

INTRODUCTION

THE ENERGY COMPLEX AS A FOCAL POINT FOR THE THERAPEUTIC APPROACH

To the extent that we can comprehend the difference between a living organism and that same organism after life has departed from it, we realize that the difference lies in the presence or absence of certain energy manifestations. Take, for example, a human body five minutes before death and five minutes after death. What is the difference? Size, weight and chemical constituents are virtually the same. Yet in the living body we have many manifestations of energy. To name a few:

- Flow of nerve currents
- Contraction of muscles
- Circulation of the blood
- Generation of heat
- Movement of food through the alimentary system
- Movement of liquid through the urinary system
- Movement of air through the respiratory system
- Production of matter to repair the various cellular structures.

None of these manifestations of energy are found in the dead body.

Except in cases of sudden death through accident, the transition from the living to the non-living state is simply the last step of a prolonged deterioration of the energy processes of the body. For example, as a person ages, the blood circulation diminishes, muscular contractions lessen in amplitude, until locomotion becomes more and more difficult—generation of heat lessens (old people feel colder than younger ones), production of material for cellular repairs becomes inadequate, so the organism deteriorates, and there is a corresponding diminution of every energy process in the body.

It would seem appropriate to express life in a quantitative as well as in an absolute manner—i.e., there is in general more life in a young person than in an older person, which is another way of saying that in a young person the energy processes take place at a higher level of amplitude.

One of the most common symptoms of illness is a feeling of weakness, which is simply a lessening of energy available for muscular contraction.

Ageing can be expressed as a progressive deterioration of the energy processes of a living organism, and illness can be expressed as a disturbance of the energy

processes. The disturbance can be temporary, as in acute illness, or more lasting, as in chronic illness. Whether illness is the cause or the effect, of the energy disturbance, is a controversial point. . . . Death occurs with the cessation of the energy processes of the living organism.

In view of the foregoing, it is not surprising that there has been a great deal of research on therapeutic methods using various forms of energy.

Human thought tends to run in cycles or epochs, and we have been undergoing an epoch in which the main emphasis in therapeutics has been placed on the chemical aspects of the human organism—hence the wide use of drugs and the prolific discoveries and synthetization of new drugs. Yet, superimposed on what might be termed the chemical epoch, we can see at least the start of an energy one.

The concepts of scientific research as developed by the Western world in recent centuries, with the emphasis on established principles and the efforts to fit newly observed facts into those principles insofar as possible, has had the effect of encouraging the study and use of certain types of energy—namely, those with widespread uses in material or non-organic science, such as heat, steam, short-wave, etc. and has had the effect of discouraging the study and use of other types of energy. Physics has dealt mainly with non-organic uses of energy, and has attempted to explain organic application of energies in the light of the principles of non-organic uses of energy. It is our view that this has led to many misconceptions and blind spots in the study of the energy aspects of human and animal organisms.

It is becoming apparent, from research in various fields, some of which are outlined in this book, that the characteristics of the living organism embrace more types of energy than has previously been realized, and include some energy types that have not entered into the field of non-organic science.

Also, it is found that there are ways of applying conventional energies (i.e., energies widely used in non-organic sciences) to living organisms to produce effects that are not known in the non-organic or strictly material field.

It is a truism that the unconventional discoveries of today often become the accepted or conventional principles of tomorrow. However, this is not an automatic process. If discoveries of new and valuable facts are to be incorporated into the accepted scheme of things, they must be met with an open mind and adequate attention or consideration. Unfortunately these conditions frequently are lacking. There are many causes for this lack. Among these causes we may mention:

Economic restrictions

Psychological inertia

Vested interests

Institutional politics

And the general concepts of current scientific research previously mentioned.

These factors tend to favour the development and use of certain types of discoveries and to ignore or suppress the development and use of other types of discoveries. It is a purpose of the Foundation for the Study of Consciousness to do what it can to redress this balance. Toward that end, this book is issued, as an outline of a number of types of energies particularly applicable to organic science, and also contains outlines of relatively new applications of non-organic energies to the organic field.

In the search for means to combat illness and to prolong the useful and satisfactory portion of life, we can learn much from a deeper research into the energy complex which is an integral part of the living human body. We believe this book will show that the human energy complex contains elements which deserve more attention than they have received to date.

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