty years of my life. In getting to develop my own way musically and in all ways, I eventually achieved to free myself from my bondage in hero worship—which was a slow process that led to my growing up to myself in late adulthood.

Richter the Enigma

Film by Bruno Monsaingeon, NVC Arts, 1998 (DVD)

Svjatoslav Richter (1915–1997), one of the greatest pianists of all time, breaks his life-long silence and allows himself to be interviewed for this autobiographical film. We see his life on an epic scale as he evokes his wild childhood, his encounters with the great names of the musical world, his debuts and his activities as a concert artist in the Soviet Union, a tortured by troubles, war and terror. By turn acerbic, captivating, lucid, always unexpected, he reveals himself here with disarming candor, full of humor. Previously unseen archive footage and a wealth of performance extracts complete this portrait of an artist who refused to conform, one of the giants of the 20th century.

From: DVD Back Cover

Robbins, Tony

Anthony J. Mahavorick, also known as *Tony Robbins*, pen name *Anthony Robbins*, (1960–) is an American life coach, writer, and motivational speaker. Robbins has authored a number of books, including *Unlimited*

Power (1997) and *Awaken the Giant Within* (1991). His best known tape program is *Personal Power II*; other programs include *Get the Edge!* and *Lessons in Mastery*. His work has drawn praise from people including Norman Schwarzkopf, Princess Diana, President Bill Clinton, and others. I have worked through all of Robbins' material, published and seminar material that I was offered by his courtesy, yet I could not find anything I can use for my own approach to soul power. I would go as far as saying that our approaches are diametrically opposed. I believe that *modeling* is damaging the soul, as a person will not develop their own intrinsic soul values and identity but remain at the outside, the periphery of their being, to become somebody that they are not.

Roberts, Jane

Jane Roberts (1929–1984) was an American author, poet and psychic. She is best known as a trance medium or spirit medium who channeled a personality named *Seth*. The publication of the Seth texts established her as one of the preeminent figures in the world of paranormal phenomena.

—Jane Roberts, *The Nature of Personal Reality* (1994), *The Nature of the Psyche* (1996)

Róheim, Géza

Géza Róheim (1891–1953) was a Hungarian psychoanalyst and anthropologist. Having trained as a Freudian analyst, he left Europe and his practice to do anthropological field work in Australia. He later settled in the United States.

Rousseau, Jean-Jacques

Jean-Jacques Rousseau (1712–1778) was a French Swiss philosopher of the Enlightenment whose political ideas influenced the French Revolution, the development of socialist theory, and the growth of nationalism. Rousseau also made important contributions to music both as a theorist and as a composer.

With his *Confessions* and other writings, he practically invented modern autobiography and encouraged a new focus on the building of subjectivity that would bear fruit in the work of thinkers as diverse as Hegel and Freud. His novel *Julie* was one of the bestselling fictional works of the 18th century and was important to the development of the Romantic style of literature.

In his educational novel *Emile*, Rousseau is seen as a fervent educator and his ideas on education sound novel and daring, even to the modern reader.

—Jean-Jacques Rousseau, *Émile ou de l'Éducation* (1762/1964)

Some authors, among them the French philosopher ➔René Schérer, have however harshly criticized Rousseau's educational approach, calling it manic and persecutory. Rousseau was also an astute thinker and eloquent writer on topics regarding international law and world peace.

Rubinstein, Arthur

Arthur Rubinstein (1887–1982) was a Polish pianist of Jewish origin who is widely considered as one of the greatest piano virtuosos of the 20th century. He received international acclaim for his performances of Chopin and Brahms and his championing of Spanish music.

Sai Baba

Sathya Sai Baba (1926–2011) was a controversial South Indian guru often described as a miracle worker. According to the *Sathya Sai Organization*, there are an estimated 1,200 Sathya Sai Baba Centers in 130 countries world-wide. The number of Sathya Sai Baba adherents is estimated between 6 million to 100 million. In an official biography, his mother Easwaramma claimed that she found out she was pregnant after dreaming of the Hindu God Sathyanarayana and after a huge sphere of blue light rolled towards her, merged into her and made her faint. Kasturi's

biography mentions several miracles by and signs of divinity of the young Sathya.

According to Howard Murphet, in his book *Sai Baba Man of Miracles*, the young Sathya was a vegetarian and was known for his aversion to animal cruelty and compassion for the poor, disabled and elderly. According to Kasturi and to Sathya Sai Baba himself, the young Sathya composed bhajans spontaneously (even as young as 8 years of age) and was talented in drama, dance, music and poetry. In some books, magazines, filmed interviews and articles, Sathya Sai Baba's followers report incredible miracles and healing of various kinds that they attribute to him. Sathya Sai Baba is said to sometimes take on the illnesses of devotees on himself. Daily, he is observed to allegedly manifest vibuthi (holy ash), food and small objects such as rings, necklaces and watches.

In a Blitz interview, the journalist Karanjia asked Sai Baba if he would like to comment on The *Narasimhiah Committee* controversy to which Sai Baba replied, *'How can science which is bound to a physical and materialist outlook investigate transcendental phenomena beyond its scope, reach or comprehension? This is a fallacy on the face of it. One belongs to the material and the other to a spiritual plane. Science must confine its inquiry only to things belonging to the human senses, while spiritualism transcends the senses. If you want to understand the nature of spiritual power you can do so only through the path of spirituality and not science. What science has been able to unravel is merely a fraction of the cosmic phenomena; it tends, however, to exaggerate its contribution.'*

Saint-Exupéry, Antoine

Antoine de Saint-Exupéry (1900–1944) was a French writer and aviator. One of his most famous works is *Le Petit Prince (The Little Prince)*. He disappeared on the night of July 31, 1944 while flying on a mission to collect data on German troop movements. Count Antoine Jean-Baptiste Marie Roger de Saint-Exupéry was born in Lyon into an old family of pro-

vincial nobility, the third of five children of Count Jean de Saint-Exupéry, an insurance broker who died when his famous son was three.

His works are for the most part autobiographical. Saint-Exupéry's work is greatly inspired by his experiences as a pilot. An exception is *The Little Prince*, his most famous book, a poetic illustrated tale in which he imagines himself stranded in the desert where he meets *The Little Prince*, a young boy from a tiny asteroid. In many ways *The Little Prince* is a philosophical story, with emphasis on criticizing society and the follies of the adult world.

Saudek, Jan

Saudek's father was a Jew and the family was therefore persecuted by Germans. Many of his family members died in the Theresienstadt concentration camp during World War II. Jan and his brother Karel were held in a children's concentration camp near the Polish border. He survived the war and worked for a printer starting in 1950. After completing his military service, he was inspired in 1963 by Steichen's 'Family of Man' to try to become a serious art photographer. In 1969 he traveled to the United States and was encouraged in his work by curator Hugh Edwards. Returning to Prague, he was forced to work in a clandestine manner in a cellar, to avoid the attentions of the secret police, as his work turned to themes of personal erotic freedom, and used implicitly political symbols of corruption and innocence.

From the late 1970s he gradually became recognized in the West as the leading Czech photographer, and also developed a following among photographers in his own country. In 1983 the first book on his work was published in the English-speaking world. Following this, in 1984 the Communist authorities allowed him to cease working in a factory, and gave him permission to apply for a permit to work as an artist.

In 1987 the archives of his negatives were seized by the police, but later returned. Saudek currently lives and works in Prague. His brother Karel Saudek is also an artist, and is now the best-known Czech graphic

novelist. His best-known work is noted for its hand-tinted portrayal of painterly dream worlds, often inhabited by nude or semi-nude figures surrounded by bare plaster walls or painted backdrops, frequently re-using identical elements (for instance, a clouded sky or a view of Prague's Charles Bridge). In this they echo the studio and tableaux works of mid nineteenth century erotic photographers, as well as the works of the painter Balthus, and the work of Bernard Faucon. His early art photography is noted for its evocation of childhood.

Later his works often portrayed the evolution from child to adult (re-photographing the same composition/pose, and with the same subjects, over many years). Religious motives or the ambiguity between man and woman have also been some of Jan Saudek's recurring themes. His work was the subject of attempts at censorship in the West during the 1990s. Some of the works of Jan Saudek have entered popular culture in the West, being used as covers for the CD albums of Soul Asylum (Grave Dancers Union), Daniel Lanois (For the Beauty of Wynona), and Beautiful South (Welcome to the Beautiful South). (Wikipedia)

I have nothing to add to the sensitive Wikipedia article regarding this artist's biography, a person who obviously has suffered very much in his life. And he suffered also for his daring photography that even today comes over as revolutionary in its honesty, and its high artistry. What attracts me to him, more than even to ➤Sally Mann, ➤Irina Ionesco or ➤Jock Sturges is the combination of his stunning honesty with his very pronounced sense of aesthetics, which is the one of a painter rather than one of a photo maker, so to speak. One of his early photos show a naked little girl with long golden hair, who holds a pistol in both of her hands, ready to shoot. This photo is a perfect example for his art to colorize and sort of 'repaint' his photos. Saudek can be said to master different styles in photography, and he is one of the few who have this quality. There is the militant style, and the obscene, vulgar, offensive, boasting or exaggerated styles, but there is also a style I would call poetic, subtle, sensual and erotic. This style is represented in his photography invariably by little girls, not adult women, and not boys. This is

significant, as I believe he sees in little girls the purity, the goodness, the wonderful goddess-like charm, and the immaculate untouched beauty—much as an ideal, but a conscious one. I could imagine that all men who have suffered have this ideal, idealizing little girls, which results in a very strong emotional attraction to the small female. Our small creatures have the right to be so important for us, and I say *us* connoting here both men and women, as there are many women who have erotic feelings for small children, without ever talking about it.

Schérer, René

René Schérer is a French philosopher, professor emeritus of Paris VIII University. He is the brother of the cinematographer Eric Rohmer (whose true name is Maurice Schérer). Schérer is one of the thinkers associated to the philosophical renaissance of Mai 1968. One of his best books is *Perverted Emile, or the Relations between Education and Sexuality*, a biting and brilliant literary critique of Rousseau's 'educational' novel *Émile*, in which he unveils Rousseau's hero in the novel as the prototypical persecutor type of person who stands for the educator who has repressed his educational ➔Sadism and is therefore not conscious.

—René Schérer, *Émile perversi ou des rapports entre l'éducation et la sexualité* (1974/2006)

Schiller, Friedrich

Johann Christoph Friedrich von Schiller (1759-1805), was a German poet, philosopher, historian, and dramatist. During the last several years of his life (1788–1805), Schiller struck a productive, if complicated, friendship with already famous and influential *Johann Wolfgang von Goethe*, with whom he discussed much on issues concerning aesthetics, encouraging Goethe to finish works he left merely as sketches; this thereby gave way to a period now referred to as Weimar Classicism. They also worked together on *Die Xenien* (The Xenies), a collection of short but harshly satiric poems in which both Schiller and Goethe verbal-

ly attacked those persons they perceived to be enemies of their aesthetic agenda.

Schultes, Richard Evans

Richard Evans Schultes (1915–2001) is widely considered as one of the most important founders of modern ethnobotany, not only in his devotion to the study of native uses of entheogenic or hallucinogenic plants, especially in the Amazon, in his lifelong collaborations with chemists, but also in his charismatic influence as an educator at Harvard University on a number of field botanists who went on to write popular books and assume influential positions in museums, botanical gardens, etc.

Dr. Schultes received numerous awards and decorations including the gold medal from the *Linnean Society* of London in 1992, considered a top honor in botany. See, for example, Richard Evans Schultes, et al., *Plants of the Gods, Their Sacred, Healing, and Hallucinogenic Powers* (2002) which I have commented upon in my various publications on shamanism and entheogens.

Schumann, Robert

Robert Schumann (1810–1856) was a German composer and pianist. He was one of the most famous Romantic composers of the first half of the 19th century, as well as a famous music critic.

An intellectual as well as an aesthete, his music reflects the deeply personal nature of Romanticism. Introspective and often whimsical, his early music was an attempt to break with the tradition of classical forms and structure which he thought too restrictive. Little understood in his lifetime, much of his music is now regarded as daringly original in harmony, rhythm and form.

He stands in the front rank of German Romantics. Schumann's themes are dialectic in the sense that the first theme always is associated to a poetic figure that Schumann called 'Florestan', which would correspond to the first theme of the classical sonata, with its yang-like ener-

getic mood, and the second theme, that Schumann used to associate with a softer poetic character called 'Eusebius', corresponds to the second theme in the classical sonata composition. Schumann's romantic associations are paralleled in literature by the famous twin-pair *Castor and Pollux*, or by Hermann Hesse's *Narcissus and Goldmund*.

As a late piano starter, I began my lessons with a rendering of Schumann's *Kinderszenen* (Scenes of Childhood) and was enchanted by this music. This is still the case today, forty years later, and these pieces are still in my repertoire, alongside some pieces from his other poetic compositions, *Papillons*, *Kreisleriana*, *Carnaval*, and *Fantasiestücke*, as well as some of his *Symphonic Etudes*, and even some passages from his *Toccata*. Contrary to common belief, small poetic piano pieces are not easier to play than Sonatas, but rather more difficult for the small form needs to be filled with wonder and enchantment so that the piece is convincingly brought over to the audience.

Scriabin, Alexander

Alexander Nikolayevich Scriabin (1872–1915) was a Russian composer and pianist that I hold in very high esteem. I have performed many of his works in my younger years. He dedicated his life to creating musical works which would, as he believed, open the portals of the spiritual world. Although Scriabin's hand could not easily stretch beyond an octave, he developed into a prodigious pianist, launching an international concert career in 1894. Scriabin started composing during his conservatory years. Mostly inspired by ♣Chopin, his early works include Nocturnes, Mazurkas, Preludes, and Etudes for piano. Typical examples of Romantic music for the piano, these works nevertheless reveal the composer's strong individuality.

Toward the end of the century, Scriabin started writing orchestral works, earning a solid reputation as a composer, and obtaining a professorship at the Moscow Conservatory in 1898. In 1903, however, Scriabin abandoned his wife and their four children and embarked on a European

journey with a young admirer, Tatyana Schloezer. During his sojourn in Western Europe, which lasted six years, Scriabin started developing an original, highly personal musical idiom, experimenting with new harmonic structures and searching for new sonorities. Among the works composed during this time was the *Divine Poem*. In 1905, Scriabin discovered the theosophical teachings of ➤Helena Petrovna Blavatsky, which became the intellectual foundation of his musical and philosophical efforts. In true Romantic tradition, he sought to situate his work as a composer in the wider spiritual and intellectual context of his age.

Previously influenced by Nietzsche's ideas about the advent of a superhuman being, Scriabin embraced ➤Theosophy as an intellectual framework for his profound feelings about humankind's quest for God. Works from this period, exemplified by the *Poem of Ecstasy* (1908) and *Prometheus* (1910), reflect Scriabin's conception of music as a bridge to mystical ecstasy. While the ideas underlying his works may seem far-fetched, Scriabin's musical language included some fascinating, and very tangible, innovations, such as chords based on fourths and unexpected chromatic effects.

While Scriabin never quite crossed the threshold to atonality, his music nevertheless replaced the traditional concept of tonality by an intricate system of chords, some of which (e.g., the 'mystic chord', C-F sharp-B flat-E-A-D) had an esoteric meaning. Scriabin's gradual move into realms beyond traditional tonality can be clearly heard in his ten piano sonatas; the last five, composed in 1912–1913, are without key signatures and certainly contain atonal moments. Among Scriabin's unfinished works was *Mysterium*, a grandiose religious synthesis of all arts which would herald the birth of a new world.

—Zoran Minderovic, *All Music Guide*

I heard Scriabin first in the 1970s; it was his 5th Piano Sonata, played by ➤Svjatoslav Richter. It was like an explosion, not only a musical one, but one of spirit, for me. Never had I known that such was possible to be expressed in music, and later listening to how other pianists manage to get around this sonata (I can't say it more politely), I knew that genius

was meeting genius when Richter came to play this extraordinary piece of music. His performance of the 5th sonata is unmatched to this day. I would never put my fingers on it. It is Divine, as is the 10th, of Scriabin, that by the way is very authentically played by Vladimir Horowitz. These two sonatas moved me so much that I bought almost all of the Scriabin musical scores and began to practice various of his etudes and smaller pieces, as well as his first Sonata that however turned out to be too difficult for me, or rather, I did not have enough time to put myself to it. What I well played to a point of almost-perfection were the Etudes op. 8/8, op. 8/11 as well as op. 42/3, op. 42/4 and op. 42/5. I modeled them quite a bit after how Horowitz played them and, by the way, found Horowitz always great in Scriabin.

In 1985, during my postgraduate studies in international law in the United States, at the University of Georgia, I was playing at the Music School for the teacher there, a young American pianist, mostly Scriabin, and he at once admitted me to his class, despite the fact that I had no formal diploma in musical education from Germany. That was quite astonishing. And he said:

—You seem very gifted for Scriabin and I would like you to write your thesis about Scriabin's piano music, and how to play it. You are the only one I met so far who grasps the mystical spirit in Scriabin ... I was quite dumbfounded to hear that, but for personal and professional reasons had to return to Europe, to my great regret and this project was not realized.

Segovia, Andrés

Andrés Torres Segovia, Marqués de Salobreña (1893–1987) was a Spanish classical guitarist, and later nobleman, born in Linares, Spain who is considered to be the father of the modern classical guitar movement by most modern music scholars. Segovia claimed that he 'rescued the guitar from the hands of flamenco gypsies', and built up a classical repertoire to give it a place in concert halls. In recognition of his contributions to music and

the arts, Segovia was ennobled June 24th, 1981 by the King of Spain *Juan Carlos* who elevated Segovia into the first hereditary *Marques of Salobreña*.

Senf, Bernd

Bernd Senf (1944–) was Professor of Economics at the ‘Fachhochschule für Wirtschaft’, FHW, (Berlin School of Economics), Germany and a bioenergy researcher from 1973 to 2009. Furthermore he is a bioenergy researcher since 1970. It was because he has himself been helped through ➤Reich’s vegetotherapy and the orgone energy accumulator that he set out to research into the workings of what ➤Reich called ‘orgone energy’.

