

# The Secret of the disease Cancer!

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## Definition of cancer:

**Cancer** (medical term: [malignant neoplasm](#)) is a class of [diseases](#) in which a group of [cells](#) display the traits of *uncontrolled growth* (growth and [division](#) beyond the normal limits), *invasion* (intrusion on and destruction of adjacent tissues), and sometimes *metastasis* (spread to other locations in the body via lymph or blood). These three [malignant](#) properties of cancers differentiate them from [benign tumors](#), which are self-limited, do not invade or metastasize. Most cancers form a [tumor](#) but some, like [leukemia](#), do not.

## Mutations?

In [biology](#), **mutations** are changes to the [nucleotide](#) sequence of the [genetic material](#) of an organism. Mutations can be caused by copying errors in the genetic material during [cell division](#), by exposure to [ultraviolet](#) or [ionizing radiation](#), chemical [mutagens](#), or [viruses](#), or can occur deliberately under cellular control during processes such as [hypermutation](#). In multicellular organisms, mutations can be subdivided into [germ line mutations](#), which can be passed on to descendants, and **somatic mutations**, which are not transmitted to descendants in animals. Plants sometimes can transmit somatic mutations to their descendants asexually or sexually (in case when flower buds develop in somatically mutated part of plant). A new mutation that was not inherited from either parent is called a *de novo* mutation.

Mutations create variations in the [gene pool](#). Less favorable (or *deleterious*) mutations can be reduced in frequency in the gene pool by [natural selection](#), while more favorable (*beneficial* or *advantageous*) mutations may accumulate and result in adaptive [evolutionary](#) changes. For example, a butterfly may produce offspring with new mutations. The majority of these mutations will have no effect; but one might change the color of one of the butterfly's offspring, making it harder (or easier) for predators to see. If this color change is advantageous, the chance of this butterfly surviving and producing its own offspring are a little better, and over time the number of butterflies with this mutation may form a larger percentage of the population.

[Neutral mutations](#) are defined as mutations whose effects do not influence the [fitness](#) of an individual. These can accumulate over time due to [genetic drift](#). It is believed that the overwhelming majority of mutations have no significant effect on an organism's fitness. Also, [DNA repair](#) mechanisms are able to mend most changes before they become permanent mutations, and many organisms have mechanisms for eliminating otherwise permanently mutated [somatic cells](#).

## Suffering!

Disease and injury cause suffering in humans and animals. [Health care](#) addresses such suffering in many ways, in [medicine](#), [clinical psychology](#), [psychotherapy](#), [alternative medicine](#), [hygiene](#), [public health](#), and through various [health care providers](#).

Health care approaches to suffering remain highly problematic, according to [Eric Cassell](#), the most cited author on that subject: "The obligation of physicians to relieve human suffering stretches back to antiquity. Despite this fact, little attention is explicitly given to the problem

of suffering in medical education, research or practice." Cassell defines suffering as "the state of severe distress associated with events that threaten the intactness of the person."<sup>[14]</sup>

Some medical fields nevertheless, like [palliative care](#), [pain management](#), [oncology](#) or [psychiatry](#), give more importance to suffering 'as such'. In palliative care, for instance, pioneer [Cicely Saunders](#) created the concept of 'total pain' ('total suffering' say now the textbooks<sup>[15]</sup>), which encompasses the whole set of physical and mental distress, discomfort, symptoms, problems, or needs that a patient painfully experiences

## Morphogenetic Fields!

A morphogenetic field, according to biologist Rupert Sheldrake, is a biological and potentially social equivalent to an electromagnetic field that operates to shape the exact form of a living thing and may also shape its behaviour and coordination with other beings. This morphogenetic field provides a force that guides the development of an organism as it grows, making it take on a form similar to that of others in its species.

