Kabbalah in Gnosis magazine (1985-1999)

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Kabbalah and Contemporary Spiritual Revival

edited by

Boaz Huss

Ben-Gurion University of the Negev Press
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Wouter J. Hanegraaff

**Religionism and Western Esotericism**

In the autumn of 1985, a Californian non-profit organization called the Lumen Foundation published the first issue of a popular journal that would continue to exist for fifteen years, until its abrupt and unexpected discontinuation in 1999.1 The Lumen Foundation had been founded one year earlier by Jay Kinney, a former underground cartoonist and anarchistic countercultural thinker born in 1950. In his opening editorial, Kinney explained that the magazine was born from the combined efforts of a “varied group of individuals scattered across North America”, most of whom had never met face-to-face, but who shared the belief that a periodical was needed for exploring what he called “the esoteric spiritual traditions of the West”:2

> We discovered that, in essence, the same vital teachings and methods of growth and illumination that have been sought in distant cultures have been present, all along, in our own back yard. Because of persecution from orthodox religious authorities, the threads of these traditions have often been hidden, sometimes broken, but have invariably surfaced when social conditions have allowed.3

From the introductory lines just quoted, several basic assumptions shared by Kinney and his collaborators are immediately apparent. They would continue to dominate the journal during the fifteen years of its existence, and should therefore be spelled out explicitly here.

The first one is *universalism*: it is implied that the various spiritual

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1 The decision to discontinue the journal was taken not for lack of success, but as the result of an unfortunate combination of events on personal and financial levels, which coincided unexpectedly during the height of the “dotcom bubble” in the Bay Area (Jay Kinney, personal communication, March 2008).
3 Ibid.
traditions of East and West may seem to be different at first sight, but actually participate in one universal wisdom tradition grounded in the quest for gnosis. This assumption naturally led to a second, namely the primacy of the inner: behind the merely external surface of religious institutions or dogmas, which create confusion, division and strife, there is an abiding esoteric or “inner” dimension based upon the unity and eternal validity of spiritual truth. For Kinney and most members of his network of authors, the terms “inner” and “esoteric” were synonyms from the outset, and hence the journal was very appropriately called Gnosis: A Journal of the Western Inner Traditions. The third basic assumption made by Kinney and his collaborators may be referred to here as counter-culturalism: the “inner traditions” of the West were understood as parts of what might be called a traditional “counterculture”, the representatives of which had always been at odds with dominant society, and had been persecuted by reigning orthodoxies. In other words, inner traditions were assumed to be almost inevitably heretical.

Fourth, and finally, there was a further corollary to this approach, anti-academicism, which was expressed with great eloquence by Joscelyn Godwin in the next issue of Gnosis. His article was called “Priests, Professors, & Gurus: When the Academy is a Church the Hermetic Professor becomes a Heretic”, and had originated as a public address to a new organization called the “Hermetic Academy” at the 1984 Annual Meeting of the American Academy of Religion. Because I consider it a key text, I will discuss it here at some length. Godwin stated that “the medieval Church as it dominated European life for a thousand years until its power vanished in the Age of Reason” had “reappeared in America as the modern University”. This “Church of Academe”, as he called it, was addressing a superstitious audience that had been “brainwashed” by its own folk-religion, television; it had its own priesthood of professors, its own ordination ceremonies, its own confessions (in the form of examinations), and so on. But this New Church, as Godwin saw it, was actually a sorry parody of its original model: while it continued to function as an institution of domination and control, it had no true doctrine, theology or metaphysics, but only “a woolly humanism”: “like a spectre it lacks the higher principles of soul and spirit”. The Church of Academe knew only the “horizontal”
dimension of a stupid democratic egalitarianism, because it had lost the “vertical dimension” of metaphysical certainty.⁴

If such a vertical dimension were ever to be restored to academic studies, Godwin wrote, the natural sciences “would abandon the mechanistic and materialist dogmas”, the social sciences “could be transfigured if they granted Man a soul and Humanity a spiritual destiny”, and the Humanities would “stand guard over the treasuries of archeology, language, philosophy, religion, and all the arts”; in short, “the whole University would become a Hermetic Academy”. But sadly, Godwin continued, it would of course be highly naïve to expect any such esoteric reform of the academy to actually take place. Still, he suggested that “If the Hermetic Academician can teach his subject with the vertical dimension always in mind … he can help to undo the damage of his colleagues who are teaching as if it did not exist”. In other words, such a “hermetic academician” could work as a kind of undercover agent in the occupied territory of the modern academy, which without the vertical dimension, “deserves no more than to vanish, as ghosts do, with the coming of the dawn”.⁵