Later, he was able to corroborate his theoretical findings through experimentation with orgone energy devices. In 1979, he was the co-founder of the *Wilhelm Reich Initiative* in Berlin and is co-editor of *emotion*, a periodical that appeared since 1980, in which he himself published many contributions. Since 1979 until 2012 he regularly held public lecture series for the ‘Introduction into the Works of Wilhelm Reich’, mostly at the FHW Berlin.

Besides he has conducted a great number of seminars in Germany and abroad about ➤Reich and other researchers of the cosmic energy field. Being an economist by training, Bernd Senf gravitates around the communication of economic, social and emotional interconnections and realities, with a special focus upon bringing this knowledge also to non-academics, by avoiding highly technical language and terminology.

In the last years, Bernd Senf his interest focused upon possibilities to re-enliven nature, as well as the working out of the fundamentals of a natural economic order. His continuous engagement for the revisiting of the controversial and often distorted work of ➤Wilhelm Reich has put him in touch with many experts on Reich’s research internationally, inter alia with Dr. James DeMeo from the United States, whom he invited regularly for seminars in Berlin. As a result of this relationship, he co-edited his volume ‘Nach Reich’ with James DeMeo.

—Bernd Senf, *Der Nebel um das Geld* (1996), *Die Wiederentdeckung des Lebendigen* (1996), *Nach Reich: Neue Forschungen zur Orgonomie*, ed. together with James DeMeo (1997), *Die Blinden Flecken der Ökonomie* (2001), *Der Tanz um den Gewinn* (2004). Seine Webpräsenz ist berndself.de.

Shakespeare, William

William Shakespeare (1564–1616) was an English poet and playwright widely regarded as the greatest writer of the English language, and the world's preeminent dramatist. He wrote approximately 38 plays and 154 sonnets, as well as a variety of other poems.

Already a popular writer in his own lifetime, Shakespeare became increasingly celebrated after his death and his work adulated by numerous prominent cultural figures through the centuries.

In addition, Shakespeare is the most quoted writer in the literature and history of the English-speaking world. He is often considered to be England's national poet and is sometimes referred to as the *Bard of Avon*. He is counted among the very few playwrights who have excelled in both tragedy and comedy, and his plays combine popular appeal with complex characterization, poetic grandeur and philosophical depth. Shakespeare's works have been translated into every major living language, and his plays are continually performed all around the world. In addition, his many quotations and neologisms have passed into everyday usage in English and other languages.

Shuar Natives

The *Shuar* are a native tribe in Ecuador. I visited a Shuar native shaman back in 2004 to ingest the traditional visionary brew ➡ Ayahuasca, an experience that led to a mind-opening journey into my inner landscape, and a transformation of my perception of life.

Sinclair, Clive

Clive Marles Sinclair (1940–) is a well-known British entrepreneur and inventor of the world's first 'slim-line' electronic pocket calculator in 1972 (Sinclair Executive) and the ZX80, ZX81 and ZX Spectrum computers in the late 1970s and early 1980s, among many other things. Clive Sinclair was one of the successful persons featured in Edward de Bono's book *Tactics, The Science and Art of Success* (1993), which I have reviewed.

Socrates

Socrates (470–399 BCE) was an ancient Greek philosopher who is widely credited for laying the foundation for Western philosophy. He was born and lived in Athens, where he spent most of his time in enthusiastic pursuit of wisdom (philosophy). He 'followed the argument' in his personal reflection, and in a sustained and rigorous dialogue between friends, followers, and contemporary itinerant teachers of wisdom. Later in his life he became known as the wisest man of Greece. Opinions about Socrates were widely polarized, drawing very high praise or very severe ridicule. He had many devoted followers (such as Plato), and many angry detractors.

As an old man, he fell into grave disrepute with the Athenian state powers, and was commanded to stop his public disputes, and his associations with young aristocrats. He carried on as usual. Finally, he was arrested and accused of corrupting the youth, inventing new deities (heresy), and disbelieving in the divine (atheism). According to traditional accounts, he was sentenced to die by drinking *hemlock*, a poisonous plant.

Presented with an opportunity to leave Athens in exile, he believed it would be more honorable to stay in the *polis* he had lived in all his life, and that he wouldn't fare any better off elsewhere anyway. Therefore, at the age of 70, he drank the hemlock and died.

Spinoza, Benedict

Benedict de Spinoza (1632–1677) was a Dutch philosopher of Portuguese Jewish origin. Revealing considerable scientific aptitude, the paramount importance of Spinoza's work was not fully realized until years after his death. Today, he is considered one of the great rationalists of 17th-century philosophy, laying the groundwork for the 18th-century ➔Enlightenment and modern biblical criticism.

By virtue of his magnum opus, the posthumous *Ethics*, in which he opposed Descartes' mind–body dualism, Spinoza is considered to be one of Western philosophy's most important philosophers.

Steiner School

See: ➔Waldorf Education

Stekel, Wilhelm

Wilhelm Stekel (1868–1940) was an Austrian physician and psychologist, who became one of ➔Sigmund Freud's earliest followers. He analyzed, among others, the psychoanalysts Otto Gross and Alexander S. Neill.

Stendhal

Stendhal, whose true name was Henri Beyle, was born 1783 in Grenoble, France and died 1842 in Paris; he was a famous French writer, known for the finesse of his style, and his psychological penetration when writing about feelings, human motivation, love, and erotic attraction.

Stendhal's novels and literary essays show the ultimate 'sanity' of love, and also physical love, as a form of cognition and a blessing of life. Stendhal suffered a harsh violent childhood in religious institutions and hated religion, and religious education, all through his life. His novels

open the reader's vision to the possibility of a more loving world simply by giving in to love, by yielding to love as a natural regulator of human relations. He also shows in his plots that the glamour of noble society is an empty shell when love is lacking and people are spinning and twisting like marionettes in a circus of artifice in which they seem to play static roles.

Steward, Sir John

Sir John Young Stewart (1939–), better known as *Jackie Stewart*, nicknamed *The Flying Scot*, is a British former racing driver from Scotland. He competed in Formula One between 1965 and 1973, winning three world titles. He also competed in the Can-Am championship. He is well-known in the United States as a commentator of racing television broadcasts where his Scottish accent made him a distinctive presence. Between 1997 and 1999 he was team principal in partnership with his son, Paul Stewart of the Stewart Grand Prix Formula One racing team. Jackie Stewart was one of the successful persons featured in Edward de Bono's book *Tactics, The Science and Art of Success (1993)*, which I have reviewed.

Sturges, Jock

Jock Sturges is an American photographer. His published work consists almost entirely of studies of pre-pubescent and adolescent girls (sometimes posed with their mothers) photographed in French and East and West Coast American naturist resorts. Stunning in their clarity and straight-on simplicity, the large-format nude images, which are not to be qualified as pornographic, have generated an enormous body of discussion.

In April 1990, FBI agents raided his studio, confiscating his equipment and his work, and alleged he was creating 'child pornography'. The art world and naturist communities were enraged, and publicly defended him. After over a year of investigation, the case was thrown out by a grand jury. Eventually Sturges got most of his work and equipment

back. Later in the same year, his work came under attack by Christian conservatives led by *Operation Rescue* and *Focus on the Family*. Protestors picketed at major bookstores around the country which stocked his works. Sturges received more support from civil libertarians and artistic associations. Sturges defended himself through a series of talks and interviews. At the end, Sturges profited from the large controversial publicity and became financially very successful.

Sun Tzu

Sun Tzu (544–496 BC) was a Chinese author of *The Art of War*, an immensely influential ancient Chinese book on military strategy. He is also one of the earliest realists in international relations theory. *The Art of War* is a Chinese military treatise written during the 6th century BCE. Composed of 13 chapters, each of which is devoted to one aspect of warfare, it has long been praised as the definitive work on military strategies and tactics of its time. *The Art of War* is one of the oldest and most famous studies of strategy and has had a huge influence on Eastern military planning, business tactics, and beyond. *The Art of War* has also been applied, with much success, to business and managerial strategies.

Swedenborg, Emanuel

➔Charles W. Leadbeater, in his book *The Inner Life* (1911), admitting the clairvoyant abilities of Swedenborg, criticizes his later works, suggesting that Swedenborg's belief system had interfered with his perception, so that his views have to be considered as biased by his religious beliefs. He writes:

Charles W. Leadbeater

The statements of clairvoyants may and must be colored by opinions already formed, as was clearly the case with Swedenborg, who used a very narrow Christian terminology to describe the facts of the astral plane, and unquestionably saw

many things through strong thought-forms which he had made in previous years. He started with certain definite preconceptions, and he made everything which he saw fit in those preconceptions. (Id., 155).

I discovered Swedenborg because of my studies on ➔Psychic Research, and more specifically, on *ectoplasm*. I had known so far that he was a spiritualist writer and that he had been actively practicing spiritism, and that thus his books were not just theory or speculation.

Through these studies, I found that the skeptics who reject all and every spiritistic experience as fraud are misinformed. While there is of course fraud at times, as not all humans are honest all the time, there are also genuine phenomena that have been observed under controlled conditions, after Swedenborg's era, by the French physician Dr Charles Richet in collaboration with Baron von Schrenck-Notzing.

Swedenborg's unique contribution is first the observation of these phenomena with a scientific methodology, and second, the attempt to get out of a ➔Reductionist worldview and try to see the link between these parapsychological phenomena and genuine spirituality.

While Swedenborg seemed forgotten after his death, today his writings enjoy great popularity, and even authority. I discuss Swedenborg's insights in the nature of what we today call the *quantum field*, and which he termed *spirit energy*, in several of my publications.

Szasz, Thomas

See: ➔Antipsychiatry

Talbot, Michael

Michael Talbot (1953–1992) is the author of one of the most important books on the holistic science paradigm, *The Holographic Universe (1992)*, which I have reviewed.

Tesla, Nikola

Nikola Tesla (1856–1943) was one of the great geniuses of the early electrical age. His invention of the alternating current motor set the stage for the power and lighting systems now used every day around the world. Edison worked with direct current, but Tesla favored *alternating current*, and soon the two inventors clashed and became rivals. Tesla went to work for *George Westinghouse*, and alternating current became the most widely-used system of public power. Tesla patented over 700 inventions, making major contributions to the fields like radio, remote control, and public lighting.

Thoreau, Henry David

A former schoolteacher, *Henry David Thoreau (1817–1862)* spent two years in the 1840s living in a one-room hut beside Walden Pond in Massachusetts, where he studied nature and wrote peaceful essays and poems. His journal of these years became his most famous work: *Walden, or a Life in the Woods* which was published in 1854) Thoreau also wrote *Civil Disobedience (1849)*, advocating nonviolent resistance to unethical governments; the same notion was later advocated by ➤Mahatma Gandhi and ➤Martin Luther King, Jr.

Tiller, William

William A. Tiller, is professor emeritus of Materials Science and Engineering at Stanford University. Tiller appears in the film ➤What the Bleep Do We Know!? He became Professor Emeritus in 1992 in order to devote himself to research in solid state physics and materials science as well as in his vocational field, *psychoenergetics*. He holds several patents, and he has written four books and more than 300 papers. Tiller is a modern-day researcher on the ➤Life Force, or what is now called in physics the *quantum field* or *quantum vacuum (vacuum field)*, the existence of which he does not, as for example ➤Ervin Laszlo, relate to the *zero point field*,

explaining in an interview on the 3rd DVD of **What the Bleep Do We Know!?**, Quantum Edition that the quantum vacuum has a much higher energy potential than the zero point field.

These subtle energies are known since Antiquity, as healers, sages, yogis and many poets know. Tiller defines the term *psychoenergetics* as the study of these energies in relation to **Consciousness**. He sees a connection between nonphysical consciousness and quantum phenomena. These findings are so far not being validated in the mainstream scientific community. He is currently the driving force behind the *Tiller Foundation*, an organization devoted to his research in subtle energies and psychoenergetics, and a retailer of his books and merchandise.

Todaro-Franceschi, Vidette

Vidette Todaro-Franceschi, R.N., Ph.D., is an associate professor of nursing at Hunter College, City University of New York and has been practicing nursing for two decades. Her dissertation and doctoral degree is from New York University. Her most important book, which I reviewed, is based on her doctoral thesis, and is entitled *The Enigma of Energy, Where Science and Religion Converge* (1999).

United Nations

The *United Nations (UN)* is an international organization whose stated aims are to facilitate cooperation in international law, international security, economic development, social progress and human rights issues. It was founded in 1945 at the signing of the United Nations Charter by 51 countries, replacing the *League of Nations*, founded in 1919. The UN was founded after the end of World War II by the victorious Allied Powers in the hope that it would act to intervene in conflicts between nations and thereby avoid war. The organization's structure still reflects in some ways the circumstances of its founding. The five permanent members of the UN Security Council, each of which has veto power on any UN resolution, are the main victors of World War II or their successor states: Peo-

ple's Republic of China (which replaced the Republic of China), France, Russia (which replaced the Soviet Union), the United Kingdom, and the United States. As of 2006, there were 192 United Nations member states, encompassing almost every recognized independent state. From its headquarters in New York City, the UN and its specialized agencies decide on substantive and administrative issues in regular meetings held throughout each year. The organization is divided into administrative bodies, including the General Assembly, Security Council, Economic and Social Council, Secretariat, Trusteeship Council, and the International Court of Justice (ICJ). Additional bodies deal with the governance of all other UN System agencies, such as the World Health Organization (WHO) and United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF).

In my quality as a trained international lawyer, I must sadly concede that the UN as a peace organization has practically ceased to exist since the invasion of Iraq by the United States, and despite the outspoken protest of the EU and several European nations, at the forefront France and Germany. This was however an event that many of my generation, and many international lawyers at that had been predicting since about the 1960s. The United Nations have by and large failed to fulfill their mission as an international organization founded with the purpose to avoid war and violent confrontations between national states.

Van Gelder Kunz, Dora

Dora van Gelder Kunz was a famous clairvoyant who was working, among others, with ➤Shafica Karagulla. Together, they authored the book *The Chakras, Correlations between Medical Science and Clairvoyant Observation* (1989), which I have reviewed.

Van Gelder died before the book was published. She is also the author of the most remarkable book, *The Real World of Fairies* (1977/1999), which I have equally reviewed, and that turned out to be one of the books that most impressed me in my literary life.

Van Gogh, Vincent

Vincent van Gogh (1853–1890) was a Dutch draughtsman and painter, classified as a post-impressionist. His paintings and drawings include some of the world's best known, most popular and most expensive pieces. He suffered from recurrent bouts of mental illness and during one such episode famously cut off a part of his ear.

Wade, Virginia

Sarah Virginia Wade (1945–) is a former UK tennis champion. She won three Grand Slam singles titles and four Grand Slam doubles titles. She is particularly remembered for winning the women's singles title at Wimbledon in the championship's Centenary year on July 1, 1977, currently the last Briton to do so. It was also the Queen's Silver Jubilee year.

Jackie Stewart was one of the successful persons featured in Edward de Bono's book *Tactics, The Science and Art of Success* (1993), which I have reviewed.

Waldorf Education

Waldorf Education, also known as *Steiner Education* or *Steiner-Waldorf Education*, is a pedagogy based upon the educational philosophy of Rudolf Steiner, the founder of anthroposophy. Learning is interdisciplinary, integrates practical, artistic, and intellectual elements, and is coordinated with 'natural rhythms of everyday life'. The Waldorf approach emphasizes the role of the imagination in learning, developing thinking that includes a creative as well as an analytic component. Studies of the education describe its overarching goal as providing young people the basis on which to develop into free, moral and integrated individuals, and to help every child fulfill his or her unique destiny (the existence of which anthroposophy posits). Schools and teachers are given considerable freedom to define curricula within collegial structures. (Wikipedia)

I have studied the Waldorf approach next to ➡Montessori and found it as authoritarian as Montessori is ➡Cartesian. However, I have seen that Steiner's methods, when used in a private intimate setting, in small private schools for retarded, emotionally disturbed and abused children does lots of good, and is a real healing methodology.

—Rudolf Steiner, *Theosophy* (1994), Francis Edmunds, *An Introduction to Anthroposophy* (2005) and Jack Petrash, *Understanding Waldorf Education* (2003)

Wallenstein

Albrecht Wenzel Eusebius von Wallenstein (1583–1634) was a Bohemian soldier and politician who gave his services in form of an army of 30,000 to 100,000 men during the Danish Period of the *Thirty Years War* to King Ferdinand II for no charge except the right to plunder the territories that he conquered.

Warhol, Andy

Andrew Warhola, better known as *Andy Warhol* (1928–1987), was an American artist, avant-garde filmmaker, writer and celebrity. Warhol also worked as a publisher, music producer and actor. He had experience in commercial art, and was one of the founders of the *Pop Art* movement in the United States in the 1950s.

Watts, Alan

Alan Wilson Watts (1915–1973) was a British philosopher, writer, speaker, and expert on comparative religion. He was best known as an interpreter and popularizer of Asian philosophies for a Western audience. He wrote more than twenty-five books and numerous articles on subjects such as personal identity, the true nature of reality, higher consciousness, meaning of life, concepts and images of God and the pursuit of happiness. I read Watts' book *The Way of Zen* (1957/1999) in my younger years, and it was a truly mind-opening experience.

What The Bleep Do We Know!?

The famous movie consists of two parts. I shall refer to the first part, a 1-DVD edition, as the *Bleep*, and to the the second part, a 3-DVD sampler, as the *Quantum Edition*, also called the *Rabbit Hole Collection*. The latter is for the most part a summary and expansion of the Bleep— with countless scenes repeated from the first edition, but cut in a different way. In effect, the cut is highly interesting; it seems to me that part of the convincing magic of these films is the cut.

This is especially true for the *Quantum Edition*, 3rd DVD. Each of the three DVDs contains elements of the Bleep, scenes that are repeated in part, not in full, so as to fuse them together with new elements. This is highly educational, and it seems to me that indeed, the intention of the producers here was one of explication, one of condensation and one of still more detailed expansion of the main theme of the whole business: creating our own reality and what it means. The little critter, as it were, is set out most in detail in the 3rd and last DVD of the *Quantum Edition*, which is in my opinion the best and most genuine of all.

