

Postscript and Bibliography.

As in the first book, I have chosen any number of works and books with relevance to the times and the years of this present text. Where a book was of particular and specific importance to me, and my understanding of events and history, I have added my comments, and in a few cases direct quotes. The bibliography is arranged consecutively following the chapters.

1.)

Munro, Alice, *Lives of Girls and Women*. Scarborough, Ontario, Canada; 1971. McGraw-Hill Ryerson.

My dear readers may rightly wonder, what Alice Munro's seminal work from the 1960s, has to do with my life story, which after all dates back to 1929. It is as simple as this, she inspired me to write my story. It was only after reading this precious and captivating book, I felt encouraged to try write my own. This applies both to my first book, and this present text. I am also sure, I am not the only one, who has been motivated by this uplifting story.

Manchester, William, *The Last Lion, Winston Spencer Churchill, Alone 1932-1940*. Boston 1988; Little, Brown and Company.

My readers may find my preoccupation with Churchill trying, but he is after all one of the very few key leaders of his century. Had it not been for Churchill, I am persuaded Britain would not have declared war on Germany in 1939, and had it not been for Churchill, the US would not have been dragged into the WWII in Europe. Western and Northern Europe would have been at peace. Hitler would not have been a threat, because Stalin would have defeated him sooner or later. In the process, Churchill left his own country reduced to a middling power, shorn of its overseas possessions and all but insolvent by 1945; quite an accomplishment. And yet, he is to this date looked upon as a hero, at least in the Anglo Saxon countries; oh well.

This book has been criticized in some quarters as being a hagiography. I beg to differ. I am not aware, William Manchester ever claimed he had written an entirely detached and objective biography. He was a life long admirer of Churchill, and he wrote this book from that point of view. As such, it is the best book about Churchill and the years immediately preceding WWII. That the book is very favourable to Churchill, is irrelevant. If we want to know what was said, what was done, how it occurred, when and why, then this is the best study of the subject. It is also better and indeed more objective, than Churchill's own writing.

Manchester's rendition of the extremely important meeting between Churchill and von Ribbentrop, the German Ambassador in London, and subsequently Foreign Minister, May 21, 1937, is the best I have found anywhere. It is crystal clear, what was said, with all the implications of how war in the West could have been avoided (page 265/266).

2.)

Malinowski, Bronislaw: *Argonauts of the Western Pacific*; London, Routledge & Kegan Paul Ltd., 1922.; now also: www.worldcat.org/oclc/647026285.

Anthropologists often come across as a quarrelsome, even belligerent lot. The discipline is rife with sniping, backbiting and intense jealousy, and I have made a point of not wasting time on revisionists and modifiers, who generally do far less original work of their own. Malinowski stands heads and shoulders above anyone, with the seminal and innovative work he did and wrote extensively about, starting with this book in 1922. He is the real father of the branch called social anthropology, and Malinowski's books are essential reading for anyone wishing to make comparisons and draw parallels between so called civilized and natural ("savage") society. I have always been inclined to feel, that which we call civilized really is savage, and that which we call savage, really is innocent and natural. Be that as it may. His next book was published 1927:

***Sex and Repression in Savage Society*, Routledge & Kegan Paul Ltd.; now also on the Internet Archive, contributed by University of California Libraries, 322 pages.**

This book is today seen as an important challenge to psychoanalysis, in particular stating that Freud's Oedipus Complex, simply does not exist among the savages he studied. This was followed by: ***The Sexual Life of Savages in North-Western Melanesia, 1929; now also on the Internet Archive (archive.org/details/sexuallifeofsava00mali)***.

In this book, the author states among other observations, that sexuality dominates in fact almost every aspect of culture. In this context, I want to mention, Malinowski supported the views of Wilhelm Reich in the schism with Freud and other psychoanalysts.

In particular, I urge teenagers to read Malinowski. I found, at that age, I was so open minded to everything I learned from him. He authored at least another 6 books, and they are all important and worth reading

Williams, John A.: *Turning to Nature in Germany: Hiking, Nudism and Conservation 1900-1940*; Stanford, Stanford University Press, 2007.

Sadly, Adolph Koch left us little or nothing in writing, at least not available in English.