**Morphic field** is a term introduced by [British](#) biologist [Rupert Sheldrake](#), the major proponent of this concept, through his *Hypothesis of Formative Causation* in the early 1980s. It is described as consisting of patterns that govern the development of forms, structures and arrangements. Sheldrake's theories have been considered to be nonfactual by most members of the scientific community, received criticism by some and have been taken as a possible new line of research by a scant handful.<sup>†</sup>

### Rupert Sheldrake, Ph.D.



Rupert Sheldrake is a biologist and author of more than 75 [scientific papers](#) and ten books. A former Research Fellow of the Royal Society, he studied natural sciences at Cambridge University, where he was a Scholar of Clare College, took a double first class honours degree and was awarded the University Botany Prize. He then studied philosophy at Harvard University, where he was a Frank Knox Fellow, before returning to Cambridge, where he took a Ph.D. in biochemistry. He was a Fellow of Clare College, Cambridge University, where he carried out research on the development of plants and the ageing of cells. At Clare College he was also Director of Studies in biochemistry and cell biology.

From 1968 to 1969, based in the Botany Department of the University of Malaya, Kuala Lumpur, he studied rain forest plants. From 1974 to 1985 he worked at the International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT) in Hyderabad, India, where he was Principal Plant Physiologist. While in India, he also lived for a year and a half at the ashram of Fr Bede Griffiths in Tamil Nadu, where he wrote his first book, *A New Science of Life*. He is the current [Perrott-Warrick Scholar](#) and Director of the Perrott-Warrick Project. He is also a Fellow of the Institute of Noetic Sciences, near San Francisco, and an Academic Director and Visiting Professor at the Graduate Institute in Connecticut. He lives in London with his wife Jill Purce [www.healingvoice.com](http://www.healingvoice.com) and two sons.

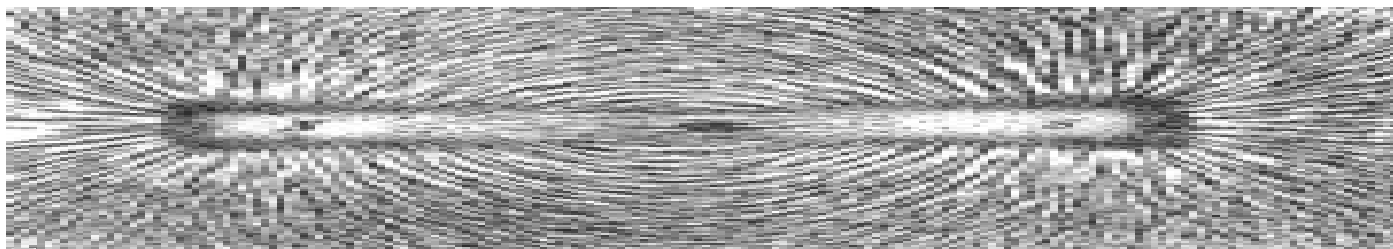
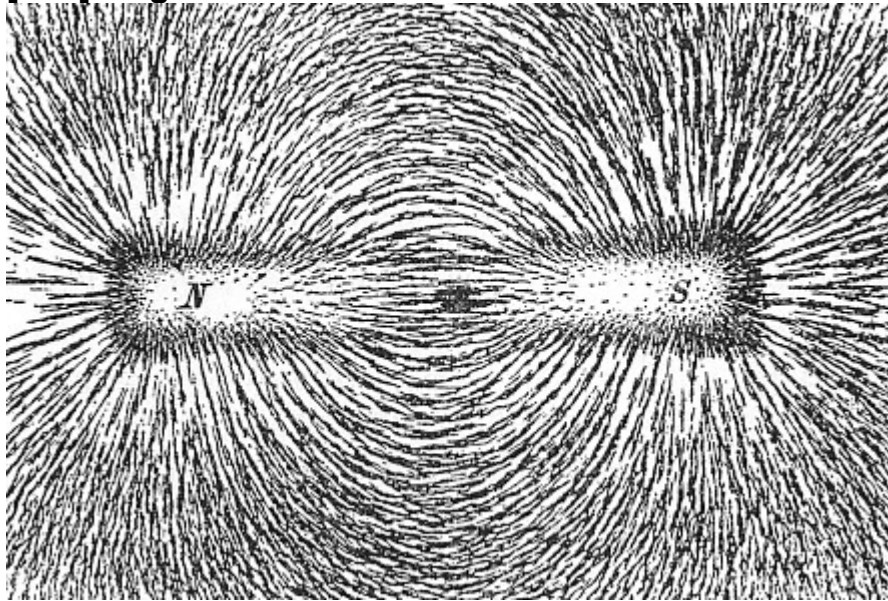
He has appeared in many TV programs in Britain and overseas, and was one of the participants (along with Stephen Jay Gould, Daniel Dennett, Oliver Sacks, Freeman Dyson and Stephen Toulmin) in a TV series called *A Glorious Accident*, shown on PBS channels throughout the US. He has often taken part in BBC and other radio programmes.

