A pleomorphic theory of cancer

By Kevin Eakins

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To be fair cancer is not the only disease that has emerged to prominence in these modern times. Heart disease, Diabetes, the auto-immune diseases, and Alzheimers are all far more prevalent than 150 years ago. However there is something special about cancer. It is the one we fear the most. The reason for this is ignorance. We do not properly understand what cancer is. Therefore we fear it all the more. We do not understand what causes cancer and so at the back of our minds there is always the fear: will it strike me? Am I at risk?

What follows is a personal view. It's also one that in its totality (as far as I am aware) you will not read elsewhere. I make no apologies for this. I have been reflecting on this disease for a long time and what follows is the distillation of various previous incarnations of my own understanding.

Let's start with a few statements that broadly define the nature of my theory

- Cancer is an organism separate from human tissue; it should be regarded and studied as a separate species.
- The process of dysplasia or cancer-like changes in the cellular function of human tissue is a natural process. It occurs all the time and probably did so since mammalian life began.
- Mitochondria have been considered as simply the furnace or fuel cell within the human cell but I believe that their role is much more than that and the vulnerability of mitochondria is a key factor in cancer cell formation.
- The governance of normal cellular function is not the exclusive domain of the nuclear DNA. This responsibility is shared between the DNA, the mitochondria, and the effect of incoming signals and matter/energy inputs delivered by the rest of the body.
- In between two environmental extremes: the first that of healthy aerobic respiration and secondly that of anoxia (or complete suffocation) lies a third state. The former extreme state is characterised by healthy cell function; the latter means death. In between life and death is a third state: that of slow starvation. It is in this state that cancer is formed.
- Cancer cells are characterised by a dependence on anaerobic respiration based mostly on the use of sugar as a fuel rather than oxygen. The reason for this is that the changes that occur prior to the emergence result in the loss of mitochondrial function either through damage to its DNA (eg: due to radiation), damage to its structure or ability to function (eg: due to toxicity), or simple functional atrophy (due to insufficient oxygen supply).
- Carcinogenesis requires at least two major steps before a fully formed tumour is created: the first is the formation of pre-cancerous cells, the second is the formation of a co-operative, self-sustaining unit of tissue alien to the human body which is a separate organism.
- Having identified the primary causative process in cancer cell formation, it should be possible to predict lifestyle changes that are necessary to reduce or minimize the probability of its development.
- From the broader perspective of nature, it could be argued that the role of cancer is to recycle bodies whose physiology can no longer support the complex demands of human life.

Allow me to expand on these points:

1) Cancer as a separate organism

We find it difficult to imagine cancer as a separate organism because it originates from our own cells. The traditional view of cancer (which is being challenged more and more) is that it arises from DNA mutations that sometimes lead to cells which can replicate but do so ignorant of the rest of the body. I call this the “cell gone mad” theory and I think it has led to us seriously misunderstand it and underestimate the intelligence and power of cancer that enables it to defend itself. This is especially true when blunt instruments of attack such as raw chemotherapy, radiation, and surgery are used.

In order to accept that cancer is a separate organism we must accept that just because our 10 trillion “normal” cells work together in harmony to produce our healthy body, it does not mean that we “own” them is any absolute way. It is smarter to think that we have the use or lease of them for a lifetime. One undisputed fact is that cancer is largely environmental with some respected sources estimating the degree of environmental influence at more than 90%. Therefore what we do with these cells or rather the environment that we expose them to has a decisive role in what they become.

Here I wish to introduce two interlinked and both very controversial ideas: pleo-morphism and morphic resonance.

Pleomorphism is currently understood to be the ability of micro-organisms to change shape. However when the idea first arose in the time of Pasteur and his contemporary, Beschamp, there were two schools of thought:

- the former (supported by Pasteur) proposed that only a very limited degree of change was possible. In this version of theory only shape could be changed and little else.
- The latter school (Beschamp) thought that much greater changes were possible.

Pasteur’s version is the currently accepted view: certain bacteria can change their shape in response to environmental conditions but dramatic or extreme changes are considered impossible. I beg to differ and I think that “extreme” pleo-morhpism is possible not only for micro-organisms but also for our own cells and that this is the exact process that takes place in cancer cell formation.

I believe that under a given set of conditions a normal human cell can and does transform into a yeast-like organism which no longer has any allegiance or interest in being part of the 10 trillion cell community we call our body. What evidence exists for this view?

In the decades leading up to the second world war, Dr. Otto Warburg, a brilliant medical researcher demonstrated how a genius can see through complexity or confusion and discover a fundamental reality. Basically he subjected normal cells to an environment of reduced oxygen or “low intracellular oxygen pressure”. In other words he starved them of oxygen - not total asphyxiation but partial starvation.

What he found was that if you subject normal cells to a hypoxic environment where they can only receive about 70% of the oxygen that they need for normal respiration for long periods of time they become cancerous. Even if the periods of starvation are only intermittent, cancerous tissue can still be induced.