For my comprehension level, nothing is left open, except the essential truth that creating your reality does not mean you are going to be happy and rewarded for it. However, I tend to think that most people don't ever get through to this insight, because of their doubts and their ➔Reductionist mindset. They doubt the whole process and that's why, I guess, so much is repeated over and over in the *Quantum Edition*.

In fact, I work since now twenty years with the scientific prayer method that is an integral part of the Science of Mind, as I write more about it in ➔Perennial Science (Science and Divination) and in my reviews of some of ➔Joseph Murphy's books. What I am saying is thus that the movie doesn't come up with something entirely new, but it tells the story in a very good, pedagogically sound and, as it were, educational way. And it backs this truth up with a lot of scientific data that confirms that we are indeed the creators of our reality, and co-creators.

Wilber, Ken

Kenneth Earl 'Ken' Wilber Jr. (born January 31, 1949) is an American author who writes on psychology, philosophy, mysticism, ecology, and spiritual evolution. His work formulates what he calls an *integral theory of consciousness*. He is a leading proponent of the integral movement and founded the *Integral Institute* in 1998. While Wilber has practiced Buddhist meditation methods, he does not self-identify as a Buddhist.

Williams, Strepthon K.

Strepthon Kaplan Williams is a Jungian scholar and dreamwork psychologist, psychotherapist and author. After living in the United States where he worked variously as a teacher and psychotherapist, he moved to The Netherlands, where I met him in 1996 through a common friend. For many years he worked at St. George Homes in Berkeley, California and was associated with the *Guild for Psychological Studies* in San Francisco, California. His most important publications are his books on dreamwork that are inspired by the dreamwork techniques of the *Senoi* natives in Malaysia and his set of dream cards.

—Strepthon K. Williams, *Dream Cards* (1991) and *Dreams and Spiritual Growth* (1984)

Wilson, Thomas Woodrow

Thomas Woodrow Wilson (1856–1924) was the twenty-eighth President of the United States. Wilson's idealistic internationalism, calling for the United States to enter the world arena to fight for democracy, progressiveness, and liberalism, has been a highly controversial position in American foreign policy. Wilson has been ranked by some scholars as one of the greatest U.S. Presidents. (Wikipedia)

Wolf, Fred Alan

Fred Alan Wolf is a theoretical physicist and writer on the subjects of quantum physics, consciousness, and their relationship. He is a science popularizer on *Discovery Channel*, and has authored a number of books. His theories about the interrelation of ➤Consciousness and ➤Quantum Physics have been described in a Newsweek editorial as being 'on the fringes of mainstream science.' Wolf has been featured quite extensively in the movie ➤What the Bleep Do We Know!? and its *Quantum Edition*. I had a short correspondence with him by email, in which I learnt that he originally wanted to name his original fiction character scientist Captain Quantum, but could not proceed as the name was trademarked, which is why he called it *Dr. Quantum*.

Zeus

See ➤Mythology

Zyman, Sergio

Sergio Zyman has been a leading figure in the marketing business, at times chief executive officer, at times marketing guru, with ➤Coca Cola, PepsiCo and Procter & Gamble. He is best known as the marketer behind *New Coke*, labeled by Forbes Magazine as the most disastrous product launch since the Edsel.

However Zyman and the marketing team at Coke did not adequately consider consumer loyalty to *Classic Coke* resulting in a major public relations failure. Since then Zyman launched a consulting firm called the *Zyman Group* that he sold to MDC Partners Inc., a Canadian investment company. Sergio Zyman has written four books to date on his experiences in marketing and advertising. (Wikipedia)

I have reviewed Sergio Zyman's highly interesting book *The End of Marketing as We Know It* (2000). It was virtually the only book I ever perused about the science of marketing, and this is what I learnt from it:

that marketing really is a science when it is practiced with a clear methodology in mind, and with the astuteness of a professional who knows what he is talking about.

The book has immensely enriched me for it's not just an account of personal achievement and the propagation of a particular expertise about how to sell more products to more people more often, it's also the account of a person whose life story is intriguing. Zyman came over to me in this personal account of a top executive as a highly creative person, and also a highly unconventional thinker, much in the sense that think tank ➡Edward de Bono was an unconventional thinker. I think that we cannot bring about any kind of novelty in our lives when we follow the patterns of mass thinking, for then our personal creativeness cannot unfold.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

General Bibliography

A

Abrams, Jeremiah (Ed.)

Reclaiming the Inner Child

New York: Tarcher / Putnam, 1990

Die Befreiung des Inneren Kindes

Die Wiederentdeckung unserer ursprünglichen kreativen Persönlichkeit
und ihre zentrale Bedeutung für unser Erwachsenwerden

München: Scherz Verlag, 1993

Adrienne, Carol

The Numerology Kit

New American Library, 1988

Agni Yoga Society

COEUR : Signes de l'Agni Yoga

Toulon: Sté Edipub, 1985

Publication originale date de 1932

Albrecht, Karl

The Only Thing That Matters

New York: Harper & Row, 1993

Alston, John P. / Tucker, Francis

The Myth of Sexual Permissiveness

The Journal of Sex Research, 9/1 (1973)

Appleton, Matthew

A Free Range Childhood

Self-Regulation at Summerhill School

Foundation for Educational Renewal, 2000

Summerhill

Kindern ihre Kindheit zurückgeben

Demokratie und Selbstregulierung in der Erziehung

Hohengehren: Schneider Verlag, 2003

Arcas, Gérald, Dr

Guérir le corps par l'hypnose et l'auto-hypnose

Paris: Sand, 1997

Ariès, Philippe

L'enfant et la famille sous l'Ancien Régime

Paris, Seuil, 1975

Centuries of Childhood
New York: Vintage Books, 1962

Geschichte der Kindheit
Frankfurt/M: DTV, 1998

Arntz, William & Chasse, Betsy

What the Bleep Do We Know
20th Century Fox, 2005 (DVD)

Down The Rabbit Hole Quantum Edition
20th Century Fox, 2006 (3 DVD Set)

Bleep
An der Schnittstelle von Spiritualität und Wissenschaft
Verblüffende Erkenntnisse und Anstöße zum Weiterdenken
Berlin: Vak Verlag, 2007

Arroyo, Stephen

Astrology, Karma & Transformation
The Inner Dimensions of the Birth Chart
Sebastopol, CA: CRSC Publications, 1978

Astrologie, Karma und Transformation
Die Chancen schwieriger Aspekte
Frankfurt/M: Heyne Verlag, 1998

Relationships and Life Cycles
Astrological Patterns of Personal Experience
Sebastopol, CA: CRCS Publications, 1993

Handbuch der Horoskop-Deutung
Berlin: Rowohlt, 1999

Atlee, Tom

The Tao of Democracy
Using Co-Intelligence to Create a World That Works for All
North Charleston, SC: Imprint Books / WorldWorks Press, 2003

B

Bachelard, Gaston

The Poetics of Reverie

Translated by Daniel Russell

Boston: Beacon Press, 1971

Poetik des Raumes

Frankfurt/M: Fischer Verlag, 2001

Bachofen, Johann Jakob

Gesammelte Werke, Band II

Das Mutterrecht

Basel: Benno Schwabe & Co., 1948

Erstveröffentlichung im Jahre 1861

Baggins, David Sadofsky

Drug Hate and the Corruption of American Justice

Santa Barbara: Praeger, 1998

Bagley, Christopher

Child Abusers

Research and Treatment

New York: Universal Publishers, 2003

Balter, Michael

The Goddess and the Bull

Catalhoyuk, An Archaeological Journey

to the Dawn of Civilization

New York: Free Press, 2006

Bandler, Richard

Get the Life You Want

The Secrets to Quick and Lasting Life Change

With Neuro-Linguistic Programming

Deerfield Beach, Fl: HCI, 2008

Barbaree, Howard E. & Marshall, William L. (Eds.)

The Juvenile Sex Offender

Second Edition

New York: Guilford Press, 2008

Barnes, A. James, Dworkin, Terry and Richards Eric L.

Law for Business, 9th Edition

New York: McGraw-Hill, 2006

Barnes, J. (Ed.)

The Complete Works of Aristotle, Vol. 1
Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1971

Barron, Frank X., Montuori, et al. (Eds.)

Creators on Creating
Awakening and Cultivating the Imaginative Mind
(New Consciousness Reader)
New York: P. Tarcher/Putnam, 1997

Bateson, Gregory

Steps to an Ecology of Mind
Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 2000
Originally published in 1972

Bender Laretta & Blau, Abram

The Reaction of Children to Sexual Relations with Adults
American J. Orthopsychiatry 7 (1937), 500-518

Benkler, Yochai

The Wealth of Networks
How Social Production Transforms Markets and Freedom
New Haven, CT: Yale University Press, 2007

Bennion, Francis

Statutory Interpretation
London: Butterworths, 1984

Bernard, Frits

Paedophilia
A Factual Report
Amsterdam: Enclave, 1985

Pädophilie ohne Grenzen
Theorie, Forschung, Praxis
Frankfurt/M: Foerster Verlag, 1997

Kinderschänder?
Pädophilie, von der Liebe mit Kindern
3. Auflage
Frankfurt/M: Foerster Verlag, 1982

Bertalanffy, Ludwig von

General Systems Theory
Foundations, Development, Applications
New York: George Brazillier Publishing, 1976

Besant, Annie

An Autobiography

New Delhi: Penguin Books, 2005

Originally published in 1893

Karma

4e édition

Paris: Adyar, 1923

Bettelheim, Bruno

A Good Enough Parent

New York: A. Knopf, 1987

The Uses of Enchantment

New York: Vintage Books, 1989

Kinder brauchen Märchen

Frankfurt/M: DTV, 2002

Beutler/Bieber/Pipkorn/Streil

Die Europäische Gemeinschaft

Rechtsordnung und Politik

Auflage

Baden-Baden: Nomos, 1982

Block, Peter

Stewardship

Choosing Service Over Self-Interest

San Francisco: Berrett-Koehler, 1996

Blofeld, J.

The Book of Changes

A New Translation of the Ancient Chinese I Ching

New York: E.P. Dutton, 1965

Blum, Ralph H. & Laughan, Susan

The Healing Runes

Tools for the Recovery of Body, Mind, Heart & Soul

New York: St. Martin's Press, 1995

Boadalla, David

Wilhelm Reich, Leben und Werk

Frankfurt/M: Fischer, 1980

Bodin, Jean

On Sovereignty (1576)

Six Books of the Commonwealth

Edited by Professor Julian Franklin

New York: Seven Treasures Publications, 2009

Böhm, Wilfried

Maria Montessori

2. Auflage

Bad Heilbrunn: Julius Klinkhardt, 1991

Bohm, David

Wholeness and the Implicate Order

London: Routledge, 2002

Die implizite Ordnung

Grundlagen eines dynamischen Holismus

München: Goldmann Wilhelm, 1989

Thought as a System

London: Routledge, 1994

Quantum Theory

London: Dover Publications, 1989

La plénitude de l'univers

Paris: Rocher, 1992

La conscience de l'univers

Paris: Rocher, 1992

Boldt, Laurence G.

Zen and the Art of Making a Living

A Practical Guide to Creative Career Design

New York: Penguin Arkana, 1993

How to Find the Work You Love

New York: Penguin Arkana, 1996

Zen Soup

Tasty Morsels of Zen Wisdom From Great Minds East & West

New York: Penguin Arkana, 1997

The Tao of Abundance

Eight Ancient Principles For Abundant Living

New York: Penguin Arkana, 1999

Das Tao der Fülle

Vom Reichtum, der uns glücklich macht

Mittelberg: Joy Verlag, 2001

Bordeaux-Szekely, Edmond

Teaching of the Essenes from Enoch to the Dead

Sea Scrolls

Beekman Publishing, 1992

Gospel of the Essenes

The Unknown Books of the Essenes & Lost Scrolls of the Essene Brotherhood

Beekman Publishing, 1988

Gospel of Peace of Jesus Christ

Beekman Publishing, 1994

Gospel of Peace, 2d Vol.

I B S International Publishers

Das Friedensevangelium der Essener

Saarbrücken: Neue Erde /Lentz, 2002

Évangile essénien de la paix

La vie biogénique

Genève: Éditions Soleil, 1978

Die unbekanntten Schriften der Essener

Saarbrücken: Neue Erde /Lentz, 2002

Branden, Nathaniel

How to Raise Your Self-Esteem

New York: Bantam, 1987

Die 6 Säulen des Selbstwertgefühls

Erfolgreich und zufrieden durch ein starkes Selbst

München: Piper Verlag, 2009

Brant & Tisza

The Sexually Misused Child

American J. Orthopsychiatry, 47(1)(1977)

Brassai

Conversations with Picasso

Chicago: University of Chicago Publications, 1999

Brennan, Barbara Ann*Hands of Healing*

A Guide to Healing Through the Human Energy Field
New York: Bantam, 1988

Brongersma, Edward*Aggression against Pedophiles*

7 International Journal of Law & Psychiatry 82 (1984)

Loving Boys

Amsterdam, New York: GAP, 1987

Das verfemte Geschlecht

Berlin: Lichtenberg Verlag, 1970

Bruce, Alexandra*Beyond the Bleep*

The Definite Unauthorized Guide to 'What the Bleep Do we Know!?'
New York: Disinformation, 2005

Bullough & Bullough (Eds.)*Human Sexuality*

An Encyclopedia

New York: Garland Publishing, 1994

Sin, Sickness and Sanity

A History of Sexual Attitudes

New York: New American Library, 1977

Burgess, Ann Wolbert

Child Pornography and Sex Rings

New York: Lexington Books, 1984

Burwick, Frederick*The Damnation of Newton*

Goethe's Color Theory and Romantic Perception

New York: Walter de Gruyter, 1986

Butler-Bowden, Tom*50 Success Classics*

Winning Wisdom for Work & Life From 50 Landmark Books

London: Nicholas Brealey Publishing, 2004

50 Klassiker des Erfolgs

Die wichtigsten Werke von Kenneth Blanchard, Warren Buffet, Andrew Carnegie, Stephen R. Covey, Spencer Johnson, Benjamin Franklin, Napoleon Hill, Nelson Mandela, Anthony Robbins, Brian Tracy, Sun Tsu, Jack Welch und vielen anderen
Frankfurt/M: MVG Verlag, 2005

50 Lebenshilfe Klassiker

Frankfurt/M: MVG Verlag, 2004

50 Klassiker der Psychologie

Die wichtigsten Werke von Alfred Adler, Sigmund Freud, Daniel Goleman, Karen Horney, William James, C.G. Jung, Jean Piaget, Viktor Frankl, Howard Gardner, Alfred Kinsey, Abraham Maslow, Iwan Pawlow, Stanley Milgram, Martin Seligman und vielen anderen
Frankfurt/M: MVG Verlag, 2004

50 Klassiker der Spiritualität

Die wichtigsten Werke von Augustinus, Khalil Gibran, Mahatma Ghandi, Dag Hammarskjöld, Hermann Hesse, C. G. Jung, Eckhart Tolle, J. Krishnamurti, Thich Nhat Hanh, Mutter Teresa, Dan Millman und vielen anderen
Frankfurt/M: MVG Verlag, 2006

Buxton, Richard

The Complete World of Greek Mythology

London: Thames & Hudson, 2007

C**Cain, Chelsea & Moon Unit Zappa***Wild Child*

New York: Seal Press (Feminist Publishing), 1999

Calderone & Ramey*Talking With Your Child About Sex*

New York: Random House, 1982

Campbell, Herbert James*The Pleasure Areas*

London: Eyre Methuen Ltd., 1973

Der Irrtum mit der Seele

München: Scherz Verlag, 1973

Les principes du plaisir

Paris: Stock, 1974

Campbell, Jacqueline C.*Assessing Dangerousness*

Violence by Sexual Offenders, Batterers and Child Abusers

New York: Sage Publications, 2004

Campbell, Joseph*The Hero With A Thousand Faces*

Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1973

(Bollingen Series XVII)

London: Orion Books, 1999

Der Heros in Tausend Gestalten

München: Insel Verlag, 2009

Occidental Mythology

Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1973

(Bollingen Series XVII)

New York: Penguin Arkana, 1991

The Masks of God

Oriental Mythology

New York: Penguin Arkana, 1992

Originally published 1962

Mythologie des Ostens

Die Masken Gottes Bd. 2

Basel: Sphinx Verlag, 1996

The Power of Myth

With Bill Moyers

ed. by Sue Flowers

New York: Anchor Books, 1988

Die Kraft der Mythen

Düsseldorf: Patmos Verlag, 2007

Cantelon, Philip L. (Ed.)

The American Atom

A Documentary History of Nuclear Policies from the Discovery of Fission to the Present

With Richard G. Hewlett (Ed.) and Robert C. Williams (Ed.)

