

(200409) "Talk- Relationship of FI to Other Methods" / Feldenkrais Amherst Training 22 June 1981 / reference to Jacoby, Noguchi, Keleman, Lowen, Bobath, Vojta.
https://docs.google.com/document/d/1V0SjnoON8F5yaQW0d3uadM-B3QeO45HKc_gLYgbryb8/edit

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QUOTING MOSHE

"In other words, I went and learned ... either I was with Jacoby ... was with Noguchi. I was with Stanley Keleman (*typo corrected by KH*). I went with Lowen... Zen and Yoga... In all those I presented myself as a student like everybody else and took part in it and did it. So, there is no question. And here I have a letter by Bobath and Vojta. They're personal friends"

"Talk- Relationship of FI to Other Methods"
Amherst WEEK 3 DAY 1 ~ 22 June 1981 ** Morning Session Tape #17 ~ DVD 6T2
— Dr. Moshe Feldenkrais
Feldenkrais® Professional Training Program
Amherst, Massachusetts
Week 3, Year 2
22- 25 June 1981
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Below are brief notes and resources for these six peers who collaborated with Moshe and with whom Moshe studied! These were really pioneers in their fields and have contributed greatly to the studies of the human body and its potential for healing.

Heinrich Jacoby 1889–1964
Haruchika Noguchi (1911 – 1976)
Stanley Keleman (1931 – 2018)
Alexander Lowen (1910 – October 28)
Berta Bobath (1907 – 1991) and Karel Bobath
Václav Vojta (1917 - September 12, 2000)

1. Heinrich Jacoby 1889–1964

From Wikipedia: "Heinrich Jacoby, originally a musician, was a German educator whose teaching was based on developing sensitivity and awareness.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Heinrich_Jacoby

Felndenkrais obtained the Gindler's method from Jacoby.

"He retains from this encounter the necessity to let his students learn to explore, feel and discover how their organism needs to develop".

https://books.google.ca/books?id=NDgNx-g5_NQC

Summaries of his books, interviews with his students, including his editor and colleague Sophie Ludwig.

<https://sensoryawareness.org/shop/heinrich-jacoby/>

From A Concise Biography of Moshe Feldenkrais By Mark Reese (Paragraph 5)

https://www.feldenkraisguild.com/Files/download/moshe_bio.pdf:

"In 1946 Feldenkrais left the Admiralty, moved to London, and worked as an inventor and consultant in private industry. He took Judo classes at the London Budokwai, sat on the international Judo committee, and scientifically analyzed Judo principles. He published his first book on his Method, Body and Mature Behavior in 1949, and his last book on Judo, Higher Judo, in 1952. During his London period he studied the work of George Gurdjieff, F. M. Alexander, and William Bates, and went to Switzerland to study with Heinrich Jacoby."

The Encounter Between Moshe Feldenkrais and Heinrich Jacoby

A PDF with both English and Hebrew text: with appreciation to Jeff Haller Inside Moves

[Moshe_Feldenkrais_and_Heinrich_Jacoby_5b142](#)

From our conversations:

Ben Parsons: "The Jacoby/Gindler foundation in Berlin is AMAZING. It contains Jacobs's library, including books that he received from MF himself, drawings that MF did of the vase, material about the piano 'lesson', etc

This DZB material that Katarina is reading is a translation of the Klinkenberg treatise that I bought in German last week from the Jacoby / Gindler foundation"

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- German:
 - [Swiss Association for Elsa Gindler/Heinrich Jacoby](#)

- [Jacoby/Gindler Foundation Germany](#)
- [Ways of Development, German Association working on pedagogy following Gindler/Jacoby](#)
- [Ruth Matter Foundation](#)
- English:
- [Emmi Pikler, The Emmi Pikler Institute US-website](#)
- [Sensory Awareness Foundation](#)

2. Haruchika Noguchi (1911 – 1976)

From Wikipedia: Japanese founder of Seitai.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Haruchika_Noguchi

From BONE BREATH AND GESTURE "Interview with MIA SEGAL" (THOMAS HANNA)

Feldenkrais met Dr Noguchi through his apprentice Mia Segal. When they visited Japan together, he met Noguchi and was invited to teach his group of almost three hundred students. Noguchi is mentioned on pp. 126 to page 131

<https://books.google.es/books?id=B2jRpE3IU9AC&pg=PA131&lpg=PA131&dq=noguchi+and++MOSHE+feldenkrais&source=bl&ots=qTBCrEKGo6&sig=ACfU3U2-Agdj6CIxpj64tW2iQFfc1jgCQQ&hl=gl&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwjT3MuV0NToAhXh8OAKHUWEDewQ6AEwAHoECAsQKA#v=onepage&q=noguchi%20and%20%20MOSHE%20feldenkrais&f=false>

From Reikes Lesson 1: Moshe shares a story about Noguchi. (30 June 1980)

<https://feldenkrais-method.org/archive/collection/riekes-lesson-1/>

'Riekes is a middle aged woman suffering from a stroke or multiple sclerosis.'