Godwin’s feelings of contempt for the modern academy could not possibly have been formulated more sharply; and his article is all the more remarkable because, in the decades to come, he would actually establish a well-deserved reputation for himself as one of the most knowledgeable and articulate scholars in the modern academic study of Western esotericism.⁶ The question of to what extent he would still subscribe to his 1984 address today, twenty-four years later,⁷ is less

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⁴ All quotations from Joscelyn Godwin, “Priests, Professors, & Gurus: When the Academy is a Church the Hermetic Professor becomes a Heretic”, *Gnosis* 2 (1986): 34-38.
⁵ Ibid.
⁷ That Godwin has not essentially changed his mind is suggested by a recent collection of articles for the general market, originally published in *Lapis* magazine, and re-published by a theosophical rather than an academic publisher: Joscelyn Godwin, *The Golden Thread: The Ageless Wisdom of the Western
important here than the observation that it perfectly represented a perspective on the study of Western esotericism that has been quite dominant in this field since the 1960s and has only gradually begun to decline – although it has by no means vanished – since the early 1990s, when the academic study of this field finally began to make serious headway.\footnote{For the main outlines of this development, see Wouter J. Hanegraaff, “The Study of Western Esotericism: New Approaches to Christian and Secular Culture”, \textit{New Approaches to the Study of Religion 1: Regional, Critical, and Historical Approaches}, eds. Peter Antes, Armin W. Geertz & Randi R. Warne (Berlin and New York, 2004), 589-519. On “religionism” and its ambivalent role in the development of the study of Western esotericism, see Wouter J. Hanegraaff, “Beyond the Yates Paradigm: The Study of Western Esotericism between Counterculture and New Complexity”, \textit{Aries} 1:1 (2001): 5-37; idem, \textit{Esotericism and the Academy: Rejected Knowledge in Western Culture} (Cambridge, 2012; forthcoming).} I would argue that \textit{Gnosis} was one of the most characteristic and influential manifestations of the previously dominant “religionist” and counter-culturalist perspective on Western esotericism as an academic field of research; and this is why it deserves to be studied as a historical and cultural phenomenon.

In earlier publications I have explained why, for all its good intentions, precisely this “religionist”/counter-culturalist approach to the study of Western esotericism has been the main obstacle academic research in this field has needed to overcome. A perspective as represented by Godwin in 1986 is indeed incompatible with the critical and historical perspectives of the modern academy:

1) The modern study of Western esotericism emphasizes historical detail, specificity and difference against trans- or meta-historical claims of spiritual universality.

2) Its understanding of the term “esotericism” is not based upon – on the contrary, it explicitly demarcates itself from – the traditionalist notion of an “inner” spiritual dimension.
3) Over the years it has demonstrated again and again that the notion of a quasi-autonomous “esoteric counterculture” fails to do justice to the historical complexity of this domain, which does not really exist as some tradition “out there” but is understood much more helpfully as a theoretical construct that highlights important but previously neglected dimensions of Western culture.

4) Perhaps most importantly, the modern study of Western esotericism thoroughly accepts the critical methods of modern academic research and historiography, while rejecting any suggestion that scholars should be closet esotericists, concerned – like a kind of spiritual undercover agents – to use their external academic identity for helping restore a “vertical dimension” to the university. This does not mean that scholars in the field may not have sympathies for or allegiances with certain esoteric beliefs in their personal life: the fact is that many of them do. But the rule is that they try to keep this separate from their work as scholars.

