70% of the adult population is at least on one medication.

Quarter of women are on antidepressants.

The rate of childhood is going on.

Worldwide, there's this epidemic of distress.

What can we do about that?

So, the first step would be to

Dr. Gabor Matei, legendary thinker,

celebrated speaker and best-selling author,

highly sought-after for his expertise on addiction,

trauma, childhood development and distress.

People, these are the people that tend to develop diseases

when people don't know how to say no.

The body will say no for them.

That niceness is a repression of healthy anger

and that repression of healthy anger

has huge implications for your health.

And when you repress your immune system,

you're more likely to have that immune system

turn against you. People who are emotional repressed

are more likely to get cancer.

And emotional repression is one of the impacts

of childhood trauma.

We interrupt this film to tell you we are getting reports

that the people's princess is dead.

Here he was a traumatized child.

What he was told about his mother's death

is that it was an accident, your mother didn't make it.

His father touches Harry on the knee and says,

but it'll be okay, and leaves the room.

This 12-year-old, nobody held him.

And children can be traumatized

not just by terrible things happening to them,

but just by not having their needs met.

By not being seen, not being heard, not being held,

those are wounding for a child.

I brought my interview with Prince Harry.

I had a gut feeling all along

that I shouldn't agree to do the interview.

It really got to me. I lost myself.

What happened?

Gabel, there's a question we often ask each other

in flippant conversations,

which we usually kind of brush away

because it's the convenient thing to do.

That question is the question I wanted to start by asking you,

which is, how are you?

Yeah.

So that question, for me, brings up two dimensions.

One is, how am I at this present moment?

I am I at this moment, which is all there is.

I'm well.

I feel rather peaceful inside.

I'm very happy to be here with you.

If you'd asked me two days ago,

I wouldn't have said that.

I would have said I was feeling somewhat anxious

and kind of troubled.

So in the moment of answer, I'm well.

I also know how to keep well

as long as I stick with what I know.

And when I forget what I know,

then I can be very not well.

So the last year since we've met

has been in many ways a tough year for me.

Also one of deep learning.

So if the question is, how have I been?

Up and down.

And I've had real challenges that I've had to learn from.

How am I right now?

I'm really well. Thank you.

Two days ago, if I'd asked you that question,

your answer would have been anxious and troubled.

Yeah. Why?

I gave a talk on Monday night to 2100 people.

And I just didn't think I did my best.

Here in London.

And I thought, oh boy, I could have done better.

I let people down.

I allowed myself judgments and self-doubts

to really dominate my thinking.

And as much as I think I'm immune

to that kind of self-doubt, evidently I'm not.

So that's what happened.

When you say you let it cloud your thinking,

what were the symptoms of that?

So you gave a talk two days ago to 2100 people.

And you didn't feel you did your best.

You went home that night.

What was going on in your head?

Feeling.

Constant cyclical self-criticism of

I could have been more present.

I could have been more grounded,

more attuned with the audience perhaps.

But you know, there's all these self-criticisms

which then are accompanied by certain feelings in the body,

like kind of a roiling in my belly and so on.

And that's what I went through.

And what was the remedy for that?

Because we can all relate.

Yeah, earlier this year,

also feeling in the state of discombobulation,

just a few months ago, I did something radical.

I did a two-week total sabbatical from the internet.

No cell phone, no emails,

no checking on Amazon how my books are doing,

all this self-referential ego enhancement stuff.

And it just really made a difference.

By the end of two weeks, I was a different person.

And so I'm keeping it up.

And one of the things you learn is you start noticing

these body states that you're in

and the mental hoops that you jump through,

but you don't identify with them.

So what's the worst case scenario?

I didn't do the best possible job.

Okay, what's the headline in the newspaper?

Human being fails to do his best on a particular occasion.

What's the big deal?

So it's a matter of observing this all,

all this stuff and not identifying with it,

not letting it take you over as it tends to.

I was reading something that said

when we vocalize or share our stress,

it moves it from the emotional center of our brain

to the much more rational center of our brain

where we can kind of step outside of the video game

and hold the controller per se.

Exactly.

Yeah, it's the midfrontal cortex of our brain that has insight and social connection and awareness, you know, which so often goes offline as soon as some emotion takes over some anxiety or anger or resentment takes over. The midfrontal cortex tends to go offline and the more trauma you experience as a child, the more likely that is to happen so that your insightful capacities, the executive functions get taken over by some deeper emotional dynamics. And so one of the benefits to me of meditation is it restores that executive function so that I'm not taken over or too long taken over by emotional dynamics that just sweep me away. For two weeks this year you said you went offline. Yeah.

Why?

Camatina a manul

Sometimes people say to me,

I've written this book that I know that you have on your desk when the body says no one

and my contention is my people don't know how to say no.

The body will say it in the form of illness

and I can tell you hundreds of times people have said to me,

your book has saved my life

and my response has always been maybe I should read it myself because the fact is I'm quite capable of giving advice and dispensing wisdom that I don't follow myself.

And that was the case.

So I became guite stressed

and my relationship with my wife Ray became very fraught.

And she said, enough.

Enough of this gap between who we are there in public and how you are in private.

So that was a big incentive for me

because we're coming up to a 54th anniversary

and on the whole I'd rather stay married than not.

Everything else being considered.

But also for myself I don't need that guy anymore

who can speak the truth.

A lot of people consider it to be a truth so articulately

but not follow it myself.

So I just don't want to be that person

and that takes practice.

And that's why I take the break from the internet.

And what was interesting is

I had my cell phone on airplane mode

so nobody could get through me.

A couple of times a day I'd still pick up the cell phone

and I'd say, what are you doing?

There's nothing on it because it's on the internet

but the compulsion to try and get some from the outside

to fill some gap within.

I just kept noticing it.

By the end of two weeks it wasn't so strong anymore.

So I did it because I needed to

for the sake of my own mental health.

An up and down year for you, you said?

Yeah, yeah, yeah.

Is that the down you were talking about?

Well, I remember a conversation, my conversation with you

and I think I remember you telling me

that you had this goal of becoming a millionaire.

When I was younger, yeah.

When I was younger.

And then it's when you achieved that goal

that you realized that that ain't all there is,

that you still left very much with your internal demons.

And that's a very common lesson.

I mean, there's two ways to wake up.

One is failure where you keep asking yourself,

but success is even more because you think

that once you get something, then you'll be happy.

So I thought, okay, well, jeez,

so this book, The Myth of Normal,

Best Seller Internationally and published in 35 languages,

I should be happy.

No, the more I got involved with it,

the more I toured with it,

the more engaged with the outside,

the more miserable I became inside.

So the great success of the book,

it swept me away and I lost myself.

So that was one thing.

And I did this very long, exhausting tour.

I wasn't taking care of myself.

Then there was my interview with Prince Harry and all the fruitful around it before it and after it.

And I allowed that to take me over as well.

Really?

Yeah, yeah.

I mean, in retrospect, I can see what happened,

but at the time I was too caught up in it to notice.

So what I'm saying is that it doesn't matter what I know.

If I don't pay attention, rigorous attention

to what's going on inside,

and if I keep looking to the outside to give me meaning

and give me validation,

then I can lose myself.

And that's what happened.

Your interview with Prince Harry,

how did that cause you to lose yourself?

Well, in two ways.

One is I had a gut feeling all along

that I shouldn't agree to doing it the way they set it up.

Because the way it was set up is in order to watch it,

people have to buy a copy of Harry's book.

And I thought this is not fair.

Four million people have already bought the book.

Why can't they watch this into you?

Do they have to buy another copy?

In other words, I believed that there should be a free public service

and a part of two people who can have a very interesting conversation.

But out of sheer opportunism, I agreed to it.

So I didn't follow my gut feelings.

I lost myself even in agreeing to the format.

And afterwards, Harry and I both wanted it released to the public for free,

but the lawyer said you can't do that.

Because this was advertised as a one-time only event,

and there could be a class action suit.

So the result was that I agreed to something that I didn't really like.

Not that I didn't like the idea of talking with him.

I didn't like the idea of putting this behind the paywall.

So I lost myself just in agreeing to it.

Number one.

Number two.

Then there was the incredible social media and British media reaction to it.

That was, for the most part, so negative and so demeaning and so dismissive and so distorted that I barely even know how to talk about it.

I thought by this age I would know better.

But you know what?

It really got to me.

It really got to me.

I mean, I can give you examples.

But eventually what happened was that I was really in a negative state of mind.

And have you read the book, The Fox, the Mole, the Horse, The Boy and the Horse?

I bought it last week.

It's upstairs in my bag.

Wonderful.

So it's a great little book.

A great big book.

Although very few words in it.

Mostly just these wonderful drawings.

Charlie McKeezy, he's really channeling wisdom in that book.

And The Horse is the most grounded of the four characters, of the four friends.

And he's asked, what's the most courageous things you've ever said?

And The Horse says, help.

So it's so difficult to ask for help.

But I did.

You know, in the middle of all this frou-fra and my upset.

And I called a friend of mine, a psychiatrist.

And I said, I'm just in a bad state.

And he said, what's going on for you?

And I said, well, this is all this bad press.

And all the social media distortion of who I am and my motives.

He said, what is it about that you had bought us you so much?

And I said, not being seen.

Not being seen is one of the needs of the child.

