John Southgate

INNER AND OUTER GROUP DYNAMICS:

'an essay inspired by the work of Ken Wilber'.

I was walking down a road near my home and met Ursula Fausett, an old colleague and friend. We began talking about Ken Wilber's work. Ursula said how she found it hard to understand and how she wanted to know how I used it in some practical way for myself. Since then I thought that this was a better idea than a review. You can read Wilber's books for yourself and take from them what you find useful. I think it will be more illuminating if I explain how I have used, adapted and integrated Wilber's work with my own theory and practice.

Let me start with the kind of problems and projects I am currently concerned about. One concern is practical and connected with training in the therapeutic area; for some years I have been working on grassroots methods in therapy as illustrated by the cartoon book 'The Barefoot Psychoanalyst' (1). Recently I have evolved a method of simulating the analyst-analysand relation by a group-observe-group method. But a difficult problem relates to theory. There is a mass of theory, much of it in incomprehensible language (as far as the layperson is concerned); what is more, these theories and models are not an integrated whole. So, what works at one level does not work at another level. Many models do not 'travel'. For example, the Oedipal myth is useful when considering the child-Selves at around the 4-6 years age. It is not useful regarding grown-up Selves, nor regarding early baby-Selves. Another concern is about groups, small, medium and large. The same problem occurs. And another problem too. Concepts that illuminate the internal world often 'do not travel' to the Group level. Finally, I am concerned with political, social and ecological questions. At this level the problems are compounded even further. In sum, the whole problem leads to confusion and misunderstanding. Without an overall framework we can so easily transpose what is true at one level, and use the model to mystify ourselves at another. For example, small group dynamics can be very illuminating at that level. Yet, (and it is a popular habit,) the problems of international dynamics are thought about as if they were personal dynamics between political or religious persons.

It is a tall order to find a theory that would encompass all of this and more. It has to be a global theory, and, it has to cover the whole of life, of evolution at every level. Large bits of reality already have frameworks like Marxism, Freud, Existentialists, Ecologists etc. But all of these do not mix and work together, (though many theorists have tried to integrate them). What Wilber has come up with, is a **theory of evolution**, no less, that covers the whole area. And, in my case at least, it is not merely abstract, I have practical uses for the theory. Before I continue, please have a first look through the following two figures. (You might also look at figure 3, - "Grand Summary" at the end of this article).

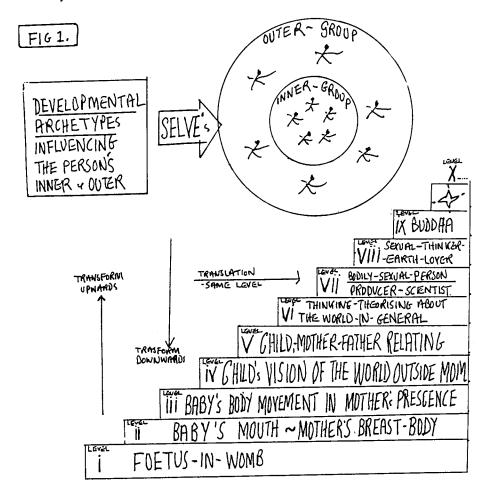


Figure 1, is a distillation of an enormous amount of work. Though the idea behind the archetypes derives from Wilber, (2,3) all the concepts on this page have been formulated by me. The top part, the circles describing the 'Inner and Outer Groups' are a shorthand for what is at present the most basic conception in my work, whether in the individual, the group, communities or society. The notion is that our internal world, our psyche, develops as if we have inside ourselves an inner group of selves - like baby selves, child selves, thinking selves, sexual selves etc. (including 'objects' like breasts and penises). We also view the world as a 'group-out-there' to whom we relate. Some of this outer-group may be actual persons. Some may be fantasies and projections. There is a dialectical relation between our 'inner' and 'outer' groups. I did not know, until I read an article by John Rowan (1983) (8) that this is a current tendency amongst researchers and practioners at this time. That is, the notion that our 'inner group' dynamics are similar to 'outer group dynamics'. As I mentioned earlier, I have evolved a practical method based on this notion where an Outer group interacts with an Inner group, in order to learn both the dynamics of the internal world, and of groups.

The lower part of the diagram, 'the steps', describes a number of levels that each individual goes through as she develops through life. I should say something about the use of the word 'archetypes'. This is a notion proposed by Jung. I have been very prejudiced about Jung's work. His association with the German Nazi's did not endear him to me. I have also viewed him as one of those who took the revolutionary sting out of Freud's work, i.e. the centrality of sexuality, and making it acceptable to the religious and the conservative. I also deeply suspected his mystical trends. Though I still have some of these suspicions. I must admit to throwing the baby out with the bath water. At this time, I find the notion of 'archetpye' very useful. I also find that students with no knowledge of this area can readily grasp that an archetype can live on in the psyche whereas they can have difficulty with internal objects or selves. The difference is that my archetypes are developmental, i.e. arise from experience, and are not proposed as some mysterious collective unconscious. You can see that the 'steps' in the diagram follow a fairly obvious development from the foetus though the relations with mother, then father. The origin of Levels (vi) to (x) will become clearer when we look at figure 3. For now I want to say something about 'Transformation' and 'Translation'. One of Wilber's graphic examples will help. If you imagine that the steps are a building, then Translation is like changing the furniture around on the same floor. Transformation, is when you go up or down the stairs or lift and move to another floor. One curious thing I did not notice until several days after drawing