This book, published just a few years ago; however, is helpful, because it also covers the milieu and background, into which Adolph Koch was born and grew up. There had already been various movements in the direction of a return to nature, prior to the turn of the century. The Wandervogel had a rebellious angle, seeking to distance themselves from the establishment, their schools and parents. They sought an alternate lifestyle out in the country, the forests and the mountains, hiking, camping, swimming, dancing and singing. They were never a very organized or large movement, but their influence on the youth culture and the community was immense, even beyond the country's borders. Also prior to 1900, there had been some movement towards nudity in the sun and nature. For example, I well remember pictures of my grandparents taking the sun nude on a riverbank and even on a balcony of their apartment. Those photos were taken around 1900 or even a little earlier. Already in 1893, the workers' gymnastics movement had founded the Naturfreude (Friends of Nature) nudist movement, followed by hikers and later cyclists associations. These were socialist originated movements, later to be followed by a much more middle-class oriented Lebensreform movement in the years just before WWI.

By about 1930, there were some 80.000 active nudists in the Naturfreunde movement, and

another 20.000 in the Lebensreform faction, and there were countless others, who practised nudity in nature, without any particular affiliation. Adolph Koch was trained as a teacher and after some years dedicated himself to social justice and reform. In 1923 he founded Gruppe freier Menschen (Group of free humanity). In the later 1920s, the Adolph Koch School for Body Culture had more than 4000 members in Berlin, with their own nudist grounds. Koch's orientation was social justice, specifically for industrial workers who were poorly housed, and whose children suffered with poor hygiene and lack of sun and fresh air. Tuberculosis was prevalent all through this era, and the best antidote to that was sun and fresh air. Koch instituted uniform hygiene and washing for the children, and he insisted, successful physical education is only possible if the gymnastic exercises are conducted in complete nudity. He had many collaborators and supporters, and the parents were very supportive. In 1923 a parent group for free body culture was formed, and Adolph Koch schools and kindergartens started to appear throughout the country.

It all came to an abrupt end at the onset of Nazism in 1933, and was never resurrected after the end of WWII. Now, as I write these lines in 2015, tuberculosis is no longer a serious concern, but children and teenagers are overall no healthier today than they were 100 years ago. Today, huge numbers of children are either overweight, obese or suffering from poor nutrition in the form of junk food, soda pop, sugar overload and a basic lack of knowledge of proper nutrition. Just as then, they do not get enough sun and fresh air, and a majority of children today live unhealthy, sedentary lives, that are in urgent need of reform. We need Adolph Koch's principles and experience more than ever.

3.)

En.wikipedia.org/wiki/Malbork is about the most up to date source of information about Marienburg in East Prussia. The city was founded by the Teutonic Knights in the year 1274. It grew and became the seat of the Teutonic Order with the largest Gothic fortress at the time. Marienburg was the nucleus of what evolved and became East Prussia. Under the terms of the peace imposed after WWI, citizens were asked to indicate in a referendum, if they wanted to remain German or be part of the newly freed Poland. 9641 votes were cast for Germany, 165 for Poland. One wonders why it had been deemed necessary to hold such a referendum. Near the end of WWII there were ferocious battles between the Red Army and the remaining German forces in and around Marienburg. The city was substantially destroyed and finally captured by the Russians 9.03.1945. From that date Marienburg became a part of the territories the Russians compensated Poland with, after seizing the entire Eastern part of Poland as it existed prior to WWII. When the city fell to the Russians, there had been about 4000 civilians remaining, who were never accounted for. In October 2008, during excavations for new construction, mass graves were found containing the remains of about 2300 people, the majority of whom were women and children.

In February 2009, the Polish newspaper, the Krakow Post published an article, which can

be found at: **Krakowpost.com/article/1228**:

Vae Victis - Woe to the vanquished! I will quote a few lines: "Last October, construction workers unearthed human remains in Malbork (the Polish name for Marienburg), in Northern Poland. It turned out to be a mass grave ... bundled into a bomb crater. The fact that no remains of clothes or personal possessions were found, not even dental fillings, clearly indicates that the victims were pillaged by the Red Army. ... the Red Army showed no mercy to their former allies turned invaders - soldiers and civilians alike. Soviet infantry were encouraged by their commanders to loot, pillage and destroy every village and town, often murdering the so-called "Nazi reptiles". Soviet troops marching west raped virtually every German female, from little girls to elderly women. Many were bestially murdered. It is estimated that some 2 million women were raped in the Soviet occupation zone between 1945 and 1947, a number which surprised even the Russian High Command." Another source of information is:

[Poland site.proboards.com/thread/2800/forgotten-burial-sites-discovered-Poland](http://Poland.site.proboards.com/thread/2800/forgotten-burial-sites-discovered-Poland)

Taylor, S.J.: *Stalin's Apologist, Walter Duranty: The New York Times's Man in Moscow*. New York: Oxford University Press, 1990.