But he said to me, okay, look, Gabor, when you were an infant, you're not being seen for who you are as a human being.

Almost cost you your life.

Which you did.

As soon as he said that, I said, yeah.

This isn't about the present.

This is an old unresolved, not yet fully resolved.

At age 79, I'm still upset at not being seen.

I don't care if people agree with me or they refute my ideas.

But I want them to see me and what I'm actually saying.

Not some distorted version created by their own minds.

And when he said that, that not being seen really threatened your life.

Yeah, that's what's going on.

And then I could relax.

So what?

What somebody else says.

I don't live in the British press.

I don't live in somebody else's mind.

Here I am, you know, let them think and say what they say.

But it took somebody to wake me up to that.

So that's what happened.

You said you could share examples of how it got to you.

Of, yeah.

Well, oh boy.

They called me a stern, overbearing merchant of pain, you know.

At some point in the interview, you know, when Harry was,

and the other thing was, see, Harry, he was a traumatized child.

And when you read his book, you can see why.

And people couldn't understand how this is possible.

How could somebody so privileged that the very apex of society

and gilded palaces be traumatized.

Total misunderstanding of trauma.

It's true.

People have it much tougher in many ways.

But as an infant, as a sensitive infant to be born into a loveless marriage

where the father's having an affair even before he's born,

where the mother's a troubled, very sensitive, very creative, warmhearted,

but very unbalanced young woman.

So Harry describes in his book, spare, that he's 12 years old when his mother's killed.

How he's told about his mother's death is that his father then pinched Charles,

comes into his room early in the morning and says,

something terrible happened.

There was an accident.

Then there's a few moments of awkward silence.

And finally Charles touches Harry on the knee and says,

but it'll be okay and leaves the room.

And this is how this 12 year old was told.

Nobody held him.

Charles himself was only doing what happened to him

when Queen Elizabeth went on an international four or five month royal tour

leaving the five year old kid behind

when she returned to England.

She greeted him by shaking his hand.

And now what I said to Harry was that even animals hold and touch their kids,

their infants, mammals, that's what they do.

Because mother rats, when the baby's born, they lick their babies.

And the way the mother rat licks the baby, this has been shown in the laboratory,

this one is the brain development of the child.

And those babies that get the right kind of licking, it's called grooming,

they have better brains as adults.

Premature infants used to be put in incubators and nobody used to touch them.

Then it was found out that just by stroking their backs 10 minutes a day,

that promotes healthy brain development.

And the great British-American anthropologist, Ashley Montague,

wrote a book called Skin, the Human Significance of Touch.

So I was saying that touch is important.

You're not being held and not being touched.

It was a deprivation.

And I said, mammals, monkeys.

You know what happens when a baby elephant is born?

This is fascinating.

The mother, I read this in the book called The Evolved Nest,

for which I wrote the preface by a wonderful psychologist called Darcya Narvez.

When an infant elephant is born and the mother goes into labor,

all the other mother elephants stand around in a circle.

When the infant plops on the ground, they all stroke them with their trunks.

So touch and being held is so important for mammals.

And I was saying, animals do that.

This journalist, who I don't know what she was listening to,

said, I said, the royal family treats like kids like animals.

I said, no, I wish they'd had.

So, I mean, the distortion is just laughable

if I hadn't taken it so personally,

for the reasons I already explained.

For you to take it so personally,

which led you to call a psychiatrist,

a man like you with the knowledge you have

that writes books about the mind and stress and the body and all these things,

you must have been in a pretty dark place.

I wasn't in a dark place.

But look. I'm a human like the rest.

And what Charlie McKeece says in that book

is that the most courageous thing you can do is ask for help.

It's true.

I don't remember the Beatles song, Help, I Need Somebody.

And John Lennon sings,

when I was younger, so much younger than today,

I didn't need anybody's help in any way.

But now, those days are gone, I'm much less self-assured.

He's actually saying that when he was younger,

he believed he didn't need help. But the reason he believed he didn't need help is that he has to make it on his own because he was so traumatized as a child. His father left him when he was born. His mother left. He was brought up by an aunt. And Lennon goes up feeling abandoned, that I can do this on my own. I don't need anybody, you know? And later on, he realizes, I need help. But actually, we're all born needing help. We're all born needing to be understood, to be attuned with, to be seen. to have emotions received and validated. That's one of the essential needs of children as I make the point in the myth of normal. And children can be traumatized, not just by terrible things happening to them, but just by not having their needs met. By not being seen, not being heard, not being held, those are wounding for a child, which is what the meaning of the word trauma means. So you don't need terrible things to happen. It's so difficult for people to understand that. You know, they think for trauma, you need horrific events. Well, horrific events can be very traumatic, but you can wound people, sensitive people. The sensitive child or any child can be hurt, just because the parents are too stressed and unavailable emotionally, to really see them for who they are. I've struggled with that in my life, especially being a CEO, I think. I've struggled to ask for help when I need it, because you kind of see yourself as the helper. And also, I've struggled with the idea. Maybe, I don't know where I got this story from that. People like me, maybe because I'm a man, maybe because I'm the head of businesses, we have to figure it out on our own. And the cost of repressing how I feel

has become more and more evident over time.

Yeah, how so?

Just like, I think, when I was younger,

I never experienced anxiety before.

And then as I had more difficult moments in business,

where I tried to solve the problem in my mind,

for the first time at like 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30,

that I experienced like fully fledged,

what I'd call anxiety,

where I just couldn't get a thought out of my head

and I felt it in my body.

My breath was short, this constant state of like angst.

And yeah, I just thought I could deal with it myself.

I thought I could think my way through it.

Was that the hardest moment

in terms of your own psychology and your adult life

in recent times?

Let me answer that question a moment,

but let me ask you a question or a curse to me,

if I may.

Yeah, please.

It's like with beautiful women,

they sometimes have a very hard time

because they can never know

that somebody want me for who I really am

or they're just attracted to my physical features.

So for somebody who at a young age

becomes quite wealthy and successful,

how do you know when somebody's approaching you?

Are they approaching you

because they want something from you

or because they really care about you?

I mean, that must be a problem for you, I imagine.

100%.

100%.

You never really know and understand

what your relationships are.

Yeah.

You know?

Yeah.

So it must be confusing sometimes.

It is.

And I typically fall back

onto the relationships I had before.

Yeah.

Because I can trust those ones.

Yeah.

So I have the same...

My best friends, people I spend my time with on my birthday, there's five people there.

Yeah.

Are the five people that were there 10 years ago?

Yeah.

Unless, I think,

we get reconnected to our gut feelings,

then our gut feelings will tell us

what is real and what isn't.

But the problem for many of us

is that we get disconnected from our gut feelings

very early in life,

like in this room of 2100

at the troxy on Monday night.

I think I asked this question.

I always do.

Have you had the experience

of having a strong gut feeling about something

and not paying attention to it,

ignoring it and being sorry afterwards?

Yeah.

Almost everybody puts their hand up.

That's a child's sign of childhood wounding

because we're born connected to our gut feelings.

No baby is disconnected from the gut feelings.

Something happens to make us disconnect.

What is a gut feeling?

Is it from a physiological perspective?

Because gut feeling is used as a word to describe

an intuition or...

Well, real gut feelings really happen in the gut.

In the western way of looking at it,

we tend to look upon the intellect

and the intellectual brain

as the only brain that we have.

But actually,

our brain is a form of complicated structure

and our heart has a nervous system

which is connected to the brain up here and is a kind of knowing in the heart. Sometimes people say, I knew in my heart and they did. If they're connected, gut feelings are what all animals possess. It warns them of danger or when it's safe and when it isn't safe.

Not in the brain.

The gut is connected to the brain.

The gut sends more connections to the brain

than the brain sends to the gut.

And the gut has more of the neurotransmitter

or serotonin in it than the brain does.

So that gut things are here

to tell us about what is safe and what isn't.

And when the brain in the gut

and the brain in the heart

and the brain up here in the head are connected,

then we're grounded and present

and very alert and very aware of what's going on.

But when childhood trauma interferes

with those connections, which it does.

then we start to just work from up here

and we can figure things just from up here.

But actually, when you think about human beings,

where did we evolve?

We evolved for millions of years out in nature.

How long does any creature in nature survive

if they don't pay attention to their gut feelings?

So to go back to your question about me,

I used to believe, I really used to believe

into my 40s that everybody else could be stressed,

but I couldn't be.

And it's like you and your anxiety.

I think the reason you...

I didn't feel the stress because I had coping mechanisms.

Like working hard

and getting people's attention

or using my smarts

and having status and all this kind of stuff, you know?

Then that broke down.

I realized I could be stressed like everybody else,

but literally, I had this belief.

I mean, it's almost unbelievable to me now

that I used to believe that I couldn't...

Everybody else could be stressed, but I couldn't be.

That's what I thought.

Your wife, when you went through that dark moment,

if I was her, what would I have observed?

Well. first of all.

and I talk about this in the myth of normal,

and Ray, my wife, came on stage at the truck

on Monday night and talked about this.

I asked her to.

Women have 80% of autoimmune disease in this society

so that disease with the immune system

that attacks the body

happens to women much more than to men.

Things like rheumatoid arthritis, systemic lupus,

chronic fatigue, fibromyalgia,

inflammatory diseases of the gut,

and so on.