Philadelphia, PA: University of Pennsylvania Press, 1992

Capacchione, Lucia

The Power of Your Other Hand

North Hollywood, CA: Newcastle Publishing, 1988

Capra, Bernt Amadeus

Mindwalk

A Film for Passionate Thinkers

Based Upon Fritjof Capra's *The Turning Point*

New York: Triton Pictures, 1990

Capra, Fritjof

The Turning Point

Science, Society And The Rising Culture

New York: Simon & Schuster, 1987

Original Author Copyright, 1982

Wendezeit

Bausteine für ein neues Weltbild

München: Droemer Knauer, 2004

Le temps du changement

Science, société et nouvelle culture

Paris: Rocher, 1994

The Tao of Physics

An Exploration of the Parallels Between Modern Physics and Eastern Mysticism

New York: Shambhala Publications, 1975, 2000

Das Tao der Physik

Die Konvergenz von westlicher Wissenschaft und östlicher Philosophie

Neue und erweiterte Auflage

München: O.W. Barth bei Scherz, 2000

Ursprünglich erschienen 1975 bei Droemersch Verlagsgesellschaft in Hamburg

Le tao de la physique

Paris: Sand & Tchou, 1994

The Web of Life

A New Scientific Understanding of Living Systems

New York: Doubleday, 1997

Author Copyright 1996

Lebensnetz

Ein neues Verständnis der lebendigen Welt

München: Scherz Verlag, 1999

The Hidden Connections

Integrating The Biological, Cognitive And Social

Dimensions Of Life Into A Science Of Sustainability

New York: Doubleday, 2002

Verborgene Zusammenhänge

München: Scherz, 2002

Steering Business Toward Sustainability

New York: United Nations University Press, 1995

Uncommon Wisdom

Conversations with Remarkable People

New York: Bantam, 1989

The Science of Leonardo

Inside the Mind of the Great Genius of the Renaissance

New York: Anchor Books, 2008

New York: Bantam Doubleday, 2007 (First Publishing)

Complete List of Publications

<http://www.fritjofcapra.net/publishers.html>

Cassou, Michelle & Cubley, Steward*Life, Paint and Passion*

Reclaiming the Magic of Spontaneous Expression

New York: P. Tarcher/Putnam, 1996

Castaneda, Carlos

The Teachings of Don Juan
A Yaqui Way of Knowledge
Washington: Square Press, 1985

Journey to Ixtlan
Washington: Square Press: 1991
Tales of Power
Washington: Square Press, 1991

The Second Ring of Power
Washington: Square Press, 1991

Castel, Robert

L'ordre psychiatrique, l'âge d'or de l'aliénisme
Paris: Éditions de Minuit, 1977

Cayce, Edgar

Modern Prophet
Four Complete Books
'Edgar Cayce On Prophecy'
'Edgar Cayce On Religion and Psychic Experience'
'Edgar Cayce On Mysteries of the Mind'
'Edgar Cayce On Reincarnation'
By Mary Ellen Carter
Ed. by Hugh Lynn Cayce
New York: Random House, 1968

Chaplin, Charles

My Autobiography
New York: Plume, 1992
Originally published in 1964 with Simon & Schuster

Chevalier, Jean & Gheerbrant, Alain

A Dictionary of Symbols
Translated from the French by John Buchanan-Brown
New York: Penguin, 1996

Cho, Susanne

Kindheit und Sexualität im Wandel der Kulturgeschichte
Eine Studie zur Bedeutung der kindlichen Sexualität unter besonderer
Berücksichtigung des 17. und 20. Jahrhunderts
Zürich, 1983 (Doctoral thesis)

Chopra, Deepak*Creating Affluence*

The A-to-Z Steps to a Richer Life

New York: Amber-Allen Publishing (2003)

Life After Death

The Book of Answers

London: Rider, 2006

Leben nach dem Tod

Das letzte Geheimnis unserer Existenz

Berlin: Allegria Verlag, 2008

Synchrodestiny

Discover the Power of Meaningful Coincidence to Manifest Abundance (Audio Book / CD)

Niles, IL: Nightingale-Conant, 2006

The Seven Spiritual Laws of Success

A Practical Guide to the Fulfillment of Your Dreams

Audio Book / CD

New York: Amber-Allen Publishing (2002)

Die Sieben Geistigen Gesetze des Erfolgs

Berlin: Ullstein Verlag, 2004

The Spontaneous Fulfillment of Desire

Harnessing the Infinite Power of Coincidence

New York: Random House Audio, 2003

Cicero, Marcus Tullius*Selected Works*

New York: Penguin, 1960 (Penguin Classics)

Clarke, Ronald*Einstein: The Life and Times*

New York: Avon Books, 1970

Clarke-Steward, S., Friedman, S. & Koch, J.*Child Development, A Topical Approach*

London: John Wiley, 1986

Cleary, Thomas*The Taoist I Ching*

Translated by Thomas Cleary

Boston & London: Shambhala, 1986

Constantine, Larry L.

Children & Sex

New Findings, New Perspectives

Larry L. Constantine & Floyd M. Martinson (Eds.)

Boston: Little, Brown & Company, 1981

Treasures of the Island

Children in Alternative Lifestyles

Beverly Hills: Sage Publications, 1976

Where are the Kids?

in: Libby & Whitehurst (ed.)

Marriage and Alternatives

Glenview: Scott Foresman, 1977

Open Family

A Lifestyle for Kids and other People

26 FAMILY COORDINATOR 113-130 (1977)

Cook, M. & Howells, K. (Eds.)

Adult Sexual Interest in Children

Academic Press, London, 1980

Coudenhove-Kalergi, Richard N.

Panuropa

Wien-Leipzig: Paneuropa Verlag, 1926

Covey, Stephen R.

The 7 Habits of Highly Effective People

Powerful Lessons in Personal Change

New York: Free Press, 2004

First Published in 1989

Die 7 Wege zur Effektivität

Prinzipien für persönlichen und beruflichen Erfolg

Offenbach: Gabal Verlag, 2009

The 8th Habit

From Effectiveness to Greatness

London: Simon & Schuster, 2004

Der 8. Weg

Von der Effektivität zur wahren Größe

6. Auflage

Offenbach: Gabal Verlag, 2006

Covitz, Joel*Emotional Child Abuse*

The Family Curse

Boston: Sigo Press, 1986

Cox, Geraldine*The Home is Where the Heart is*

Sydney: Macmillan, 2000

Craze, Richard*Feng Shui*

Feng Shui Book & Card Pack

London: Thorsons, 1997

Cross, Sir Rupert*Cross on Evidence*

5th ed.

London: Butterworths, 1979

Introduction to Criminal Law

10th Edition

London: Butterworths, 1984

Currier, Richard L.*Juvenile Sexuality in Global Perspective*

in : Children & Sex, New Findings, New Perspectives

Larry L. Constantine & Floyd M. Martinson (Eds.)

Boston: Little, Brown & Company, 1981

D

Daco, Pierre

Les triomphes de la psychanalyse de Pierre Daco
Bruxelles: Éditions Gérard & Co., 1965 (Marabout)

Dalai Lama

Ethics for the New Millennium
New York: Penguin Putnam, 1999

David-Neel, Alexandra

Magic and Mystery in Tibet
New York: Dover Publications, 1971

The Secret Oral Teachings in Tibetan Buddhist Sects
New York: Secrets of Light Publishers, 1981

Initiations and Initiates in Tibet
New York: Dover Publications, 1993

Immortality and Reincarnation
Wisdom from the Forbidden Journey
New York: Inner Tradition, 1997

Davidson, Gustav

A Dictionary of Angels
Including Fallen Angels
New York: Free Press, 1967

Davis, A. J.

Sexual Assaults in the Philadelphia Prison System and Sheriff's Van
Trans-Action 6, 2, 8-16 (1968)

Dean & Bruyn-Kops

The Crime and the Consequences of Rape
New York: Thomas, 1982

De Bono, Edward

The Use of Lateral Thinking
New York: Penguin, 1967

The Mechanism of Mind
New York: Penguin, 1969

Sur/Petition
London: HarperCollins, 1993

Tactics

London: HarperCollins, 1993

First published in 1985

Taktiken und Strategien erfolgreicher Menschen

Frankfurt/M: MVG Verlag, 1995

Serious Creativity

Using the Power of Lateral Thinking to Create New Ideas

London: HarperCollins, 1996

Delacour, Jean-Baptiste*Glimpses of the Beyond*

New York: Bantam Dell, 1975

Deleuze, Gilles, Guattari, Felix*L'Anti-Oedipe*

Capitalisme et Schizophrénie

Nouvelle Édition Augmentée

Paris: Éditions de Minuit, 1973

DeMause, Lloyd*The History of Childhood*

New York, 1974

Foundations of Psychohistory

New York: Creative Roots, 1982

DeMeo, James*Heretic's Notebook*

Emotions, Protocells, Ether-Drift and Cosmic Life Energy

with New Research Supporting Wilhelm Reich

Pulse of the Planet, #5 (2002)

Ashland, Oregon: Orgone Biophysical Research Laboratories, Inc., 2002

Nach Reich, Neue Forschungen zur Organomie

Sexualökonomie / Die Entdeckung der Organenergie

Herausgegeben zusammen mit Professor Bernd Senf, Berlin

Frankfurt/M: Zweitausendeins Verlag, 1997

Saharasia

The 4000 BCE Origins of Child Abuse, Sex-Repression, Warfare and Social Violence

in the Deserts of the Old World

Ashland, Oregon: Orgone Biophysical Research Laboratories, Inc., 1998

Deshimaru, Taisen

Zen et vie quotidienne

Paris: Albin Michel, 1985

Diamond, Stephen A., May, Rollo

Anger, Madness, and the Daimonic

The Psychological Genesis of Violence, Evil and Creativity

New York: State University of New York Press, 1999

DiCarlo, Russell E. (Ed.)

Towards A New World View

Conversations at the Leading Edge

Erie, PA: Epic Publishing, 1996

Dicta et Françoise

Tarot de Marseille

Paris: Mercure de France, 1980

Dolto, Françoise

La Cause des Enfants

Paris: Laffont, 1985

Mein Leben auf der Seite der Kinder

Ein Plädoyer für eine kindgerechte Welt

Hamburg: Lübbe Verlagsgruppe, 1993

Psychanalyse et Pédiatrie

Paris: Seuil, 1971

Psychoanalyse und Kinderheilkunde

Frankfurt/M: Suhrkamp, 1997

Séminaire de Psychanalyse d'Enfants, 1

Paris: Seuil, 1982

Séminaire de Psychanalyse d'Enfants, 2

Paris: Seuil, 1985

Séminaire de Psychanalyse d'Enfants, 3

Paris: Seuil, 1988

Praxis der Kinderanalyse. Ein Seminar.

Hamburg: Klett-Cotta, 1985

Alles ist Sprache

Kindern mit Worten helfen

Berlin: Quadriga, 1996

Über das Begehren

Die Anfänge der menschlichen Kommunikation

2. Auflage

Hamburg: Klett-Cotta, 1996

Kinder stark machen

Die ersten Lebensjahre

Berlin: Beltz Verlag, 2000

L'évangile au risque de la psychanalyse

Paris: Seuil, 1980

Dover, K.J.

Greek Homosexuality

New York: Fine Communications, 1997

Dreher & Tröndle

Strafgesetzbuch und Nebengesetze, 42. Aufl.

München: Beck, 1985

Dürckheim, Karlfried Graf

Hara: The Vital Center of Man

Rochester: Inner Traditions, 2004

Hara

Die Erdmitte des Menschen

Neuausgabe

München: O.W. Barth bei Scherz, 2005

Zen and Us

New York: Penguin Arkana 1991

The Call for the Master

New York: Penguin Books, 1993

Absolute Living

The Otherworldly in the World and the Path to Maturity

New York: Penguin Arkana, 1992

The Way of Transformation

Daily Life as a Spiritual Exercise

London: Allen & Unwin, 1988

Der Alltag als Übung

Vom Weg der Verwandlung

Bern: Huber, 2008

The Japanese Cult of Tranquility

London: Rider, 1960

Kultur der Stille

Frankfurt/M: Weltz Verlag, 1997

E**Eden, Donna & Feinstein, David***Energy Medicine*

New York: Tarcher/Putnam, 1998

The Energy Medicine Kit

Simple Effective Techniques to Help You Boost Your Vitality

Boulder, Co.: Sounds True Editions, 2004

The Promise of Energy Psychology

With David Feinstein and Gary Craig

Revolutionary Tools for Dramatic Personal Change

New York: Jeremy P. Tarcher/Penguin, 2005

Edmunds, Francis*An Introduction to Anthroposophy*

Rudolf Steiner's Worldview

London: Rudolf Steiner Press, 2005

Edwardes, A.*The Jewel of the Lotus*

New York, 1959

Einstein, Albert*The World As I See It*

New York: Citadel Press, 1993

Mein Weltbild

Berlin: Ullstein, 2005

Out of My Later Years

New York: Outlet, 1993

Ideas and Opinions

New York: Bonanza Books, 1988

Einstein sagt

Zitate, Einfälle, Gedanken

München: Piper, 2007

Albert Einstein Notebook

London: Dover Publications, 1989

Eisler, Riane

The Chalice and the Blade

Our history, Our future

San Francisco: Harper & Row, 1995

Kelch und Schwert, Unsere Geschichte, unsere Zukunft

Weibliches und männliches Prinzip in der Geschichte

Freiburg: Arbor Verlag, 2005

Sacred Pleasure: Sex, Myth and the Politics of the Body

New Paths to Power and Love

San Francisco: Harper & Row, 1996

The Partnership Way

New Tools for Living and Learning

With David Loye

Brandon, VT: Holistic Education Press, 1998

The Real Wealth of Nations

Creating a Caring Economics

San Francisco: Berrett-Koehler Publishers, 2008

Eliade, Mircea

Shamanism

Archaic Techniques of Ecstasy

New York: Pantheon Books, 1964

Ellis, Havelock

Sexual Inversion

Republished

New York: University Press of the Pacific, 2001

Originally published in 1897

Analysis of the Sexual Impulse

Love and Pain

The Sexual Impulse in Women

Republished

New York: University Press of the Pacific, 2001

Originally published in 1903

The Dance of Life

New York: Greenwood Press Reprint Edition, 1973

Originally published in 1923

Elwin, V.

The Muria and their Ghotul

Bombay: Oxford University Press, 1947

Emerson, Ralph Waldo

The Essays of Ralph Waldo Emerson

Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1987

Emoto, Masaru

The Hidden Messages in Water

New York: Atria Books, 2004

Die Botschaft des Wassers

Burgain: Koha Verlag, 2008

The Secret Life of Water

New York: Atria Books, 2005

Die Heilkraft des Wassers

Burgain: Koha Verlag, 2004

Encyclopédies d'Aujourd'hui

Encyclopédie de la Franc-Maçonnerie

Paris: Librairie Générale Française, 2000

(La Pochothèque)

Erickson, Milton H.

My Voice Will Go With You

The Teaching Tales of Milton H. Erickson

by Sidney Rosen (Ed.)

New York: Norton & Co., 1991

Complete Works 1.0, CD-ROM

New York: Milton H. Erickson Foundation, 2001

Erikson, Erik H.

Childhood and Society

New York: Norton, 1993

First published in 1950

Erman/Ranke

Ägypten und Ägyptisches Leben im Altertum

Hildesheim: Gerstenberg, 1981

Evans-Wentz, Walter Yeeling

The Fairy Faith in Celtic Countries

London: Frowde, 1911

Republished by Dover Publications

(Minneola, New York), 2002

F

Farson, Richard

Birthrights

A Bill of Rights for Children

Macmillan, New York, 1974

Feinberg, Joel

Harmless Wrongdoing

The Moral Limits of the Criminal Law, Vol. 4

New York: Oxford University Press, 1990

Fensterhalm, Herbert

Don't Say Yes When You Want to Say No

With Jean Bear

New York: Dell, 1980

Fericla, Josep M.

Al trasluz de la Ayahuasca

Antropología cognitiva, oniromancia y consciencias alternativas

Barcelona: La Liebre de Marzo, 2002

Finkelhor, David

Sexually Victimized Children

New York: Free Press, 1981

Finkelstein, Haim N. (Ed.)

The Collected Writings of Salvador Dali

Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1998

Flack, Audrey

Art & Soul

Notes on Creating

New York: E P Dutton, Reissue Edition, 1991

Forte, Robert (Ed.)

Entheogens and the Future of Religion

Council on Spiritual Practices, 2nd ed., 2000

Fortune, Mary M.

Sexual Violence

New York: Pilgrim Press, 1994

Foster/Freed

A Bill of Rights for Children

6 FAMILY LAW QUARTERLY 343 (1972)

Foucault, Michel

The History of Sexuality, Vol. I: The Will to Knowledge

London: Penguin, 1998

First published in 1976

The History of Sexuality, Vol. II: The Use of Pleasure

London: Penguin, 1998

First published in 1984

The History of Sexuality, Vol. III: The Care of Self

London: Penguin, 1998

First published in 1984

Fourcade, Jean-Michel

Analyse transactionnelle et bioénergie

Paris: Delarge, 1981

Foxwood, Orion

The Faery Teachings

Arcata, CA: R.J. Steward Books, 2007

Franz Anton Mesmer

Franz Anton Mesmer und die Geschichte des Mesmerismus

Beiträge zum internationalen wissenschaftlichen Symposium
anlässlich des 250. Geburtstages von Mesmer

Stuttgart, 1985

Freud, Anna

War and Children

London: 1943

Freud, Sigmund

Three Essays on the Theory of Sexuality

in: The Standard Edition of the Complete Psychological
Works of Sigmund Freud

London: Hogarth Press, 1953-54

Vol. 7, pp. 130 ff

(first published in 1905)

Drei Abhandlungen zur Sexualtheorie

Frankfurt/M: Fischer, 1991

The Interpretation of Dreams

New York: Avon, Reissue Edition, 1980

and in: The Standard Edition of the Complete Psychological

Works of Sigmund Freud , (24 Volumes) ed. by James Strachey
New York: W. W. Norton & Company, 1976

Die Traumdeutung
Frankfurt/M: Fischer, 2005

Totem and Taboo
New York: Routledge, 1999
Originally published in 1913

Totem und Tabu
Einige Übereinstimmungen im Seelenleben der Wilden
und der Neurotiker
Frankfurt/M: Fischer Verlag, 1972

Freund, Kurt

Assessment of Pedophilia
in: Cook, M. and Howells, K. (eds.)
Adult Sexual Interest in Children
Academic Press, London, 1980

Frisch, Max

Biedermann und die Brandstifter
München: Suhrkamp, 1996
Erstmals 1955 als Hörspiel veröffentlicht

Fromm, Erich

The Anatomy of Human Destructiveness
New York: Owl Book, 1992
Originally published in 1973

Anatomie der menschlichen Destruktivität
Berlin: Rowohlt, 1977

Escape from Freedom
New York: Owl Books, 1994
Originally published in 1941

Die Furcht vor der Freiheit
München: DTV Verlag, 1993

To Have or To Be
New York: Continuum International Publishing, 1996
Originally published in 1976

Haben oder Sein
Die seelischen Grundlagen einer neuen Gesellschaft

München: DTV Verlag, 2005

The Art of Loving

New York: HarperPerennial, 2000

Originally published in 1956

Die Kunst des Liebens

Berlin: Ullstein, 2005

G

Gates, Bill

The Road Ahead

New York, Penguin, 1996

(Revised Edition)

Gawain, Shakti

Creative Visualization

Use the Power of Your Imagination to Create What You Want

Novato, CA: New World Library, 1995

Creative Visualization Meditations (Reader)

Novato, CA: New World Library, 1997

Geldard, Richard

Remembering Heraclitus

New York: Lindisfarne Books, 2000

Gerber, Richard

A Practical Guide to Vibrational Medicine

Energy Healing and Spiritual Transformation

New York: Harper & Collins, 2001

Geller, Uri

The Mindpower Kit

Includes Book, Audiotape, Quartz Crystal And Meditation Circle

New York: Penguin, 1996

Gesell, Izzy

Playing Along

37 Group Learning Activities Borrowed from Improvisational Theater

Whole Person Associates, 1997

Ghiselin, Brewster (Ed.)

