



# DELTA LIFE SKILLS<sup>sm</sup>



EMOTIONAL FREEDOM IS IN YOUR HANDS with REB<sup>sm</sup>

*Integral Energy Psychology*

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## **PART ONE: THE RADIANT ENERGIES BALANCE (REB)<sup>sm</sup> PROTOCOL: PHILOSOPHY/RESEARCH/THEORY BACKGROUND©**

Section:

### **10. SOME HISTORY OF THE CURRENT PARADIGM BATTLE: The Dark Side of Current Scientific Orthodoxy**

Around 650 B.C. in Greece, Thales of Miletus laid the groundwork for modern physics and biology. Hippocrates (500 B.C.) incorporated many of Thales' ideas into his philosophy of medicine. "Hippocrates ...realized that disease was not a single causal relationship between an external agent and a simple machine, but rather that each disease is the complex product of the agent and the body's reaction to it. 'Disease is not an entity, but a fluctuating condition of the patient's body, a battle between the substance of the disease and the natural self-healing tendency of the body.'" (Becker, 1990a, p. 14) Too bad Pasteur didn't follow this approach. While modern physicians "take the Hippocratic oath" they ignore the Hippocratic wisdom.

Becker describes three wrong turns taken by modern medicine during its history:

1. It followed the authoritarian and erroneous concepts of Galen and ignored the empirically derived information and insight of Erasistratus, a remarkable Egyptian physician and scientist. "In many ways, Erasistratus was far ahead of his time. Had his ideas, which were essentially correct, gained acceptance, medical and biological knowledge would have progressed far more rapidly than it did. Unfortunately, his observations and ideas...were totally swept away by...Galen.

"Galen was, in most respects, the antithesis of Hippocrates -- he was absolutely sure of himself and his beliefs, arrogant, self-serving, and prone to falsehood if it served his purposes.[He was an early "CSICOPian"!]....[H]e proposed the attractive idea that for every disease there was a single cause and a single cure, which was eagerly adopted by physicians who, then as now, sought authoritarian infallibility...[his] 'system of medicine'...became the standard text and ultimately the overwhelming dogma that dominated medicine for the next 1500 years.

"Unfortunately, Galen was wrong. His ideas about anatomy were incorrect, and his teachings on physiology were based upon falsified experiments...While practically all the writings of Erasistratus were destroyed, Galen's writings have been well preserved.

"Galen succeeded by providing a comprehensive system of medicine mixed with pseudoscience that provided definite answers for both diseases and treatments. Though largely wrong, it carried a stamp of authority and effectively put a stop to any valid experimentation or questioning for the next 1500 years. Early attempts at logical observation by Erasistratus and the humanism of Hippocrates' 'art' were both submerged by the false dogma of Galen." (Becker, 1990a, pp. 14-16)

2. It bought into reductionism and the concept that living organisms were essentially chemical machines. "The emergence of Western civilization from the Dark Ages was primarily the result of one factor, the challenge to authority. In medicine and science, the first challenger was a man [Paracelsus] who was a strange mix of humanism, mysticism, [and] early scientific logic...Paracelsus had no respect for authority in any form....

"He stressed the fact that the body can heal itself, while the most that Galen's medicine could do was to delay healing or produce disastrous complications. Paracelsus foreshadowed the discoveries of modern antibiotics...Many of Paracelsus' beliefs and ideas...were actually profound insights into the nature of disease and physiology that had no precedents at the time...

"Paracelsus viewed the body as a whole organism, composed of many parts. Each part interacted with the others and was inseparable from the whole, which was greater than the sum of the parts...Several centuries before the rise of reductionism, Paracelsus saw the defect in reductionist philosophy and placed its future proponents among the 'ignorant'."(Becker, 1990a, p. 19)

Several Western scientific and medical pioneers explored what now is termed an "energy medicine" approach: William Gilbert was an early researcher into medicine, electricity and magnetism. Anton Mesmer, under the influence of Paracelsus' teachings, proposed that living things generated universal forces that they could transmit to others through 'animal magnetism.' He began treating a variety of ills using magnetic therapy; because he was remarkably successful, he incurred the wrath of the medical establishment." (Becker 1990a, p. 20) Louis XVI appointed the then current version of a CSICOPian inquisition to get rid of "his kind."