He has written for newspapers such as the *Guardian*, where he had a regular monthly column, *The Times*, *Sunday Telegraph*, *Daily Mirror*, *Daily Mail*, *Sunday Times*, *Times Educational Supplement*, *Times Higher Education Supplement* and *Times Literary Supplement*, and has contributed to a variety of magazines, including *New Scientist*, *Resurgence*, *the Ecologist* and the *Spectator*.



**Magnetism!**

## [\[edit\]](#) Magnetic fields and forces



Magnetic lines of force of a bar magnet shown by iron filings on paper

*Main article:* [Magnetic field](#)

The phenomenon of magnetism is "mediated" by the [magnetic field](#) -- i.e., an electric current or magnetic dipole creates a magnetic field, and that field, in turn, imparts magnetic forces on other particles that are in the fields.

To an excellent approximation (but ignoring some quantum effects---see [quantum electrodynamics](#)), [Maxwell's equations](#) (which simplify to the [Biot-Savart law](#) in the case of steady currents) describe the origin and behavior of the fields that govern these forces. Therefore magnetism is seen whenever electrically [charged particles](#) are in [motion](#)---for example, from movement of [electrons](#) in an [electric current](#), or in certain cases from the [orbital motion](#) of electrons around an atom's nucleus. They also arise from "intrinsic" [magnetic dipoles](#) arising from quantum effects, i.e. from quantum-mechanical [spin](#).

The same situations which create magnetic fields (charge moving in a current or in an atom, and intrinsic magnetic dipoles) are also the situations in which a magnetic field has an effect, creating a [force](#). Following is the formula for moving charge; for the forces on an intrinsic dipole, see [magnetic dipole](#).

When a charged particle moves through a [magnetic field](#)  $B$ , it feels a [force](#)  $F$  given by the [cross product](#):

$$\vec{F} = q\vec{v} \times \vec{B}$$

where  $q$  is the [electric charge](#) of the particle,  $\vec{v}$  is the [velocity vector](#) of the particle, and  $\vec{B}$  is the [magnetic field](#). Because this is a cross product, the force is [perpendicular](#) to both the motion of the particle and the magnetic field. It follows that the magnetic force does no [work](#) on the particle; it may change the direction of the particle's movement, but it cannot cause it to speed up or slow down. The magnitude of the force is

$$F = qvB \sin \theta$$

where  $\theta$  is the angle between the  $\vec{v}$  and  $\vec{B}$  vectors.

One tool for determining the direction of the [velocity](#) vector of a moving charge, the magnetic field, and the force exerted is labeling the [index finger](#) "V", the [middle finger](#) "B", and the [thumb](#) "F" with your right hand. When making a gun-like configuration (with the middle finger crossing under the index finger), the fingers represent the velocity vector, magnetic field vector, and force vector, respectively. See also [right hand rule](#).