Why?

So, those diseases tend to happen to people

not just to go into my own observation,

although it's very much my own observation

when I was working in family practice

and palliative care.

Before I did addiction medicine,

I noticed that who got sick and who didn't

was an accidental.

It's the subject of my book when the body says no.

And then again, in the myth of normal,

people tended to be

compulsively concerned with the emotional needs

of others rather than their own.

Identified with duty, role, and responsibility.

So, they're working in a world

rather than their own true selves.

They tended to suppress healthy anger.

So, they tended to be very, very nice and peacemakers.

And they tended to believe that they're responsible

of how other people feel,

and that they would never disappoint anybody.

Too fatal beliefs.

So, these are the people that according to my observation,

but according to a whole lot of research as well,

that I didn't even know about,

but have since found an elegant research.

These are the people that tend to develop

autoimmune disease.

Now, in this society, which gender

is more acculturated, programmed,

to suppress their healthy anger,

to be the peacemakers, to be the caregivers?

Women. This is a function of a reality

that a lot of people deny,

but it's a patriarchal society,

which we can talk about, but it's not a conspiracy.

It's just how it works.

So, me and my marriage expect my wife

to absorb my stresses.

And if I'm unhappy, guess who I blame?

And who do I take it out on?

So, she would experience somebody who can be hostile

for no reason and blaming,

and she has to walk on eggshells.

No.

Thank God, she's not the type to do that for too long.

At some point, she'll call my bluff.

And then I either wake up or she says,

thank you very much, but enough of this.

And so, she would experience somebody who was irritable

and unreasonably blaming

and not taking care of their own needs

and then expecting her to take care of them for me.

And we both had to grow up.

Now, she was programmed that way as a child.

Her parents had a lot of problems,

and she became the peacemaker and a caregiver emotionally.

And then she carries that role into her marriage with me.

And here's where the bad news is for people.

We always marry somebody at the same level

of emotional development or trauma resolution as we are.

So, when we met, we were two traumatized people,

not even realizing it.

And then we played out our traumas,

in a typical male way,

which is to be aggressive and demanding and resentful

if she wasn't around to mother me.

And that's what she would have seen.

And this dynamic can still arise.

except when it does,

she puts a stop to it right away.

And I have the grace and the wisdom

I know to understand, yeah, I'm doing it again.

In fact, I haven't done it since then,

because I just don't want to be that guy.

But that's what she would have seen.

And what was going on inside your head?

Were you anxious? Were you depressed?

I was anxious, and then I want her soothing.

I want her, how should I say this?

There's an interesting sexual dynamic

between men and women that men very often

unconsciously expect their women to mother them,

to give them a mothering that they didn't fully receive as kids.

And the women take on that role,

because they are acculturated in this society to do that.

But then what happens sexually?

No healthy guy wants to sleep with his mother,

and no healthy woman wants to sleep with her son,

so that the ardor and the passion kind of drains out

because of this unconscious dynamic

of women mothering men and men demanding that they do.

So then I become frustrated.

And then who do I blame for that?

I blame her, rather than looking at how do I contribute,

how do I create this situation?

So all that stuff played out in our marriage,

and we've had to learn a lot from what didn't work.

In my relationship, when I was most anxious,

it's also when my relationship nearly ended with my partner,

because like you said, I inadvertently took it out on her,

because I felt that she should understand how I'm feeling

and basically adapt to me.

Exactly.

And she didn't, and so there was conflict,

because I felt like she was misunderstanding me,

and wasn't acting in the right way to meet the needs that I had.

And so that, I think I wore her down,

and then there was kind of like, as you say,

that ultimatum moment where she's basically saying,

listen, shall I just go?

Yeah, and what you probably didn't do,

and what I didn't do for a long time,

is just to go to her and say, you know what, I'm feeling anxious.

Yeah, that's what happened after.

You know, and I'm feeling unsettled,

and I realized that I have resentful feelings towards you.

And instead of owning it, we acted out.

Yeah.

And then we, why don't they understand us?

You know, and actually, so what we're actually demanding

is that we can be children emotionally,

and they be the mothers who, without any effort on our part,

will understand and see us.

You know, and this is a strong dynamic

in men-female relationships,

and what tends to happen is that men then,

women at some point get to, if they're healthy enough,

if they're not strong enough to assert themselves,

you know what happens, they get sick.

And I know this is a mouthful,

but a lot of women's cancers and autoimmune disease

are precisely because of this self-repression,

and I could talk about that at great length,

the physiology of it.

But either the body will somehow say no for them.

That's why women are much more likely to be an antidepressants,

because they're taking a medication for both of them.

You know?

And so either the woman gets ill somehow,

or she asserts herself and says,

I'm not doing this anymore.

At which point the guy will go seeking a younger mother

who's not yet mature enough to assert herself.

And this happens all the time in relationships.

The cost of self-repression,

the cost of sort of emotional repression,

I think everybody is guilty at some point in their life

of repressing their emotions.

I think men do it a lot as well.

I mean, if you look at the suicidality

in the UK amongst men...

Men tend to act it out on themselves like that, yeah.

What is the cost of self-repression that you talked about,

the physiological mechanism of what's going on

when we repress our emotions and how we feel?

It's been well studied, not just by me,

but others and documented

that repression of healthy anger

disturbs the immune system.

Now, why should that be the case?

Now, healthy anger is simply

when somebody is intruding on your space

and they won't desist.

You say, you're in my space, get out.

That's healthy anger.

It's in the moment.

One, it's done its job, it's finished with.

It's different from chronic rage,

which is a whole other thing.

No.

In other words, anger is a boundary defense.

That's all it is.

Animals do it.

Get out of my space.

Now, the emotional system in general has the job, the human emotional system in general has the role of allowing in what is nurturing and loving and healthy

and welcome and to keep out what isn't.

That's the job of the emotional system.

Let me ask you a trick question.

What's the job of the immune system?

Okay, I'll answer.

It's to keep out what is unhealthy and unwelcome and toxic and to let in

what is nurturing and healthy.

So the immune system is like,

it's been called a floating brain.

It is a memory.

It is reactive capacity.

And it allows in nutrients and vitamins and healthy bacteria and keeps out and destroys what isn't toxins

and unhealthy invading organisms and so on.

In other words, the immune system

and the emotional system are exactly the same role.

That's the first point.

The second point is they're not separate systems.

Physiologically speaking,

emotional system, the nervous system,

hormonal apparatus and the immune system

are all one system.

And there's a whole new science when I say new.

60, 70, 80 years old,

called psycho and neuroimmunology.

That studies the unity.

So it's not even that all these things are connected.

They're one.

So therefore, when you're suppressing one aspect of it,

you're also suppressing the other.

So people that repress healthy anger,

they have diminished in immune activity.

And this has been demonstrated.

So the repression of emotions has a physiological function.

And when you repress your immune system,

you're more likely to have that immune system

turn against you or to fail you

when it comes to malignancy.

The immune system,

like you and I have cancer cells in our bodies

probably every day because nature makes mistakes.

That's not a problem.

The immune system recognizes them as...

Cancer cells don't have on their surfaces

markers that our normal cells do.

So the immune system says,

this is a foreigner.

It's an enemy.

I'm going to destroy it.

But when you repress your emotions,

you can also undermine your immune system.

And now your immune system will not recognize malignancy

and not destroy it and allows it to proliferate.

There was a British surgeon in the 1960s

who operated on...

Am I talking too much?

No, you're not.

There's no such thing on this podcast.

Okay.

Because I just get so passionate about this stuff.

And the reason I get so passionate about it

is because it's so important in healing.

And we as physicians could do so much more for people

if we understood these scientific facts,

what we don't as a profession.

Anyway, there was a British thoracic surgeon

called David Kissen in the 1960s

who noticed what I noticed in my practice

that people emotionally repressed

are more likely to get lung cancer.

Now, it's true that most people

who get lung cancers are smokers.

But out of 100 smokers,

only about 10 or 15 get lung cancer.

Which doesn't mean that smoking

isn't the major contributor to lung cancer.

It is.

But he found that it was those of his patients

that were emotionally repressed

that were likely to get the lung cancer

as a result of the smoking.

And the more repressed they were,

the less smoking they had to do

in order to get lung cancer.

This guy noticed this in the 1960s.

So emotional repression has huge implications physiologically.

And emotional repression is one of the impacts

of childhood trauma.

Why?

The child is born with some fundamental needs.

One of them, as I've articulated earlier,

is for attachment, for closeness, proximity,

unconditional loving acceptance

by caring adults.

Not just a human child.

All mammalian children have that need.

Without that, they don't survive.

So that's called attachment.

The seeking of closeness and proximity

for the purpose of being taken care of

or to take care of the other.

And our brains are wired for attachment.

We have circuits in our brain

dedicated to the attachment relationships.

And that's so important all through our lives.

But especially when we're infants and young children.

Now, while we have another need,

we've already talked about it.

I just haven't named it.

The other need is for authenticity.

We used to be ourselves connected to our bodies

and our gut feelings.

Because again, without access to our gut feelings,

we don't survive out there in nature

where we evolved and where we lived

until 15,000 years ago.

And so that authenticity is very important

to be connected to yourself

so that you know when you're safe and when you're not.

You know what you want and what you don't want.

