

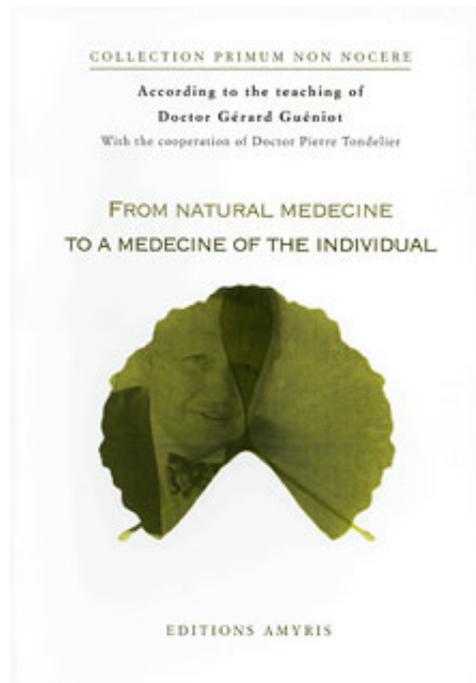
Guéniot /Tondelier

From natural medicine to a medicine of the individual

Reading excerpt

[From natural medicine to a medicine of the individual](#)
of [Guéniot /Tondelier](#)

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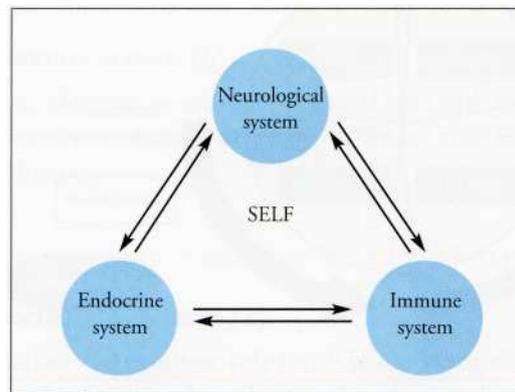
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10 THE MATURATIONS

The body of an adult is not the body of a « tall » baby. Since conception, during life in the womb and the first years of life, we assist to the evolution of the main functions of the body under the aegis of three main systems, the endocrine system which presides over growth and emotional maturation of the child, the neurological, secondary system, which allows the memorization of experiences and realization of actions, and the immune system guarantor of the « self ».



Each of these systems is going to evolve at the same time. Knowing the stages of maturation allows accompanying the child with adapted therapeutic and finding in the adult one or several stages where he misconstrued himself.

Endocrine, neurological or immune functioning react according to the tools we set up in our childhood. Therapeutic proposed should not only act on the lived or the event, but also they have to act on the mechanisms of integration.

GLANDULAR MATURATION

According to the works of the Dr J. Gautier

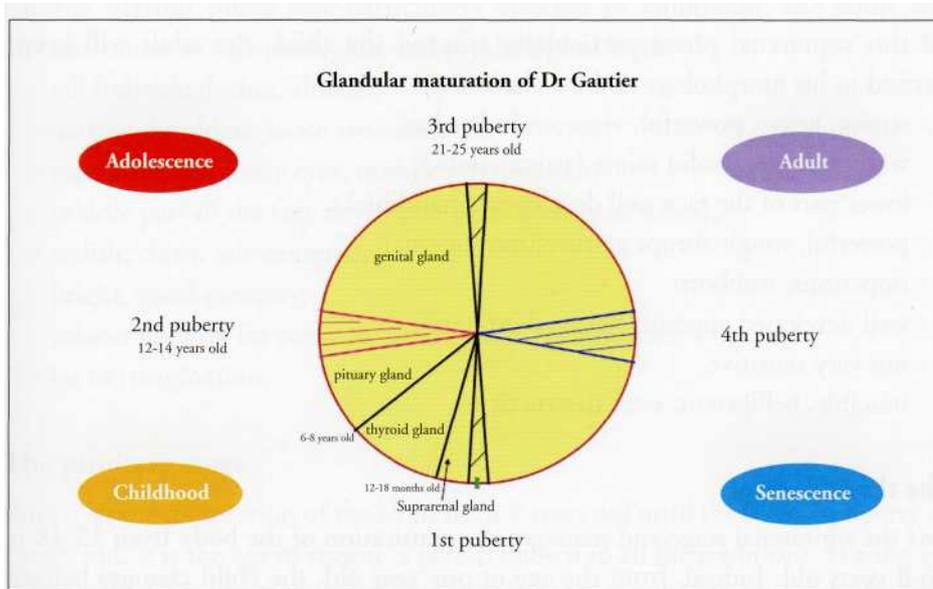
The glandular system includes four glands through which maturation follows a precise order:

The suprarenal gland; from 3 weeks to 12-18 months, The thyroid gland; from 12-18 months to 6-8 years old,

The pituitary gland; from 6-8 years old (age of reason) to 12-14 years old (puberty),

The genital gland; from 12-14 years old to 21-25 years old.