[Lenz's law](#) gives the direction of the induced electromotive force (emf) and current resulting from electromagnetic induction. German physicist Heinrich Lenz formulated it in 1834.

## Change your life, because you are having cancer!

### Homeopathy.....a good example of energetic medicine!

**Homeopathy** (also homœopathy or homoeopathy; from the Greek *ὅμοιος*, *hómoios*, "[similar](#)" + *πάθος*, *páthos*, "[suffering](#)" or "[disease](#)") is a form of [alternative medicine](#) first defined by [Samuel Hahnemann](#) in the 18th century.<sup>[1]</sup> Homeopathic practitioners contend that an ill person can be treated using a substance that can produce, in a healthy person, [symptoms](#) similar to those of the illness. According to homeopaths, [serial dilution](#), with shaking between each dilution, removes the [toxic](#) effects of the [remedy](#) while the qualities of the substance are retained by the [diluent](#) (water, sugar, or alcohol). The end product is often so diluted that materially it is indistinguishable from pure water, sugar or alcohol.<sup>[2][3][4]</sup> Practitioners select treatments according to a patient consultation that explores the physical and psychological state<sup>[5]</sup> of the patient, both of which are considered important to selecting the remedy.<sup>[6]</sup>

Claims for efficacy of homeopathic treatment beyond the [placebo effect](#) are unsupported by [scientific](#) and [clinical](#) studies.<sup>[7][8][9][10]</sup> [Meta-analyses](#) of homeopathy, which compare the results of many studies, face difficulty in controlling for the combination of [publication bias](#) and the fact that most of these studies suffer from serious shortcomings in their methods.<sup>[11][12]</sup> <sup>[13]</sup> Homeopathy is scientifically implausible.<sup>[14][15]</sup> For example, the common use of remedies that are so highly diluted that they contain no molecules of the substance being diluted is in [contradiction](#) to basic principles of [natural science](#), chemistry, and modern medicine.<sup>[16]</sup> The lack of convincing [scientific](#) evidence supporting its efficacy<sup>[17]</sup> and its reliance on remedies without molecules have caused homeopathy to be regarded as [pseudoscience](#),<sup>[18]</sup> [quackery](#),<sup>[19]</sup> <sup>[20][21]</sup> or in the words of a 1998 medical review, "placebo therapy at best and quackery at worst."<sup>[22]</sup>

Current usage around the world varies from two percent of people in the [United Kingdom](#) and the [United States](#) using homeopathy in any one year,<sup>[23][24]</sup> to 15 percent in [India](#), where homeopathy is now considered part of Indian [traditional medicine](#).<sup>[25]</sup> Homeopathic remedies are generally considered safe, with rare exceptions;<sup>[26][27]</sup> however, homeopaths have been criticised for putting patients at risk by advising them to avoid [conventional medicine](#), such as [vaccinations](#),<sup>[28]</sup> anti-[malarial](#) drugs<sup>[29]</sup> and [antibiotics](#).<sup>[30]</sup> In many countries, the laws that govern regulation and testing of conventional drugs often do not apply to homeopathic remedies.<sup>[31]</sup>