WILBER-LACAN-SOUTHGATE MODEL

CREATIVE DRIVE-PUSH

DESIRES	A) LOVE, COMFORT & SAFETY. TEND TO STAY AT THIS LEVEL	D) KNOWING THIS LEVEL, LETTING IT GO OR DIE - TENDENCY TO TRANSFORM UP	DESIRES re
re LIFE EROS	B) HATE DISCOMFORT, FEELING UNSAFE BUT STILL STAY DESTRU	C) FEAR - PANIC, FIGHT - FLIGHT, TENDENCY TO TRANSFORM DOWN	- DEATH THANATOS

BASIC GENERALISATIONS

- If DESIRES for Life-Eros are greater than DESIRES re THANATOS, then a tendency NOT to change Levels
- 2. If **DESIRES** re Death-Thanatos are greater than **DESIRES** re Life-Eros then a tendency to transform and **CHANGE** levels
 - a) If the Destructive Drive is predominant then transform DOWN
 - b) If the Creative Drive is predominant then transform UP

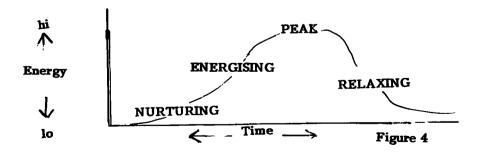
DRIVE-PUSH

- c) Or, as a Defence to split selves by idealising some higher level and simultaneously transform down, projecting badness on a lower level
- d) In a creative transformation lower levels are not lost or denied
- Higher levels of development bring both the possibilities of greater creativity and greater destructiveness.

it. It looks like a sun/moon over a Pyramid. This image of sun/moon over the pyramids is very apposite. The very root notion that Wilber takes from Freud is Eros and Thanatos, Life and Death. The pyramids are symbolic of a civilisation's attempt to overcome Death. The corpse was interred in grandeur inside a mammoth container of stone. But death was not overcome despite such efforts. Yet in another sense life did continue. The Sun provided the energy to the earth. Plants and animals grew and lived as did many generations of people afterwards. It is Wilber's thesis that the basic dynamics of human social life are at root concerned with Life and Death, Eros and Thanatos. As each new level of social evolution arises, so new possibilities of life and development appear. At the same time there is a greater consciousness of death, the end of things. His graphic analogy is that of people enjoying a feast, and then realising that the skull of Death is grinning in at the window. Because Wilber links the development of the species with that of each individual, this dynamic can be seen at different levels as we grow up.

But over the years, two different aspects of Life and Death have been confused. Figure 2, the Wilber-Lacan-Southgate model, aims to help clear up this confusion and to provide a more precise model. Even Wilber himself had difficulty in getting these distinctions clear. He only finally solved it in a paper that he wrote after the two basic books had been published. (5) In proposing this model I have drawn on the work of Lacan (6) (and Bion) (7). Lacan helps us distinguish between the **Drives** and **Desires**. This can be hard to grasp. I have put the Drives on the vertical axis and Desires on the horizontal axis. This gives us the four quadrants (A), (B), (C) and (D).

Let me consider the Drives first. I shall refer several times to work by myself, Rosemary Randall and Frances Tomlinson (8). In this we propose that the dynamics of the creative Drive follow a pattern, a process of, Nurturing, Energising, Peak and Relaxing. Diagramatically:



The destructive aspects of the Drive have been explored by W.R. BION. (9) We consider this to be an opposite or 'shadow' to the creative drive as follows:

Creative Drive. (Bion's w-group) Destructive Drive. (Bion's Ba-group)

Nurturing Phase Energising Phase Relaxing Phase Basic Assumption Dependency. Basic Assumption Fight/Flight Basic Assumption of Pairing (Messianic-idealising).

In a letter to Di Rudin I discussed the difference between the Drives and the Desires. This is one of the biggest questions in psychoanalysis. The man who has addressed this question in great depth and subtlety has been variously accused of obscurantism, charlatanism, mystification, arid intellectualism and much else. I refer to Jaques Lacan.

So let's start from the beginning - i.e. with baby. The Drives are primary and present from/before birth. According to Lacan the Drives originate in the apparatus of the **body**. One drive (creative) is to fuse and join. The other (destructive) is to separate, undo, and take apart. I guess the main physiological mechanisms are (interaction between):

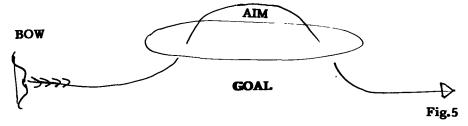
Creative

Destructive

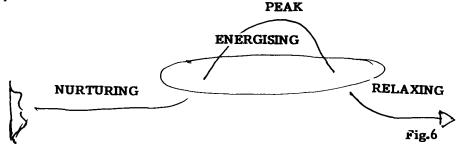
Analogue hemisphere of Brain Para Sympathetic Nervous System Relaxing Musculature Internal expansion

Digital hemisphere of Brain Sympathetic Nervous System Energising Musculature Internal contraction.

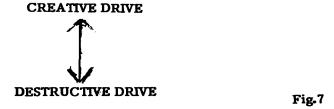
Again according to Lacan, the Drive (wrongly translated as 'instinct' in English) is basic and we only see and experience partial manifestations of it in sexual relating etc. I adapt here one of Lacan's drawings (I have turned it round to fit one of my diagrams, fig 6).