You know how to say no when you don't want something.

You know how to say yes when you do.

That's authenticity.

Out of the self, being ourselves.

And to go back to Harry,

his challenge all his life

was that he wasn't allowed to be authentic.

He had to play a certain role

and fit into a certain set of expectations

of how to be and who to be.

And he could never figure out who am I really

in that context.

But that's so general.

So many of us face that challenge of

who are we really, who are we authentically

as opposed to what's expected of us.

Now, so we have these two needs.

Attachment on one hand, authenticity on the other.

Ideally, the two are not in conflict.

Ideally, you can be in a relationship

or I can be in a relationship

where we can be ourselves

and be accepted and connected with.

And that's ideal all our lives.

But what happens to a young child

where if they're authentic, they're not accepted?

So for example, certain psychologists

recommend that angry children

should be punished for their anger.

Rather than their anger being understood

as to what it's all about

and the child being taught

different ways to express it,

they just to be punished for it

and by different ways.

By the way, if you're a parent of a two-year-old

and if you don't frustrate your child

you're probably not doing a good job

because your two-year-old may want a cookie before dinner

and you say, no, cookie before dinner.

Cookie, yeah.

In a minute, they're throwing a tantrum

because what do even adults do when they're frustrated?

They throw tantrums.

Children, that's just what they do.

They have no self-regulation vet.

Every year old gets upset.

Now you punish them.

You give them a message.

You're not acceptable to me when you're angry.

You have to be a certain way for me to accept you.

Or you mustn't be sad.

Cheer up.

What's wrong with you?

So when children are given this message of conditionality

that you're acceptable to me

if you behave in ways that I approve of

otherwise the attachment relationship is threatened

then the child is faced with this choice

which is not a choice at all.

Do I stay attached to my parents?

If my father's an alcoholic

and the only way I can find acceptance

is by repressing my emotions

and not showing my sadness and my fear.

Then do I show my sadness and my fear or my anger?

Or do I threaten their relationship?

Well, there's no choice at all.

The child will choose the attachment

and therefore they give up connection to themselves

which is the essence of trauma.

That disconnection from ourselves

not in my own words, in the words of other trauma theorists

who I agree with,

the worst aspect of trauma is the disconnection from ourselves.

And we do that for the sake of maintaining the attachments

which means for the rest of our lives

we'll be afraid to be ourselves.

Is this what they call people pleases?

Exactly.

So Cheryl Crowe, the American singer and musician

developed breast cancer

and she said that since my breast cancer

I've been a different person.

Until then I was always trying to please others.

And now, and there used to be voices in my head

that always telling me that I was wrong.

I don't listen to them anymore.

So that people pleasers are the ones

who gave up not by conscious choice

but as a matter of survival their authenticity

in order to stay liked and accepted and attached to it.

But then they carried that on in the rest of their lives and they're at risk.

I always worry for the very nice people.

I find it incredibly fascinating

that when we look at the back end of Spotify

and Apple and our audio channels

the majority of people that watch this podcast

haven't yet hit the follow button

or the subscribe button wherever you're listening to this.

I would like to make a deal with you.

If you could do me a huge favour and hit that subscribe button

I will work tirelessly from now until forever

to make the show better and better and better and better.

I can't tell you how much it helps

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The show gets bigger which means we can expand the production

bring in all the guests you want to see

and continue to do this thing we love.

If you have a small favour and hit the follow button

wherever you're listening to this that would mean the world to me.

That is the only favour I will ever ask you.

Thank you so much for your time. Back to this episode.

You always worry for the very nice people.

You talk a lot about that when the body says no.

Why is being nice a potential risk to one's health?

There's two places to be very nice from.

One is just genuine human compassion and concern for others

but you're still grounded in yourself.

That's great.

But a lot of people are very nice because they are afraid not to be.

Because they weren't liked who they were.

They weren't loved for who they were.

Being nice was the way of getting the love and the attention they needed.

Let me tell you a story.

In 1870 there was a French neurologist called Jean-Martin Charcot

who was the first one to describe multiple sclerosis

which is an inflammation of the nervous system.

Very debilitating.

And Charcot said in 1870 without any scientific research

but just from his own observation that this was a stress-driven disease.

Since then there's been a lot of research to show how stress and trauma potentiate multiple sclerosis.

It's not even controversial.

Not that any neurologist knows that.

They don't get taught the stuff in medical school.

I was just there and I presented in my books.

In any case, when I was writing when the body says no

a group of a self-help group of multiple sclerosis patients

called me and said would you come and talk to us?

Because I would understand you working on stress and illness.

And I said yeah sure I'll come and talk to you.

And there's about 25 people in the group.

This is in Vancouver, Canada.

And I gave them very tentatively, apologetically.

I said look I don't know this for sure

but the sense I get from my work in family practice

and palliative care is that the people that develop your condition

and other conditions tend to be people with three pleasers.

They tend to have difficulty saying no.

They tend to be very nice people.

And I said you know I'm sorry if I offended you.

I don't mean to.

I'm just giving you something very tentative.

I haven't done the research yet.

I'm just giving you my observations.

They said you just described us.

And they all said that.

And there's a woman who says in the group who says

I don't even know how to say no.

I said terrific give me \$100 right now.

She says well I don't have \$100 with me right now.

I said it's not a problem.

I said outside this building there's an ATM machine.

We can go on after the meeting.

We can go out.

You can get \$100 and give it to me.

She says I'm not comfortable doing that.

I said listen I'm just trying to get you to say no

to a ridiculous demand by a perfect stranger

to whom you own nothing whatsoever.

She said I can't say the word.

Because in childhood, by the way, when you have kids

you're going to find out what the word no means

because age one and a half all kids start saying no.

They say that long before they say yes.

Why?

Because that no is the boundary defense of I figure out who I am.

I'm not going to exceed to your demands.

I need to figure out what I want.

Put your shoes on.

No.

And the parents think this is something wrong.

There's nothing wrong.

It's nature individuating the child.

When families punish that, the child will repress the no

and the body will say in the form of multiple sclerosis.

For example, niceness, ALS, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis

are known in Britain as motor neuron disease.

Stephen Hawking was diagnosed with it at age 21.

He was told he'd be dead within two years.

He lived another 55 years.

Doctors don't know everything, you know.

But there's been studies on ALS patients.

They're extraordinarily nice.

There was a Cleveland clinic in Ohio, a major referral clinic.

Two neurologists published a paper at an international ALS

or motor neuron congress.

Why are ALS patients so nice?

And what they described was that when people came to their office

for diagnosis before they met the physician,

they had underwent EDX,

electrodiagnostic testing of the nerves.

And the technicians who performed the tests

would write on the side of the test,

this person can't have ALS, she's not nice enough.

Or I'm afraid this person has ALS, they're too nice.

And the physicians, the neurologist specialists said

despite the shortness of their contact with their patients

and the obviously unscientific nature of their observations,

invariably they turned out to be right.

And then I called Dr. Wilbur and who did the study

and I said, what did the other neurologists say?

When you presented this, they said,

yeah, we all noticed this, we just can't explain it.

Since then there's been a study where they've asked neurologists

about their patients and the answer is

all our ALS patients are extraordinarily nice.

Now, what the neurologists don't do is they don't make the connection.

That niceness is a repression of healthy anger

and that repression of healthy anger plays a role

in the onset of that disease.

So it's not a accidental connection.

So why do I reward very nice people?

Because they're putting themselves at risk.

Again, niceness can come from genuine concern for others

but that's not accompanied by an ignoring of yourself.

You also care for yourself.

Then you can be as nice as you want.

But you also know how to say no.

And you also know how to set boundaries.

You know how to be angry if you need to be.

But the niceness that comes from self-repression,

that's the one that hurts.

There's clearly going to be a lot of very nice people hearing that.

That know they're nice, that know their people please,

that know they've experienced in their lives

the consequences of putting everyone else before themself.

It's funny as you were talking, I was thinking about the person

that I know who I think is nicest.

And that individual is sick all the time.

And I just connected that dot in my head.

But I remember making a joke to her about,

oh, you're sick, so whatever, you're sick a lot.

And then also thinking, oh my god, she is probably the nicest.

Nice is an interesting word because that can be

misconstrued as like, hiya!

Or like saying nice things to someone else.

But it's really at a deeper level

from what I've observed in that person,

putting everyone else before them

or chronically serving other people's needs before their own.

Well, so my contention is, as I said earlier,

when people do not say no, the body will say no for them

in the form of illness.

And for a lot of people with serious illness,

the illness is the wake-up call.

And they actually learn.

And when they do, that can make a difference

to the course of their illness sometimes.

Not always, but I've seen examples

of remarkable healing when people learn to say no

and stop being people-pleasers.

And I just only wish that physicians understood this.

So when somebody comes to them with chronic XMR

and all these other chronic conditions,

they will not just provide the physical treatment,

but they will also talk to the person about

how much stress do they're taking on.

It's very stressful to take on everybody else's issues

and ignoring your own. It's very stressful.

That stress has a physiological impact on the body.

How does someone who is a people-pleaser,

how do they turn that ship around?

Because they'll hear that,

but because their niceness or their people-pleasing

is so deep within them and it started so early,

they're not going to change.

Most of them won't change.

Well, they may change if they get sick,

and if they learn something from it.