The Creative Process

Reflections on Invention in the Arts and Sciences

Berkeley: University of California Press, 1985

First published in 1952

Gibson, Ian

The Shameful Life of Salvador Dali

New York: Norton, 1998

Gil, David G.

Societal Violence and Violence in Families
in: David G. Gil, *Child Abuse and Violence*
New York: Ams Press, 1928

Gimbutas, Marija

The Language of the Goddess
London: Thames & Hudson, 2001

Glucksmann, André, Wolton, Thierry

Silence On Tue
Paris: Grasset, 1986

Goethe, Johann Wolfgang von

The Theory of Colors
New York: MIT Press, 1970
First published in 1810

Goethes Farbenlehre
Leipzig: Seemann-Henschel Verlag, 1998

Goldenstein, Joyce

Einstein: Physicist and Genius
(Great Minds of Science)
New York: Enslow Publishers, 1995

Goldman, Jonathan & Goldman, Andi

Tantra of Sound
Frequencies of Healing
Charlottesville: Hampton Roads, 2005

Tantra des Klanges
Mehr Liebe und Intimität in der Partnerschaft
Mit CD
Hanau: Amra Verlag, 2009

Healing Sounds
The Power of Harmonies
Rochester: Healing Arts Press, 2002

Klangheilung
Die Schöpferkraft des Obertongesangs
Hanau: Amra Verlag, 2008

Healing Sounds

Principles of Sound Healing

DVD, 90 min.

Sacred Mysteries, 2004

Goldstein, Jeffrey H.

Aggression and Crimes of Violence

New York, 1975

Goleman, Daniel

Emotional Intelligence

New York, Bantam Books, 1995

EQ. Emotionale Intelligenz

München: DTV Verlag, 1997

Goodwin, Matthew O.

The Complete Numerology Guide

New York: Red Wheel/Weiser, 1988

Gordon, Rosemary

Pedophilia: Normal and Abnormal

in: Kraemer, *The Forbidden Love*

London, 1976

Gordon Wasson, R.

The Road to Eleusis

Unveiling the Secret of the Mysteries

With Albert Hofmann, Huston Smith, Carl Ruck and Peter Webster

Berkeley, CA: North Atlantic Books, 2008

Goswami, Amit

The Self-Aware Universe

How Consciousness Creates the Material World

New York: Tarcher/Putnam, 1995

Das Bewusste Universum

Wie Bewusstsein die materielle Welt erschafft

Stuttgart: Lüchow Verlag, 2007

Gottlieb, Adam

Peyote and Other Psychoactive Cacti

Ronin Publishing, 2nd edition, 1997

Grant

Grant's Method of Anatomy

10th ed., by John V. Basmajian

Baltimore, London: Williams & Wilkins, 1980

Greene, Liz

Astrology of Fate

York Beach, ME: Red Wheel/Weiser, 1986

Saturn

A New Look at an Old Devil

York Beach, ME: Red Wheel/Weiser, 1976

The Astrological Neptune and the Quest for Redemption

Boston: Red Wheel Weiser, 1996

The Mythic Journey

With Juliet Sharman-Burke

The Meaning of Myth as a Guide for Life

New York: Simon & Schuster (Fireside), 2000

Die Mythische Reise

Die Bedeutung der Mythen als ein Führer durch das Leben

München: Atmosphären Verlag, 2004

The Mythic Tarot

With Juliet Sharman-Burke

New York: Simon & Schuster (Fireside), 2001

Originally published in 1986

Le Tarot Mythique

Une nouvelle approche du Tarot

Paris: Solar, 1988

The Luminaries

The Psychology of the Sun and Moon in the Horoscope

With Howard Sasportas

York Beach, ME: Red Wheel/Weiser, 1992

Sonne und Mond

Die Bedeutung der grossen Lichter in der Mythologie und im Horoskop

Saarbrücken: Neue Erde/Lentz, 2000

Greer, John Michael

Earth Divination, Earth Magic

A Practical Guide to Geomancy

New York: Llewellyn Publications, 1999

Grinspoon, Lester

Marihuana

The Forbidden Medicine

With James B. Bakalar

New Haven, CT: Yale University Press, 1997

First published in 1971

Groebe/Boeckh/Thiesing/Ehlermann

Kommentar zum EWG-Vertrag

Band 2, Dritte Auflage

Baden-Baden: Nomos, 1983

Grof, Stanislav

Ancient Wisdom and Modern Science

New York: State University of New York Press, 1984

Beyond the Brain

Birth, Death and Transcendence in Psychotherapy

New York: State University of New York, 1985

LSD: Doorway to the Numinous

The Groundbreaking Psychedelic Research into Realms of the Human Unconscious

Rochester: Park Street Press, 2009

Psychologie transpersonnelle

Paris: Rocher, 1984

Realms of the Human Unconscious

Observations from LSD Research

New York: E.P. Dutton, 1976

The Cosmic Game

Explorations of the Frontiers of Human Consciousness

New York: State University of New York Press, 1998

The Holotropic Mind

The Three Levels of Human Consciousness

With Hal Zina Bennett

New York: HarperCollins, 1993

When the Impossible Happens

Adventures in Non-Ordinary Reality

Louisville, CO: Sounds True, 2005

Wir wissen mehr als unser Gehirn
Die Grenzen des Bewusstseins überschreiten
Freiburg: Herder, 2007

Groth, A. Nicholas

Men Who Rape
The Psychology of the Offender
New York: Perseus Publishing, 1980

Grout, Pam

Art & Soul
New York: Andrews McMeel Publishing, 2000

Gunn, John

Violence
New York/Washington, 1973

Gurdjieff, George Ivanovich

The Herald of Coming Good
London: Samuel Weiser, 1933

H

Hall, Manly P.

The Pineal Gland

The Eye of God

Article extracted from the book: Man the Grand Symbol of the Mysteries
Kessinger Publishing Reprint

The Secret Teachings of All Ages

Reader's Edition

New York: Tarcher / Penguin, 2003

Originally published in 1928

Hameroff, Newberg, Woolf, Bierman et al.

Consciousness

20 Scientists Interviewed

Director: Gregory Alsbury

5 DVD Box Set, 540 min.

New York: Alsbury Films, 2003

Hargous, Sabine

Les appeleurs d'âmes

L'univers chamanique des Indiens des Andes

Paris: Albin Michel, 1985

Harner, Michael

Ways of the Shaman

New York: Bantam, 1982

Originally published in 1980

Der Weg des Schamanen

Das praktische Grundlagenbuch zum Schamanismus

Genf: Ariston, 2007

Chamane

Les secrets d'un sorcier indien d'Amérique du Nord

Paris: Albin Michel, 1982

Hasegawa, Tsuyoshi

Racing the Enemy

Stalin, Truman, and the Surrender of Japan

Cambridge, MA: Belknap Press of Harvard University Press, 2006

Herman, Dean M.

A Statutory Proposal to Prohibit the Infliction of Violence upon Children

19 FAMILY LAW QUARTERLY, 1986, 1-52

Hermes Trismegistos*Corpus Hermeticum*

New York: Edaf, 2001

Héroard, J.*Journal de Jean Héroard sur l'Enfance et la Jeunesse de Louis XIII*

Paris: Soulié/Barthélemy, 1868

Herrigel, Eugen*Zen in the Art of Archery*

New York: Vintage Books, 1999

Originally published in 1971

Hicks, Esther and Jerry*The Amazing Power of Deliberate Intent*

Carlsbad, CA: Hay House, 2006

Hobbes, Thomas*Leviathan (1651)*

New York: Longman Library, 2006

Hofmann, Albert*LSD, My Problem Child*

Reflections on Sacred Drugs, Mysticism and Science

Santa Cruz, CA: Multidisciplinary Association for Psychedelic Studies, 2009

Originally published in 1980

LSD, Mein Sorgenkind

Die Entdeckung der 'Wunderdroge'

München: DTV Verlag, 1999

Holmes, Ernst*The Science of Mind*

A Philosophy, A Faith, A Way of Life

New York: Jeremy P. Tarcher/Putnam, 1998

First Published in 1938

Holstiege, Hildegard*Montessori Pädagogik und soziale Humanität*

Freiburg: Herder, 1994

Hood, J. X.*Scientific Curiosities of Love, Sex and Marriage*

A Survey of Sex Relations, Beliefs and Customs of Mankind in Different

Countries and Ages

New York, 1951

Houston, Jean

The Possible Human

A Course in Enhancing Your Physical, Mental, and Creative Abilities

New York: Jeremy P. Tarcher/Putnam, 1982

Howells, Kevin

Adult Sexual Interest in Children

Considerations Relevant to Theories of Aetiology in:

Cook, M. and Howells, K. (eds.): *Adult Sexual Interest in Children*

Academic Press, London, 1980

Huang, Alfred

The Complete I Ching

The Definite Translation from Taoist Master Alfred Huang

Rochester, NY: Inner Traditions, 1998

Hunt, Valerie

Infinite Mind

Science of the Human Vibrations of Consciousness

Malibu, CA: Malibu Publishing, 2000

Huxley, Aldous

The Doors of Perception and Heaven and Hell

London: HarperCollins (Flamingo), 1994

(originally published in 1954)

The Perennial Philosophy

San Francisco: Harper & Row, 1970

I

Innocenti Declaration

Declaration on the Protection, Promotion and Support of Breastfeeding

<http://www.innocenti15.net/inno.htm>

J

Jackson, Nigel

The Rune Mysteries

With Silver RavenWolf

St. Paul, Minn.: Llewellyn Publications, 2000

Jackson, Stevi

Childhood and Sexuality

New York: Blackwell, 1982

Jaffe, Hans L.C.

Picasso

New York: Abradale Press, 1996

James, William

Writings 1902-1910

The Varieties of Religious Experience / Pragmatism / A Pluralistic Universe /

The Meaning of Truth / Some Problems of Philosophy / Essays

New York: Library of America, 1988

Jampolsky, Gerald

Aimer c'est se libérer de la peur

Genève: Éditions Soleil, 1986

Janov, Arthur

Primal Man

The New Consciousness

New York: Crowell, 1975

Das Neue Bewusstsein

Frankfurt/M: Fischer Verlag, 1988

Urausgabe 1975

Johnson, Paul

A History of the Jews

New York: Harper & Row, 1987

Johnston & Deisher

Contemporary Communal Child Rearing: A First Analysis

52 PEDIATRICS 319 (1973)

Jones, W.H.S., Litt, D.

Pliny Natural History

Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1980

Jung, Carl Gustav*Archetypen*

München: DTV Verlag, 2001

*Archetypes of the Collective Unconscious*in: *The Basic Writings of C.G. Jung*

New York: The Modern Library, 1959, 358-407

Collected Works

New York, 1959

Dialectique du moi et de l'inconscient

Paris, Gallimard, 1991

*On the Nature of the Psyche*in: *The Basic Writings of C.G. Jung*

New York: The Modern Library, 1959, 47-133

Psychological Types

Collected Writings, Vol. 6

Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1971

Psychologie und Religion

München: DTV Verlag, 2001

*Psychology and Religion*in: *The Basic Writings of C.G. Jung*

New York: The Modern Library, 1959, 582-655

*Religious and Psychological Problems of Alchemy*in: *The Basic Writings of C.G. Jung*

New York: The Modern Library, 1959, 537-581

Symbol und Libido

Freiburg: Walter Verlag, 1987

Synchronizität, Akausalität und Okkultismus

Frankfurt/M: DTV, 2001

The Basic Writings of C.G. Jung

New York: The Modern Library, 1959

The Development of Personality

Collected Writings, Vol. 17

Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1954

The Meaning and Significance of Dreams

Boston: Sigo Press, 1991

The Myth of the Divine Child

in: *Essays on A Science of Mythology*

Princeton, N.J.: Princeton University Press Bollingen

Series XXII, 1969. (With Karl Kerenyi)

Traum und Traumdeutung

München: DTV Verlag, 2001

Two Essays on Analytical Psychology

Collected Writings, Vol. 7

Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1972

First published by Routledge & Kegan Paul, Ltd., 1953

Zur Psychologie westlicher und östlicher Religion

Fünfte Auflage

Olten: Walter Verlag, 1988

K**Kahn, Charles (Ed.)**

The Art and Thought of Heraclitus

Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2008

Kaiser, Edmond

La Marche aux Enfants

Lausanne: P.-M. Favre, 1979

Kalweit, Holger

Shamans, Healers and Medicine Men

Boston and London: Shambhala, 1992

Originally published with Kösel Verlag, Munich, in 1987

Kant, Immanuel

Kant's Werke

Band VIII, Abhandlungen nach 1781 (Neudruck)

Berlin und Leipzig: Walter de Gruyter, 1923

Kapleau, Roshi Philip

Three Pillars of Zen

Boston: Beacon Press, 1967

Karagulla, Shafica

The Chakras

Correlations between Medical Science and Clairvoyant Observation

With Dora van Gelder Kunz

Wheaton: Quest Books, 1989

Die Chakras und die feinstofflichen Körper des Menschen

Mit Dora van Gelder-Kunz

Grafing: Aquamarin Verlag, 1994

Karremann, Manfred

Es geschieht am helllichten Tag

Die Verborgene Welt der Pädophilen und wie wir unsere Kinder vor Missbrauch Schützen

Köln: Dumont, 2007

Kerner Justinus

F.A. Mesmer aus Schwaben

Frankfurt/M, 1856

Kiang, Kok Kok

The I Ching

An Illustrated Guide to the Chinese Art of Divination

Singapore: Asiapac, 1993

Kiesewetter, Carl

Franz Anton Mesmer's Leben und Lehre

Leipzig, 1893

Kingston, Karen

Creating Sacred Space With Feng Shui

New York: Broadway Books, 1997

Kinski, Klaus

Kinski Uncut: The Autobiography of Klaus Kinski

New York: Penguin, 1997

Klein, Melanie

Love, Guilt and Reparation, and Other Works 1921–1945

New York: Free Press, 1984

(Reissue Edition)

Envy and Gratitude and Other Works 1946-1963

New York: Free Press, 2002

(Reissue Edition)

Klimo, Jon

Channeling

Investigations on Receiving Information from Paranormal Sources

New York: North Atlantic Books, 1988

Koestler, Arthur

The Act of Creation

New York: Penguin Arkana, 1989.

Originally published in 1964

Kraemer

The Forbidden Love

London, 1976

Krafft-Ebing, Richard von

Psychopathia sexualis

New York: Bell Publishing, 1965

Originally published in 1886

Krause, Donald G.*The Art of War for Executives*

London: Nicholas Brealey Publishing, 1995

Krishnamurti, J.*Freedom From The Known*

San Francisco: Harper & Row, 1969

The First and Last Freedom

San Francisco: Harper & Row, 1975

Education and the Significance of Life

London: Victor Gollancz, 1978

Commentaries on Living

First Series

London: Victor Gollancz, 1985

Commentaries on Living

Second Series

London: Victor Gollancz, 1986

Krishnamurti's Journal

London: Victor Gollancz, 1987

Krishnamurti's Notebook

London: Victor Gollancz, 1986

Beyond Violence

London: Victor Gollancz, 1985

Beginnings of Learning

New York: Penguin, 1986

The Penguin Krishnamurti Reader

New York: Penguin, 1987

On God

San Francisco: Harper & Row, 1992

On Fear

San Francisco: Harper & Row, 1995

The Essential Krishnamurti

San Francisco: Harper & Row, 1996

The Ending of Time

With Dr. David Bohm

San Francisco: Harper & Row, 1985

Kwok, Man-Ho

The Feng Shui Kit

London: Piatkus, 1995

L**Labate, Beatriz Caluby***Ayahuasca Religions*

A Comprehensive Bibliography and Critical Essays
Santa Cruz, CA: Maps, 2009

Laing, Ronald David*Divided Self*

New York: Viking Press, 1991

R.D. Laing and the Paths of Anti-Psychiatry

ed., by Z. Kotowicz

London: Routledge, 1997

The Politics of Experience

New York: Pantheon, 1983

Sagesse, déraison et folie

Paris: Seuil, 1986

Lakhovsky, Georges*La Science et le Bonheur*

Longévité et Immortalité par les Vibrations

Paris: Gauthier-Villars, 1930

Le Secret de la Vie

Paris: Gauthier-Villars, 1929

Secret of Life

New York: Kessinger Publishing, 2003

L'étiologie du Cancer

Paris: Gauthier-Villars, 1929

L'Universion

Paris: Gauthier-Villars, 1927

Lanouette, William*Genius in the Shadows*

A Biography of Leo Szilard, the Man behind the Bomb

With Bela Silard

Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1994

Laszlo, Ervin

Holos. Die Welt der neuen Wissenschaften
Petersberg: Via Nova Verlag, 2002

Science and the Akashic Field
An Integral Theory of Everything
Rochester: Inner Traditions, 2004

Macroshift
Die Herausforderung
Frankfurt/M: Insel Verlag, 2003

Quantum Shift to the Global Brain
How the New Scientific Reality Can Change Us and Our World
Rochester: Inner Traditions, 2008

Science and the Reenchantment of the Cosmos
The Rise of the Integral Vision of Reality
Rochester: Inner Traditions, 2006

The Akashic Experience
Science and the Cosmic Memory Field
Rochester: Inner Traditions, 2009

The Chaos Point
The World at the Crossroads
Newburyport, MA: Hampton Roads Publishing, 2006

Laud, Anne & Gilstrop, May

Violence in the Family
A Selected Bibliography on Child Abuse, Sexual Abuse of Children & Domestic
Violence
June 1985
University of Georgia Libraries
Bibliographical Series, No. 32

Lauterpacht, E., Q.C.