Each gland is responsible for a « cellular behavior » that every cell has to integrate at each stage.



The suprarenal stage

It begins after the first puberty, just after birth. Each phase of puberty represents, according to Doctor Gautier, a passage leading to deep changes in the body functions and requires an adaptation of the hormonal system. The first puberty, activated by the pituitary gland of the mother at the end of the pregnancy, corresponds to the passage of intra-uterine life of the foetus in aquatic environment, to the aerial life of the infant after childbirth. This first puberty protects the child up to 3-6 weeks old. During this period, he is also under the immunological protection of the mother thanks to antibodies which she transmitted to the infant.

The suprarenal glands are situated in the abdomen, above the kidneys which they cover up like a capsule. They are the glands of the limited sensibility (or *hyposensibility*), it protect the child from feeling assaulted by his surrounding on which he depends. The infant is defenseless, at the mercy of his parents. He has reduced mobility, an obtuse sensibility and limited emotivity: he expresses only anger or joy. The adaptation to the environment is fragile, but it is only a relative adaptation. At this age, the child discovers hierarchy, simple orders, social rhythms; that is why meal time and sleep must be regular.

He especially needs the safety offered by this gland which is also called the *protection* or defense gland. It develops muscle tone, necessary for efficient movement. It is at this time of life that the potential of vigour is determined, showing the musculo-ligamentary tonus which makes learning to walk possible. In this sense, it is the gland of *vigour, tonus* and *power*.

Later, if this suprarenal phase particularly affected the child, the adult will keep traces characterized in his morphology and his character:

- strong, heavy, powerful, vigorous individual,
- wide shoulders, solid joints (articulations),
- lower part of the face well developed (mandible),
- powerful, rough abrupt gestures (movements),
- imperious, stubborn
- well developed appetite, material aspiration,
- not very sensitive,
- irascible, belligerent, even destructive.

The thyroid stage

It follows the suprarenal stage and manages the maturation of the body from 12-18 months old to 6-8 years old. Indeed, from the age of one year old, the child changes behavior. He sleeps less, wakes up to life and begins to form syllables. His emotions are more defined and he is capable of expressing his sympathy or its antipathy. At five years old, his basic metabolism reaches the highest level of its existence, sign that the influence of the thyroid is dominating.

The thyroid gland, situated on the anterior face of the neck, is also called the « *hot* » gland. It presides over *sensibility* and *emotions*, it helps *adaptation* to various situations and to attraction or aversion. Under its influence, choices are dictated by affectivity. It controls automatic movement necessary for the repetition of gestures to memorize experiences. It allows the *learning* which engenders *memory*. The child learns to speak to the simple contact of those who speak. Memory of movements is necessary for the learning of gestures and main functions of the organism. All over life, the thyroid remains the gland of memory.

It is the gland of *simplicity and* of the management of simple things. The child needs to repeat or to integrate a single notion at a time, a single story which he likes to repeat until he knows it by heart. This simplicity proper to the thyroid indicates that the child is unable of selecting at the same time complex information of the same level. It is thus advisable, for the educators, to present a single notion at once for his learning, a notion he will integrate only by attraction or by refusal.

The thyroid *governs feelings*: emotional states help to elaborate the thoughts which form images in the brain. It is under its influence that sensory organs develop which allow perceiving

internal sensations (organic) and emotions, as well as the external sensations of all degrees and events which surround the child. In this sense it is the gland of *pleasure* and *enjoyment*, *sympathy* and *antipathy*, memory and souvenir. Finally, it is the gland of imitation and the mimicry.

