About the Instructor

Ulisse Di Corpo was born in Rome in 1959. His parents had diametrically opposed views on life. His father was from a mountain village in the Abruzzi, not far from Rome, while his mother was born in Zanzibar to Quaker missionaries. When he asked questions, he received conflicting answers, often resulting in arguments. At the age of five, he concluded that it was pointless to ask adults, as they didn't know the answers. So, he decided to seek answers on his own, rejecting dogmas and religions.

At the age of 16, he was awarded a scholarship to spend a year in Jefferson City, Missouri, staying with an American family. On the first Sunday, his American host mother told him to go to church with them. He replied that he did not believe, and she responded, "It's not allowed." So, he decided to go to church every Sunday, but to a different church each week. After a couple of months, his host mother told him, "We talked about it, and since you're an atheist, you must also be a communist, and communists are devils. We want you out." For a couple of weeks, he was hosted by a very wealthy family with two private planes and several Cadillacs. Then he ended up with an extremely poor family.

This triggered an existential crisis, accompanied by strong feelings of depression and anxiety. Everyone around him seemed happy and expected him to be happy as well. At a meeting with other international students, he began describing his existential crisis to an Iranian boy. The boy told him that, according to Islamic science, there is another level beyond matter and energy. Physical energy is divergent, while this other level consists of convergent energy, moving toward unity, love, and cohesion. They began imagining a world filled with this energy, where love and cohesion would be the norm.

When he returned to Rome, his parents had just separated, and instead of finding his old certainties, he encountered many new uncertainties. His anxiety and depression increased, and he felt trapped in a tunnel of despair. On April 19, 1977, his girlfriend called and told him she had a new boyfriend. He went to wash his face, and as he watched the drops of water fall into the sink, he had a vision of syntropy. Convergent energy must exist! He could see it in the force of gravity. He saw divergent energy governed by entropy, the tendency toward dissipation, death, and destruction, and convergent energy governed by a symmetrical law, syntropy, which moves toward life and love. Suddenly, he understood the connection between entropy and death, and between syntropy and life.

He realized that syntropy concentrates consciousness, while entropy expands physical reality. Consequently, when we compare ourselves to the physical world, we feel as though we are equal to zero. If we are equal to zero, life has no value, and there is no

reason to live. This was exactly what his existential crisis was telling him. But as soon as he saw his existential crisis in the form of an equation, he also saw the solution, which he named the Theorem of Love.

The Theorem of Love states that "When we compare ourselves to the physical world and we are united with it through love, the identity conflict disappears." In other words, love gives meaning to life. In an instant, his depression and anxiety dissolved.

These considerations led him to study psychology, although he was very gifted in mathematics and physics. After earning his degree in psychology, during which he developed his Vital Needs Theory, he enrolled in a PhD program in statistics. When the dean of the faculty of statistics saw his work, he immediately recognized its similarity to the theory of syntropy developed by the mathematician Luigi Fantappiè.