International Law Reports
Cambridge: Grotius Publishers

Lauterpacht, Hersch

International Law
Ed. By E. Lauterpacht, Q.C., Vol. 3
London: Cambridge University Press, 1977

LaViolette, Paul A.

Secrets of Antigravity Propulsion: Tesla, UFOs, and Classified Aerospace Technology
New York: Bear & Company, 2008

The U.S. Antigravity Squadron

In: Thomas Valone, Ed., *Electrogravitics Systems, Reports on a New Propulsion Methodology*
Washington, D.C.: Integrity Research Institute, 1993, 78-96

Leadbeater, Charles Webster

Astral Plane

Its Scenery, Inhabitants and Phenomena
Kessinger Publishing Reprint Edition, 1997

Dreams

What they Are and How they are Caused
London: Theosophical Publishing Society, 1903
Kessinger Publishing Reprint Edition, 1998

The Inner Life

Chicago: The Rajput Press, 1911
Kessinger Publishing

Leary, Timothy

Our Brain is God

Berkeley, CA: Ronin Publishing, 2001
Author Copyright 1988

Über die Kriminalisierung des Natürlichen

Löhrbach: Werner Pieper Verlag, 1990

Leboyer, Frederick

Birth Without Violence

New York, 1975

Pour une Naissance sans Violence

Paris: Seuil, 1974

Geburt ohne Gewalt

München: Kösel 1981

Cette Lumière d'où vient l'Enfant

Paris: Seuil, 1978

Inner Beauty, Inner Light

New York: Newmarket Press, 1997

Weg des Lichts

München: Kösel, 1991

Loving Hands

The Traditional Art of Baby Massage

New York: Newmarket Press, 1977

Sanfte Hände

Die Kunst der indischen Baby-Massage

München: Kösel, 1979

The Art of Breathing

New York: Newmarket Press, 1991

Le Crapouillot

Les pédophiles

Nouvelle série, n°73, Janvier 1984

Vincent Acker, Le Vilain Manège du Coral, pp. 36-42

LeCron, Leslie M.

L'auto-hypnose

8e édition

Genève: Ariston, 1984

Leggett, Trevor P.

A First Zen Reader

Rutland: C.E. Tuttle, 1980

Originally published in 1972

Lenihan, Eddie

Meeting the Other Crowd

The Fairy Stories of Hidden Ireland

With Carolyn Eve Green

New York: Jeremy P. Tarcher/Penguin, 2004

Authors Copyright 2003

Leonard, George, Murphy, Michael

The Live We Are Given

A Long Term Program for Realizing the
Potential of Body, Mind, Heart and Soul

New York: Jeremy P. Tarcher/Putnam, 1984

Leopardi, Angelo (Hrsg.)

Der Pädosexuelle Komplex

Frankfurt/M: Foerster Verlag, 1988

Licht, Hans

Sexual Life in Ancient Greece
New York: AMS Press, 1995

Liedloff, Jean

Continuum Concept
In Search of Happiness Lost
New York: Perseus Books, 1986
First published in 1977

Auf der Suche nach dem verlorenen Glück
Gegen die Zerstörung der Glücksfähigkeit in der frühen Kindheit
München: C.H. Beck Verlag, 2006

Lip, Evelyn

The Design & Feng Shui of Logos, Trademarks and Signboards
Singapore: Prentice Hall, 1995

Lipgens, Walter

Europa-Föderationspläne der Widerstandsbewegungen 1940-1945
München, 1968

Lipton, Bruce

The Biology of Belief
Unleashing the Power of Consciousness, Matter and Miracles
Santa Rosa, CA: Mountain of Love/Elite Books, 2005

Intelligente Zellen
Wie Erfahrungen unsere Gene steuern
Burgain: Koha Verlag, 2006

Liss, Jérôme

Débloquez vos émotions
Lausanne: Éditions Far, 1988

Locke, John

Some Thoughts Concerning Education
London, 1690
Reprinted in: The Works of John Locke, 1823
Vol. IX., pp. 6-205

Gedanken über Erziehung
Ditzingen: Reclam Verlag, 1986

Long, Max Freedom

The Secret Science at Work

The Huna Method as a Way of Life

Marina del Rey: De Vorss Publications, 1995

Originally published in 1953

Geheimes Wissen hinter Wundern

Die Entdeckung der HUNA-Lehre

Darmstadt: Schirner Verlag, 2006

Growing Into Light

A Personal Guide to Practicing the Huna Method,

Marina del Rey: De Vorss Publications, 1955

Lowen, Alexander

Angst vor dem Leben

Über den Ursprung seelischen Leidens und den Weg

zu einem reicheren Dasein

München: Goldmann Wilhelm, 1989

Bioenergetics

New York: Coward, McGoegham 1975

Bioenergetik

Therapie der Seele durch Arbeit mit dem Körper

Berlin: Rowohlt, 2008

Depression and the Body

The Biological Basis of Faith and Reality

New York: Penguin, 1992

Fear of Life

New York: Bioenergetic Press, 2003

Honoring the Body

The Autobiography of Alexander Lowen

New York: Bioenergetic Press, 2004

Joy

The Surrender to the Body and to Life

New York: Penguin, 1995

Liebe und Orgasmus

Persönlichkeitserfahrung durch sexuelle Erfüllung

München: Goldmann Wilhelm, 1993

Love and Orgasm

New York: Macmillan, 1965

Love, Sex and Your Heart

New York: Bioenergetics Press, 2004

Narcissism: Denial of the True Self

New York: Macmillan, Collier Books, 1983

Narzissmus

Die Verleugnung des wahren Selbst

München: Goldmann Wilhelm, 1992

Pleasure: A Creative Approach to Life

New York: Bioenergetics Press, 2004

First published in 1970

The Language of the Body

Physical Dynamics of Character Structure

New York: Bioenergetics Press, 2006

Luna, Luis Eduardo & Amaringo, Pablo

Ayahuasca Visions

North Atlantic Books, 1999

Lusk, Julie T. (Editor)

30 Scripts for Relaxation Imagery & Inner Healing

Whole Person Associates, 1992

Lutyens, Mary

Krishnamurti: The Years of Fulfillment

New York: Avon Books, 1983

Krishnamurti: Die Biographie

München: Aquamarin Verlag, 1997

The Life and Death of Krishnamurti

Chennai: Krishnamurti Foundation India, 1990

Lutzbetack, Louis J.

Marriage and the Family in Caucasia

Vienna, 1951, first reprinting, 1966

M

Machiavelli, Niccolo

The Prince

New York: Soho Books, 2009

Written in 1513

First posthumous publishing 1531

Der Fürst

Frankfurt/M: Insel Verlag, 2009

Mack, Carol K. & Mack, Dinah

A Field Guide to Demons, Fairies, Fallen Angels, and Other Subversive Spirits

New York: Owl Books, 1998

Maharshi, Ramana

The Collected Works of Ramana Maharshi

New York: Sri Ramanasramam, 2002

The Essential Teachings of Ramana Maharshi

A Visual Journey

New York: Inner Directions Publishing, 2002

by Matthew Greenblad

Sei was du bist!

München: O.W. Barth, 2001

Nan Yar? Wer bin ich?

München: Kamphausen, 2002

Maisel, Eric

Fearless Creating

A Step-By-Step Guide to Starting and Completing

Work of Art

New York: Tarcher & Putnam, 1995

Malachi, Tau

Gnosis of the Cosmic Christ

A Gnostic Christian Kabbalah

St. Paul: Llewellyn Publications, 2005

Malinowski, Bronislaw

Crime und Custom in Savage Society

London: Kegan, 1926

Sex and Repression in Savage Society
London: Kegan, 1927

The Sexual Life of Savages in North West Melanesia
New York: Halycon House, 1929

Das Geschlechtsleben der Wilden in Nordwest-Melanesien
Liebe, Ehe und Familienleben bei den Eingeborenen der Trobriand Inseln,
Britisch-Neuguinea
Eschborn: Klotz Verlag, 2005

Mallet, Carl-Heinz

Das Einhorn bin ich
Das Bild des Menschen im Märchen
Hamburg: Hoffmann & Campe Verlag, 1982

Untertan Kind
Nachforschungen über Erziehung
München: Max Hueber Verlag, 1987

Mann, Edward W.

Orgone, Reich & Eros
Wilhelm Reich's Theory of Life Energy
New York: Simon & Schuster (Touchstone), 1973

Mann, Sally

At Twelve
Portraits of Young Women
New York: Aperture, 1988

Immediate Family
New York: Phaidon Press, 1993

Marciniak, Barbara

Bringers of the Dawn
Teachings from the Pleiadians
New York: Bear & Co., 1992

Boten des Neuen Morgens
Lehren von den Pleiaden
Freiburg: Hermann Bauer Verlag, 1995

Martinson, Floyd M.

Sexual Knowledge

Values and Behavior Patterns

St. Peter: Minn.: Gustavus Adolphus College, 1966

Infant and Child Sexuality

St. Peter: Minn.: Gustavus Adolphus College, 1973

The Quality of Adolescent Experiences

St. Peter: Minn.: Gustavus Adolphus College, 1974

The Child and the Family

Calgary, Alberta: The University of Calgary, 1980

The Sex Education of Young Children

in: Lorna Brown (Ed.), *Sex Education in the Eighties*

New York, London: Plenum Press, 1981, 51 ff.

The Sexual Life of Children

New York: Bergin & Garvey, 1994

Children and Sex, Part II: Childhood Sexuality

in: Bullough & Bullough, *Human Sexuality*, 1994, 111-116

Master Lam Kam Chuen

The Way of Energy

Mastering the Chinese Art of Internal

Strength with Chi Kung Exercise

New York: Simon & Schuster (Fireside), 1991

Master Liang, Shou-Yu & Wu, Wen-Ching

Tai Chi Chuan

24 & 48 Postures With Martial Applications

Roslindale, Mass.: YMAA Publication Center, 1996

Masters, R.E.L.

Forbidden Sexual Behavior and Morality

New York, 1962

McCarey, William A.

In Search of Healing

Whole-Body Healing Through the Mind-Body-Spirit Connection

New York: Berkley Publishing, 1996

McKenna, Terence*The Archaic Revival*

San Francisco: Harper & Row, 1992

Food of The Gods

A Radical History of Plants, Drugs and Human Evolution

London: Rider, 1992

Die Speisen der Götter

Berlin: Synergia/Syntropia, 1996

The Invisible Landscape

Mind Hallucinogens and the I Ching

New York: HarperCollins, 1993

(With Dennis McKenna)

True Hallucinations

Being the Account of the Author's Extraordinary

Adventures in the Devil's Paradise

New York: Fine Communications, 1998

McLeod, Kembreu*Freedom of Expression*

Resistance and Repression in the Age of Intellectual Property

Minneapolis, MN: University of Minnesota Press, 2007

McNiff, Shaun*Art as Medicine*

Boston: Shambhala, 1992

Art as Therapy

Creating a Therapy of the Imagination

Boston/London: Shambhala, 1992

Trust the Process

An Artist's Guide to Letting Go

New York: Shambhala Publications, 1998

McTaggart, Lynne*The Field*

The Quest for the Secret Force of the Universe

New York: Harper & Collins, 2002

Mead, Margaret*Sex and Temperament in Three Primitive Societies*

New York, 1935

Meadows, Donella H.

Thinking in Systems

A Primer

White River, VT: Chelsea Green Publishing, 2008

Mehta, Rohit

J. Krishnamurti and the Nameless Experience

A Comprehensive Discussion of J. Krishnamurti's Approach to Life

Delhi: Motilal Banarsidass Publishers, 2002

Méric, de, Philippe

Le Yoga sans postures

Paris: Livre de Poche, 1967

Merle, Roger & Vitu, André

Traité de Droit Criminel

Droit Pénal Spécial

Vol. II, par André Vitu

Paris: Editions Cujas, 1982

Merleau-Ponty, Maurice

Phenomenology of Perception

London: Routledge, 1995

Originally published 1945

Phénoménologie de la perception

Paris: Gallimard, 1945

Metzner, Ralph (Ed.)

Ayahuasca, Human Consciousness and the Spirits of Nature

ed. by Ralph Metzner, Ph.D

New York: Thunder's Mouth Press, 1999

The Psychedelic Experience

A Manual Based on the Tibetan Book of the Dead

With Timothy Leary and Richard Alpert

New York: Citadel, 1995

Miller, Alice

Four Your Own Good

Hidden Cruelty in Child-Rearing and the Roots of Violence

New York: Farrar, Straus & Giroux, 1983

Am Anfang war Erziehung

München: Suhrkamp Verlag, 2008

Erstmals publiziert im Jahre 1986

Pictures of a Childhood

New York: Farrar, Straus & Giroux, 1986

The Drama of the Gifted Child

In Search for the True Self

translated by Ruth Ward

New York: Basic Books, 1996

Das Drama des Begabten Kindes

Und die Suche nach dem wahren Selbst

München: Suhrkamp Verlag, 1983

Der gemiedene Schlüssel

München: Suhrkamp, 2007

Das verbannte Wissen

Frankfurt/M: Suhrkamp, 1988

Thou Shalt Not Be Aware

Society's Betrayal of the Child

New York: Noonday, 1998

Du Sollst Nicht Merken

Variationen über das Paradies-Thema

München: Suhrkamp, 2005

The Political Consequences of Child Abuse

in: *The Journal of Psychohistory* 26, 2 (Fall 1998)

Miller, Mary & Taube, Karl

An Illustrated Dictionary of the Gods and Symbols of Ancient Mexico and the Maya

London: Thames & Hudson, 1993

Moll, Albert

The Sexual Life of the Child

New York: Macmillan, 1912

First published in German as

Das Sexualleben des Kindes, 1909

Monroe, Robert

Ultimate Journey

New York: Broadway Books, 1994

Monsaingeon, Bruno

Svjatoslav Richter

Notebooks and Conversations

Princeton: Princeton University Press, 2002

Richter

Écrits, conversations

Paris: Éditions Van de Velde, 1998

Richter The Enigma / L'Insoumis / Der Unbeugsame

NVC Arts 1998 (DVD)

Montagu, Ashley

Touching

The Human Significance of the Skin

New York: Harper & Row, 1978

Körperkontakt

Auflage

Stuttgart: Klett/Cotta, 1995

Monter, E. William

Witchcraft in France and Switzerland

Ithaca & London: Cornell University Press, 1976

Montessori, Maria

The Absorbent Mind

Reprint Edition

New York: Buccaneer Books, 1995

First published in 1973

Das Kreative Kind

Der absorbierende Geist

Freiburg: Herder, 2007

Moody, Raymond

The Light Beyond

New York: Mass Market Paperback (Bantam), 1989

Moore, Thomas

Care of the Soul

A Guide for Cultivating Depth and Sacredness in Everyday Life

New York: Harper & Collins, 1994

Die Seele Lieben

Tiefe und Spiritualität im täglichen Leben

München: Droemer Knaur, 1995

Moser, Charles Allen

DSM-IV-TR and the Paraphilias: an argument for removal

With Peggy J. Kleinplatz

Journal of Psychology and Human Sexuality 17 (3/4), 91-109 (2005)

Murdock, G.

Social Structure

New York: Macmillan, 1960

Murphy, Joseph

The Power of Your Subconscious Mind

West Nyack, N.Y.: Parker, 1981, N.Y.: Bantam, 1982

Originally published in 1962

Die Macht Ihres Unterbewusstseins

München: Hugendubel, 2000

La puissance de votre subconscient

Genève: Ramón Keller, 1967

The Miracle of Mind Dynamics

New York: Prentice Hall, 1964

Miracle Power for Infinite Riches

West Nyack, N.Y.: Parker, 1972

The Amazing Laws of Cosmic Mind Power

West Nyack, N.Y.: Parker, 1973

Secrets of the I Ching

West Nyack, N.Y.: Parker, 1970

Think Yourself Rich

Use the Power of Your Subconscious Mind to Find True Wealth

Revised by Ian D. McMahan, Ph.D.

Paramus, NJ: Reward Books, 2001

Das Erfolgsbuch

Wie sie alles im Leben erreichen können

Hamburg: Heyne Verlag, 2002

Wahrheiten die ihr Leben verändern

Dr. Joseph Murphys Vermächtnis

München: Hugendubel, 1996

Murphy, Michael

The Future of the Body

Explorations into the Further Evolution of Human Nature

New York: Jeremy P. Tarcher/Putnam, 1992

Der Quanten-Mensch

München: Ludwig Verlag, 1996

Myers, Tony Pearce

The Soul of Creativity

Insights into the Creative Process

Novato, CA: New World Library, 1999

Myss, Caroline

The Creation of Health

The Emotional, Psychological, and Spiritual Responses that Promote
Health and Healing

New York: Three Rivers Press, 1998

N**Naparstek, Belleruth***Your Sixth Sense*

Unlocking the Power of Your Intuition

London: HarperCollins, 1998

Staying Well With Guided Imagery

New York: Warner Books, 1995

Narby, Jeremy*The Cosmic Serpent*

DNA and the Origins of Knowledge

New York: J. P. Tarcher, 1999

Die Kosmische Schlange

Auf den Pfaden der Schamanen zu den Ursprüngen modernen Wissens

Stuttgart: Klett-Cotta, 2007

Nau, Erika*Self-Awareness Through Huna*

Virginia Beach: Donning, 1981

Selbstbewusst durch Huna

Die magische Weisheit Hawaiis

2. Auflage

Basel: Sphinx Verlag, 1989

Neill, Alexander Sutherland*Neill! Neill! Orange-Peel!*

New York: Hart Publishing Co., 1972

Neill! Neill! Birnenstiel!