1/ Alicia Mas notes in Riekes Lesson 1 Moshe shares a story about Haruchika Noguchi from 04:28 minutes (04:28 after starting the lesson): "... That's why there was a Japanese very good Master, very intelligent man. It was in Tokyo..."

2/ There is no mention during the long discussion of Riekes Lesson 1 with Moshe's story of Noguchi from AnAYaDay study group Thu, 13. Feb 2020 6PM Pacific Moshe describes him as a "very good Master, very intelligent man"

On Seitai from The New York Times:

Seitai, "the art of cleansing and straightening the body," is a relatively new practice founded by the "seitai master" Haruchika Noguchi, who was born in 1911 and is said to have healed more than 30,000 people before his death in 1976.

Noguchi held that the body's natural restorative powers were stronger and more effective than treatments propounded by Western medicine, and that taking pills to stop or accelerate symptoms did nothing but damage those powers.

He was especially impressed by the resilience of the Japanese woman's body and stated often that men were weaker, less able to cope with hunger or deprivation while women's immune systems actually thrived on malnutrition and manual labor. In the scheme of seitai, less is always better than more, and one of the pillars of Noguchi's teachings is, "The truly free body is a body liberated from external aids, excessive nutrition, medical intervention."

<https://www.nytimes.com/2005/01/12/news/a-hip-way-to-heal-japans-ailing-women.html>

3. Stanley Keleman (1931 – 2018)

From Wikipedia: "an American writer and therapist, who created the body psychotherapy approach known as "formative psychology". He was one of the leaders of the body psychotherapy movement nationally and internationally".

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Stanley_Keleman

Esalen: Keleman was one of the organisers of the six-week seminar at Esalen, where Feldenkrais led a series of lectures, exercise practices, as well as one-to-one sessions within group setting. Those group exercises were at the beginning of the work that culminated in Awareness Through Movement.

<https://www.esalen.org/page/feldenkrais-esalen>

Emotional Anatomy "Emotional Anatomy is a pioneering accomplishment, conceptually and practically, to make visible the pulsatory and formative process of behavior, including thinking and feeling."

<https://www.thescienceofpsychotherapy.com/emotional-anatomy-stanley-keleman/>

Formative Psychology

"[Keleman's] methodology rested on an anatomical base and incorporates an evolutionary, philosophical and mythological perspective; within this formative paradigm the human is capable of learning voluntary self-influence of instinctual and emotional expression as a way to manage dilemmas of daily living and to form personal choices for creating a future." "Keleman's approach to somatic therapy follows on naturally from the identity of attitude and form. Accordingly, our emotions and thoughts are intimately

connected to our muscular gestures. Our postures and form, our mobility and motility recount our emotional and cognitive history."

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Stanley_Keleman

"The *Feldenkrais Method* and Formative Psychology are both interested in human behavior from a movement perspective, not just as a means to improve movement, but to develop as human beings on a holistic level. They are both grounded in physics and biology, yet their perspectives are significantly different"

https://www.feldenkraisguild.com/article_content.asp?edition=1§ion=14&article=114

and a pdf <https://www.feldenkraisguild.com/Files/download/SenseAbility/sense61.pdf>

4. Alexander Lowen (1910 – October 28)

From Wikipedia: American physician and psychotherapist. A student of Wilhelm Reich in the 1940s and early '50s in New York, he developed bioenergetic analysis, a form of mind-body psychotherapy'.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alexander_Lowen

About bioenergetics:

<http://www.bioenergetics-society.com/wp-content/uploads/2012/09/Reading-4.pdf>

5. Berta Bobath (1907 – 1991) and Karel Bobath

Berta Bobath (physiotherapist) and Karel Bobath (neuropsychiatrist)

Bobath approach

Bobath approach is a problem-solving neurodevelopmental (NDT) approach for assessment and treatment of individuals with cerebral palsy and other allied neurological conditions. https://www.physio-pedia.com/Bobath_Approach

6. Václav Vojta (1917 - 2000)

"... Professor Vojta cried on my shoulder more than once. So he is . . . I know him very well and I know his work." - Moshe Feldenkrais

From Wikipedia: a renowned Czech doctor who specialized in the treatment of children with cerebral palsy and developmental disorders. He discovered the principle of reflex

locomotion, which is used to treat various physical and neuromuscular disorders through the stimulation of the human sensomotoric system's reflex points. Originally used in the treatment of spastic children, the technique is now used on babies and adults. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/V%C3%A1clav_Vojta

Vojta's method: reflex locomotion

<https://www.vojta.com/en/the-vojta-principle/vojta-therapy/fundamentals>