

## The Missing Link: The Traditional Classical View Versus the Contemporary Classical View

**M**ore often than not, I have witnessed that whenever a new concept is introduced, there is some resistance, especially from the believers of the traditional classics. I am often asked these questions when I travel throughout the world:

*“Is there any connection between the traditional classical homoeopathy and the contemporary classical homoeopathy?”*

*“Why does the language of contemporary classical homoeopaths sound so unfamiliar?”*

*“Why are Dr. Hahnemann’s and Dr. Sankaran’s views so different?”*

*“Is what we have studied in college about traditional classical homoeopathy all useless?”*

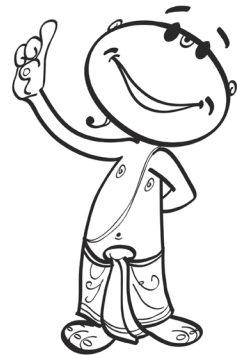
Many people debate whether or not the concepts of the contemporary classical method (which also includes the sensation method) are acceptable in light of Hahnemann’s established principles.

I firmly believe this conflict exists simply because we consider the two to be different. We do not perceive the existing link which unites them and, therefore, this link is often not revealed. *The new never replaces the old; instead, it includes the old. The new is the further extension of the old view.*

It reminds me of these lines by Albert Einstein. He said “Creating a new theory is not like destroying an old barn and erecting a skyscraper in its place. It is rather like climbing a mountain, gaining new and wider views, discovering unexpected connections between our starting point and its rich environment. But the point from which we started out still exists and can be seen, although it appears smaller and forms a tiny part of our broad view gained by the mastery of the obstacles on our adventurous way up.”

Einstein was a wise man besides being a great physicist. His work on the subject of physics and other matters speaks volumes about the greater insights he acquired during his life time. His omnipresent being (his work, his writings) is truly inspirational for many people, specifically **D!** **D** has written two books and this one is his third. Mind you, the concepts presented in each of these books were gathered from the great works of Einstein and many more, rather, anything that **D** could come across—be it universal laws or any stream of science or philosophy. As you move on through this book, you will see how **D**’s work is in reality a conglomeration of borrowed ideas from everywhere.

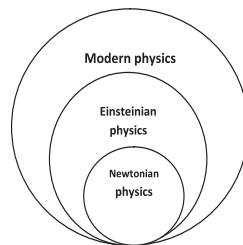
Is anybody frowning at this true confession of mine? Let me begin with the countdown!



In physics, we have the Newtonian era, the era of Einstein, and the present era of modern physics. Newton, at the macroscopic level, proposed that the universe is a three-dimensional space which is absolute, always at rest, and unchangeable in nature; whereas, at the microscopic level, the elements of the Newtonian world were material particles which he saw as small, solid, and indestructible objects, of which all matter was made. These particles also moved in the same absolute space and absolute time. In simple words, in the microscopic view, all living and non-living things are made of atoms, which constitute the smallest, most basic, indivisible units of everything that exists. Newton viewed those atoms as the building blocks of all matter. The whole universe is made of atoms, and it functions like clockwork according to definite laws. Newton succeeded in explaining the motions of atoms and all living and nonliving things through the concept of gravity.

Einstein asserted these same laws, but moved a step forward, offering quantum theory and the theory of relativity. In Einstein's universe of quantum physics, all subatomic particles are regarded as bundles of energy, which he defined as the smallest unit: the *quanta*. He concluded that the subatomic units of matter are abstract entities that have a dual nature. Depending on how you look at them, they sometimes appear as particles and sometimes as (energy) waves. This phenomenon is known as the "wave particle duality paradox". *The beginning of Einsteinian physics never meant the end of Newtonian physics; the two sets of laws coexist together.*

Einstein refined the explanation of the microscopic angles of things, but could not spell out the connection between the microscopic world and the macroscopic world. As science progressed, the understanding of physics also evolved, and modern physics appeared, providing an extended answer to all queries; it introduced the "*theory of everything*". This theory claims to fully explain—and link—the known micro and macro worlds. It posits that each of the elementary particles belonging to all living and nonliving things is actually a one-dimensional string. All of these strings are absolutely identical. However, differences between the particles arise on account of the different resonant vibration patterns of their respective strings. (According to string theory, the mass of an elementary particle is determined by the energy of the vibration pattern of its internal string.). Thus, the vibration pattern of energy decides the form of matter. (Hence, only energy patterns may be taken as the ultimate reality in science today.).



This is how science evolved. In time, as our understanding further grows, new derivations will be added to existing theories.

*The new includes the old in it to make it more complete.*

In light of this truth, and since homoeopathy is a true science, the new method of practice has its roots deep in the traditional classical method which has been adhered to since the time of Hahnemann.