Since I wrote extensively about this subject in my first book, here I will confine myself to quote a few lines from Jack Wikoff's review of this book: "J.S.Taylor's excellent book demonstrates how, in addition to Duranty, many Western journalists, "intellectuals", businessmen and diplomats ignored the crimes of Stalin and company. *The New York Times*, the so-called "Newspaper of Record", and scores of other publications suppressed the truth and spewed the Soviet line. Marxism's deadly toll of human suffering would have been impossible without the complicity of thousands of apologists for Stalin. Walter Duranty was but a single sordid example. Many more biographies remain to be written. Much more revising of the lies and evasions of the Western Establishment's "Sovietologists", revision based on the public record of the past 75 years as well as the documents coming to light in Russian and other archives, lies before us."

To this, I would like to add, there is a direct line to be traced, from the lies, deceit and outright Stalinist propaganda emanating from The New York Times' Moscow bureau, through this newspaper and its wire service, to the White House and the key decision makers during the 4 Roosevelt administrations. Duranty had been a visitor to Roosevelt at Hyde Park N.Y. and this web of lies, distortions and fabrications, formed the basis for Roosevelt's complete and ruinous sell-out to Stalin at Tehran, compliments of The New York Times.

4.)

Books about the Oneida Community are a dime a dozen, which is no surprise, because it was by far the most interesting and successful alternative to conventional and compulsory pair coupling, the nuclear family and the prevailing mores and ethics of the times. Not all that much has changed since Oneida closed in 1876, and it remains an inspiration and example of how people can love and live in harmony even today. The following books are listed in no particular order:

Noyes Robertson, Constance: *Oneida Community, an autobiography 1851-1876*;

Syracuse 1970, Syracuse University Press.

**Klaw, Spencer: *Without sin: The Life and Death of the Oneida Community*;
New York 1994, Penguin Books.**

**Hawley, Victor: *Special Love / special sex: An Oneida Community Diary*; Syracuse
1994, Syracuse University Press.**

**Miller Herrick, Tirzah: *Desire and Duty at Oneida: Tirzah Miller's Intimate Memoir*;
2000 Indiana University Press.**

Throughout history, even prior to recorded history, artists have admired and captured the image of the naked human body in all its beauty and glory, but generally, do not look for examples of paintings of nude human beings in the major American collections and museums. It is as if the major galleries and collections all had a large sign over their front doors, reading "No nudes please, we are American". Fortunately for anyone interested in this issue, an excellent book was published in 2010. I recommend it highly:

Dijkstra, Bram: *Naked, the nude in America*; 2010 New York, Rizzoli International Publications Inc.

I will quote just a few lines from Dijkstra's Introduction: "Bodies in Storage and Bodies Denied"; "The mind-boggling contradictions of American culture are nowhere as obvious as in its constantly shifting attitudes toward the naked human body. During the late 1960s and early '70s, nudity was a relatively common sight at rock concerts and in the theater." And as well: "And, even as their sons and daughters send nude photographs of themselves to friends over the Internet, parents everywhere continue to insist that nudity should be banned from museum walls in order to protect their innocent brood from harm".

My dear readers will be aware of my heartfelt sympathy for these views and observations. Sin, shame and guilt remain the guiding spirit for American feelings and emotions relating to anything concerning sex and nudity. On one side, this sustains the enormous American porn industry and on the other, causes the astonishing lack of art depicting the unclothed human body in America's museums.