"Hahnemann, building on Paracelsus' 'Law of Similars', constructed a complex system of medicine known as 'Homeopathy.'..." (Becker, 1990a)

"Throughout this period of scientific excitement, the argument between the mechanists and the vitalists heated up...Luigi Galvani stepped into this controversy...He was searching for proof of the electrical nature of the life force, and he believed that he had found it...Galvani termed this 'animal electricity,' and he postulated that this electricity was produced by the living body itself...Allesandro Volta...[h]owever... discovered that the electricity was actually produced by the junction between the two dissimilar metals...Galvani...actually *had* shown 'animal electricity' flowing from injured tissue...This later became known as the 'current of injury', which is an electrical current found in any injured tissue. But by that time Galvani had been so discredited that the idea of the current of injury was relegated to the status of an unimportant curiosity. Galvani, like Paracelsus, was far ahead of his time..." (Becker, 1990a)

"Emil DuBois-Reymond discovered that the passage of the nerve impulse could be detected electrically. Believing that he had 'identified the nervous principle with electricity,' he postulated that the nerve impulse was the passage of an amount of electrical 'fluid' down the nerve fiber...Hermann von Helmholtz had electrically measured the speed of the nerve impulse and found it to be very much slower than that of electricity in a wire..." (Becker, 1990a)

"In 1871....Julius Bernstein proposed an alternate chemical explanation for the nerve impulse. He believed that the ions...inside the nerve cell differed from the outside tissue fluid, and that this difference resulted in the nerve-cell membrane's being electrically charged, or 'polarized.'...The 'Bernstein hypothesis' ...has since been shown to be essentially correct, not only for nerve cells but for all cells of the body...The success of the Bernstein hypothesis resulted in the dogmatic view that this type of electrical activity is the *only* type permitted in the body. In this view, direct electrical currents cannot exist either within the cell or outside it, and externally generated electrical currents (provided these are below levels causing shock or heat) cannot have any biological effect...[W]hile there is now no doubt that Bernstein was correct and that membrane polarization is the basis for the conduction of the nerve impulse, *it did not necessarily follow that the nerve impulse is the only method of data transmission in the nerve, or that such membrane polarization is the only way that electricity can work in the body.* Orthodox science, however discarded such ideas as vitalism..." [*underlining added*] (Becker)

"Otto Lowei proved...that transmission of the nerve impulse across the synaptic gap is also chemical...As a result of Lowei's experiment, all traces of electricity and magnetism were firmly excluded from any functional relationship with living things." (Becker, 1990a, pp. 20-22)

Most of the early confusion was due to ignorance about the forms of electrical current: *Metallic Conduction, Ionic Current* and *Semiconductive Current*. (see Figure 10.1 from Becker, 1985, p. 93) DiBois-Reymond thought the nerve was a form of Metallic Conduction which was disproved by von Helmholtz. Bernstein, and later, Lowei, correctly proposed Ionic Current (ion exchange across the membrane of the cell) as the mechanism of nerve cell operation. *The mistake here was to assume this was the only form. However, at the time, principles of semiconduction were unknown. The irony is the current arrogant and ignorant resistance among scientists to this concept.* "Ionic current is conducted in solutions by the movement of ions -- atoms or molecules charged by having more or fewer than the number of electrons needed to balance their protons' positive charges. Since ions are much bigger than electrons, they move more laboriously through the conducting medium, and ionic currents die out after short distances. They work fine across the thin membrane of the nerve fiber, but it would be impossible to sustain an ionic current down the length of even the shortest nerve. (Becker & Selden, 1985)