Later, if the thyroid phase was particularly affected in childhood, the adult will keep characteristic traces on morphological and psychological level:

- tall individual, thin, slender,
- narrow shoulders, loose articulations,
- expressive and lively eyes, mobile physiognomy,
- middle part of the face developed (sensory organs zones),
- stylish, clean, self-centered,
- bright, good memory,
- subject looking for contacts, emotions, hypersensitive,
- lot of imagination.

The pituitary stage

It presides over the maturation of the child from 7 years old until the second puberty at about 12-14 years old. It is the age of reason, a period known to all the traditions. Having « learnt » and integrated feelings (thyroid phase), the child has to learn to discover the outside world and others, and take contact with reality. For that purpose he has his intellect; so he can choose and make the difference between the others and himself. He leaves then the world of childhood.

The pituitary gland, situated below and at the center of the brain, is also called the « cold » gland. It physically transforms the individual: he grows, his feet and hands get longer. This gland allows the understanding of *symbols*, writing (letters and figures) and *abstract* things. He develops the Cartesian faculties of deduction and induction. It helps him to acquire the notion of space and time and brings « cold moral blood », by opposition to the « warm emotional blood » of the thyroid.

It is the gland of comparison, *analysis* and sorting of information. Thanks to this gland, the child is capable of learning several notions at the same time, comparing them and organizing them into a hierarchy to divide the essential from the trivial. The child can manage the *complexity* which allows comparing several information all at once. It opposes to the simplicity of the thyroid which can learn only a single thing at a time. *Analysis*, *comparison* and sorting facilitate the choice between several things, events or directions.

Gland of social life and relationship with others, the pituitary allows the child to make the difference between others and his « self »; where his interest stops and the interest of others begin.

Individual whose stage of pituitary maturation was profoundly marked are characterized by:

- large individual, with developed breast,
- long, but voluminous and powerful muscle structure,
- upper part of the face developed (around and above the eyes),
- athletic subject with great muscular resistance, liking team games,
- wise, hard-working, reasonable, but cold and not very affectionate subject, good companion, easily keeping their composure,
- intelligent and endowed with a good memory,
- lively, opened, very analytical mind (scientist).

The genital stage

At the end of pituitary maturation, the body gets out of childhood: a new stage begins. This mutation or change of state requires a new puberty, classically described by medicine. But a teenager is not an adult yet and if he is endowed with a body possessing many potential qualities, he has to learn how to use it by combining those qualities harmoniously. It is the stage of the *apprenticing*. It occurs between the second and the third puberty, from 12-14 years old to 21-25 years old.

Genital glands with the influx of sex hormones provoke development of genitalia, secondary sexual signs, but also a transformation in the child's of feelings and psyche, which reveals his deep personality as well as nostalgia characteristic of adolescence.

For Doctor Gautier, the genital glands are going to exercise *sexual forces* by which we can recognize two functions or purposes:

- The *reproductive genital function*, linked to the search of beauty in feelings, art, morality and sentimental love, the outcome of which will be sexual reproduction or the horizontal sexuality; it contributes to the survival of the species.
- The *internal genital function*, linked to the search of high moral values, altruism, love of others and aspiration toward God; it constitutes the material substratum in the evolution of the inner spiritual being, or vertical sexuality; it contributes to the survival of the individual.