Berlin: Rowohlt, 1973

Summerhill

A Radical Approach to Child Rearing

New York: Hart Publishing, Reprint 1984

Originally published 1960

Theorie und Praxis der Antiautoritären Erziehung

Das Beispiel Summerhill

Berlin: Rowohlt Verlag, 1969

Summerhill School

A New View of Childhood
New York: St. Martin's Press
Reprint 1995

Das Prinzip Summerhill

Berlin: Rowohlt, 1971

Neuhaus, Heinrich

The Art of Piano Playing
London: Barrie & Jenkins, 1973
Reprinted 1997, 2001, 2002, 2006
First published in 1958

Neumann, Erich

The Great Mother
Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1955
(Bollingen Series)

Die Grosse Mutter

Die weiblichen Gestaltungen des Unterbewussten
Düsseldorf: Patmos Verlag, 2003

Newton, Michael

Life Between Lives
Hypnotherapy for Spiritual Regression
Woodbury, Minn.: Llewellyn Publications, 2006

Ni, Hua-Ching

I Ching
The Book of Changes and the Unchanging Truth
2nd edition
Santa Barbara: Seven Star Communications, 1999

Esoteric Tao The Ching

The Shrine of the Eternal Breath of Tao
Santa Monica: College of Tao and Traditional
Chinese Healing, 1992

The Complete Works of Lao Tzu

Tao The Ching & Hua Hu Ching
Translation and Elucidation by Hua-Ching Ni
Santa Monica: Seven Star Communications, 1995

Nichols, Sallie

Jung and Tarot: An Archetypal Journey
New York: Red Wheel/Weiser, 1986

Die Psychologie des Tarot
Interlaken: Ansata Verlag, 1996

Nin, Anaïs

The Diary of Anaïs Nin (7 Volumes)
New York, 1966

Volume 1 (1931-1934)
New York: Harvest Books, 1969

Volume 2 (1934-1939)
New York: Harvest Books, 1970

O

O'Brian, Shirley

Child Pornography

2nd edition

New York: Kendall/Hunt, 1992

Odent, Michel

Birth Reborn

What Childbirth Should Be

London: Souvenir Press, 1994

The Scientification of Love

London: Free Association Books, 1999

Die Wurzeln der Liebe

Wie unsere wichtigsten Emotionen entstehen

Olten: Walter Verlag, 2001

Primal Health

Understanding the Critical Period Between Conception and the First Birthday

London: Clairview Books, 2002

First Published in 1986 with Century Hutchinson in London

La Santé Primale

Paris: Payot, 1986

Die sanfte Geburt

Die Leboyer-Methode in der Praxis

Bergisch-Gladbach: Lübbe Verlag, 2001

The Functions of the Orgasms

The Highway to Transcendence

London: Pinter & Martin, 2009

Ollendorf-Reich, Ilse

Wilhelm Reich, A Personal Biography

New York, St. Martins Press, 1969

Wilhelm Reich

Vorwort von A.S. Neill

München, Kindler, 1975

Ong, Hean-Tatt

Amazing Scientific Basis of Feng-Shui

Kuala Lumpur: Eastern Dragon Press, 1997

Oppenheim, Lassa

International Law

4th Edition, by Sir Arnold D. McNair

New York, 1928

Ostrander, Sheila & Schroeder, Lynn

Superlearning 2000

New York: Delacorte Press, 1994

Superlearning

Die revolutionäre Lernmethode

München: Scherz Verlag, 1979

Supermemory

New York: Carroll & Graf, 1991

SuperMemory

Der Weg zum optimalen Gedächtnis

München: Goldmann, 1996

Ouspensky, Pyotr Demianovich

In Search of the Miraculous

New York: Mariner Books, 2001

First published in 1949

P

Papus

(Dr Gérard Encausse)

Traité de Magique Pratique

16e édition

St. Jean de Braye: Éditions Dangles, 1989

Partridge, Burgo

History of Orgies

New York, 1960

Pearce, John A. II and Robinson B. Jr.

Strategic Management

Formulation, Implementation and Control

Tenth Edition

New York: McGraw-Hill, 2007

Pearce Myers, Tony (Editor)

The Soul of Creativity

Insights into the Creative Process

Novato: New World Library, 1999

Pert, Candace B.

Molecules of Emotion

The Science Behind Mind-Body Medicine

New York: Scribner, 2003

Petrash, Jack

Understanding Waldorf Education

Teaching from the Inside Out

London: Floris Books, 2003

Phipson

Phipson on Evidence

13th ed., by John Huxley Buzzard

Richard May and M. N. Howard

London: Sweet & Maxwell, 1982

Plato

Complete Works

Ed. by John M. Cooper

New York: Hackett Publishing Company, 1997

Plummer, Kenneth*Pedophilia*

Constructing a Sociological Baseline

in: in: Cook, M. and Howells, K. (Eds.):

Adult Sexual Interest in Children

Academic Press, London, 1980, pp. 220 ff.

Plutarch*Plutarch's Lives*

The Dryden Translation

New York: Bantam Books, 2006

Ponder, Catherine*The Healing Secrets of the Ages*

Marine del Rey: DeVorss, 1985

Porteous, Hedy S.*Sex and Identity*

Your Child's Sexuality

Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill, 1972

Prescott, James W.*Affectional Bonding for the Prevention of Violent Behaviors*Neurobiological, Psychological and Religious/Spiritual
Determinants

in: Hertzberg, L.J., Ostrum, G.F. and Field, J.R., (Eds.)

Violent Behavior

Vol. 1, Assessment & Intervention, Chapter Six

New York: PMA Publishing, 1990

Alienation of Affection

Psychology Today, December 1979

Body Pleasure and the Origins of Violence

Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists, 10-20 (1975)

*Deprivation of Physical Affection as a Primary Process in the**Development of Physical Violence A Comparative**and Cross-Cultural Perspective,*in: David G. Gil, ed., *Child Abuse and Violence*

New York: Ams Press, 1979

*Early somatosensory deprivation as an ontogenetic**process in the abnormal development of the brain and behavior,*

in: Medical Primatology, ed. by I.E. Goldsmith and J. Moor-Jankowski,

New York: S. Karger, 1971

Genital Mutilation of Children
Failure of Humanity and Humanism
Unprinted Essay (2005)
[http://www.violence.de/prescott/letters/
CIRC_CONGRESS_MONTAGUE_9.30.05.html](http://www.violence.de/prescott/letters/CIRC_CONGRESS_MONTAGUE_9.30.05.html)

Genital Pain vs. Genital Pleasure
Why the One and not the Other
The Truth Seeker, July/August 1989, pp. 14-21
<http://www.violence.de/prescott/truthseeker/genpl.html>

How Culture Shapes the Developing Brain and the Future of Humanity
A Brief Summary of the research which links brain
abnormalities and violence to an absence of nurturing and bonding
very early in childhood,
in: Touch the Future: Optimum Learning Relationships for Children & Adults
Spring 2002 (Ed. by Michael Mendizza)
Nevada City, CA, 2002

*Invited Commentary: Central nervous system functioning in altered sensory
environments,*
in: M.H. Appley and R. Trumbull (Eds.), Psychological Stress,
New York: Appleton-Century Crofts, 1967

Our Two Cultural Brains: Neurointegrative and Neurodissociative
http://www.violence.de/prescott/letters/Our_Two_Cultural_Brains.pdf

Phylogenetic and ontogenetic aspects of human affectional development,
in: Progress in Sexology, Proceedings of the 1976 International Congress of
Sexology,
ed. by R. Gemme & C.C. Wheeler
New York: Plenum Press, 1977

Prevention or Therapy and the Politics of Trust
Inspiring a New Human Agenda
in: Psychotherapy and Politics International
Volume 3(3), pp. 194-211
London: John Wiley, 2005

Sex and the Brain
Midcontinent & Eastern Regions, June 13-16, 2002
Big Rapids, MI: Society for Cross-Cultural Research,
32nd Annual Meeting, 2005
<http://www.violence.de/archive.shtml>

Sixteen Principles for Personal, Family and Global Peace

The Truth Seeker, March / April 1989

http://www.violence.de/prescott/letters/Sixteen_Principles.pdf

Somatosensory affectional deprivation (SAD) theory of drug and alcohol use,
in: *Theories on Drug Abuse: Selected Contemporary Perspectives,*
ed. by Dan J. Lettieri, Mollie Sayers and Helen Wallenstien Pearson,
NIDA Research Monograph 30, March 1980
Rockville, MD: National Institute on Drug Abuse,
Department of Health and Human Services, 1980

The Origins of Human Love and Violence
Pre- and Perinatal Psychology Journal
Volume 10, Number 3:
Spring 1996, pp. 143-188

The Origins of Love and Violence
Sensory Deprivation and the Developing Brain
Research and Prevention (DVD)

Pritchard, Colin

The Child Abusers

New York: Open University Press, 2004

R

Radin, Dean

The Conscious Universe

The Scientific Truth of Psychic Phenomena

San Francisco: Harper & Row, 1997

Entangled Minds

Extrasensory Experiences in a Quantum Reality

New York: Paraview Pocket Books, 2006

Raknes, Ola

Wilhelm Reich and Orgonomy

Oslo: Universitetsforlaget, 1970

Wilhelm Reich und die Orgonomie

Eine Einführung in die Wissenschaft von der Lebensenergie

Frankfurt/M: Nexus, 1983

Randall, Neville

Life After Death

London: Robert Hale, 1999

Rank, Otto

Art and Artist

With Charles Francis Atkinson and Anaïs Nin

New York: W.W. Norton, 1989

Originally published in 1932

The Significance of Psychoanalysis for the Mental Sciences

New York: BiblioBazaar, 2009

First published in 1913

Rausky, Franklin

Mesmer ou la révolution thérapeutique

Paris, 1977

Redfield, James

The Tenth Insight

Holding the Vision

New York: Warner Books, 1996

The Celestine Prophecy

New York: Warner Books, 1995

Die Vision von Celestine
Berlin: Ullstein, 2004

Reich, Wilhelm

*A Review of the Theories, dating from The 17th Century,
on the Origin of Organic Life*
by Arthur Hahn, Literature Assistant at the Institut für Sexualökonomische
Lebensforschung, Biologisches Laboratorium, Oslo, 1938
©1979 by Mary Boyd Higgins as Director of the Wilhelm Reich Infant Trust
XEROX Copy from the Wilhelm Reich Museum

Children of the Future
On the Prevention of Sexual Pathology
New York: Farrar, Straus & Giroux, 1983
First published in 1950

CORE (Cosmic Orgone Engineering)
Part I, Space Ships, DOR and DROUGHT
©1984, Orgone Institute Press
XEROX Copy from the Wilhelm Reich Museum

Der Einbruch der sexuellen Zwangsmoral
Frankfurt/M: Fischer, 1981

Die Entdeckung des Orgons II
Der Krebs
Frankfurt/M: Fischer, 1981
Köln: Kiepenheuer & Witsch, 1984

Die Funktion des Orgasmus
Sexualökonomische Grundprobleme der biologischen Energie
Köln: Kiepenheuer & Witsch, 1987

Die Massenpsychologie des Faschismus
Frankfurt/M: Fischer, 1974

Die sexuelle Revolution
Frankfurt/M: Fischer, 1966

Early Writings 1
New York: Farrar, Straus & Giroux, 1975

Ether, God & Devil & Cosmic Superimposition
New York: Farrar, Straus & Giroux, 1972
Originally published in 1949

Frühe Schriften 1

Aus den Jahren 1920-1925
Frankfurt/M: Fischer, 1983

Frühe Schriften 2

Genitalität in der Theorie und Therapie der Neurose
Frankfurt/M: Fischer, 1985

Genitality in the Theory and Therapy of Neurosis

©1980 by Mary Boyd Higgins as Director of the Wilhelm Reich Infant Trust

Leidenschaften der Jugend

Köln: Kiepenheuer & Witsch, 1984

L'irruption de la morale sexuelle

Paris: Payot, 1972

Menschen im Staat

Frankfurt/M: Nexus, 1982

People in Trouble

©1974 by Mary Boyd Higgins as Director of the Wilhelm Reich Infant Trust

Record of a Friendship

The Correspondence of Wilhelm Reich and A. S. Neill
New York, Farrar, Straus & Giroux, 1981

Selected Writings

An Introduction to Orgonomy
New York: Farrar, Straus & Giroux, 1973

The Bioelectrical Investigation of Sexuality and Anxiety

New York: Farrar, Straus & Giroux, 1983
Originally published in 1935

The Bion Experiments

reprinted in Selected Writings
New York: Farrar, Straus & Giroux, 1973

The Cancer Biopathy (The Orgone, Vol. 2)

New York: Farrar, Straus & Giroux, 1973

The Function of the Orgasm (The Orgone, Vol. 1)

Orgone Institute Press, New York, 1942

The Invasion of Compulsory Sex Morality
New York: Farrar, Straus & Giroux, 1971
Originally published in 1932

The Leukemia Problem: Approach
©1951, Orgone Institute Press, Copyright Renewed 1979
XEROX Copy from the Wilhelm Reich Museum

The Mass Psychology of Fascism
New York: Farrar, Straus & Giroux, 1970
Originally published in 1933

The Orgone Energy Accumulator
Its Scientific and Medical Use
©1951, 1979, Orgone Institute Press
XEROX Copy from the Wilhelm Reich Museum

The Schizophrenic Split
©1945, 1949, 1972 by Mary Boyd Higgins as Director of the
Wilhelm Reich Infant Trust
XEROX Copy from the Wilhelm Reich Museum

The Sexual Revolution
©1945, 1962 by Mary Boyd Higgins as Director of the Wilhelm Reich Infant Trust

Zeugnisse einer Freundschaft
Der Briefwechsel zwischen Wilhelm Reich und A.S.
Neill (1936-1957)
Köln: Kiepenheuer & Witsch, 1986

Reid, Daniel P.

The Tao of Health, Sex & Longevity
A Modern Practical Guide to the Ancient Way
New York: Simon & Schuster, 1989

Guarding the Three Treasures
The Chinese Way of Health
New York: Simon & Schuster, 1993

Reps, Paul

Zen Flesh, Zen Bones
Rutland: Tuttle Publishing, 1989

Rhodes, Richard

The Making of the Atomic Bomb
New York, Simon & Schuster, 1995

Richardson, Justin

Everything You Never Wanted Your Kids to Know About Sex

With Mark. A. Schuster

New York: Three Rivers Press, 2003

Richet, Charles

Metapsychical Phenomena

Methods and Observations

Kessinger Publishing Reprint Edition, 2004

Originally published in 1905

Riso, Don Richard & Hudson, Russ

The Wisdom of the Enneagram

The Complete Guide to Psychological and Spiritual Growth

For The Nine Personality Types

New York: Bantam Books, 1999

Robbins, Anthony

Awaken The Giant Within

New York: Simon & Schuster, 1991

Unlimited Power

The New Science of Personal Achievement

New York: Free Press, 1997

Roberts, Jane

The Nature of Personal Reality

New York: Amber-Allen Publishing, 1994

First published in 1974

Die Natur der Persönlichen Realität

Ein neues Bewusstsein als Quelle der Kreativität

München: Kailash Verlag, 2007

The Nature of the Psyche

Its Human Expression

New York, Amber-Allen Publishing, 1996

First published in 1979

Die Natur der Psyche

Ihr menschlicher Ausdruck in Kreativität, Liebe, Sexualität

Genf: Ariston Verlag, 1985

Die Natur der Psyche

Ihr menschlicher Ausdruck in Kreativität, Liebe, Sexualität

München: Kailash Verlag, 2008

Roman, Sanaya*Opening to Channel*

How To Connect With Your Guide

New York: H.J. Kramer, 1987

Zum Höheren Selbst Erwachen

Das Herz dem Bewusstsein des Lichts öffnen

Genf: Ansata Verlag, 2003

Rosen, Sydney (Ed.)*My Voice Will Go With You*

The Teaching Tales of Milton H. Erickson

New York: Norton & Co., 1991

Rosenbaum, Julius*The Plague of Lust*

New York: Frederick Publications, 1955

Rossmann, Parker*Sexual Experiences between Men and Boys*

New York, 1976

Rothschild & Wolf*Children of the Counterculture*

New York: Garden City, 1976

Rousseau, Jean-Jacques*Émile ou de l'Éducation, 1762*

Reprint, Paris: Garnier, 1964

The Social Contract

And Later Political Writings

Cambridge, MA.: Cambridge University Press, 1997

Rudhyar, Dane*Astrology of Personality*

A Reformulation of Astrological Concepts and Ideals in

Terms of Contemporary Psychology and Philosophy

New York: Aurora Press, 1990

An Astrological Triptych

Gifts of the Spirit, The Way Through, and The Illumined Road

New York: Aurora Press, 1991

Astrological Mandala

New York: Vintage Books, 1994

L'astrologie de la transformation

Paris: Rocher, 1984

Ruiz, Don Miguel

The Four Agreements

A Practical Guide to Personal Freedom

San Rafael, CA: Amber Allen Publishing, 1997

The Mastery of Love

A Practical Guide to the Art of Relationship

San Rafael, CA: Amber Allen Publishing, 1999

The Voice of Knowledge

A Practical Guide to Inner Peace

San Rafael, CA: Amber Allen Publishing, 2004

Ruperti, Alexander

Cycles of Becoming

The Planetary Pattern of Growth

New York: CRCS Publications, 1978

La roue de l'expérience individuelle

Paris: Librairie de Médecis, 1991

Rush, Florence

The Best Kept Secret

Sexual Abuse of Children

New Jersey: Prentice-Hall, 1980

Das bestgehitete Geheimnis

Sexueller Kindesmissbrauch

Berlin: Sub-Rosa Frauenverlag, 1984

S**Saint-Simon, Claude-Henri de**

De la réorganisation de la société européenne

Avec Auguste Thierry, Paris, 1814

Lausanne: Centre de Recherches Européennes, 1967

Salas, Floyd

Tattoo the Wicked Cross

New York: Grove Press, 1967

Salomé, Jacques

Si je m'écoutais, je m'entendrais

Avec Sylvie Galland

Paris: Éditions de l'Homme, 1990

Sandfort, Theo

The Sexual Aspect of Pedophile Relations

The Experience of Twenty-five Boys

Amsterdam: Pan/Spartacus, 1982

SantoPietro, Nancy

Feng Shui, Harmony by Design

How to Create a Beautiful and Harmonious Home,

New York: Putnam-Berkeley, 1996

Satinover, Jeffrey

Homosexuality and the Politics of Truth

New York: Baker Books, 1996

The Quantum Brain

New York: Wiley & Sons, 2001

Satprem

Sri Aurobindo ou l'aventure de la conscience

Paris: Buchet/Castel, 1970

Scarro A. M., Jr. (Ed.)