One must therefore conclude that the essential perspective which inspired Gnosis represents the very antithesis of how most academics nowadays believe the field should be studied, and of how it has in fact come to be studied increasingly since the early 1990s. But none of this implies that Gnosis would deserve to be dismissed on its own terms, on the contrary: between 1985 and 1999 the journal quickly developed into a thoroughly enjoyable and often fascinating magazine full of valuably information and of remarkably high quality, actually taking a position halfway between the kind of uninformed superficiality commonly associated with the New Age on the one hand, and strict academic research on the other. The editors and contributors were explicit in distancing themselves from both extremes. In a particularly interesting editorial of 1993, editor Richard Smoley acknowledged that some readers seemed to wish for Gnosis to move more explicitly in an academic direction, and proceeded with some observations that make the ambivalent identity of his journal explicit:

This idea takes on more life as reputable scholars – particularly in Europe – are paying more attention to the esoteric, or, as the current jargon has it, “gnostic” sub-current in Western civilization. Personally I feel a strong ambivalence about the professors’
interest in esoteric spirituality. On the one hand … scholarly inquiry does have a lot of light to shed on historical issues. On the other hand, it’s also true that, like Rappaccini’s daughter, the professors’ touch can prove poisonous. I have a degree in philosophy myself, so I have firsthand experience of how academic hairsplitting and pettifogging disputes over the meanings of words have all but killed that discipline. … So I’m not entirely sure that academic inquiry will really do justice to the spiritual traditions of the West, particularly since scholastics … have been notoriously bad at distinguishing intellectual knowledge from the deeper, experiential understanding called “gnosis”.

What we see here is that even in the context of a journal for the general market, at least one of the editors felt a need to demarcate its identity against the apparent demand by some readers for a more “academic” approach. The paradox of Gnosis is that in spite of its ultimately anti-academic background agenda, due to the quality of many of its authors it has actually contributed considerably to the setting of academic standards in a field where university chairs or curricula devoted to Western esotericism were still absent, and which at the time was still largely dominated by sensationalism and plain ignorance.

Scope, Contents, Contributors

So what were the actual contents of Gnosis? The basic formula remained the same during the fifteen years of its existence. Apart from a highly interesting book review section and an often fascinating opening section with letters to the editors and responses from them, each issue was

10 I am grateful to Jay Kinney for calling my attention to an implied distinction between “scholarship” (which was always encouraged) and “academicism”: “What we took issue with was an ‘academic’ approach where ‘academic’ is synonymous with only publishing that which is acceptable in the context of the Academy, where the only valid citations are those made to other academic sources” (personal communication, 14 October 2008). By means of the present footnote I hope to have demonstrated that my own understanding of “academicism” is more liberal.
focused on a specific theme, and most issues contained interviews with major authors or personalities, preferably connected to that theme. The editors began with some obvious candidates: the first issue was devoted to Gnosticism, the second to Magic and Tradition, and already the third one to Kabbalah. An overview of the themes for all the fifty-one issues in the life of the journal gives in impression of its scope:

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<td>16. Orthodoxy</td>
<td>33. The Earth</td>
<td>50. Good &amp; Evil</td>
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<tr>
<td>17. Sex &amp; Spirituality</td>
<td>34. Healing</td>
<td>51. The Grail</td>
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To regular subscribers, the range of these themes alone would have made clear how large the domain of the “Western Inner Traditions” really was.

Although many authors contributed to Gnosis over the years, some of them have put a particularly strong stamp on it. The first who must be mentioned in that regard is Richard Smoley, who started out contributing to the journal as a reviewer of books on Kabbalah in the 3rd issue, became a regular author in the issues to follow, and finally became main editor next to Jay Kinney from 1991 on until the final issue. In the very year the magazine came to an end, Kinney and Smoley published a book together, which perfectly reflects the Gnosis perspective, as already indicated by the title: Hidden Wisdom: A Guide to the Western Inner Traditions. The same characteristic perspective also informed Smoley’s 2002 volume Inner Christianity: A Guide to the Esoteric Tradition. Clearly, the inner/outer concept has always remained central to them.

