Summary of Text 29: "Erotic Magics".

This text examines the phenomenon of erotic and sexual magic, a subject surrounded by strict taboos in most cultures.

The foundations of these magical practices rest on the concept of dynamism-the belief in the magical effects of biological life force (*dunamis*)- and kratophany, the tangible manifestation of active energy. In these traditions, sexuality is approached as a raw force of nature that can be employed in rituals to compel influence, power and healing.

Magical Sexuality

The text illustrates this magical sexuality through various historical and anthropological examples:

- *Fertility religions and phallic cults:* Historical sources (such as Herodotus) describe how ancient communities venerated phallic symbols and ritual communities (such as the goat cult in Mendes) in order to activate the generative life force of nature and the seasons.

- *Witchcraft and magical pacts:* Witch trials (such as that of Catherine Peyretone, the 'witch of Montpezat') illustrate how practitioners of magic entered into bonds with 'power animals' or demonic entities through erotic rituals in order to exchange occult power and subtle life energy.

- *The Argia dance:* In Sardinia, the venomous bite of the Argia spider was attributed to the evil soul of a deceased person seeking to appropriate human life force. Villagers performed carnivalesque and erotic dances to appease this spirit through sexual energy (*do ut des*) and thereby temporarily free the sick person from its influence.

- *Mother goddesses, the Kumari and royal rituals:* In Eastern traditions such as Hinduism, feminine creative energy (*Shakti*) occupies a central position. In Nepal, the Kumari-a young, virgin girl who embodies the goddess- acts as the spiritual channel through which the king receives the magical life force required to rule. A comparable dynamic appears in the Japanese Shinto ritual (*Daijosai*), in which Emperor Akihito spiritually unites with the sun goddess Amaterasu in order to acquire divine authority.

The Biblical Critique: Flesh versus Spirit

The text concludes by contrasting pagan erotic magic with biblical revelation. Whereas Semitic fertility cults (such as the worship of Baal and Asherah) made use of temple prostitution and erotic rituals, the Bible draws

a sharp distinction between 'flesh' (cosmic-biological life) and 'Spirit' (God's supernatural life force of resurrection).

Although the Bible treats pagan sinners with compassion, erotic magic remains trapped within the laws of the 'flesh', ultimately leading to energetic exhaustion or spiritual confusion. The Christian life of resurrection-reflected in Christ's virginal birth from Mary and in the virginal life-leaves biological sexuality behind in order to live through the eternal, renewing power of the Holy Spirit.