Fortunately, as I write these lines in 2015, the Internet has gone a long way to upend the phoniness and falsity of contemporary American mores and morals. The vast majority of American and foreign painters and artists, denied wall space in the museums of North America, can today be found on the Internet, the greatest equalizer ever invented. Special credit is due to Google, where countless artists now can be found with many of their best paintings, sculpture, drawings, etchings and other artwork. Simply enter: images for the name of the artist, and compliments of Google, we get a representative selection of the artist's most popular work. In addition to that, there are now portals and web sites entirely dedicated to painters and paintings. I list as many as I can, with minor comments:

William Robinson Leigh (1866-1955); very few nude paintings, but excellent

Frank Duveneck (1848-1919); few, but very good nude paintings

Francis Luis Mora (1874-1940); exquisite paintings, a few lovely nudes

John Koch (1909-1978); excellent nudes and sculpture

Margaret Bowland (1953); beautiful provocative nudes

Mary Qian (1973); impressive oeuvre, fine, unadorned humanity

William Sergeant Kendall (1869-1938); lovely sensitive nudes

Robert Lewis Reid (1862-1929); refined impressionistic nudes
 Thomas C. Eakins (1844-1916); paintings, photographs, realist nudes
 Neil G. Welliver (1929-2005); compelling, very attractive nudes
 Edward Weston (1886-1958); artsy modernist photography
 James Montgomery Flagg (1877-1960); few but excellent nudes
 William Merritt Chase (1849-1916); beautiful, substantial oeuvre, elegant tasteful nudes
 William Frederick Foster (1883-1953); excellent nudes
 Howard Chandler Christy (1872-1952); murals, paintings, cheerful, delightful nudes
 George de Forest Brush (1855-1941); excellent Amerindian nudes
 Andre Lucero (1967); shapely, magnificent nudes
 Jacob Collins (1964); lovely, sensitive, fine nudes
 Guy Rose (1867-1925); few sensitive nudes
 Steve Hanks (1949); very fine sensitive nudes
 Kamille Corry (1966); delightful, unique nudes
 Eric K. Wallis (1968); impressive oeuvre, beautiful, uninhibited, exuberant nudes
 Eric Bowman; fine artistic nudes
 Douglas Hofmann (1945); romantic nudes
 David Palumbo (1982); fantasy nudes
 William A. Schneider (1945); charming, engaging nudes
 Andrew Wyeth (1917-2009); exquisite, detailed, realistic nudes
 Joe Bowler (1928); adored, romantic nudes
 Joe Duncan Gleason (1881-1959); a few fine nudes
 Mel Ramos (1935); humorous, hilarious, provocative pop culture nudes
 John Whorf (1903-1959); magnificent watercolours, adorable nudes
 Bo Bartlett (1955); beautiful, sexy nudes
 John Currin (1962); riveting, surrealistic sexy nudes
 Natalie Frank (1980); dramatic, compelling nudes
 Nelson Shanks (1937); magnificent, enchanting nudes (Marisa Tomei)
 Jeremy Lipking (1975); sensitive, artistic, realist nudes
 Robert Brackman (1898-1980); fine, traditional nudes
 Patricia Watwood (1971); classical, handsome, realist nudes
 Burton Silverman (1928); realistic nightclub nudes
 Howard Rogers (1932); elegant, showy nudes
 Danilo Ricciardi (1958); very good yoga positioned nudes
 Jacob Collins (1964); fine, contemplative nudes
 Eric Fischl (1948); very realistic, unadorned nudes
 Richard Edward Miller (1875-1943); fine impressionistic nudes

This list is only a representative selection. There are many others I could not include for simple lack of space, or because a particular painter only painted a few unclothed figures. Many of these can now be found on web sites and portals dedicated to the fine arts. I list a few I know of:

Conchigliadivenera.wordpress.com

This is the best site I am aware of entirely dedicated to nude art, and it is packed with fine painters from all parts of the world. The site provides no information, and no search options

other than the artist's name. You can scroll down the huge list of names, but if you do not know what you are looking for, you could spend days on this site.

Americangallery.files.wordpress.com

This is strictly American, and not only nude art. It is also a huge site with a very extensive data base of American painters. The paintings display clearly, in large format, much better than what can be found on the general search engines.

Alafoto.com

Is as the name indicates dedicated to photography. It seems to try to be all things to all visitors, with the usual outcome. There are also subheadings, such as ero.alafoto.com, supposed to be dedicated to erotic art, but seems rather tame.

Fineartlib.info

This is a general fine art library of paintings. It is arranged to encourage searches, such as romantic scenes, oriental women, men erotic (not very), landscapes, seascapes, etc. Some subheadings are: artists, painters, photographers, sculptors, countries, museums, etc.

There are many other sites and portals dedicated to the visual arts, and new ones appear regularly.

