

A new basis for psychology

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Through the work of Dr. Gé Calis, we have come into possession of a new approach in psychology. The approach involves two fields: the cognitive field and the fears and trauma field. The cognitive field provides facts and the fears and trauma field provides clues.

Behavior is now irrelevant to psychology. The question becomes: what pre-cedes behavior. What is present in the "Black Box" within this person.

The Black Box was invented in America because people could not get a grip on the inner person. The simplest way was to look at what came out of the Black Box and relate that to what was put into the Black Box. Stimulus and Response, Response as behavior. The undercurrent of American psychology is behavioral influence, in other words how can we manipulate behavior. And we have seen from the techniques used during the corona pandemic that that works just fine to scare and influence large groups of people.

But is that the right basis for a humane psychology? Rather, it seems to me the basis for a commercial and political psychology and certainly not European. If we see what has emerged in Europe of great psychological contributions, names like Freud, Adler, Jung, Künkel, Steiner, Montessori, Ligthart etc. come to mind. People who were concerned with the essence of man himself. Because these approaches did not produce facts within the mainstream approaches of science, pressure mounted from America to produce the facts. An unending stream of research got under way and is still not standing still.

Fortunately, the University of Nijmegen² produced two great man who ensured that facts did emerge. The first is phenomenologist and philosopher Stephan Strasser³ and the second is researcher Gé Calis⁴. In his book: *Phenomenology and Empirical Humanities*, Strasser indicates the beginning of a new scientific

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³ Stephan Strasser 1970 *Fenomenologie en empirische mensenkunde. Een nieuw ideaal voor wetenschappelijkheid.*

⁴ Gé CALIS, Jan STERENBORG and Frans MAARSE
INITIAL MICROGENETIC STEPS IN SINGLE-GLANCE FACE RECOGNITION
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approach. This approach means that in the future we can start from form-properties and approach the content in this way. And within the field of form-properties there is limitation: the number of primal identities (In Dutch: oerevidenties) in this field is limited!

“In limitation the master shows himself”, writes Goethe.

A third major now emerges and that is the sculptor Frans Coppelmanns and he shows in his *Other Mathematics*⁵ that there is indeed a limitation on the side of form. He refers to it as the primal image (In Dutch: oerbeeld), which is present in every human being. Now an infinity can also be observed on the form side, but all these forms stem from the same source and limitation. In other words if this is true, we can also transform existing forms into other forms through the primal basic forms! If we think for a moment about all the waste produced worldwide that we don't know what to do with, it is a hopeful thought that if these forms are subject to one basic principle, it is possible to transform one form into another. If we realize what this means for all sciences, even chemistry, we can say that Frans Coppelmanns has laid the new foundation for a universal science through his work.

Back to psychology for a moment. Gé Calis picked up Strasser's thoughts and set up his research as such: starting from shape properties translated as terms or concepts, Gé Calis devised the following approach: he offers people two pictures in quick succession and the question is: who did you see? The idea is then that if you perceive properties in the first picture, which recur in the second picture that you can benefit. If not then you have a disadvantage. So corresponding shape features give an advantage and non-matching shape features give a disadvantage. For example, the person in the first picture is wearing glasses and the person in the second picture is also wearing glasses compared to the situation where the person in the second picture is not wearing glasses. Then the recognition of the second person with glasses will be better than the recognition of the second person without glasses. The condition related to glasses will differentiate if the person identified glasses as a shape property. If the person in question does not use the glasses property i.e. has not perceived glasses at all, then this condition will not differentiate. We can train someone who does not or not yet use such a concept and then check whether the person does use the concept after the training because then the condition will differentiate. This approach provides facts and that is a great achievement by Gé Calis.

⁵ Jan Sterenborg 2022 *Een andere wiskunde* based on the work of Frans Coppelmanns

Gé Calis' approach was extended⁶ to the fears and trauma side in the following manner:

Suppose someone is consciously or unconsciously afraid of dogs and then we offer a picture of a dog as the first picture and then a second picture of, say, a celebrity, we expect the results for recognizing the second picture to drop, compared to more neutral first pictures.

And similarly, we can find that when a child produces worse results if we show a picture of the neighbor as the first picture. We cannot now conclude: the neighbor is an abuser, as a fact. It is an indication that fear is involved if the neighbor is offered in the study. The interpretation of this fact is on the plate of the psychologist conducting this investigation. While it is an indication, more data will have to be collected to give this indication the right content.

For the practical situation, though, this is a huge help in detecting even unconscious fears and traumas.

Another advantage of Gé Calis's approach is that we don't need external data in this research. The research itself provides the data we need.

We return to the origins that began in the unconscious part of the human being, and through Gé Calis's modern conscious research approach we arrive at facts and clues of the human being to be investigated, this individual human being. And thus Gé Calis' approach does justice to its original mission and scientific requirements.

Through the work of Gé Calis, psychology now stands on two legs and can be called a real science!

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⁶ Jan Sterenborg 2020 *Individual Psychological Diagnosis* based on the work of Gé Calis