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Alfred de Grazia

Alfred de Grazia was born in 1919 in Chicago and graduated Phi Beta Kappa in 1939 from the University of Chicago. He also was an All-Big Ten Conference Water Polo player. He studied music as a boy, but took then to law and politics. After graduate work and teaching, he spent four years in the Army during World War II in the grades from private to captain, in six campaigns from Africa to Germany, ending up as commander of psychological warfare operations of the Seventh Army.

During a period of active independent politics in Chicago, he completed his doctoral studies, and subsequently joined the faculty of the University of Minnesota. There he published *Public and Republic*, a study of the ideological currents of representation in British and American history and began a period of research into public opinion and political parties. He taught later at Brown University and Stanford University, and took up a Professorship Of Social Theory in Government on the Faculty of New York University in 1959. Meanwhile, he published several works in political science, and directed several research projects in political behavior. He lectured at Columbia University, Harvard University, Rutgers University, the University of Istanbul, the University of Bombay, and the University of Gothenberg. He was instrumental in organizing the Foundation for Voluntary Welfare (later the Center for Independent Action), and the Foundation for the Study of Problems in Modern Science. He has acted as an adviser on

social and political policies to various governmental, foundation and corporate programs in the United States, Turkey, the West Indies, France, Venezuela, Italy, Vietnam, India, and elsewhere. In 1957 he founded The American Behavioral Scientist and in 1964 the Universal Reference System for computerized information retrieval. He published in the succeeding years a method of inventorying governmental activities, several works dealing with congress and the executive branch of government, and a critique of scientific method. In 1971, he led the organization and founding of the University of the New World at Haute Nendez, Valais, Switzerland, an experiment at international education for the future. In 1973, he published Politics for Better or Worse, introducing some basic themes of Kalos, which was published in the same year. Kalos: What is to be Done with Our World? is Alfred de Grazia's offering of thought and action for a future world order, the transformation of manifold, personal search into a vast complex of theory and programmatic. He never ceased to argue the case for world union in many countries and forums since then. His scientific interests, however, took him into the publication of ten books in quantavolution: the universal concept that natural and historical change of greatest significance occurs in sudden great leaps or catastrophes. He is just completing a history of the United States, "In Search of the Americans, 1400 to 2000 A.D.", a large labor that adapts Kalotic principles to the analysis of the American past and the future of America as the primary instrument of world leadership. In 1996 he also published a second book of poetry, this volume called "Twentieth Century Fire Sale." He lives in Princeton and the Island of Naxos, Greece. He is father of the seven children of Jill Oppenheim, who is deceased, and he belongs to one of the largest intellectual families of the United States. He is presently married to Ami de Grazia, the French novelist.



Earl R. Milton

Earl R. Milton was born on February 26, 1935 at Montreal, Canada. His academic degrees include the B.S., M.S. (in Chemistry), and Ph.D (in Chemical Physics), all from University of Alberta; he received a National Research Council Post-Doctoral Fellowship to study spectroscopy and was awarded the Chant Medal of the Royal Astronomical Society of Canada (silver) in 1960. He taught at the University of Saskatchewan in Regina, at Lethbridge Junior College, and, from 1967 to 1990, at the University of Lethbridge, where his fields were Physics, Astronomy, and Interdisciplinary Studies. He was the President of the Edmonton Center of the Royal Astronomical Society of Canada for 1958-59. He has given interviews on C.N.C. and appeared on many news broadcasts and talk-shows. He is a founding member of the Society for Interdisciplinary Studies in London, England, and of the Canadian Society for Interdisciplinary Studies. He has published in the Journal of Physical Chemistry, the Journal of Chemical Physics, the Journal of the Royal Astronomical Society of Great-Britain; in Kronos: A Journal of Interdisciplinary Synthesis, and in SISR, the Society for Interdisciplinary Studies Review. He worked with Ralph Juergens in the field of electromagnetism and astronomy until Juergens' demise, and is contemplating a study of Juergens' life and contributions to quantavolution theory. He is the author of *Recollections of a Fallen Sky* and the co-author, with Alfred de Grazia, of *Solaria Binnaria* (Metron Publications, Princeton). He presently lives with his wife, Anna Marutkyn, in Calgary, where he carries on his collaboration with Alfred de Grazia on the Encyclopedia of Quantavolution and Catastrophe..



Hugh Crosthwaite

Known to only a small circle of scholars, Hugh Crosthwaite is of a type not exceptional in English academia, retiring but daring, modest but determined, seemingly unmoved while secretly impassioned. He was brought up in a country rectory, half way between the Lincolnshire villages of Gunby and Welton. His father, a classical scholar, was a parish priest and a Canon of Lincoln Cathedral; his mother was an excellent musician. There were the books, the piano, the large garden, and the sympathetic parents and brothers to facilitate and encourage learning. He was a frequent visitor to Gunby Hall, nearby, where, in the home of Field Marshal and Lady Montgomery-Massingberd, there were chamber music, an orchestra and amateur operatics in performance. At the age of nine he won a choral scholarship to St. Michael's College, Tenbury, a choir school, where his eldest brother Laurence was organist and choirmaster. He went on to Stamford School, and then read classics at Cambridge, where he played in the University Orchestra, and took his B.A. and M.A. degrees. That his brother Michael was a prominent engineer may have accelerated his understanding of the sciences, so helpfully displayed in this book. Presently retired from teaching the classics, and when not at his research, he continues his exercises at music -- the piano, organ and bassoon -- and at walking and climbing in the English Lake District and the Swiss Alps. He resides in Birmingham.



Immanuel Velikovsky

Immanuel Velikovsky was born in Vitebsk, Russia, in 1895. His early formal schooling began in Moscow. Following a brief period of study at Montpellier France, and travels in Palestine, he began pre-medical studies in natural science at Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1914. When his schooling abroad was interrupted by the outbreak of World War I, Velikovsky enrolled in the Free University in Moscow and for a few years studied law, ancient history, and economics. Meanwhile, in 1915 he resumed work simultaneously toward a medical degree at the University of Moscow, and in 1921 he received his medical diploma.

The next few years Velikovsky spent in Berlin, where he was involved in the foundation and publication of *Scripta Universitatis*. In this series of volumes, conceived as a cornerstone for what would become a Hebrew university, contributions from outstanding Jewish scholars in all countries were published in their native languages and in Hebrew translation. The late Albert Einstein edited the mathematical-physical volume of the *Scripta*.

In Berlin, Velikovsky met and married violinist Elisheva Kramer of Hamburg. Later the same year, the young couple moved to Palestine and the doctor began his practice of medicine. For fifteen years this practice - first as a general practitioner in Jerusalem, and later, after psychiatric training in Europe, as a psychoanalyst in Haifa and Tel Aviv - occupied most of Velikovsky's time. Nevertheless, he published a

number of papers on psychology. He also conceived a plan for an academy of science in Jerusalem and started a new series, Scripta, Academica, to which profesor Chaim Weizmann, president of the World Zionist Organization, and later first President of Israel, and a noted scientist, contributed the first monograph in Biochemistry.