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2.5/5 stars(Brief review)This is one of the most controversial books I have ever read. Robbins has for sure a few useful things here that may help you, but they are mixed with tons of pseudo-scientific "psychology" that, in the best case, is useful in the short-term, and in the worst, even harmful. The book is also quite repetitive and could have been compressed in a half, it is even ironic that Robbins says "our time is the most valuable resource" by lengthening the book. Also, I found most of 2.5/5 stars(Brief review)This is one of the most controversial books I have ever read. Robbins has for sure a few useful things here that may help you, but they are mixed with tons of pseudo-scientific "psychology" that, in the best case, is useful in the short-term, and in the worst, even harmful. The book is also guite repetitive and could have been compressed in a half, it is even ironic that Robbins gave doubtful and questionable, especially in the first part of the book. If we add that most of the book, not the whole one. Here is a little classification I will develop in more depth later in this review: *Useful chapters: 1, 5, 10*, 11 *Fair chapters: 4, 9, 12, 13, 14 *Poor/repetitive chapters: 2, 3, 7, 8 *DANGEROUS chapters: 2, 3, 7, 8 *DANGEROUS chapters: 2, 3, 7, 8 *DANGEROUS chapters: 4, 9, 12, 13, 14 *Poor/repetitive chapters: 4, 9, "anchoring" that may be qualified as dangerous similar as chapter 6, and chapter 19 about "values" that may be useful, the chapters 15-21 would be between the categories "fair" and "poor". Now, I'm going to go more in depth in the chapters 15-21 would be between the categories "fair" and "poor". Now, I'm going to go more in depth in the chapters 15-21 would be between the categories "fair" and "poor". Now, I'm going to go more in depth in the chapters 15-21 would be between the categories "fair" and "poor". Now, I'm going to go more in depth in the chapters 15-21 would be between the categories "fair" and "poor". 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I really liked the definitions Robbins made about "Success" and "Power", and how he approaches those topics in the chapter.*Chapter 2, 3: Quite repetitive chapters, if you want to save your time just skip them. To sum up, Robbins is just telling you a little bit about the importance and history of NLP and the importance of modelling successful people (imitating their beliefs, actions etc.), that will repeat many times in the rest of the book. I have to say with this last point that modelling is useful, but you have to adapt it to your own circumstances. Also, the model about "inner representations" and "states" to produce behaviour is quite simple and lack of lots of the nuances and complexity we human beings have, but at least is not harmful. *Chapter 5: Really nice chapter. All the beliefs and mental frameworks that Robbins gives here are very valuable. This is one of the chapter I would recommend to be a must read in this book.*Chapter 6: Very DANGEROUS chapter. I won't say this chapter is useless (it is not), but it is not helpful for the reasons Robbins intends. Here, Robbins shows you principles of NLP that are not supported by sciences, and that may have a little of right, but in a global perspective are biased. For instance, following Robbins instructions I would be a visual person for the way I talk and look, but an auditive one for the way I talk and look, but an auditive one for the way I talk and look, but an auditive one for the way I talk and look, but an auditive one for the way I talk and look, but an auditive one for the way I talk and look, but an auditive one for the way I talk and look, but an auditive one for the way I talk and look, but an auditive one for the way I talk and look, but an auditive one for the way I talk and look, but an auditive one for the way I talk and look, but an auditive one for the way I talk and look, but an auditive one for the way I talk and look, but an auditive one for the way I talk and look, but an auditive one for the way I talk and look, but an auditive one for the way I talk and look, but an auditive one for the way I talk and look, but an auditive one for the way I talk and look, but an auditive one for the way I talk and look, but an auditive one for the way I talk and look, but an auditive one for the way I talk and look, but an auditive one for the way I talk and look, but an auditive one for the way I talk and look, but an auditive one for the way I talk and look, but an auditive one for the way I talk and look, but an auditive one for the way I talk and look, but an auditive one for the way I talk and look, but an auditive one for the way I talk and look, but an auditive one for the way I talk and look, but an auditive one for the way I talk and look, but an auditive one for the way I talk and look, but an auditive one for the way I talk and look, but an auditive one for the way I talk and look, but an auditive one for the way I talk and look, but an auditive one for the way I talk and look and l predominant "style" to gather information, and we should focus on that style in our communication and when we teach and learn. This is simply NOT true, we learn for instance by all our senses, and if we think we are an "auditive" person and we just start listening audiobooks for years, our important ability to read and write will be impaired. To know more about this topic, I suggest looking for Beth Rogowsky learning styles research. But this is not the most dangerous part of the chapter. The real harm if this chapter