If you think of the Drive like **driving** a car, or **driving** a nail into wood, then you are close to the meaning. The Bow (of Eros n.b!) is pulled so that energy will push. The 'aim' is in the sense of an Archer, who aims at a target. This target is the **rim**, the goal. The rim originally is erogenous zones, example, mouth, breast, penis, eyes, anus, and vagina. The goal is to enter **through** it and return. Adding my orgasmic cycle:



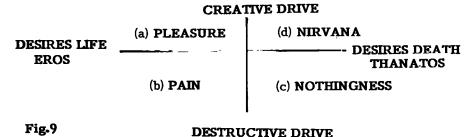
Now, when baby is born, she has no separate sense of existing. She is the drives-to suck, and digest, to sleep and relax, i.e.



Although she has no sense of time or Self, she experiences four basic states - Pleasure-Nirvana (orgasmic cycle), Pain and Nothingness. The lack of time-awareness means that these states are extremely powerful. Pleasure is for eternity and desired endlessly (and therefore insatiable); Nirvana is eternal heavenly sleep. Pain is torment for ever. A sense of not being held and grounded brings the panic of eternal not-existing and struggling to breathe and live. No wonder that early deprivation has such a disastrous effect upon human beings. We can draw the situation:



Freud considered that life at this point is determined by the Pleasure-Pain principle. (he confused Nirvana and Nothingness). Baby as yet has no notion of Life and Death (which require the concept of time). Her desires are for Pleasure-Nirvana, and to avoid Pain-Nothingness. But with the onset of recognising me-not-me (Winnicott) (11), and therefore having the start of language (Lacan), she now has a Self that can Live or Die. This is a great primary split in development. According to Wilber, Baby needs to release the purely bodily pleasures and Transform upwards so that language and thinking are possible (failure to do so would produce autism). Once there is a boundary between me/not-me, between the unconscious/conscious/language takes shape (Lacan), and from the viewpoint of this discussion, the crucial desire of wanting the new Self to live and survive, and fearing the death of the new Self. Our primary matrix is now formed: i.e.



We can add at this point, the primary emotions Love (L), Hate (H) and Fear (F), and the start of knowing or understanding (K). (L, H, and K derive from Bion; Fear (F) is added on the basis of Reich, Horney and Southgate & Randall. (12)

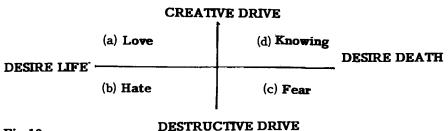
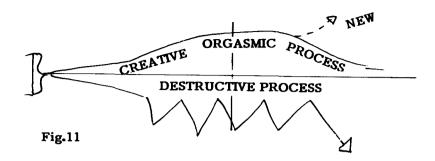
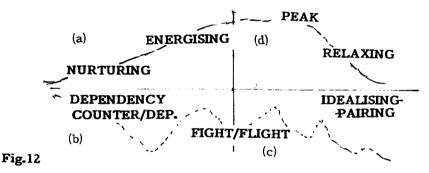


Fig. 10

We can now see two extreme paths that the drive can take:



Here we can link to the Southgate-Randall group process. The W-creative group dynamic is path (a) - (d) and the Destructive phenomenon (b) - (c). We know from clinical work that the orgasmic process is a curve, and the Destructive process jumps about until, in extremes, there is a transformation downwards. The 'intermediate group' is the area between the two curves. This allows us to fill in the dynamics of the phases:



Let me pause to summarise:

- (1) The Drives are a bodily-emotional push that aims to unite or undo, create or destroy, and is influenced by Pleasure-Nirvana (Creative Drive), and Pain/Nothingness (Destructive Drive).
- (2) Desires to Live and avoid Death, arise with the formation of a Self, and a consciousness of time present, past and future. It is a wish, an idea, a thought connected with Life and Death.

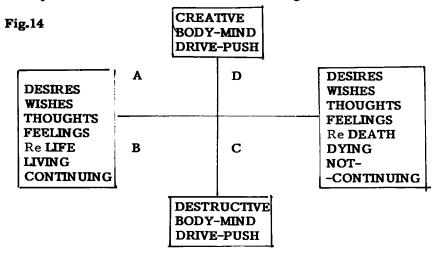
Fig.13

Lacan's way of describing this is something like:

NEEDS \	DESIRE	DEMANDS
Drives for pleasure love, succour & food and avoiding Pain hunger and nothingne	\ 'gap'	Asking verbally and non-verbally for the Other to satisfy and respond to the Needs. Elementary language and thought processes need to be present.

The gap is a driving force at all levels in the culture. There seems to be a split between Drives and Desire. Often Drives become desexualised and driven underground and become bed, typhonic and demonic. The Desires are often spiritualised or listeflectualised. But this is a long story and takes place over many levels."

Perhaps we can summarise the structure of Figure 2 as follows:



If the two dimensions are now clear, we can move on to the dynamics created - i.e. how movement and change of level happens as the result of the interaction between Drives and Desires. Let us take as an example a couple relationship:

position (A)

Desire for Life-Eros, with Creative Drive-push

In this position both partners Desire the relation to continue, to live on. Their creative Drive to Love, unite, fuse and separate is predominant. In this state the orgasmic cycle of Nurturing, Energising, Peak and Relaxing is encouraged. This can be sexual, intellectual, artistic, craft, domestic or whatever. (We will ignore for the moment a contradiction like being creative sexually but not intellectually). Now this may seem like heaven. And so it may be. But note that this cosy state tends to keep the couple at this level. Developing and Transforming upwards may involve pain, fear or difficult learning. For example, the couple may be so inturned upon their relation that they dare not explore relations with other people.