Next to Kinney and Smoley, we might note a few of the other key authors who helped define the Gnosis perspective over the years: David Fideler (an author particularly interested in Platonic and Pythagorean cosmology, editor of a separate series called Alexandria and founder of Phanes Press), Ya’qub ibn Yusuf (a Jewish Sufi), Stephan Hoeller (a well-known Jungian neognostic author), Chas Clifton (a neo-pagan writer who nowadays runs the academic journal The Pomegranate), and Adam McLean (a specialist of alchemy who runs a massive website on that field). Among the many contributors who were less centrally involved in the journal but clearly connected to its network and sympathetic to its perspectives we find such well-known academics in the field as Joselyn Godwin (already discussed) and Arthur Versluis (another well-known and highly productive scholar with an explicit religionist agenda, founder of the American Association for the Study of Esotericism and editor of the online journal Esoterica). This list is far from exhaustive. My main point here is to show the overlap between the Gnosis network with its religionist/counter-culturalist agenda,

the development leading toward the current academic study of Western esotericism.

In this context it is relevant, finally, to mention the extensive interview with the undisputed Nestor of the academic study of Western esotericism Antoine Faivre, in the spring issue of 1994. In general, the number of academic scholars interviewed by Gnosis over the years always remained relatively small: the Gnosticism specialist Gilles Quispel appeared in the first issue, followed by the investigator of New Religious Movements J. Gordon Melton in the fourth, the philosopher and Gurdjieff specialist Jacob Needleman in the twentieth, and the psychologist and pioneer of altered states of consciousness Charles Tart in issue twenty-eight. The only two other academics apart from Faivre were Huston Smith and Seyyed Hossein Nasr: both vocal defenders of the perennialist or traditionalist view and therefore perfectly compatible with the journal’s general orientation.

Faivre’s appearance on the pages of Gnosis in 1994 had therefore a certain symbolic significance, as he represented the (at that time) new trend of academic research of Western esotericism, mainly among European scholars. He was interviewed by the two principal editors, Kinney and Smoley, and it is extremely interesting to see with how much skill and elegance Faivre parried their attempts to discover some “inner” side to the outer persona of the university professor. At their question of whether the academic study of Western esotericism might “pose a threat to its authenticity”, Faivre answered that in any case one has to know and study the sources first, and what one chooses to do with them in one’s personal life is anyone’s free choice; and when presented with a concept of esotericism as the “path inward” he flatly responded that the reverse is true, emphasizing instead that in esoteric contexts one learns to know oneself as the micro-cosmos by means of

studying its correspondences in the external world, the macro-cosmos. Generally speaking, what we see in this interview is the confrontation between Godwin’s “Hermetic Academy” on the one hand, and the new surge of European academic scholarship on the other; a confrontation, by the way, that had been going on in the context of the American Academy of Religion as well, eventually resulting in a split between the traditionalists and the historians.

Kabbalah in Gnosis Magazine

From the specific perspective of “Kabbalah and Contemporary Spiritual Revival”, Gnosis is a good entrance point for exploring the question of how things kabbalistic – or perceived as such – are understood by a general audience which is primarily interested not so much in Judaism or Jewish kabbalah per se, but is attracted by the romantic notion that behind the façade of official religious institutions and theologies, which are no longer experienced as inspiring or authoritative, there is a “hidden truth” that may be capable of giving a deeper meaning to human existence. Such a quest is widespread in contemporary society and accounts for much of the attraction of esoteric ideas and traditions in the widest sense, including kabbalistic ones, and clearly found expression in Gnosis.

To some extent, what we find in the journal as far as the Jewish dimension is concerned looks like a 1980s/1990s continuation of the milieux described by Herbert Weiner in his well-known 1969 paperback 9 1⁄2 Mystics. Particularly in its earlier years, and largely under the influence of Ya’qub ibn Yusuf, there was a strong presence in Gnosis of the Havurah and Jewish Renewal movements around the “outreach rabbis” Zalman Schachter-Shalomi and Shlomo Carlebach, who were both interviewed at length. A second and relatively distinct influence came from what Christine Meilicke has referred to as the “counterculture kabbalists”, while this movement had flourished since the 1950s and

