

About the Author

My name is Per Lundgren. Since the age of 13 (1963), I have understood that I have a special talent: being able to see through illusions and resolve paradoxes by means of constitutional logic, which is the study of logical systems and how these systems interact with each other in a complementary manner. From the age of 19, I have devoted myself to independent research, which means that my research has been completely free of financial grants, sponsorship or guidance from universities or colleges. More specifically, my work comprises 4th generation empiricism, with an interdisciplinary emphasis and approach, as well as modern advanced information processing.

I have no formal academic training and have no connection to the academic world, though I have left fragments of interrupted university studies behind me. I have supported myself since the age of 26 by working as a security guard, and for a time through various kinds of simple ad-hoc work - but primarily as a guard. I have received some financial support from two people on certain occasions, and also received social assistance for two months due to temporary economic problems. I have managed to attain the goals I set myself early in life, i.e., my research, just as I had planned. Language, particularly Swedish, is not one of my strengths. Therefore, in regard to this text's design and production, I have had the assistance of my brother, whose language skills are much greater than mine. Everything else is my own work.

I will not be participating in discussions or answering questions. Here I would like to emphasize that I am not a suitable candidate to lead discussions, seminars, symposia, conferences or such. My role is that of the adviser or consultant, working in the background in the context of, for example, a changing society. My integrity and continued life of privacy and peace is very important to me, as is my ability to continue conducting research, which is why I will continue to operate in the background. I ask that this be respected. It is my texts that convey the message, not me as a person.

To facilitate an understanding of the concept of "outsider" - here in the sense of "free researcher" - eight examples of such from the last thousand years are presented in the following:

Abbess *Hildegard of Bingen* lived in the 1100's, and displayed the important principle of independent thought by, among other things, her correspondence with a number of regents, and by publishing several, for her time, extraordinarily independent, empirically based, works. Hildegard of Bingen lived in a time when universities in Europe took their first faltering steps, where one university after another gradually appeared. At that time, empiricism as a scientific model was completely unknown. In fact, scientific thinking had a completely different character: extremely exaggerated dogmatism (in this book referred to as Roman Catholic Church's science model).

The "outsider" *Nicolaus Copernicus* lived in the late 1400's and the first half of the 1500's. He was jokingly and somewhat disparaging called an "amateur mathematician", but turned out to have sufficient skills to lay the groundwork for nothing less than modern higher mathematics by introducing the theory of mutually incompatible but complementary logical systems through exchanges of basic axioms (which is the very foundation of 3rd generation empiricism). In fact, Copernicus was about three hundred years ahead of the mathematics of his time. He must therefore be considered to have been very advanced.

Shortly before Copernicus, *Leonardo da Vinci* had stepped into the limelight, renowned not only for his scientific genius but for his brilliance in many fields. On the surface, da Vinci was perceived as primarily an artist and inventor. But da Vinci was more than that. The ideas he developed about how the search for truth should be carried out are strongly reminiscent of our own time's thinking in

modern higher mathematics regarding the treatment of advanced information, a subject which I examine in detail in the trilogy's main text.

The early 1790s saw the beginning the formal, official university mathematics' rediscovery and further development of Copernicus' fundamental ideas concerning constitutional logic, including the revealing of illusions and the solution of paradoxes, as well as how to solve difficult Catch-22's in a social context. Thus, the way was also paved for the rediscovery of the philosopher Zeno's advanced, groundbreaking ideas, which in the long run led to *Kurt Gödel's* incompleteness theorem and the modern theories for solving paradoxes and penetrating illusions – which is the purpose of this trilogy.

In 1797, an alternative medical doctor named *Edward Jenner* began his rise to fame in England. Jenner came to lay the foundations for immunology in medical science, in that he introduced the smallpox vaccine, which to a very large degree came to help humanity overcome the worldwide scourge of smallpox epidemics. Jenner was also a "free researchers".

In the 1860's, the Austrian Franciscan monk *Gregor Mendel* put forward a significantly innovative thesis, which was so advanced that it came to form the basis of modern genetics (the laws of heredity). Mendel too was an "outsider".

Another personality that plays a role in my book's main text is the young French peasant girl *Joan of Arc* (the Maid of Orleans) of the late-middle ages. At the age of just 17, and no formal military training, she was, due to her personal qualifications, appointed supreme commander of the French army, directly under the king. In a now famous conversation, Joan of Arc had made such a strong impression on the King the he immediately gave her this high position. In the beginning, the peasant girl Joan of Arc was met with great skepticism by the high French military. Soon, however, she showed that she mastered something that the king had seen - an outstandingly brilliant strategic talent. She also had great psychological skills, which allowed her to win the confidence of the French army in a way that made the importance of high morale clear to the senior officers. Joan of Arc led a number of battles that earned her a place in military history. Joan of Arc showed the same brilliant talents and ability as several other great military strategists demonstrated by Alexander the Great, Julius Caesar, Genghis Khan, Saladin and the American four-star General George S. Patton., and this has a certain significance in this book.

Finally, I would like to mention the "outsider" *Albert Einstein* whom is briefly mentioned in the trilogy's introduction. Einstein, as most people know, was a typical so-called outsider, although he gradually became established, i.e., accepted, by the scientific establishment.

These are the eight "outsiders" who have inspired me in thought and action. Here I also want to emphasize that, although this may seem a little strange, there are many people who have been distinctly gifted and in different ways asserted themselves later in life, even though they may have been underachievers during their schooling. Of course, there are also others who have been both gifted and academically talented as well. I do not belong to the latter variety.