Position (B)

Desire for Life/Eros, with Destructive Drive-Push

Here the desire for the relationship to continue, to live, is still strong. But one or both of the partners is mobilising the destructive drive with emotions like hate, irritation, envy, bad temper, fear etc. The causes can be manifold though we are here looking at the dynamics and processes rather than their origin. So, the Desire for continuing-living is greater than the desire to leave or kill the relation. All couples oscillate between (A) and (B). And whilst they do so the relation will continue at that level. This, Generalisation No.1 holds:

1. If **Desires** for Life-Eros are greater than Desires re Thanatos then there is a tendency **not** to change levels.

Position (C)

Desire for Death-Thanatos, with Destructive Drive-Push.

At this position one or both partners begins to feel that the relationship is dying. There is a lot more Hate and Fear than Love. There is a feeling that the desire to run away is greater than the desire to stay. Desires re Thanatos are greater than desires re Eros. But in addition the destructive drive has been mobilised. Fear and hate, Fight and Flight, envy, paranoia, physical and verbal violence are all possible. At some point it is all too much. Fear, panic and Transforming Down. One or both partners leaves (physically or psychologically). At its most tragic the result is murder or suicide. Both partners move to lower levels on the developmental ladder. This is a case of Basic Generalisations 2 and 2(a):

- 2. If desires re Death-Thanatos are greater than Desires re Life-Eros then there is a tendency to transform and change levels.
- 2(a). If the destructive drive is predominant then the transform is downwards.

Finally,

Position (D)

Desire for Death Thanatos, with Creative Drive-push.

This is the hardest position to understand. The paradox is that leaps forward in learning require a letting go, a release of, your assumptions/feelings at the existing level, accepting a sort of 'death'.

Let me give two examples. Suppose one partner dies. The other partner may then go through a long process of mourning. For a time she cannot emotionally accept that the partner is dead. At some point she does accept that the loved-one is physically dead and that the relationship with its loves, hates and fears is finally over. This may be a moment of intense grief, working through all kinds of guilts and regrets, and feels like passing through a barrier of fear. If she comes through this OK, she will transform upwards to a new level where the good aspects of her loved one live on inside her. The lower level, so to speak, is contained and lives on within the higher level. All creative transformations have this aspect of containing lower (or higher) levels. We cover here generalisations 2(b) and 2(d):

- 2(b) If the creative drive is predominant then the transform is upwards.
- 2(d) A creative developmental transformation always means that lower levels are not lost or denied, but are contained.

The aim in psychoanalysis is for this kind of transformation. Balint (13) calls this benign regression, which is therapeutic. The opposite is where you transform to a level but deny or make unconscious other levels. This is not therapeutic and is called by Balint 'Malign regression'. Let us consider a basic example of the latter.

Suppose the bereaved partner does not really accept the Death of her loved one and idealises him as some saintly good figure. Unconsciously, and at the same time, let us suppose, she splits off the aspects of her partner that make her feel guilt, hate and fear. This may

lead her to project or introject this badness leading to strained relations, illness, depression or withdrawal. This illustrates basic generalisation 2(c):

2(c) A defence is to split Selves by idealising some higher level and simultaneously transform down, projecting (introjecting) badness to a lower level.

This defence is the basis of the work of Melanie Klein (14) and her co-workers. A less dramatic example of all this position (D) could be: A couple struggle with a traditional way of living, with 'men's' work and 'women's' work strictly separated. After furious arguments and real unhappiness they both let their notions of domestic organisation 'die'. They move to a higher level of sharing work and child care. The lower level is not lost or denied, for sometimes they agree that some heavy physical work is more suited to a man's physique and so on. A case of 2(c) would be where the couple have an idealisation of this change but do not really do it, and feel bad about it. Finally, an illustration of generalisation No.3.:

3. Higher levels of development bring both the possibilities of greater creativity and greater destructiveness.

Let us continue with the bereavement example. Suppose that the remaining partner has creatively transformed upwards as described above. She has the possibility of starting a new life, maybe new relationships. But the fact that her life is finite, that death is a reality, has been strongly reinforced. Though she is aware of more possibilities of life, she is also more aware of the finality of death.

Let me extend the dynamic by using another example, this time from the small group level. Position (A) is common. The group feels happy with itself and within that level creativity is possible. But some factor can lead to bad feelings, disputes etc. (see 'Co-operative and Community group Dynamics' (8) for numerous examples at the group level). The group oscillates between creative and destructive phases - position (A) to position (B). If the Destructive Drive, and the Desires for Death-Thanatos dominate, then the group will move to position (C). Fights, splits and punch-ups. Or the group may work through its fears and problems, accept the 'death' of the status-quo and transform upwards. A common defence is 2(c) where the group defends itself by idealising some figure, idea or 'the group' and splits off the bad parts onto some scapegoat within the group or outside. Here is an actual case reported by a student on one of my courses. She is a social worker in an agency. Her boss suddenly 'broke down' whilst

they were interacting with some clients. She tried to encourage the boss to get into this material with the hope of transforming upwards and allowing the work group to move to a higher level (the group felt somewhat immobilised in its relation with the boss). Unfortunately, her superior 'recovered' and desperately tried to keep the group cosy at position (A). This allowed work to continue but at a less creative level than was possible. My student left the post before she could work towards changing the dynamic.