17 Ibid., 64.
18 Hanegraaff, “The Study of Western Esotericism”, 505.
faded away in the mid-1970s, one of its central figures, David Meltzer, came to play a significant role in Gnosis, not least by calling the attention of its readership to the new school of Kabbalah research introduced by Moshe Idel. A third focus of Kabbalah in the journal circled around the work of Warren Kenton, a.k.a. Z’ev ben Shimon Halevi, who is present particularly in the later 1990s period.21 A fourth direction of kabbalistic interest – but not as prominent as one would perhaps expect in a magazine of this kind – was represented by the occultist Kabbalah in the tradition of the Hermetic Order of the Golden Dawn and similar currents. Finally a fifth approach, partly overlapping with the former, and represented most clearly by Edward Hoffman, was interested in Kabbalah mainly as a psychological and psychotherapeutic tool. Apart from these currents, one notes a steady interest, throughout the lifetime of Gnosis, for a variety of special topics such as Hasidism, the Shekhinah, devekut, Jewish oracles, Abraham Abulafia, and so on. Closer to the “fringe” side, there were also a few suggestions such as that the kabbalistic doctrine might shed some light on dark matter speculation in physics,22 or that the “seven worlds” described in certain talmudic texts have something to do with extraterrestrial contact.23

To begin with my first category: the special Kabbalah issue of Gnosis (1986-1987) contained a long interview with Reb Zalman Schachter-Shalomi, which, interestingly enough, breathes a 1960s atmosphere more strongly than almost anything else I have come across in the entire journal. The reader seems to be transported back to the time of the psychedelic revolution and the Summer of Love. The interviewer, Ya’qub ibn Yusuf, introduced Schachter as “the Rebbe behind the Rebbe – the Teacher who was the inspiration behind the many charismatic rabbis and teachers who had turned me on”; and

21 Smoley had first met Kenton in a Kabbalah study group while studying philosophy at Oxford in the late 1970s: see Smoley, The Dice Game of Shiva: How Consciousness Creates the Universe (Novato, 2009), xxiii.
continued by relating how at the time he first met him, Schachter “was taking LSD with Tim Leary and proclaiming that psychedelics and game theory were the two great challenges that modern Judaism had to address”.24 The interview itself was a lengthy and rambling affair, in which the two men talked about everything, including the Age of Aquarius and the preceding ages, Ken Wilber’s transpersonal psychology, holistic and evolutionary theories, computer software, and the future of Hasidism. Applying the popular idea of the holographic paradigm, Schachter suggested that each part of the sefirotic tree contains the whole tree. Talking of the “trash” or “pop” Kabbalah coming out of the “head” bookshops, he said to have been surprised at how much he liked occultists such as Dion Fortune or William Gray, and concluded that perhaps “Anglo-Qabalah is not so bad”.

Oddly enough, this interview with a former Lubavitcher rabbi of Austrian descent who had survived the Holocaust, and which has “tradition” as its central theme, is perhaps the most untraditional contribution in the entire Gnosis issue devoted to Kabbalah. The 1990 interview with the other important “outreach rabbi”, Shlomo Carlebach did not touch on Kabbalah even once, and was far more down to earth – except for the sudden and unexpected closing sentences, which are so extremely formulated as to deserve quotation in full. The interviewer asked his opinion of the New Age, and Carlebach responded:

New Age is unbelievable. New Age is most people whose consciousness is so much higher, so much more refined, maybe because they have finally undertaken and understood a certain spiritual path, or maybe not – maybe from inside. There is something about them so sensitive, so deep. You know, it is clear to me that whatever my grandmother wanted of God, my children want more of God. And that “more”, there are not yeshivas for it yet. And we need it so badly.25

Apart from the Schachter interview, the Kabbalah issue contained no such extreme statements. There were short and generally reliable introductions to Kabbalah by Jay Kinney26 and Pinchas Giller (an Orthodox rabbi from Israel, then working on his doctorate in Berkeley, and now a professor of Kabbalah at the American Jewish University), another representative of the generation influenced by Carlebach. In his contribution he emphasized that modern scholarship dominated by historiography is “largely unsuccessful in portraying its inner nature”,27 because it tends to overlook the meaning of its images and symbols.