I've had a lot of people tell me that.

But it happens very early,

but it's everybody's second nature, not their first nature.

It's a very interesting phrase, second nature.

It means that it's a first nature.

Now, no baby is born as a people-pleaser.

No baby lies there, no one-day-old baby lies there thinking,

gosh, I'm hungry and wet and lonely,

but gosh, mom and dad have been working so hard,

I better not bother them.

Babies will express their needs very volubly

and very articulately and very loudly.

That's how we're born.

We're meant to be born that way.

So that this suppression of that is our second nature,

and that first nature never goes away.

We can always retrieve it,

but you have to become conscious of it.

So, when the body says,

no, I lay out certain principles of healing.

In the myth of normal, I will actually teach this exercise.

Ask yourself this question.

Where in your life are you not saying,

no, where no one wants to be said,

but you're not saying it?

Let me give you an example.

Let's say I come to London and we're friends,

and I call you up, hey, Stephen, here I am,

doing enough coffee,

but you've been up all night helping a sick friend,

or otherwise you're just too stressed

to want to meet me right now.

Your desire is to say, no.

But what if you suppress that, no?

And you say, yes, for the fear of displeasing me

or disappointing me or losing my friendship.

If I say, no, Gabor won't like me anymore.

What's going to be the impact on you

if you keep behaving that way?

Physically, what's going to be the impact?

I'm going to be more tired, more exhausted,

probably going to be more stressed.

All that.

You can be resentful.

Yeah, exactly.

So this person,

I teach this exercise in the book,

but where am I not saying no?

And what is my belief behind not saying no?

I don't want to upset Gabor if he's coming to London.

Exactly, and I depend on Gabor's liking.

Which means as a child,

you depend on your parents' liking

and you had to suppress your nose to be like,

thirdly, where did I learn this belief?

But if I say, no, I'm not likable

or I'm guilty or I'm not worthwhile.

And the fourth question is,

who would I be without that belief?

And so if your friend does this exercise regularly,

believe me, she can turn it around.

But it takes some practice.

Who would I be without that belief?

When I put myself in her shoes

I'm a people pleaser in certain environments,

but I wouldn't say I am generally.

I can imagine someone would respond to that

and say, well, I'd lose all my friends.

She'd find out who her friends really were.

Because the real friends would celebrate it.

They'd say, oh, finally.

We're so glad to see you being yourself.

The friends that were just using her

or relying on her to be their supporter unconditionally

will turn away.

And I say this to people.

This contest between attachment and authenticity

can be a painful one,

but you can decide which kind of pain you want.

As a child, you have no choice.

As an adult, it's true.

If you're authentic,

you might lose some attachment relationships.

That's going to be painful.

But which pain would you rather have?

The pain of being authentic

and losing some friendships that were no friendships at all?

Or the pain of losing yourself

and all these implications and all these impacts on the body?

So it would be difficult for her,

and it's true, some relationships that she has now,

they would fade away,

but my God,

she would also attract much more genuine and authentic relationships.

And her true friends would really celebrate her.

Now, let me tell you something that just occurred to me.

Forget it.

There's a book written by an Australian nurse

about 12 years ago.

This nurse, like I used to work in palliative care

with dying people,

she works in hospice with dying people.

And these are people who tend to die

of malignancy and chronic illness

well before that time.

She wrote a book called

The Top Five Regrets of Dying People.

For any way.

And you know what the top regret was?

That I wasn't being myself.

That I wasn't true to myself.

I wasn't being authentic.

That's the top regret of dying people.

And the third one was

that I didn't express my feelings

for fear of disturbing or displeasing others.

So authenticity is not just a new age concept.

It's actually a central dynamic

in staying healthy human beings.

Oh, one more thing.

I was in Westminster Abbey.

And I was looking at all these beautifully

and articulately worded monuments

to all these colonialists.

To all the people

that oppressed and murdered

and robbed and despoiled

native people all over the world.

They're the heroes of the British Empire.

And I think one of the reasons

there's such a strong pushback

against the idea of trauma in this society

is if you recognize trauma

which exists not only on the personal individual level

but very much on the collective level.

The ruling elites in this country

would have to come to terms with the fact

that their wealth is based on

the traumatization of foreign peoples.

Which incidentally

was one of the crimes of Harry

is that he pointed that out.

Let's face it.

The royalty, the wealth that I was born into

was achieved at the despoilation

and oppression of people around the world.

So trauma is not just a personal issue.

It's very much a social and collective and historical issue.

What's the cure?

Because if many of us are byproducts

of generational trauma

and we're seeking different ways to ease our pain

through the means of addiction

whether it's pornography or heroin or alcohol

we can't all afford

expensive therapists.

But we exhibit

those self-destructive behavior patterns

maybe every single day

maybe with social media addictions or whatever.

What do we do?

Unfortunately

the healthcare systems around the world

have very poor appreciation

of the emotional contribution

to people's physical or mental ill health.

And most physicians

and most psychiatrists are not trained in it.

Unfortunately, there's a huge

gap between science and research

and medical practice and the other.

It's maddening sometimes to contemplate it.

So the first step would be to educate the caregivers.

Just educate doctors about the actual science

of the mind-body connection and the impacts of trauma.

Educate them.

So when you go to a physician

with chronic fatigue

or inflammation of your joints

they don't just give you the necessary medication

which I'm not against

but they will also ask you what's going on.

So that's the first thing.

Second thing is let's prevent the problem.

So let's support young families

to be really there for their kids

so that families don't have to struggle economically

and their parents are so stressed.

As I may have mentioned, I've forgotten now

when parents are emotionally stressed,

economically stressed

according to a number of studies

the kids' stress hormone levels are abnormal.

And that is a harbinger of future disease.

And so let's look after young families.

Let's make people feel secure,

uncertainty, lack of control, lack of information.

These are some of the drivers of physiological stress.

So let's create a society

where there's a more sense of mutual acceptance

and communality and social support.

Let teachers be educated

that the kids who are so-called misbehaving

are kids who are actually troubled,

troubled because of stuff at home

and that the solution is not to exclude them

or to punish them

but to actually give them emotional support

in the classroom and in the schools.

Let the schools be.

The human brain, according to a Harvard study,

develops from before birth.

It's an ongoing process that begins before birth

and condenses into adulthood.

The necessary conditions for human brain development

is safe, supportive, emotional relationship with adults.

Let everybody who deals with children

from social workers to teachers to daycare workers

to kindergarten supervisors to parents

understand the emotional needs of kids

and provide that safety.

Let the justice system, so-called,

about which there's very little just,

in Canada, 50% of the women in jail are indigenous.

They make up 6% of the population.

50% of the jail population.

You call that justice?

You take the most traumatized people

who then act out their traumas

and then you punish them for it.

So let the medical system, let the educational system,

let the legal system understand

child development and trauma.

Now, in terms of the adult,

to answer your question more specifically,

so there's a social answer,

but then there's the individual answer.

Yeah, a lot of people can't afford good therapy.

It's true. It's expensive.

And then, even though there's a lot of people

who get therapy but not getting appropriate therapy,

well, if you can't afford therapy,

go to the library, read some books.

My own, but not just my own.

I could rattle out five of the books you should read.

Read Dick Schwartz's book on internal family systems

called No Bad Parts.

Read Bessel van der Koos' book on trauma

called The Body Keep the Score.

Read Peter Levine's book Waking the Tiger on Trauma.

Read Oprah Winfrey's and Bruce Perry's book

What Happened to You.

Read Bruce Perry's book called The Boy Was Raised as a Dog.

I'm interviewing Peter Levine.

Oh, yeah. Oh, good. Oh, good.

Wonderful. I'm glad to hear that.

He's one of my mentors and friends.

We often work together.

And all of these books will have some advice

about how to help yourself, including my books.

Then there's a lot of stuff on internet.

So this interview that you and I had a year ago,

I checked this morning, has been seen by 2.5 million people.

I'm sure it's helped a lot of people.

There's a lot that you can get just freely.

I'm in charge on the YouTube.

Lots of my talks are available.

Lots of talks by other really good people are available.

Do that.

They're self-help groups of all kinds.

Is there a risk here?

This is what the one side of the narrative sometimes argue,

that you can kind of over-traumatise your life

in terms of over-labelling everything that you do as a trauma.

I mean, that always happens, right?

When people become aware of something,

they become over-aware and they start over-labelling

and saying, that's a trauma response,

that's a trauma response, that's a trauma response.

And they kind of live with a feeling that they are inherently broken.

Yeah, but my point is that nobody's broken.

Actually, I talked about our first nature.

That's always there.

When people recover, it's interesting, word recovery.

What does it mean to recover?

When you recover something, what are you doing?

Going back to...

You're finding it.

Oh yeah, I'm true, yeah.

That's the definition of the word, isn't it?

What do people find when they recover?

They find their true selves.

That's what they'll tell you.

That true self never went away.

Nobody's damaged goods, nobody's broken.

To talk about trauma is not to disempower people,

but to empower them.

If I learn that my response to the British media

and the hairy issue

was actually nothing to do with the present moment,

it's actually some old programming.

Oh, okay, now I can drop it.

Are you glad it happened?

I'm glad that everything happened,

because everything is learning.

Nothing in this life is wasted if you know how to use it properly.