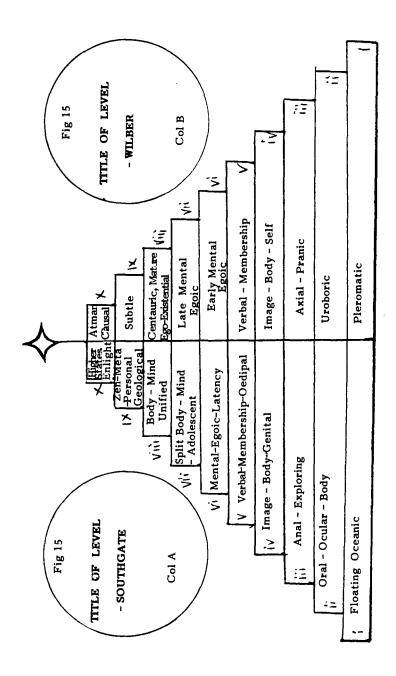
Let me change the example now to a larger political and economic situation. I will have to simplify a complex situation because if I don't, I would need to write a small book. Take the situation of Nigeria at the start of the boom based upon oil production. In a sense the whole state was towards position (A). There was a desire for Life-Eros, in the sense that a whole new standard of consumption seemed possible beyond the wildest dreams of what was a predominantly poor country. But position (B) was also around. Peasant farmers from the countryside were drawn into the towns, often to live in shanty's with all kinds of conflict and crime. Illegal immigrants from surrounding countries were also drawn in, especially from Ghana. Whilst some of the jobs and commodities were available to this group the system continued in relative harmony though the more unpleasant jobs went to immigrants. Whilst the oil-based boom continued, so was it possible to continue at this level of working, consuming and relating. The dramatic change in the demand and price of oil suddenly pulled the rug from under the system, so to speak. This kind of life and living was not possible anymore. In a sense the desires for Death-Thanatos were now greater than Life-Eros. Or put in another way, people saw that their desires for work and commodities was being destroyed. The system moved into Position (C). The destructive Drive-push became a large social factor. Unrest and disturbances followed. Native Nigerians began to blame immigrants for their lacks. Some immigrants were hassled or even murdered. The Government ordered an immediate expulsion of all Ghanaian immigrants under threat of extreme harassment. Ghanaians fled in terror; they crowded into boats and trucks; lives were lost. There was a Transformation down on all sides. One press report about the return of immigrants to their country struck me as a case of transforming upwards. They had arrived on the boats clutching radios and other commodities of industrialisation. Some groups moved into the countryside to start a farming community. Young people were reported to be enthusiastically clearing ground and preparing for a different way of living. It appeared that they had, literally, lived through a period of fearing Death and finding the industrial-based life impossible. One hopes that they have transformed to a higher level of cooperative

agricultural production, but not losing the lower level. It would be nice to imagine them coming home from working in the fields to listen to their hi-fi's.

One thing that is particularly interesting about this example is that the underlying basic cause is apparent - i.e. international economic dynamics. This can be just as powerful a cause at the couple level - cf 'love on the dole'. A couple who for a lifetime have based their relationship on jobs which allow a certain kind of consumption can stabilise, happily or not, around positions A and B. Bahro (24) argues that modern industrialised societies, East or West, rely upon substituting commodity consumption for enjoying a full emotional and relational life. But the onset of unemployment and slump has to some degree removed this substitute satisfaction. A common experience, is for, say, our couple, to turn their frustrations and fears upon themselves and move to position C, transforming down. In some cases, the lack of work so destroys a person's identity that he commits suicide. But some, even if few, transform upwards. I met an old friend who said that unemployment had brought her a new life; she was taking up painting, gardening and all kinds of activities that she had always been too tired and busy to enjoy. The question of how a whole society could transform upwards in this situation is a big one.

Expanding Figure 3 (which appears at the end of this article). I am using the format of Figure 1, i.e. the 'Sun and pyramids' to expand each column of Figure 3. Above I show my titles for each level on the left, and Wilber's on the right. Obviously I use titles that are most meaningful to me. My titles are, however, closely related to character analysis, as developed originally by Freud and Abraham, and later by Klein and Reichians. (15) They also relate closely to the archetypes in Figure 1.:

	Title	Archetype
i	Floating Oceanic	Foetus in Womb
ii	Oral-Ocular-Body	Baby's mouth-Mother's Breast- body
iii	Anal Exploring	Baby's body movement in Mother's presence
iv	Image-Body-Genital	Child's vision of a world outside mother
v	verbal-membership-oedipal	Child-Mother-Father relating
vi	Mental-egoic-latency	Thinking-theorising about world in general



vii Split body-mind, adolescent bodily sexual person/producer scientist

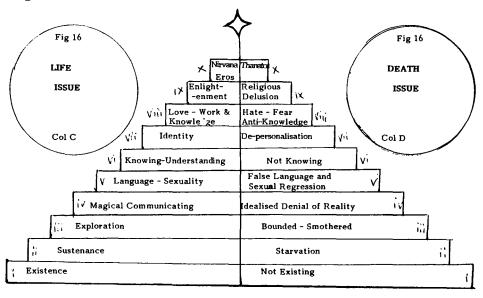
viii Body-mind unified Sexual thinker-earth lover

