

I. Introductory remarks.

- A. Psychological approach to problem of transformation contrasted to philosophical, ethical and religious.
- B. Psychology deals with material essentially external to the inner content of consciousness.
- C., Phil. concerned primarily with significance of conscious states.
- D. Psy. uses ideas as manipulative poker chips rather than as careful attempts to express the real.

II. Division of the psychical nature into the conscious and the unconscious.

- A. Rational appeal reaches the conscious but generally fails with the unconscious.
- B. Another language, that of symbolism, required for the unconscious.
- C. The unconscious often called the soul.
- D. More correct to regard the soul as composed of conscious and unconscious. Two phases.
- E. The conscious may be called the ego; the unconscious the counter-ego.
- F. The super-consciousness which unites these two may be called the Self.
- G. The interaction of these forces symbolized in the Baghavadgita.

III. The psychical inharmony of the West.

- A. The problem of a barbaric people taken up into a current of developed culture.
- B. Massive repression leading to dislocation in the unconscious.
- C. The unconscious in a state of rebellion today, involving much danger.

IV. Our offering to the problem.

- A. Repressions given release through sublimation.
 - 1. Much more powerful method than that possible to modern psy
- B. Protracted period not necessary when there is a conjunction of the conscious with the Super-conscious.