## **HOMEOPATHIC POTENCIES IDENTIFIED BY A NEW MAGNETIC RESONANCE METHOD:**

### **Homeopathy—An Energetic Medicine**

**Karin Lenger, Ph.D.**

#### **ABSTRACT**

The topic of this article is the detection of magnetic photons in homeopathic potencies. Their electromagnetic properties are proved by a newly developed magnetic resonance method using two different Tesla coils which generate longitudinal waves at distinct resonance frequencies in the HF range at low micro Voltages. When laid into the maximum of the magnetic field, homeopathic high potencies with frequencies being in resonance with those of the coils attenuated the magnetic field. Therefore, it can be concluded that homeopathic potencies consist of magnetic photons. For the first time, the degree of each potency could be measured and characterized by its specific  $\mu\text{V}$  input level which separated the photons from their carrier molecule of sugar at their resonance frequency. Homeopathic potencies are magnetic photons with several frequencies in the HF range and with different energies. Until recently, only photons with monochromatic light have been known. For the first time, the resonance method developed in this paper was extended for determining the frequency spectra of homeopathic potencies by exciting them by means of a different peak frequency of their individual spectrum within the HF range. From this it follows that each homeopathic potency must have its specific frequency spectrum and its specific energy, which is the "homeopathic information." According to these results, homeopathy has been put on a fundamental, scientific, physical basis. The functioning of homeopathy can now be explained. Healing by homeopathy obeys the principle of similarity according to Hahnemann: 'the patient has to be treated with that substance which induces the same symptoms that are characteristic for his disease. If a healthy person is treated with the same substance he or she will develop the same symptoms. It is said, an "information" is then transferred to the

patient, because there is not any molecule left in high potencies. Based on the results of this paper, it can be stated that healing by homeopathy means exciting or attenuating the level of the energy terms of the pathological pathways by the magnetic photons according to the resonance principle. Therefore, the homeopathic principle of similarity can be reduced to similar resonance frequencies of the remedy and the pathological pathway. Homeopathy is an energetic medicine.

KEYWORDS: Homeopathy, homeopathic frequency spectra, homeopathic potencies, excited states, energy terms, magnetic resonance, longitudinal waves, magnetic photons, Tesla coils

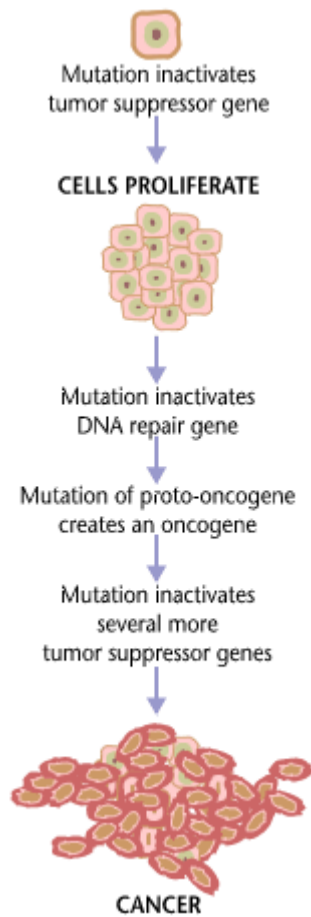
## **The Cause of Cancer? The Carcinogenesis?**

**Carcinogenesis** (meaning literally, the creation of [cancer](#)) is the process by which normal [cells](#) are transformed into cancer cells.

Cell division is a physiological process that occurs in almost all tissues and under many circumstances. Normally, the balance between proliferation and programmed cell death, usually in the form of [apoptosis](#), is maintained by tightly regulating both processes to ensure the integrity of organs and tissues. Mutations in DNA that lead to cancer disrupt these orderly processes by disrupting the programming regulating the processes.

Carcinogenesis is caused by this mutation of the genetic material of normal cells, which upsets the normal balance between proliferation and cell death. This results in uncontrolled cell division and tumor formation. The uncontrolled and often rapid proliferation of cells can lead to benign tumors; some types of these may turn into malignant tumors (cancer). Benign tumors do not spread to other parts of the body or invade other tissues, and they are rarely a threat to life unless they compress vital structures or are physiologically active for instance, producing a hormone. Malignant tumors can invade other organs, spread to distant locations ([metastasis](#)) and become life threatening.

More than one mutation is necessary for carcinogenesis. In fact, a series of several mutations to certain classes of genes is usually required before a normal cell will transform into a cancer cell. Only mutations in those certain types of genes which play vital roles in cell division, apoptosis (cell death), and DNA repair will cause a cell to lose control of its cell proliferation.



**In Nature is the rule:  
Energy is expressed in the physical appearance!**

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