And so what I'm saying is that

to be aware of trauma is not to lose power,

but to gain it, because it's not an excuse.

I can't keep going to my wife and saying,

I'm being resentful of you and punishing you,

because my mother didn't take good care of me when I was a baby,

because she was too stressed, you know?

I mean, that's lack of responsibility.

But for me to understand that my demands on my wife

to take care of me like a mother would of a baby

actually is my trauma response, then I can drop it,

because I'm not a baby anymore.

I don't need, I'm not that helpless.

I'm not that resourceless.

I'm not that ungrounded.

So that when you recognize trauma,

it's not in order to use it as an excuse,

but to actually to overcome it.

That's the whole point.

When we talked about the suppression of our emotions and anger,

you used the word healthy anger.

Yeah.

Because there's a risk, isn't there,

when you're saying that anger can be a positive thing,

that people will then assume that berating someone

behind a counter or a waitress in a restaurant,

because they got one item when you're all the wrong,

is standing up for your boundaries.

I've done it.

No, it's not.

So healthy anger is in the moment,

and it's just the boundary defense.

It's not outrage.

It's, you're in my space, get out.

That's its purpose.

That's its only purpose.

Or to protect something. Like you want to see anger, try and tell a mother bear, not to be close to their cubs. You'll find out what healthy mother anger is all about. That's just healthy. The kind of rage you're talking about, have you ever had that kind of rage? Definitely on a spectrum. So the reason I struggle with the answer is because I've got a friend that's fully shown me what the extreme side of that is, where we used to call it the red mist with him, where he would literally lose control. Which is incidentally what Harry used to call his anger. Oh, really? So my friend, one of my best friends in the world, he talks about this all the time, is you could trigger him by saying something, usually by saying he was wrong about something, or something like that, and then he would just lose it. So I remember the last time it happened was, when the pandemic rolled in, I was staying with him in his apartment because the lockdown, and I was living in America at the time, and we were discussing the virus. And I said to him, I think people that are older, and that have certain health situations, are more at risk. And he said to me. no, people that are younger are more at risk. And I showed an NHS website, which said, no, it's people that are older are more at risk. And he just went into this red mist, where he was totally triggered and lost control of his emotions. And then what you would have noticed is, remember what I said about healthy anger?

It's in the present moment.

Once it's done its job, it's gone.

Your friend, the anger he gets, the anger he gets.

So the rage just keeps building on itself.

Now we talk about a fit of anger.

It's a good word.

You know what else we talk about fits?

It's epileptic fits.

In epileptic fits,

certain electrical misfiring in the brain,

then recruits other brain circuits,

and it gets more and more and more

until the whole body is shaking

and the person may even lose consciousness

and soil themselves and so on.

That's an epileptic fit.

A fit of anger is the same.

That a fit of rage is the same.

So the more severe it gets,

the more brain circuits it recruits.

So rather than expending itself

doing its job

and then being gone,

it actually gets worse and worse and worse.

That's unhealthy anger.

And triggering is a good word.

Triggering means.

Now if you look at a weapon,

how big a part of the weapon is the trigger?

This big.

For the trigger to set off anything,

there has to be ammunition there.

There has to be

explosive material there.

So

your friend is carrying a lot of explosive material.

I can tell you,

your friend never felt understood or validated

as a child.

And he's still carrying the rage of that.

You trigger him

and then

by disagreeing with him

and all the pain of invalidation

and all the rage of no being understood now gets triggered and recruits more and more brain circuits. Now I can tell you something. Healthy anger is essential for our physical integrity. That rage in the aftermath of a rage episode, your risk of a heart attack or stroke doubles for the next two hours. What happens? Your blood pressure goes up. Your blood vessels narrow and the clotting factors in your blood increase. So of course you had more risk. So the repression of anger can lead to chronic illness, but so can rage. Lead to heart attacks and strokes and so on. So anger is a delicate thing. Should I tell you something about my friend that we found out because he then went to a childhood psychologist to understand himself. You can imagine that was three years ago. The pandemic two, three years ago. He went to a childhood psychologist and what they uncovered through their work was that as a kid, he was not only a foot shorter than all the other kids, but he was both dyslexic and struggled a lot intellectually. So the people around him and on his report card basically called him stupid as a child. I think he found a text message at some point between his mum and his nan and his chances of success. And he grew up with this deep sense of like, I am not intelligent. A deep, deep sense of it.

And it's come out in all of these ways

as an adult and that, you're right,

that's what was coming out in that moment.

I was challenging, I was taking him back probably.

Well, and you know what,

again to come back to here, that's what happened to him.

They called him stupid

and thick-ho and naughty.

And

he was none of those things.

He just had trouble concentrating

and paying attention because of all the stress.

I find that's ADHD as well.

Yeah, yeah, and so

in his book he describes that he's been told

he had post-traumatic stress.

I didn't diagnose him with all this stuff, it's in his book.

I said, you know what, but I think

given how you were distracted as a kid

you're trouble paying attention.

They called you stupid.

This is ADD.

And I wasn't saying he's got a disease.

I was saying

that was a normal response

that you had to an abnormal situation

where you were under a lot of stress

and they made you wrong for it.

They called you naughty, they called you stupid,

they called you thick-ho. You're not any of that.

Now, a whole bunch of British psychiatrists

got their knickers tied in a knot

because they made that diagnosis.

You know?

My God, people.

I was saying to the guy,

you don't have a disease, you have a normal response

to have no circumstances.

You were not stupid ever.

But children

undergo this character assassination like you fended.

And imagine the rage inside him.

So when you disagree with him

you're triggering all that.

That's just how it works.

Not interestingly enough.

People call me stupid.

That's not a trigger for me.

Yeah, it's not for me.

Because I know I'm not.

I always grew up with a sense of my own intelligence

not over-stated.

But I never had any doubt about it.

But certain things you can do

like not see me

and that'll trigger me.

And for context for anybody

that doesn't know why you not being seen

triggers you?

Well, look,

I was born,

you know, I may have mentioned this last year.

So I was born two months before

the Nazis occupied Budapest.

Then they started exterminating all the Hungarian Jews.

So literally

my life was under threat

because they didn't see me as a human being.

They saw me as a vermin.

Now, not that I knew that directly

but my mother, can you imagine

what it was like for her

to have a two-month-old

and living under the risk of death all the time

for a whole year.

And then, as I mentioned before

she gave me to a stranger to save my life.

And I didn't see her for

five weeks.

I was not being seen

and my father's not there to see me

because he's in forced labor.

So literally not being seen

threatened my life.

So no wonder

when people,

when that happens now,

that for me is the trigger.

Now, of course the answer is

is to see myself.

If I fully see myself

it doesn't matter whether you see me or not.

So if you see me

if you're not seeing me

if you're distorting

who I am in your mind

and in your words

bothers me, it's only because I'm still

cunning on you

but other people

to see me because I don't know how to see myself.

If I'm fully confident in myself

I'll say, gee, it's too bad.

You know, Stephen doesn't see me.

Well, maybe we could talk

about it or maybe

you'll never understand it but

I don't live in his mind.

How do I fully see myself?

It's hard to do, right?

It's hard to do because

when you were seeing

it's not hard to do

because you children see themselves

through their parents' eyes.

But when you're not seeing

then you have to learn it.

This is one of the things

to go back to meditation.

That's not the only way.

First of all, notice all the ways that you're not seeing yourself.

Like two days ago

when I had this anxiety about how I may

I didn't give my best talk on Monday evening

you know what, I did my best.

It may not have been perfect but I prepared for it.

I put myself out there for two hours

and

I spoke a lot of truth.

It might have been the best but so what?

But at that moment

I wasn't seeing myself.

You know, I can still lose it.

So meditation

which is the form of meditation

at least I am learning

is about just noticing

and seeing what's going on inside with our judgment.

So being aware.

So let's practice.

And do you also suggest

removing the things from your life

that will stop you from seeing yourself?

Like social media?

Well...

Because that can be a lot of...

I can't remove social media from my life

but what I can remove is my attachment to it.

For example

I don't have to look at the comments

on

all my talks on YouTube.

Who says what? Who likes it?

Who doesn't like it?

I'm not on Facebook.

I have a professional Facebook page

but I don't administer it.

But people go on Facebook

and who says what?

Who likes me? Who doesn't like me?

They can win themselves off that.

So we may not be able to

stay off social media

to write my books.

Thank God for the internet.

But I don't have to

be attached to it.

So it's using it

but not letting it use you.

Which is very hard.

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you nutritionally complete on those difficult days.

The social media and all of these things,

these stimuli. I feel like

I'm concerned

that many of us are living in a state of

chronic stress,

mild

background stress.

And I say that a lot because

the amount of times that I catch myself, I spoke to James Nesta

who talks a lot about breathing and breath

and the amount of times that I now catch myself

very shallow in breath

after just looking at my

my phone or thinking about

something

let's get my skits and oxygen back into me

in bed at 1am as I'm trying to sleep

catch my breath being shallow during this podcast

when I start thinking about something my breath gets really shallow

looking at my phone my breath gets really shallow

I live in this, I feel like I'm living

in a state of like constant

subtle background stress.