ix Zen, meta-personal, ecological Zen Mistress - Buddha

X Higher states enlightenment

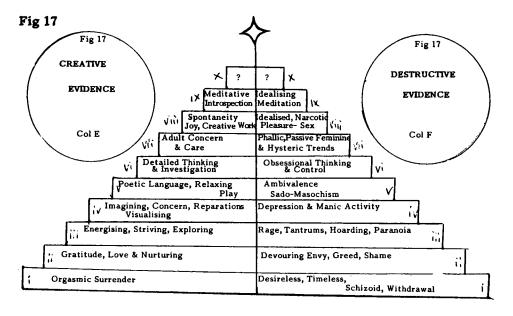
Levels (viii) - (X) are developed by Wilber as higher states that not many of us reach and which the species has hardly evolved into. According to Wilber it may take thousands of years to reach the higher states. I suppose that the highest level any of us reach is level (viii). The point of my joke, 'Zen Mistress' is to express a doubt about enlightenment that does not include lower levels, especially creative sexuality. Zen Masters seem a bit ascetic as far as I can tell.

Fig.16



In this figure I use the left side for a creative aspect, 'Life Issue', and the right side for a more destructive 'Death Issue'. I will be doing this with a number of the examples which follow. The dynamic between creative and destructive, between Eros and Thanatos goes throughout the work of Wilber. It is from this interaction that we can see how dynamics evolve and change. If you treat this method mechanistically, it becomes 'Dualism'. One has to use it dialectically.

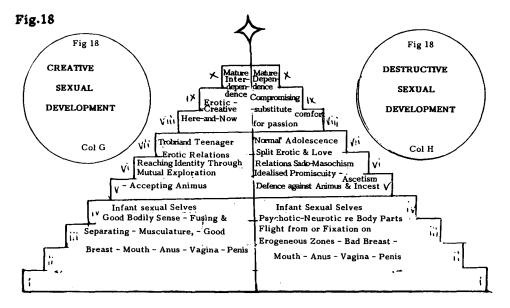
I have tried here to formulate the very basic and underlying issue at each level. I have tried to make it true in a very general way. For example, at level (i) the foetus, before and during birth, fights to live, to exist. But as a grown up, you may well regress to this level emotionally if your very existence is threatened, as for example during a severe illness. Or at level (ii), Baby is totally concerned with sustenance, getting love and food. At anytime in life, you can feel starved of love, support, skills, knowledge etc. You may regress to this level. Or at a societal level, where a group faces literal starvation, as in a famine, then the whole group can regress to this level. In the same way we could give examples at all the other levels. If you are trying to understand a new group, situation, or some aspect of your internal world, it can be a starter to ask, 'What seems to be the basic underlying issue? For example, many projects and agencies at the present time, face the issue of continuing to exist - i.e. the possibility of funds being cut. Many anxieties and hassles may at first appear to be due to other more surface matters. Sometimes I find that the real underlying cause is the threat to existence even though no-one concerned seemed to be aware of this.



In figure 17 we continue by considering 'evidence'. Clearly, the way people feel or speak can only be a first indication. Someone talking about gratitude or greed may, in fact, be thinking about these things in a quite detached intellectual way and thus be at level (vi) (say).

But in practical work or therapy, one needs some kind of a clue. The creative side is based upon work by Reichians, and Klein up to level (v). Level (iv) is important regarding adult creativity. Much really original and innovative work, in all spheres, requires you to get in touch with the imaginative child part of oneself. The destructive evidence is largely based upon the researches of psychoanalysis. Some of these character development descriptions may not be familiar (see Southgate (15) for an accessible write-up).

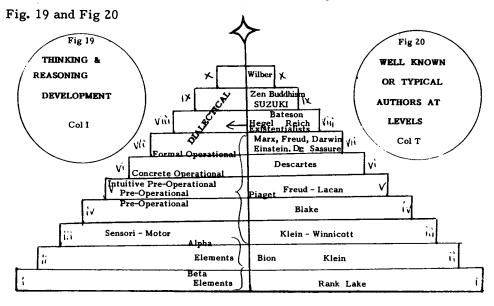
It is useful to take the creative and destructive sides as linked together. For example, at level (iii), it is possible to oscillate between energised striving and exploring, and, rage, tantrums etc.



Creative sexual development is a notion that Reichians specifically have emphasised (16). Most psychoanalysts would agree that infant sexual selves need to develop and be nurtured in order that a base is made for adult sexual selves. In the figure above you can contrast the creative and destructive developments. Again, I think correctly and uniquely, psychoanalysis has discovered how the oedipal period can distort and damage sexual development if incestuous desires are not worked through and coped with. However, there seems to be an acceptance of 'normal' adolescence as it is found in our culture. Reich (17) (following Malinowski's (18) researches) proposed that, as with the Trobriand Islanders, a healthy culture would allow erotic

relations as described under 'Trobriand Teenager' above. This would encourage a development into Mature Independence as at levels (viii) to (X) on the creative side. What is common in our culture is that we are lucky to reach the 'Mature Dependence' (Fairbairns (19) term) which I have described as substituting comfort for passion.