comes when Robbins tries to teach you "how to modify your memories", giving more strength to the positive ones and removing it from the negatives. To be honest, this probably works in the short-term, but can be fatal in the long one. I will explain this with a metaphor. Imagine that you have an injury in one foot that does not allow you to walk. It is hurting a lot and it is paralyzing. What Robbins teaches you is how to stop completely the pain so you can continue walking through life. The problem? Well, the injury is still there, because PAIN is a SIGNAL that our body emits when something goes badly, either physical or emotional. And if you just forget about the injury continues bleeding, you will be in big troubles. The same happens with depressed people. Robbins has a very simplistic model of "how to cure depression" that fails in this same problem, totally disregarding the cause. You may be depressed because of your economical situation and because you are not being able to bring money to your home to pay the food and the bills for your family (it is important for you, and you feel helpless). With Robbins approach, you won't feel the symptoms of depression, you may even be "ok" with your situation, but the same problem is still there and if you don't address it you will be much worst in the future. Again, it is ironic that at the end of the chapter Robbins says that "if pain tells you that you need to change something important, you will have to or it will come back", when in the rest of the chapter he just ignores and disregards this issue. Read the chapter if you are curious, but be aware of these dangers. *Chapter 9: Not a bad chapter, it talks most about body language and its importance to how we feel and what we convey to others. If you have time, it will be good reading it.*Chapter 10: I will be brief and concise here with each principles, and there are ones that are really useful and right and others very WRONG and harmful:-Power of breathing: completely right, I just tried myself and it was really helpful. Most of the times we are not aware of the power of oxygen, but after all it is another essential nutrient for us.-Water and food with water: again right, the quality and quantity of water is vital for our body to work.-Food combining: NO TONY, THIS IS COMPLETELY NOT LIKE THAT. There is a phrase a chapter onwards from Tony that says "every lie contains a grain of truth", and this is perfectly the case with this principle. Of course if you combine things like legumes, with let's say oats and beans, you are going to be full of gases afterwards and feel bad and without energy. But this is not what Tony says about food combining, just pseudo-science like "don't combine proteins with carbs because the digest differently". With the exception of vegetables, almost every food contains a PORTION OF EVERY MACRONUTRIENT, and they are all mixed in the stomach, which release the same kind of acid and enzymes every time no matter the type of food. Just try eating 1000kcal of carbs like rice and vou will be amazed with the insulin peak and the incredible feeling of tiredness due to the extra work your pancreas is doing to move too much glucose at once. Less kcal more lifespan: this is true, there is research that support this finding. However, we don't know exactly the mechanisms behind this, maybe is not the fact of eating more itself but the toxic particles with it, so we may counteract this encouraging our draining systems. Also, there was a while ago an interesting experiments with monkeys trying to prove this, and surprisingly they found that the monkey that ate more and freely during the years, lived more that his twin because he was more happy and more willing to live. Fruit alone: probably false as food combining, but just try and experiment with yourself. This is still one I have to try in my own body. Less proteins: ... Tony, you are a guy whose height is 2.01 meters (6.6 feet), just try to live your life eating 30-50g of proteins a day as you recommend, and let's see what happens to you. Just don't follow his advice, we need proteins, look at most of the official recommendations today, neither of them are below 0.8g per kg of our body. And important tip, it is not the same just having enough protein to survive than to flourish (if you want to gain muscular mass). Also, Robbins is super against animal products in this chapter, especially against meat that is like the devil for him. You know what? I'm vegetarian and I don't consume meat after lots of research and trials with my body, but I can tell you for sure eating some meat is not bad. We probably eat too much nowadays and from animals that are bad fed, but the arguments that Robbins made to support his view in this book are more than defective. *Chapter 11: this was a GREAT chapter to guide your life purpose and your objectives and goals. I recommend you doing the exercises on it, for sure the most valuable thing I found in this book. *Chapter 12, 13: interesting chapters about relationships, a little simplistic in some parts but yet nice.*Chapter 14: not a bad chapter, but again somehow simplistic and does not really represent the complexity of human beings. As I said before, from chapter 15 onwards I did a fast reading because I just did not have more motivation to continue the book. If you are curious, read all the chapters keeping in mind the issues I addressed. If you want to save your time and just get the best of the book, read the chapter I recommended before. Thank you for reading this long review! I really appreciate it!;) ...more