Male Rape

New York: Ams Press, 1982

Schérer, René

Co-ire

Album systématique de l'enfance

Avec Guy Hocquenghem (Recherches No. 22)

Paris: E.S.F., 1976

Émile perverti, ou des rapports entre l'éducation et la sexualité

Paris: Robert Laffont, 1974

Paris, Désordres, 2006

Nouvelle Édition

Le corps interdit

Avec Georges Lapassade

Paris: E.S.F., 1976

Une érotique puérile

Paris: Éditions Galilée, 1978

Schlipp, Paul A. (Ed.)

Albert Einstein

Philosopher-Scientist

New York: Open Court Publishing, 1988

Schonberg, Harold

The Great Pianists

From Mozart to the Present

New York: Simon and Schuster (Fireside), 2006

Originally published in 1963

Schrenck-Notzing, Albert von

Phenomena of Materialization

A Contribution to the Investigation of Mediumistic Teleplastics

Perspectives in Psychical Research

New York: Kegan Paul, 1920

Schultes, Richard Evans, et al.

Plants of the Gods

Their Sacred, Healing, and Hallucinogenic Powers

New York: Healing Arts Press

2nd edition, 2002

Die Pflanzen der Götter

Die magischen Kräfte der Rausch- und Giftgewächse

München: AT Verlag, 1998

Schumacher, E.F.

Small is Beautiful

Economics as if People Mattered

San Francisco: Harper Perennial, 1989

Schwartz, Andrew E.*Guided Imagery for Groups*Fifty Visualizations That Promote Relaxation, Problem-Solving,
Creativity, and Well-Being

Whole Person Associates, 1995

Senf, Bernd*Die Blinden Flecken der Ökonomie*

Wirtschaftstheorien in der Krise

München: DTV, 2004

Die Wiederentdeckung des Lebendigen

Aachen: Omega, 2003

Nach Reich: Neue Forschungen zur Orgonenergie

Sexualökonomie / Die Entdeckung der Orgonenergie

Herausgegeben zusammen mit Professor James DeMeo, Ashland, Oregon, USA

Frankfurt/M: Zweitausendeins Verlag, 1997

Sepper, Dennis L.*Goethe Contra Newton*

Polemics and the Project of a New Science of Color

Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1988

Shalabi, Ahmad*Islam*

Cairo, 1970

Sharaf, Myron*Fury on Earth*

A Biography of Wilhelm Reich

London: André Deutsch, 1983

Wilhelm Reich

Der heilige Zorn des Lebendigen

Berlin: Simon & Leutner, 1994

Sheldrake, Rupert*A New Science of Life*

The Hypothesis of Morphic Resonance

Rochester: Park Street Press, 1995

Das Schöpferische Universum

Die Theorie des morphogenetischen Feldes

Neue und erweiterte Auflage

Berlin: Ullstein, 2009

Sher, Barbara & Gottlieb, Annie

Wishcraft

How to Get What You Really Want

New York: Ballantine Books, 2003

Shone, Ronald

Creative Visualization

Using Imagery and Imagination for Self-Transformation

New York: Destiny Books, 1998

Simonton, O. Carl et al.

Getting Well Again

Los Angeles: Tarcher, 1978

Singer, June

Androgyny

New York: Doubleday Dell, 1976

Smith, C. Michael

Jung and Shamanism in Dialogue

London: Trafford Publishing, 2007

Spiller, Jan

Astrology for the Soul

New York: Bantam, 1997

Spock, Benjamin

Dr. Spock's Baby and Child Care

8th Edition

New York: Pocket Books, 2004

Säuglings- und Kinderpflege

Berlin: Ullstein, 1986

Spretnak, Charlene

Green Politics

Rochester, VT: Inner Traditions, 1986

Stein, Robert M.

Redeeming the Inner Child in Marriage and Therapy

in: *Reclaiming the Inner Child*

ed. by Jeremiah Abrams

New York: Tarcher / Putnam, 1990, 261 ff.

Steiner, Rudolf

Theosophy

An Introduction to the Spiritual Processes in Human Life and in the Cosmos
New York: Anthroposophic Press, 1994

Die Erziehung des Kindes
Dornach: Rudolf Steiner Verlag, 2003
First published in 1907

Stekel, Wilhelm

Auto-Eroticism
A Psychiatric Study of Onanism and Neurosis
Republished, London: Paul Kegan, 2004

Patterns of Psychosexual Infantilism
New York, 1959 (reprint edition)

Psychosexueller Infantilismus
Die seelischen Kinderkrankheiten der Erwachsenen
Berlin: Urban & Schwarzenberg, 1922

Sadism and Masochism
New York: W.W. Norton & Co., 1953

Sex and Dreams
The Language of Dreams
Republished New York: University Press of the Pacific, 2003
Störungen des Trieb- und Affektlebens
Bände I & II
Berlin: Urban & Schwarzenberg, 1921

Stiene, Bronwen & Frans

The Reiki Sourcebook
New York: O Books, 2003

The Japanese Art of Reiki
A Practical Guide to Self-Healing
New York: O Books, 2005

Stone, Hal & Stone, Sidra

Embracing Our Selves
The Voice Dialogue Manual
San Rafael, CA: New World Library, 1989

Du bist viele
Das 100fache Selbst und seine Entdeckung
durch die Voice-Dialogue Methode
München: Heyne Verlag, 1994

Strassman, Rick

DMT: The Spirit Molecule

A doctor's revolutionary research into the biology of near-death and mystical experiences

Rochester: Park Street Press, 2001

Stratenwerth, Günter

Schweizerisches Strafrecht

Besonderer Teil II, 3. Aufl.

Bern: Stämpfli, 1984

Sun Tzu (Sun Tsu)

The Art of War

Special Edition

New York: El Paso Norte Press, 2007

Die Kunst des Krieges

Hamburg: Nikol Verlag, 2008

Suryani, Luh Ketut & Jensen, Gorden D.

The Balinese People

A Reinvestigation of Character

New York: Oxford University Press, 1993

Sutherland

Statutory Construction

Ed. By Sands, 4th Edition

London, 1975

Sweeny/Oliver/Leech

The International Legal System

Cases and Materials

2nd Edition

Minneola, N.Y.: Foundation Press, 1981

Symonds, John Addington

A Problem in Greek Ethics

New York: M.S.G. House, 1971

Szasz, Thomas

The Myth of Mental Illness

New York: Harper & Row, 1984

T**Talbot, Michael**

The Holographic Universe
New York: HarperCollins, 1992

Das holographische Universum
Die Welt in neuer Dimension
München: Droemer Knaur, 1994

Tansley, David V.

Chakras, Rays and Radionics
London: Daniel Company Ltd., 1984

Targ, Russell & Ktra, Jane

Miracles of Mind
Exploring Nonlocal Consciousness and Spiritual Healing
Novato, CA: New World Library, 1999

Tarnas, Richard

Cosmos and Psyche
Intimations of a New World View
New York: Plume, 2007

The Passion of the Western Mind
Understanding the Ideas that have Shaped Our World View
New York: Ballantine Books, 1993

Tart, Charles T.

Altered States of Consciousness
A Book of Readings
Hoboken, N.J.: Wiley & Sons, 1969

Tatar, Maria M.

Spellbound: Studies on Mesmerism and Literature
Princeton, N.Y., 1978

Tchouang-tseu

Oeuvre complète
Paris: Gallimard/Unesco, 1969

Temple, Robert

The Sirius Mystery
New Scientific Evidence of Alien Contact 5000 Years Ago
Rochester: Destiny Books, 1998

Textor, R. B.

A Cross-Cultural Summary

New Haven, Human Relations Area Files (HRAF)
Press, 1967

The Advent of Great Awakening

A Course in Miracles

Text Workbook and Manual for Teachers

New York: New Christian Church of Full Endeavor, 2007

The Tibetan Book of the Dead

The Great Liberation through Hearing in the Bardo

Translated with commentary by Francesca

Fremantle & Chögyam Trungpa

Boston: Shambhala Dragon Editions, 1975

The Ultimate Picasso

New York: Harry N. Abrams, 2000

Thorsson, Edred

Futhark

A Handbook of Rune Magic

San Francisco: Weiser Books, 1984

Tiller, William A.

Conscious Acts of Creation

The Emergence of a New Physics

Associated Producers, 2004 (DVD)

Psychoenergetic Science

New York: Pavior, 2007

Conscious Acts of Creation

New York: Pavior, 2001

Tischner, Rudolf

F.A. Mesmer

München, 1928

Todaro-Franceschi, Vidette

The Enigma of Energy

Where Science and Religion Converge

New York: Crossroad Publishing, 1991

Toffler, Alvin*Powershift*

Knowledge, Wealth, and Violence at the Edge of the 21st Century

New York: Bantam, 1991

Revolutionary Wealth

How it will be created and how it will change our lives

New York: Broadway Business, 2007

The Third Wave

New York: Bantam, 1984

Tolle, Eckhart*The Power of Now*

A Guide to Spiritual Enlightenment

Novato, CA: New World Library, 2004

Jetzt! Die Kraft der Gegenwart

Ein Leitfaden zum spirituellen Erwachen

Bielefeld: Kamphausen Verlag, 2000

*A New Earth**Awakening to Your Life's Purpose*

New York: Michael Joseph (Penguin), 2005

Eine neue Erde

Bewusstseinsprung anstelle von Selbstzerstörung

München: Goldmann, 2005

Too, Lillian*Feng Shui*

Kuala Lumpur: Konsep Books, 1994

U

Unlawful Sex

Offences, Victims and Offenders in the Criminal Justice System of England and Wales

The Report of the Howard League Working Party

London: Waterloo Publishers Ltd., 1985

V**Van Gelder, Dora**

The Real World of Fairies

A First-Person Account

Wheaton: Quest Books, 1999

First published in 1977

Vanguard, Thorkil

Phallós

A Symbol and its History in the Male World

New York: International Universities Press, 2001

Villoldo, Alberto

Healing States

A Journey Into the World of Spiritual Healing and Shamanism

With Stanley Krippner

New York: Simon & Schuster (Fireside), 1987

Dance of the Four Winds

Secrets of the Inca Medicine Wheel

With Eric Jendresen

Rochester: Destiny Books, 1995

Die Macht der vier Winde

Eine Reise ins Reich der Schamanen

München: Goldmann, 2009

Shaman, Healer, Sage

How to Heal Yourself and Others with the Energy Medicine of the Americas

New York: Harmony, 2000

Hüter des alten Wissens

Schamanisches Heilen im Medizinrad

Darmstadt: Schirner Verlag, 2007

Healing the Luminous Body

The Way of the Shaman with Dr. Alberto Villoldo

DVD, Sacred Mysteries Productions, 2004

Mending The Past And Healing The Future with Soul Retrieval

New York: Hay House, 2005

Seelenrückholung: die Vergangenheit schamanistisch erkunden

Die Zukunft heilen

München, Goldmann, 2006

Vitebsky, Piers

The Shaman

Voyages of the Soul, Trance, Ecstasy and Healing from Siberia to the Amazon

New York: Duncan Baird Publishers, 2001

Originally published in 1995

Von Riezler, Sigmund

Geschichte der Hexenprozesse in Bayern

Stuttgart: Magnus Verlag, 1983

W**Walker & Walker**

The English Legal System
6th Edition, by R.J. Walker
London: Butterworths, 1985

Ward, Elizabeth

Father-Daughter Rape
New York: Grove Press, 1985

Watts, Alan W.

The Way of Zen
New York: Vintage Books, 1999

This Is It

And Other Essays on Zen and Spiritual Experience
New York: Vintage, 1973

Wee Chow Hou

The 36 Strategies of the Chinese
Adapting Ancient Chinese Wisdom to the Business World
New York: Addison-Wesley, 2007

Weiss, Jess E.

The Vestibule
New York: Ashley Books, 1979

West's Encyclopedia of American Law

Second Edition
New York: Gale Group, 2008

Wharton

Wharton's Criminal Law
14th ed. by Charles E. Torcia\$, Vol. II, §§99-282
Rochester, New York: The Lawyers Cooperative Publishing Co., 1979

What the Bleep Do We Know!?

See Arntz, William

Whiteman

Digest of International Law, Vol. 6
Washington, D.C.: Department of State Publication 8350, 1968

Whitfield, Charles L.

Healing the Child Within

Deerfield Beach, FL: Health Communications, 1987

Whiting, Beatrice B.

Children of Six Cultures

A Psycho-Cultural Analysis

Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1975

Wiener, Jon

Gimme Some Truth: The John Lennon FBI Files

Los Angeles: University of California Press, 1999

Wilber, Ken

Sex, Ecology, Spirituality

The Spirit of Evolution

Boston: Shambhala, 2000

Quantum Questions

Mystical Writings of The World's Greatest Physicists

Boston: Shambhala, 2001

Wild, Leon D.

The Runes Workbook

A Step-by-Step Guide to Learning the Wisdom of the Staves

San Diego: Thunder Bay Press, 2004

Wilhelm Helmut

The Wilhelm Lectures on the Book of Changes

Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1995

Wilhelm, Richard

The I Ching or Book of Changes

With C. Baynes

3rd Edition, Bollingen Series XIX

Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press, 1967

Williams, Strehon Kaplan

Dreams and Spiritual Growth

With Patricia H. Berne and Louis M. Savary

New York: Paulist Press, 1984

Durch Traumarbeit zum eigenen Selbst

Die Jung-Senoï Methode

Interlaken: Ansata Verlag, 1987

Dream Cards

Understand Your Dreams and Enrich Your Life
New York: Simon & Schuster (Fireside), 1991

Wing, R. L.

The I Ching Workbook
Garden City, N.Y.: Doubleday, 1984

Das Arbeitsbuch zum I Ching
Mit Chinesischen Orakel Münzen
München: Goldmann, 2004

Het I Tjing Werkboek
Baarn: Bigot & Van Rossum, 1986

Woerly, Franz

Esprit Guide
Entretiens avec Karlfried Dürckheim
Paris: Albin Michel, 1985

Wolf, Fred Alan

Taking the Quantum Leap
The New Physics for Nonscientists
New York: Harper & Row, 1989

Der Quantensprung ist keine Hexerei
Frankfurt/M: Fischer Verlag, 1990

Parallel Universes
New York: Simon & Schuster, 1990

The Dreaming Universe
A Mind-Expanding Journey into the Realm Where Psyche and Physics Meet
New York: Touchstone, 1995

The Eagle's Quest
A Physicist Finds the Scientific Truth At the Heart of the Shamanic World
New York: Touchstone, 1997

Die Physik der Träume
Frankfurt/M: DTV Verlag, 1997

Mind into Matter
A New Alchemy of Science and Spirit
New York: Moment Point Press, 2000

Words and Phrases Legally Defined

Ed. By John Saunders

2nd Edition

London: Butterworths, 1969

Wydra, Nancilee

Feng Shui

The Book of Cures

Lincolnwood: Contemporary Books, 1996

Y**Yang, Jwing-Ming**

Qigong, The Secret of Youth

Da Mo's Muscle / Tendon Changing and Marrow / Brain Washing Classics
Boston, Mass.: YMAA Publication Center, 2000

The Root of Chinese Qigong

Secrets for Health, Longevity, & Enlightenment
Roslindale, MA: YMAA Publication Center, 1997

Yates, Alayne

Sex Without Shame

Encouraging the Child's Healthy Sexual Development
New York, 1978
Republished Internet Edition

Yeats, William Butler

Irish Fairy and Folk Tales

New York: Modern Library, 2003

Mythologies

New York: Simon & Schuster, 1998
Author Copyright 1959, Renewed 1987 by Anne Yeats

Ywahoo, Dhyanī

Voices of Our Ancestors

Cherokee Teachings from the Wisdom Fire
New York: Shambhala, 1987

Am Feuer der Weisheit

Lehren der Cherokee Indianer
Zürich: Theseus Verlag, 1988

Z

Znamenski, Andrei A.

Shamanism

Critical Concepts in Sociology

New York: Routledge, 2004

Zinker, Joseph

Se créer par la Gestalt

Montréal: Les Éditions de l'Homme, 1981

Zukav, Gary

The Dancing Wu Li Masters

An Overview of the New Physics

New York: HarperOne, 2001

Die tanzenden Wu Li Meister

Der östliche Pfad zum Verständnis der modernen Physik

Vom Quantensprung zum schwarzen Loch

Berlin: Rowohlt, 2000

Zweig, Stefan

Die Heilung durch den Geist

Mesmer, Mary Baker-Eddy, Freud

Frankfurt/M: Fischer Verlag, 1982

Originally published in 1931

Zyman, Sergio

The End of Marketing as We Know It

New York: HarperCollins, 2000

Das Ende der Marketing Mythen

Erfolgsrezepte des Aya-Cola für Umsatz und Profit

Berlin: Econ Verlag, 2000

Indeed, the purpose of an encyclopedia is to collect knowledge disseminated around the globe; to set forth its general system to the men with whom we live, and transmit it to those who will come after us, so that the work of preceding centuries will not become useless to the centuries to come; and so that our offspring, becoming better instructed, will at the same time become more virtuous and happy, and that we should not die without having rendered a service to the human race in the future years to come.

—DENIS DIDEROT