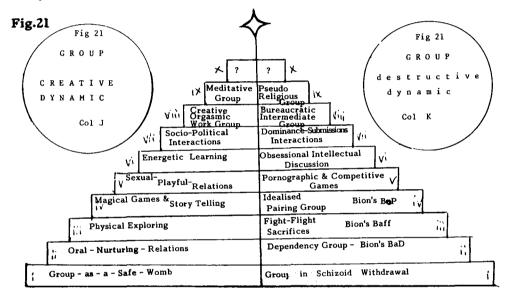
This whole question has important political and social consequences. Level V is the point of becoming a member of society and acquiring a sex role. It is the Membership period where language and sexuality come to the fore. It is crucial in character development. It is also crucial to social control because if, for example, patriarchal directions are internalised at this point, then they tend to stay for a lifetime.



Figures 19 and 20 are put together for convenience. They do not really belong to each other as in other examples. On the left I cover 'Thinking and Reasoning development'. Piaget's work is illustrated from levels (ii) to (vii). I include it here to illustrate how very different schools of research agree approximately about levels of development. In Wilber's books there are literally scores of such comparisons from the most diverse sources, from both eastern and western cultures. I have also included Dialectical thought (levels vii to X). Some of Piaget's pupils have pointed out that he did not include this development. At levels (i) to (iii) I refer to Bion's Alpha and Beta Elements (7) Bion worked with very acutely disturbed patients whose thought processes did not appear to work at all. He proposed from his clinical

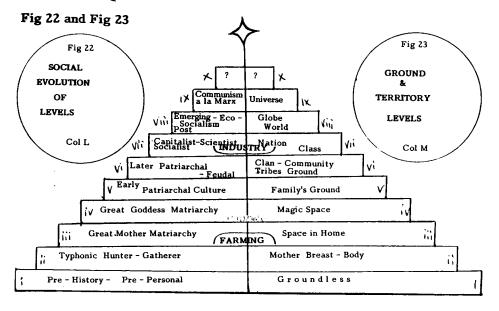
work, that two processes seemed to be involved. 'Beta elements' or objects seemed to treat language as though it was physical 'bits' or things which would be taken in or pushed out. 'Alpha' elements he proposed as the process of linking Beta elements together, and thus making thought and conceptualising possible. He also found that when the Alpha process was not functioning people could experience 'bizarre objects' (this sometimes happens in dreams - e.g. a person with their body parts all in the wrong places.)

The 'well-known' authors are those most familiar to me. Wilber quotes many sources I do not know anything about.



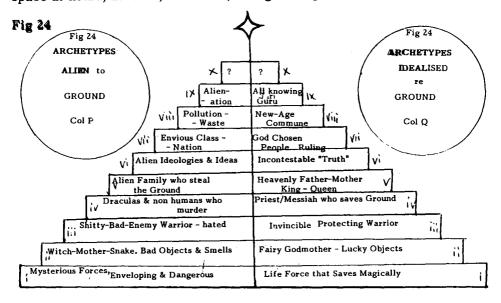
Although the focus here is on 'outer-group dynamics', it is important to remember the basic hypothesis: i.e. that the dynamics of our inner and outer groups are similar. This is perhaps also the point to emphasise the sheer complexity of both inner and outer groups. The essential matter to grasp is that all the levels co-exist simultaneously. At any one time, one level may be conscious to the person or group; the other levels will continue to exist and exert influence unconsciously - and sometimes a very powerful influence. Our psyche, in its unconscious component, is extraordinarily complex. There are literally infinite possibilities within us, and our poor Thinking Self can only cope with one bit at a time. (See Blanco, "Unconscious as infinite sets"). (20) So, for example, a group may be working creatively and productively (Creative level viii); let us suppose that at an unconscious level the group has a potential for a Destructive Dependency (des-

tructive side, level (ii),). Whilst the task is going well this may not be at all apparent. But suppose some factor in the environment leads to a crisis, like a threat to the group's existence from the environment. Suddenly, the group may seek some Parental figure to gather around in an infantile kind of way. Our booklet 'Co-operative and Community Group Dynamics' explores these kinds of dynamics in detail. (8)



The left side of Fig 22 illustrates the original part of Wilber's work. He has traced the evolution of consciousness right through the dawn of time and projects forward for 100's if not 1000's of years. One thing not clear from my diagram is that we are less than half way through evolution according to Wilber. In a global sense few societies are further than (vi) and (vii) even at the crude level of production and consumption. At a psychological level our so-called civilisation is often at destructive levels iv or v. The hypothesis in Figure 2, that greater advances at each level bring greater terrors and destructiveness is very clear today. At the point in time when technology and horticulture could be a basis for a good life for everyone on the planet, we face mass starvation in the South, possible nuclear war between East and West, and an industrial system that can destroy our ecological balance of life. The Skull grinning in at the feast, I'm afraid.

On the right hand side, I have introduced a concept that is implicit in Wilber but not developed. By 'Ground' I mean something very universal, both at a psychological, economic and physical sense. Neo-Reichians (Lowen) (21) have used the concept of Ground and Grounding as a very fundamental part of our psyche. It shows in our body. 'Undergrounding' is a musculature stance of being bent forward, and sort of 'wobbly' in relation to gravity/earth. 'Overgrounding' is a rigid stance against the ground as if we are in a suit of armour (hence Reich's 'Armouring'). This sense of Ground/Territory affects people and groups at all levels. It has a profound effect upon social relations. If you read a newspaper any day, you will find many examples of war, murder, and conflict over Ground/Territory. At a more micro level, the reader will readily find her own examples of fights for space at home, at work, as a child, as a grown up etc.