Yeah, well

I'm glad you mentioned breath because

it's one of the

to go back to the question of what people can do for themselves

they can learn to breathe

and Eckhart Tolleo

is a spiritual teacher

he says that

rather than go to retreats and

therapists just take a few conscious breaths

several times a day

not to dismiss the other

but that's more important than anything else

and interestingly enough

the Buddha when he was teaching his monks in fact one of the Buddha's assistants Ananda asked him oh holy one do you still meditate and he said yes and what kind of meditation do you practice says Ananda and Buddha says observing the breath so in Buddhist meditation I'm not here to advocate for any particular pathway and I'm not a practitioner of any religion but this is a very wise man he thought awareness of breath as the most important portal into reality. What do you think the antidote is for the way we've designed our lives to be constant in this sort of stressful stimulation because we're clearly, I was just wondering if human beings are supposed to endure this much constant stimulus and stress in their lives and with chronic inflammation and all these kinds of things and now killing people at alarming rates the diseases that are caused by inflammation what can we do about our stress and is it okay, maybe it's okay well it's the norm so you can say it's normal, is it okay well the question is to be answered by looking at what the impacts are and what are the impacts the impacts are very serious for, you can see it on the individual level and in terms of mental

health conditions as I said earlier are burgeoning internationally autoimmune conditions are

but if you look at it also on the social level

there's more conflict

there's more

division, there's more intolerance

in our culture

than it has been for quite a while

these are the impacts of the stressful culture

that we live in, so is it okay

if you want this

it's okay, but if you don't

it's not okay, it depends what you want

relationships

romantic relationships

I thought a lot about the role that our trauma plays

in our ability to

form relationships, obviously society

has changed quite profoundly in the last couple of decades

different sort of gender

transformations have caused

certain mismatches and difficulties

with people connecting, the world has gone very digital now

so dating apps run

a lot of dating, I think 50% of people

originally meet online

that's their first point of contact

dating is very very hard for people and there's a lot of people that are kind of giving up on it

attachment, dating

trauma

I've come to learn that we are mirrors

I think I found love in my life when

not when I

discovered anything

externally, but when I did a lot of work

to figure out the barriers

that were standing in my way of connection

well you just answered your own question

oh really?

we can't form proper relationships

until we have the capacity to be alone

and be comfortable

with ourselves and the more comfortable we can be alone which is different from being lonely by the way the more capacity to be with yourself and to be around yourself in your own truth the more likely you're able to form meaningful and positive relationships rather than asking a lot of people run into relationships to solve their problems then there's the initial in love phase where everything is just ideal and then reality hits and then all of a sudden that person who you're so infatuated with becomes your enemy and you hate them so much I mean I've experienced such hatred for my wife over the years and when I've been disappointed or dissatisfied because I was looking to her to fill me with and nobody can fill you from the outside so once you no longer need it once you no longer are dependent on it then you can enter into a healthy relationship or to put it more positively a relationship can be a real ground for mutual growth so you can enter into a relationship you're not going to be perfect you're never going to be perfect carry a certain degree of trauma a certain degree of dysfunction certain things that trigger you as we said earlier but if both people are committed to the truth which my wife Ray and I have been

that's one thing you can say about ourselves for all the stuff that we've been through ultimately the truth mattered more than who's right and who's wrong so if you commit it to the truth and working it out and it's a fundamental love is there then you can grow together and so for me the relationship has been the most important growth going ground of my life not the therapy that I've had or the reading that I've done not that I'm just missing any of that but the actual relationship has been mv most important schooling in how to become authentic there's no real chance of a good relationship if one or more parties in that relationship aren't committed to truth and they're committed to being right or to victory or it happens all the time as I said earlier people always meet at the same level of emotional development or trauma resolution so that water finding its own level but when one person starts growing and it doesn't it becomes impossible either the person that does the growing gives it up and goes back to their previous selves which is almost impossible or the other person is challenged to start growing themselves or they're going to split that's just what's going to happen and again to go back to the situation between men and women this is what tends to happen

and I've seen it in my own marriage I've seen it as an observer of human beings the couple are kind of getting along but then the children come along now the mother's caring energy has to go towards the children where it needs to go the father may feel now a bit of their nose is a bit out of joint because now they're not getting the attention and now the woman is a decision to make do I look after the three day old baby or the three month old baby or do I look after the 35 year old baby and to the extent that the mother chooses to look after the 35 year old baby she's depriving the three month old a lot of women then make a choice that I need to look after my kids and I can't put all this caring energy mothering caring energy into my husband anymore and then relationships get into trouble because the guys can't stand it I've seen this over and over and over it's universal but it's very common sex in your practice I imagine you've come across this quite often where there's a sexless relationship and that's causing issues what is typically the true cause of that that disconnect with intimacy with sex in the bedroom because a lot of people are struggling with that yeah

but first of all today we jump into sexuality way too early in other words um we talk about intimacy but intimacy really means the innermost and we tend to have physical intimacy before we have emotional intimacy so that people jump into bed rather quickly I'm not being prudish here I'm not prescribing that you should only have sex when you get married or anything like that but when we enter into sexuality early without the emotional intimacy and emotional authenticity then the sex becomes divorced becomes divorced from our our real needs and especially for women who tend to I can't speak of everybody but in general women tend to want to have more intimacy emotionally um that becomes very hard and if the emotional intimacy doesn't follow sex becomes rather mechanical becomes mechanical so that's one big reason the other reason we already talked about is sort of parenting dynamic between the genders I know we're only talking about the two major genders now there's all kinds of gender variations these days but these dynamics exist in all kinds of context so that when one partner is doing all the emotional carrying or most of the emotional carrying this is parent-child relationship

this is the sexual drive you know Marissa Peer she's a psychologist she actually said to me the other day never call your partner mommy or daddy for this very reason yeah well oh good that's a good way to put it I think it's because we put sexuality in this society of course it just glorifies sexuality and if you look at some of the famous sex symbols who were they abused women in like a Marilyn Monroe deeply traumatized child and abused as an adult by president Kennedy and just about everybody and she was the woman everyone was asleep with so that really distorted sexuality here and for women especially safety is so important for sexuality yeah we talk about frigid women but when do people freeze it's a fear response there's no way it's true nature it's just a response and usually something happened to them or something is happening now so that unmelting can happen in a condition of safety and then the intimacy, the emotional intimacy is there which creates the safety for the sexual opening and that's the dynamic in my marriage as well vou know

what my wife says she says truth is sexy such a good point is there anything in your practice that you're increasingly being confronted with in the last couple of years that you weren't seeing as much as when you first started what I see out there is increasing distress in this society and people are more confused people are just so challenged and in the United States the rate of childhood suicide is going up suicide more and more kids are being medicated for all kinds of conditions in the U.S. 70% of the adult population is at least on one medication guarter of women at least in the U.S. are on anti-depressants or anti-anxiety medications those numbers are growing up in Britain as well from all the statistics that I see so I see these are growing manifestations of distress, what I call a toxic culture I see that all the time and look the fact that this book, The Myth of Normal is being published in North Macedonia and Thailand and Vietnam and Northern Europe and Eastern Europe and it's just worldwide there's this epidemic of distress that's what I'm seeing and I'm saying people either we can look upon this as some unexplainable misfortune and bad luck

or we can actually look for the actual causes of it in a way that we relate to each other in a way that we raise our children in a way that we approach ourselves and I'm saying that solutions are possible but yeah, the world is getting more and more difficult for a lot of people and I do see that and I don't think it's going to get better any time soon You're not optimistic So Noam Chomsky once said that when he was asked if he's optimistic or pessimistic he says strategically I'm an optimist and tactically I'm a pessimist which means that in the long term I do believe in people and in the same way I do believe in human beings I do believe in the human capacity to grow to transform to come to a deeper grounded sanity in themselves both on the individual and the social level I do believe in that if I didn't believe that I would just stay at home and read books and listen to music I do believe in that I'm optimistic in that sense but at the same time I think in the short term it's getting darker and darker and you can see that so many manifestations of that so yeah I am optimistic in humanity and human beings and I think we have a hard road to travel before we get to our

better sense of self and I have to close

this conversation by seeking some solutions you use the word solutions there and you talked about this better sense of self we've talked about this from a social level what governments can do to change education systems on an individual level on a family level what can what can I do well first of all you need to define what your actual goals are okay so let me try I want to be I want to do work that serves others I want to do work that I um I find fulfilling and that keeps me challenged and I want to which incidentally serves your health because it's been shown that people that live a life of purpose and meaning they're physiologically healthier I want to be healthy because I want to do all of these things for longer I want to have relationships that are full and true and raw and honest okav and I want to I think that's it, that's the work in person and then I want to raise a family that is beautiful and pure and free of as much trauma as I can possibly make them be and I want to be close to my children in a way that I wasn't close to my parents

well then the question you're going to have to ask yourself is

um

what factors in your life support those goals and what don't what activities are you engaged in that will support those aims what will undermine them and uh to diminish or eliminate the ones that are undermining your goals and uh and and strengthen the ones that are supporting it that's what it is and um you know and your intentions by the way are not only superficially the ones you articulate if owner or your real intentions I have to look at how you live your life not what you say about it so when I was a young parent if you had asked me what is your goal what's your intention I would have said this is the happiness of my children and I would have said that totally sincerely if you had looked at how I live my life as a workaholic doctor not available to my kids always out there looking for being important and serving others and and and and vou know being at the center of people's lives because I was so essential to them my actual intention was self-importance my stated intention the happiness of my children as much as I would have meant it sincerely did not jive with how I was living my life so what you need to ask yourself is what anybody needs to ask themselves is look at vour intentions both the conscious ones