The last book reference for this chapter is my nutrition text book:

**Cooper, Lenna F., Barber, Edith M., Mitchell, Helen S., Rynbergen, Hendrika J.:
Nutrition in Health and Disease; Philadelphia 1947; J.P.Lippincott Company.**

5.)

Keeling, Ralph Franklin: *Gruesome Harvest*; 1947 Institute of American Economics.

For comments, please see "IN THE COURSE OF MY LIFE I"

Anthropological texts touching on the subject of childhood sexuality in any detail are few and far between. I have seen it suggested, in part this is because of the cultural prejudices of anthropologists generally, and particularly of all the early researchers and students of indigenous peoples. It was as if, such a thing should not exist, consequently it was all too

often ignored completely. The books by Malinowski, I have mentioned, all cover this subject to a degree, and as well Margaret Mead's books, subsequently disparaged by revisionists, whom I suggest not to pay any attention to.

Marjorie Shostack: *NISA, The Life and Words of a !Kung Woman*; 1981 Cambridge, Massachusetts, Harvard University Press.

In this excellent book, the author interviews the people of the !Kung in the Kalahari desert in Africa, and the central theme is the life story of Nisa, as told to the author in her own words. This is ethnography at its best. It does not get much better than this. I will quote just a few lines of Nisa's story from chapter 12:

"When the gods gave people sex, say the !Kung, they gave us a wonderful thing. Sex is often referred to as food: just as people cannot survive without eating, the !Kung say, hunger for sex can cause people to die. For a population whose food resources are unpredictable and of constant concern, this analogy is significant indeed". I find this book particularly valuable, because it also covers childhood in detail in the !Kung's own words.

Margaret Mead: *Sex and Temperament in Three Primitive Societies*; 1935 New York, William Morrow and Company Inc.

From the chapter "Influences that mould Arapesh Personality", I quote a few lines: "Small children are not required to behave differently to children of their own sex. Four-year-olds can roll and tumble on the floor together without anyone's worrying as to how much bodily contact results. Thus there develops in the children an easy happy-go-lucky familiarity with the bodies of both sexes, a familiarity uncomplicated by shame, coupled with a premium upon warm, all-over physical contact."

Margaret Mead: *Growing up in New Guinea. A Comparative Study of Primitive Education*; 1930 New York, William Morrow and Company Inc.

Margaret Mead: *Male and Female. A Study of the Sexes in a changing World*; 1949 New York, William Morrow and Company Inc.

Jules & Zunia Henry: *Doll Play of Pilaga Indian Children*; 1944 American Orthopsychiatric Association Inc.

I consider this book very important, because it is one of the very few and early anthropological texts written specifically about children and certainly childhood sexuality.

Hirschfeld, L. A.: *Why Don't Anthropologists Like Children ?*; American Anthropologist, 104: 611-627. doi: 10.1525/aa.2002. 104.2.611

The title speaks for itself. A timely and relevant question.

President Harry Truman I make references to throughout this book, but it is particularly in

the last two chapters, where I recollect my thoughts and feelings about his stewardship of the country and his critical importance for the free democracies of this world. Had it not been for Truman, Stalin might well have gained control of both Greece and Turkey. Had it not been for Truman, South Korea would in all likelihood not exist today; Stalin would probably have gained total control of Berlin and both Italy and France might have come under communist domination.

The challenges, such presidents as Theodore Roosevelt and Ronald Regan had to deal with, were trivial compared to what Truman faced, and when you further consider the mess he had to deal with after Franklin D. Roosevelt's passing, it should not be excluded, that Truman well may have been the single most important president of USA during his century.

I have read numerous books and articles about Truman's life, career and administrations, but one stands out as the most thorough, balanced and objective:

McCullough, David: *Truman*; 1992 New York, Simon & Schuster. It is excellent history, and while I am at it, I also highly recommend by the same author "The Path between the Seas", a meticulous and thorough history about the building of the Panama Canal.

Concerning the German genocide in Belgium in 1914, I want to mention at least 2 distinguished paintings by George Wesley Bellows (1882-1925), "The Germans Arrive" and "The Massacre at Dinant". They can be found on many websites, in particular on The War Series by George Bellows at mydailyartdisplay.wordpress.com

6.)

So called asexuality was not generally known or acknowledged in the 1940s, but now it is, and at least partly thanks to the Internet. Since 2001 the Asexual Visibility and Education Network has been in existence (www.asexuality.org) with a membership of some 120.000 individuals who identify as asexuals.