Here I introduce archetypes that arise from hopes, fears and desires in regard to ground and territory. The most basic is the concept of ALIEN. This originally is very primal. Baby's first experiences of objects and persons (and animals) that seem to persecute or threaten security form the base of the 'ALIEN'. As she grows up she will build upon this Alien archetype according to the culture, The Alien may be a race or class, and be embodied in archetypes of Devils, Blacks, Whites, Jews etc. The lower levels are very powerful emotionally. Baby can experience the Alien as attacking not only herself but her Mother and Mother's body. Under duress and crisis grown-ups can regress emotionally. In a group, clan or nation this can be a tragic and murderous force. I have also included Archetypes that idealise

one's own group. The usual mechanism here is Klein's Splitting i.e. to split off and idealise one aspect and to 'Alienate or make bad
the other. (Basic Generalisation 2 c.). In a conflict between groups
(inner or outer) The archetypes can function as a kind of multiplier
where hate and fear grow, and where reality is less and less of an
influence. We have all experienced this in small group relations where
bitterness and recriminations gets into a vicious circle.

At the time of writing this section I read an account in the Guardian by Nick Davies on the events in Zimbabwe. It illustrates very graphically the operation of Archetypes in relation to ground/territory. It is a tragic story. This is how he starts:

Zimbabwe's slide into crisis is a story of tragic confusion - like a man in a hall of mirrors who attacks his own distorted reflection, cuts his hand on the broken mirror, and sees the injury as proof that he was under attack.

Government supporters insist that Joshua Nkomo's ZAPU Party has been conspiring with international mining companies, South Africa, Botswana, and Zambia to overthrow the elected Harare government by armed force. Nkomo's supporters say they are the victims of a campaign of political and tribal repression which has now become an

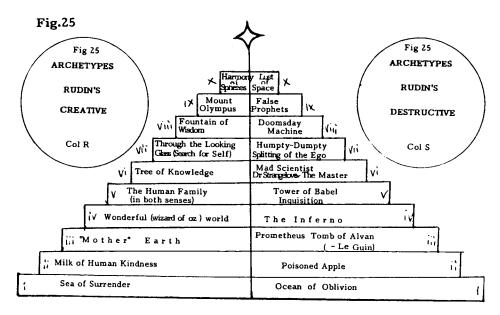
attempt to liquidate them politically and exterminate them as a people.

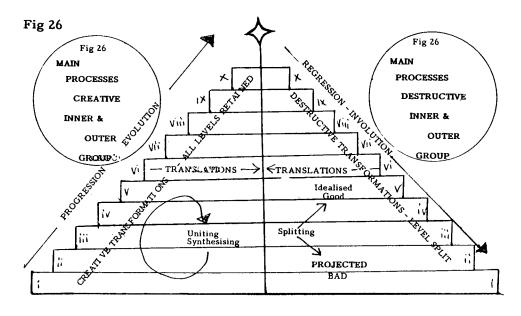
As the two sides have drifted further into bitter paranoia, they have started to act on their fears, even though many of them are unfounded.

The seeds of the paranoia go back through thousands of years of tribal rivalry, in which the Ndebele in the south oppressed the weaker Shona in the north. In generation after generation, the seeds have been replanted as old vendettas are settled....

Davies starts his description with an archetype - 'a man in a hall of mirrors who attacks his own distorted reflection, cuts his hand on the broken mirror, and sees the injury as proof that he was under attack'. The 'multiplier' is graphically described. The two groups, Nkomo's and Mugabe's seem to be regressing down to levels (ii) to (iv) as the conflict escalates. Each has originally a connection with ground/property, that was disturbed by the British Colonial power, leaving the White settlers with the best Land. Originally, the joint Patriotic Front aimed at a socialist redistribution of the Land hoping to build a new co-operative system. But the contradictions of the Colonial redistribution live on, and at present, appear to be overwhelming the system.

Rudin's Archetypes





Di Rudin (23) has formulated Archetypes that are more accessible to Western cultures. They are also more literary than mine and fun. One thing Di noticed only afterwards, was that there is a progression through the ancient categories: Water (Sea of Surrender, Ocean of Oblivion), Earth (Mother Earth, Milk of Human kind-ness). Fire (The Inferno) and Air (lost in space, Harmony of the Spheres). Will Dr. Strangelove, Babel and the Doomsday Machine prevail over the Tree of Knowledge and the Fountain of Wisdom?

I suggest that the reader now re-reads Fig's 1, 2 and 3. With Figure 3 which follows, it might be useful to read horizontally across the rows so that the overall unity of the levels can be appreciated.

One important matter that I have not raised so far is dreams. One process in dreams is that all the levels 'dissolve', so to speak. Dreams can condense into a few images a vast array of material from different levels. It is this aspect that makes them so fascinating, Freud's 'Royal Road to the Unconscious'. John Rowan points out, and I agree with him, "that any dream can be interpreted on any level, and that in every level the interpretation can be valid and useful". This is so, because dreams contain infinite possibilities. (Blanco (20))

Fig 3

I hope Fig.3 is not too intimidating. It is a summary of work and investigations by scores of people, some of whom are pioneers in the field of human relations. In practice, I have found my own clinical and group work clarified by knowing this matrix and students on my courses have also been able to use the notions. Later papers will expand upon practical applications in Humanistic Psychoanalysis.

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