and also the ones that show up when you look at how I actually live your life and bring the two into alignment so look at again what serves your intentions and what undermines it and look at that seriously that would be my answer it's so difficult to distinguish between the two sometimes because I mean on the surface the system you gave there are actually looking at how I'm allocating my time and is my time being allocated towards things that would further what I'm saying my intentions are is a very useful exercise to run but you know as I said those things that I said as my stated goals I do find a disconnect I think I think those things have been handed to us when you ask them when they're goals they will say things that will make the person asking the question think well of them because there's one goal that you didn't state which is I stayed away from the selfish goals what was the one I didn't state inner peace because without inner peace you're not going to be able to serve any of those goals properly or if you were you'd do it at some risk to yourself and so how would that be for you as a goal, inner peace and then if running around serving others in the name of this so called higher goal undermines your inner peace

then you're not on the right track

and you know who I'm talking to I'm talking to myself took it to me as well inner peace is not a selfish goal it's from a position of safety sorry a position of inner peace that we can speak compassionately and truthfully to others that we can serve our other goals but Eckhart totally talks about our inner purpose and our external purpose you stated a bunch of external purposes and that's why there's this I believe the diagnosis or the analysis that's why that disconnect that you mentioned because the goals that you stated were largely external and what are the internal goals inner peace very good, now you have to put that into the mix and once you do I don't believe that, now nobody handed that to you I just I think this is the issue with workaholics is we think that the path to inner peace is just by aiming at the external goals like I think maybe at some level that's what I believe workaholics think they can work their way or validate external validate or trophy their way or number one book their way to inner peace because temporarily when your book shows up as number one on the best sellers list or shows up at all vou feel some inner peace and there's a wonderful physician and researcher Vince Feliti who studied childhood trauma quite a bit

and showing his relationship to adult negative outcomes and he said it's hard to get enough of something that almost works and so yeah you can get that temporary inner peace but look at the long term consequences of the workaholism it's not inner peace I can tell you that I can tell you after a long experience it doesn't matter even how successful you are there we started the conversation with this it's never gonna give you inner peace inner peace doesn't come from the outside that's not a goal anybody ever handed to you that's something that you have to come to yourself you know this how are you acting in line with what you know are you doing it well you know what I'm not gonna give myself a hundred percent by any means I mean just look at this week but I'm doing so much better than I ever did and I'm so much more comfortable about it and so much more comfortable about the future as well vou know I am what is the one thing that we didn't discuss that maybe is the most important thing for my audience that are listening right now that not that we should impose suffering on any children or anybody in order to teach them anything life will bring its own suffering but when suffering comes along there's two things we can do with it we can try and just get rid of it not to feel it to numb ourselves

or we can actually learn from it so suffering and pain can be big teachers if you know how to relate to them when illness comes along when a crisis comes along in your life you'll notice that the Chinese word for crisis is made up of two character letters meaning danger and opportunity so when there's a crisis there's danger but there's also opportunity to learn and to grow and there's such a thing as growing older in other words not just getting older but actually growing older and actually still keep growing as you get older and that growing older actually has to do with becoming more and more authentic to yourself so sometimes I do that successfully sometimes I don't but that's certainly the journey and I'd recommend that journey to everybody you can actually grow older in other words you don't have to shrink you can actually grow when you said the word growth there it reminded me of something you said in a topic we haven't actually talked about which I did want to speak to you about which is vulnerability I remember you making this interesting connection I saw it somewhere online between vulnerability and growth and vulnerability is a risk for a lot of people it's always felt like a risk for me so vulnerability comes from the Latin word vulnerability to wound to wound yeah that's vulnerability to wound and so

as human beings or as any living creature we're all profoundly vulnerable from the moment that we're conceived to the moment we die we can be wounded physically we can be wounded emotionally that's just a given when children are safe and seen and understood they can accept their vulnerability because they have the confidence that they can deal with it but when children are traumatized not understood, not seen and they're alone emotionally the vulnerability becomes too painful to bear so be shut down or a sense of vulnerability you know not to feel the pain but when you look at life nothing goes without vulnerability so a tree doesn't go where it's hard and thick does it it goes where it's tender and soft and there's these shoots that are very vulnerable they can be eaten by animals or insects a crustacean animal like a crab they go inside a hard shell what does it have to do when it needs to grow it molds and becomes this soft creature that's very vulnerable but without that vulnerability there's no growth without emotional vulnerability there's also no growth and so much of our culture is designed to deny vulnerability and to shut it down

or to somehow distract ourselves from it and what's the cost and the cost is that we stay mature and that we lose ourselves that's what the cost is I also think vulnerability is the and I've just learnt this from doing this podcast that vulnerability is a great connector when I much of the reason why I have good conversations on this podcast I think is because I'm willing to be open myself which then allows your client your quests the safety to open up themselves and in your personal life with your friends I mean what's more you can talk about the scandal of Newcastle beating Manchester City in some game recently by one to nothing I don't say to talk about it if that's interesting to you but which is more meaningful to you that or when you actually share Struggle Struggle and what's going on for you no contest but so much of this culture designed to distract ourselves from our vulnerability but we have a closing tradition on this podcast where the last quest leaves a question for the next guest not knowing who they're going to leave it for question that's been left for you it's quite a long one today is your last day on earth you're allowed to make two phone calls one phone call to the person you love the most and the second phone call

to the entire world what do you say on both of those phone calls what John Lennon sang all those years ago all you need is love and the phone call to the person you love the most to the person I love the most I don't have to say anything at all whv because she knows but if you were calling her on that last day I'd say thank you what for for everything and uh you know what I may even say that to the world I might even say thank you you know I mean for um for all the struggles and the trails and troubles and tribulations of childhood and adulthood and parenting and career and all this thank you you've given me so much that's what I would say I mean if I wasn't giving you advice which is all you need is love which is advice no forget that I'd say I'd just say thank you how do you want to be remembered as somebody who did his best to make a difference and who made a difference which I know I have by the way so um not that everybody agrees with me but I also know I've made a difference what difference do you think you've made how to say this without it's difficult um but I get so many messages

from around the world I mean literally from around the world

about reading my books have transformed people's relationship to themselves have made them understand themselves um I think um I mentioned maybe in a different into you that the best review I ever had of the myth of normal was that some young guy said to me thank you I read that book and I remembered myself so um my work for those who are open to it really helps to connect them to themselves and to see themselves clearly and that's a gift in a world where it's increasingly hard to see you really are and it's hard for people to see themselves and so people don't see themselves as broken or as they retrieval be damaged but actually they can begin to see their capacity for wholeness which incidentally is the root of the word health is wholeness and uh so um that's the difference I'm making is that people can see themselves not as broken and damaged but as actually fundamentally whole with some stuff to work through that's it. we can learn so much from children can't we so much of your work brings us back to the first nature as you describe it of children yeah well a lot of parents will tell you and you'll find out is that the greatest teachers are your children if you're willing to learn Gabor thank you

thank you so much I

it's a difficult question to ask someone else about the impact they've made on the world

but I but even what you said I think is

a huge understatement

because the people that I know

close to me like my partner

who um like my partner who

just I mean her life I think has been

changed personally

but also professionally

much of the reason she does the work she does

she's the reason why she's not here to meet you

because she would have flight she would have gotten the next flight to fly here

is because she's doing a retreat in the south of

France with a big group of women

and much of the work she does there

is built on the work that you've

written about in your books and taught online

um so not only have you impacted people

personally but you've impacted the next generation

of teachers

and therapists

um which is going to be

a generational

it's like a domino's effect

it was counteracting the generational trauma

is the generational healing

that has come about because of people like you

who are wizards in our culture

and that are willing in the face of often

great um you know

adversaries who take a different

stance to persist with

truth but thank you

and one of the things that most

and harden me is that when I go about

London or any city in the world just about these days

it's all kinds of young people coming up to me

thanking me it's not people my

I mean people of all ages

but I'm just so enthused by

how young generations like people

one quarter of my age are coming up

to me to thank me well that shows me that it's making a difference if she could have been here and she was so annoyed she realized she'd booked a retreat on the same day that you were coming to London because you didn't get to meet you last time because she was in Bali so oh wow some other time trust me she's probably watching live right now but thank you so much again for your generosity and your wisdom it's changed my life and it continues to change many other people that are listening to this but all around the world so thank you thanks so much as you guys may know this podcast is sponsored by one of my favorite bands in all the world which is Woop AI is a topic I've spoken about various times on this podcast and it's a topic that I'm pretty obsessed with but we don't often talk about how it could be used as a force to make our lives even better Woop is using the power of AI to drive meaningful positive change my Woop doesn't leave my wrist and their new feature which is called Woop Coach uses the power of advanced AI to synthesize all of your health and fitness data and to provide you with personalized recommendations to support you on your health and fitness journey you can literally ask it questions like why am I so tired or can you help me build a strength training program and its advanced AI system will provide you with answers that are unique to you so if you would like to check it out and level up your health and fitness journey in the process go to join.woop.com slash ceo to get a free months Woop membership you