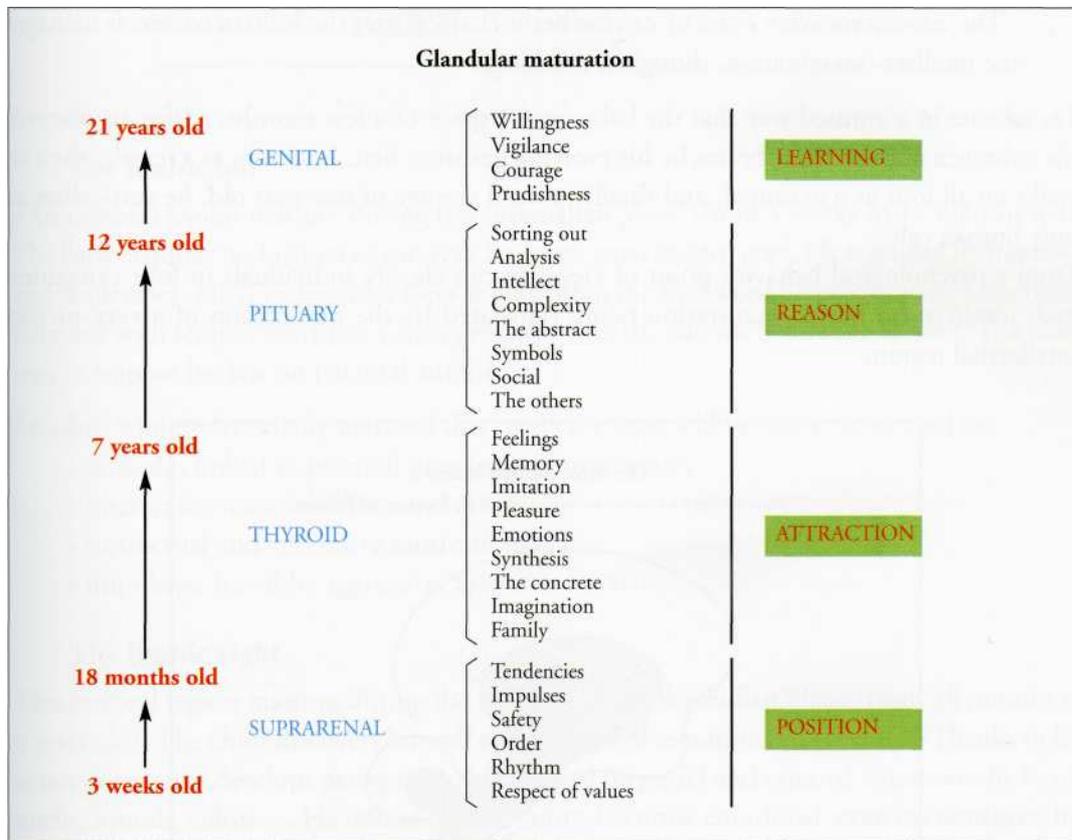
To accompany this transformation, the teenager will benefit from a feeling which will turn out to be a real protective shield: prudishness. This *prudishness*, a noble feeling, will be for his physical appearance as well as for thoughts, speech or behavior. It will engender self-respect and the respect of others. Then, three qualities will develop gradually:

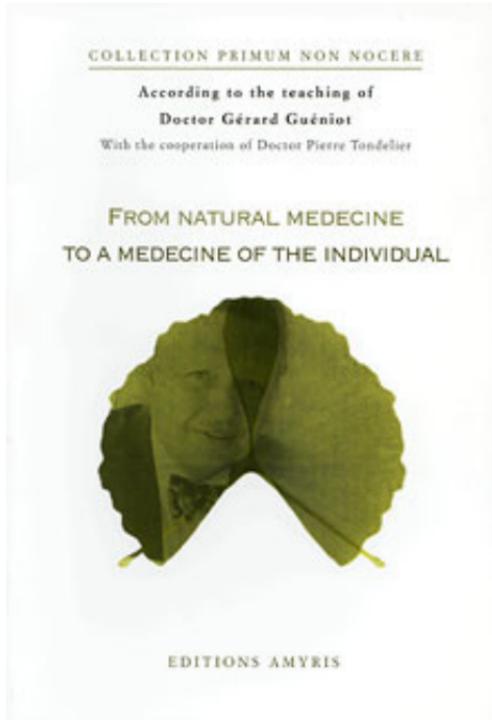
- *Courage* or the fighting spirit, driving force of his action in social life.
- *Vigilance* or attention: indeed, up to now, the child was simply enticed; but now, he has to choose and, thanks to vigilance, the sense of responsibility will appear.
- *Willingness*-, be careful here not to confuse with false willingness or obstinacy, which testifies of a stubborn mind. Willingness is what allows man to do what he likes or not to do what he dislikes, to keep the course of action he has settled for himself.

The end result is: *responsibility*. The teenager so equipped to choose, act and assume the repercussion of his actions, can with his free will, evolve in life and achieve his mission.

At the conclusion of this last stage, hormonal maturation has arrived to term. And with that *third puberty* (change of state), the teenager becomes an adult and enters a period of *maturity*, a period of action and realization which will spread out from 21-25 years old to 45-55 years old.

Then, the *fourth puberty* (menopause or andropause) will announce hormonal diminution which will be done in the inverse order of maturation described previously. The individual will enter the last period of his life, *senescence*, a period of *wisdom*. If the function of genital breeder gradually disappears, the internal genital function allowing self-fulfillment will still be active.





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