One article reproduced a long passage from Rabbi Abraham Isaac Kook,28 and another reproduced and commented upon a story by Reb Nahman of Bratzlav.29 David Fideler found connections with the Adam Kadmon in Greek sources,30 and Jay Kinney introduced the numerical/mathematical theories of Stan Tenen and the Meru Foundation.31 Most typical of the “Western tradition” context was an article by Stephan A. Hoeller on the evocation of “Tartarean spirits” by means of a Jungian/occultist brand of practical Kabbalah,32 and a contribution by Edward Hoffman about Kabbalah as a psychological “doorway to the mind”.33

I have already mentioned David Meltzer as an ambassador for Moshe Idel’s work, which of course fitted the special interest of the “countercultural kabbalists” in Abraham Abulafia. I have also referred to the occultist Kabbalah associated with the Hermetic Order of the Golden Dawn and similar traditions. In contributions explicitly devoted

to Kabbalah its presence is less dominant than one might perhaps expect: generally, the editors and authors seemed well aware of the difference between Jewish Kabbalah and its non-Jewish interpretation. But references to “Kabbalah” do, of course, turn up in various contributions devoted to occultism specifically.

More interesting for our concerns here is the strong presence, in the later issues of Gnosis, of Warren Kenton, a.k.a. Z’ev ben Shimon Halevi. What seems to have made his particular approach congenial to this readership is the fact that he combined Kabbalah with psychology, and thereby changed it into a system that could be given practical application by individuals in their personal life. In an article published in an issue of 1991, Halevi turned the sefirotic tree into a psychological system, and found close correspondences with the system of Gurdjieff. His conclusion said it all: Kabbalah and the Gurdjieff system “are part of a network that disseminates the perennial philosophy or Torah to any who wish to work upon their souls”.34 In other contributions to Gnosis as well, Halevi emphasized this firm belief in the universality of “inner wisdom:” a foundational belief, as I pointed out above, basic to Gnosis as such. A perhaps even stronger emphasis on psychology – or rather, psychotherapy – is found, finally, in the many contributions by Edward Hoffman. In a highly typical contribution from 1995, he assigned a direct psychological content to each of the ten sefirot, and advised his readers to make a sefirotic checklist for keeping track of which qualities were over-respectively underrepresented in one’s personal life.35

This much for the main lines along which Kabbalah is present in Gnosis. Given the high profile of Madonna and the Kabbalah Center in current popular culture and academic scholarship, there is perhaps a risk of overlooking the broader context of popular American and


European interest in all things kabbalistic. The “inner traditions” perspective of Gnosis is representative of spiritual attitudes and milieus which have a very broad popular appeal and should be taken seriously as a domain of further research. In closing, it is relevant to refer here to an article by Richard Smoley of 1998, where the Kabbalah Center makes its first appearance on the pages of the journal. It begins as follows:

It’s a rainy January night, and I’m sitting in a penthouse lecture room in San Francisco’s fashionable Laurel Village district. … We’re listening to a talk on the Kabbalah. The lecturer is young, probably younger than most of the people in the room, and he expounds certain themes of Isaac Luria’s kabbalah … in a booming, self-assured voice. If not for his yarmulke and Israeli accent, I feel I could almost be listening to a sermon by a preacher in the Bible Belt.36

The lecture is, of course, one sponsored by the Kabbalah Center, and Smoley admits that he has “an impulse to snicker: how can mass culture do any justice to a mystical teaching renowned for its obscurity and remoteness?” At further reflection, however, he concludes that such an impulse might reflect an elitist and exclusivist attitude which wishes to reserve Kabbalah to Jews only, and deny it to the rest of the world. He continues by discussing such phenomena as Christian and occultist Kabbalah, and even the idea that the Kabbalah might have non-Jewish origins, and finally finds himself “fantasizing about a general Kabbalistic conference, in which all those who feel themselves to be part of the tradition, whether Jewish, Christian, Pagan, or none of the above, can meet and talk as human beings and adults”.37

Conclusion

Gnosis intended to provide a podium for such discussion. Smoley’s ambiguity perfectly reflects the situation in which the journal found itself generally: too critical and well-informed for being satisfied with

37 Ibid, 11.
an easy New Age “esotericism for the masses”, and yet far too universalist to accept any suggestion – whether by Jews, or academics, or both – that the wisdom of the “inner traditions” might not be readily accessible to every seeker. The magazine run by him and Jay Kinney remains an important source for historians of alternative spirituality, as a treasure-trove of materials that reflect the deep ambivalences of supposedly “hidden wisdom” now unveiled and brought to the masses in the media age.