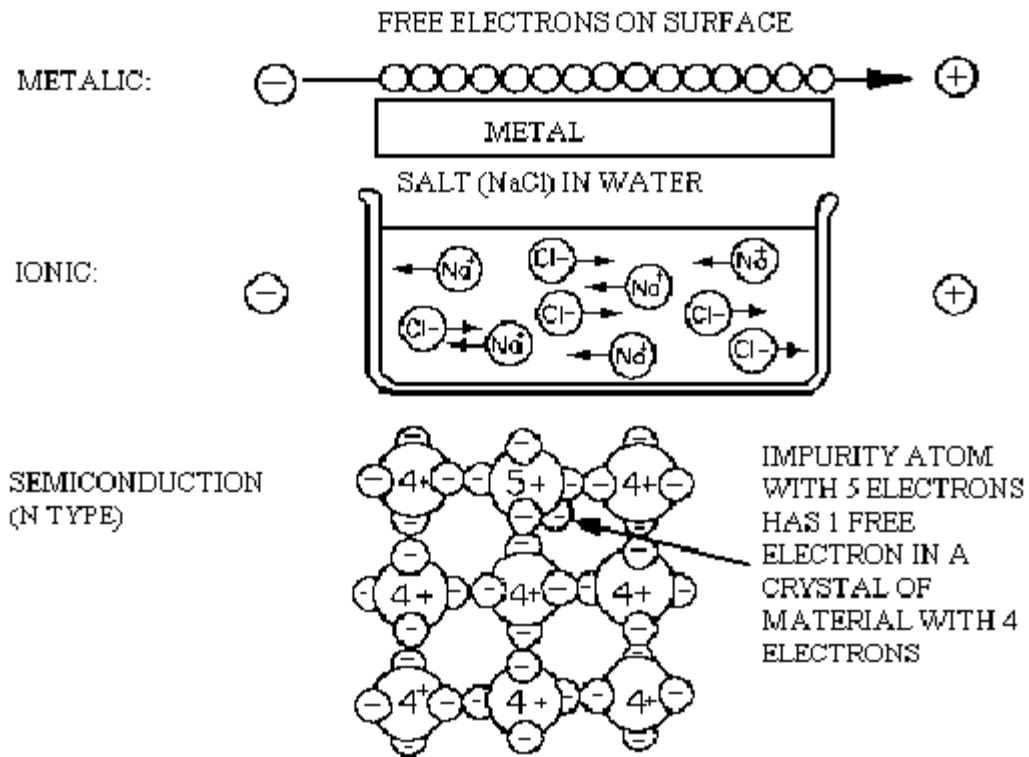


Figure 10.1. from Becker and Selden, 1985, p. 93. Three Ways of Conducting Electrical Current

"[S]emiconductors... are inefficient, in the sense that they can carry only small currents, but they can conduct their currents readily over long distances...Semiconduction occurs only in materials having an orderly molecular structure, such as crystals, in which electrons can move easily from the electron cloud around one atomic nucleus to the cloud around another. The atoms in a crystal are arranged in neat geometrical lattices. Some crystalline materials have spaces in the lattice where other atoms can fit...A negative current, or N-type semiconduction, amounts to the movement of excess electrons; a positive current, or P-type semiconduction, is the movement of these holes, which can be thought of as positive charges..." (Becker and Selden, 1985)

"Szent-Györgyi pointed out that the molecular structure of many parts of the cell was regular enough to support semiconduction...This idea was...expanded...in his 1960 Introduction to a Submolecular Biology...In it he conjectured that protein molecules, each having a sort of slot or way station for mobile electrons, might be joined together in long chains so that electrons could flow in a semiconducting current over long distances without losing energy..." (Becker and Selden, 1985, pp. 92-93) [the body seen as a Holonomic Polyphasic Liquid Crystal]

The modern fundamentalist scientists ignored this approach. Instead "[t]he physicists, biologists, and physicians were absolutely certain that the life force simply did not exist, and they all living things were simply chemical machines. They *knew* that life was simply the result of a chance, random events between chemicals, and that it would occur in a similar fashion wherever the circumstances were right. They *knew* that for each disease there was a single cause and a single therapy, and that the only valid therapy was either surgical or chemical. Finally, they *knew* that the living organism was simply a collection of structures, which worked chemically and were

integrated by means of the central nervous system, with no involvement of electricity or magnetism." (Becker, 1990a, p. 25)

3. Turning Scientific medicine into Technological medicine. By putting all the R & D efforts and money into certain aspects of chemical and surgical technology "modern medicine has gone beyond scientific medicine to a new phase, that of technological medicine, based upon the applications of this [post WW II] technological revolution...[The irony is that] science had totally excluded electromagnetic forces from life, [but]...eagerly accepted these remarkable 'advances' without even questioning their possible biological effects...This technological revolution...has begun to show its defects. The medicine it has produced is increasingly complex, expensive, and inadequate. We have failed to find magic bullets for anything other than infectious diseases, and we are facing a spectrum of new diseases against which technological medicine appears helpless. The mechanistic view of life...proponents have confused the machinery of life with life itself, and in the process have managed to learn more and more about the machinery but less and less about life." (Becker, 1990a, p. 26)

"Gradually, a new scientific concept has emerged, one that has brought energetic systems back into biology and has begun to explain many...mysteries. In particular, these energetic mechanism have been shown to be the basis of many of the underlying control systems that regulate the complex chemical mechanisms." (Becker, 1990a, p. 27)

The tide is changing in medicine and psychology.

#### **REFERENCES**

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