This experiment is eminently repeatable. This is rare in medical science which is inherently complex and inexact and underlines how fundamental this discovery actually is. Most notably in

1953, Goldblatt and Cameron, two medical researchers in USA repeated his findings by showing that oxygen deficiency over a 2.5 year period was enough to induce cancer in fibroblast tissue taken from the heart.

Let's reflect for a moment about what is going here. This is alchemy at a cellular level! We are witnessing pleo-morphism of an extreme kind in action. We start off with normal cells. We give them a bit less oxygen than they need for a number of years and just like the proverbial bunny appearing from the hat we have produced cancerous tissue.

The second hypothesis I wish to introduce here, morphic resonance, explains why pleo-morphiosm is real and can be so dramatic.

The concept of morphic resonance is an example of brilliant lateral thinking. Before we jump into discussing this idea let's ask a question: how does each cell in the body know what type of cell it is supposed to be and what its function is? Every one of our cells carries the same genetic code so how does each one decide to express the code in such a way as to become the cell it's supposed to be? When did it start knowing who it is supposed to be?

This is regarded as one of the imponderables – the miracle of gestation – the mystery of how an undifferentiated zygote multiplying at a dizzying rate becomes differentiated into human tissue that is organised into cooperating organ systems that form the basis of the human body.

Towards the end of the 20th century, Rupert Sheldrake, a scientist specialising in biochemistry and cell biology, presented a revolutionary theory. His model proposes that animate life is complemented by invisible morphogenetic fields of influence which guide the process of birth, life, and evolution. These fields are constantly being refined and developed as life itself changes. In simple terms there is an information field (or fields) which exists which maps out how a human being should form all the way from an impregnated cell into a baby that's born.

Obviously morphogenetic fields are not exclusive to humans but exist to guide the development and evolution of all life from the simplest bacteria to the complexity of the human body. Our interaction with these fields does not stop at conception, gestation, and birth. We continue to read them continuously throughout life. Every cell in our body relies on them to perform whatever function it's supposed to be doing.

How does a cell know which field to read? That's a good question and I believe the answer is at least partially due to environmental cues. In other words intra- and extracellular signaling that each cell generates internally through its various components and receives from all the other cells in the body (particularly those nearest or most concerned with its function) help determine what "map" its reads.

By the way, the existence of information fields (assuming they do in fact exist) probably doesn't stop at cells but include also not only animate life but inanimate matter, entire species, ecosystems, and consciousness itself (hence Jung's collective consciousness theory).

Lack of oxygen is a dramatic stress and a very potent signal to the cell. Now the cell cannot function normally. So what is it to do? Die or set off on another course which at least allows survival of the individual cell? I believe that under this stress the cell in some way "decides" to take the latter path. This is not the conscious decision making we normally associate with choosing what to eat for breakfast but rather an unconscious decision made for survival. Over time the morphogenetic field associated with yeast-like organisms becomes more relevant to the cell than the "normal" one it has been using. The result is that it morphs into a pre-cancerous cell.

Once a fully formed tumour is created the journey is definitely irreversible. I think the process is reversible at the stage of the single cell but not when many cancerous cells are working together as one functional unit.

In this process these cells have not only transformed from an evolved state of being characterised by a relatively higher level of complexity and intelligence to a lower one. In addition to this they have also created their own micro-environment of signaling which reinforces the identity of the new life. The new identity has been reinforced beyond the point of no return.

To use a human metaphor, the new life has walked through a one way door of devolution. A life form based on yeast-like metabolism requires less input and is more ideally suited to the more toxic or impoverished conditions in which the original had been forced to live. Life has continued in the physical from but in order to do that it had to abandon its "humanity."

It may now be a lower form of life but just like every animal or organism, it still has a vast array of self-defence and adaptive mechanisms which it will employ to evade the unwanted attentions of the immune system or neutralise the poisonous agents which we aim at it.

2) Carcinogenesis is a naturally occurring process

Life is not linear. Evolution is not linear. The French have a wonderful saying: "reculer pour mieux sauter." Sometimes we have to take a step back in order to take two steps forward. It is quite likely that as aerobically respiring cells emerged, there was quite a bit of backwards and forwards evolutionary movement. The main determinant of which way the process would proceed would be the overall, net influence of environmental cues. As long as an oxygen rich environment dominated, it made more evolutionary sense to stay aerobic.

If this is true, how many pre-cancerous cells are appearing spontaneously every day in our bodies? I have no idea. Some researchers would say a handful. Others would say millions. Either way I think that this process occurring in all of us, everyday. Why do I say that?

I say that because at the mirco-level of cells and micro-organisms, the process of evolutionary change happens much faster. Mutations in bacteria and viruses happen in hours or less. A single cell doesn't have to persuade and organise its 10 trillion neighbours to take a new evolutionary path. It takes millennia for that to happen. Not just on a physical level but also informationally, I'm struck by all the complex and numerous changes that must take place in the new morphogenetic fields to regulate that change. So evolution is slow at a human level but very quick at the micro level.

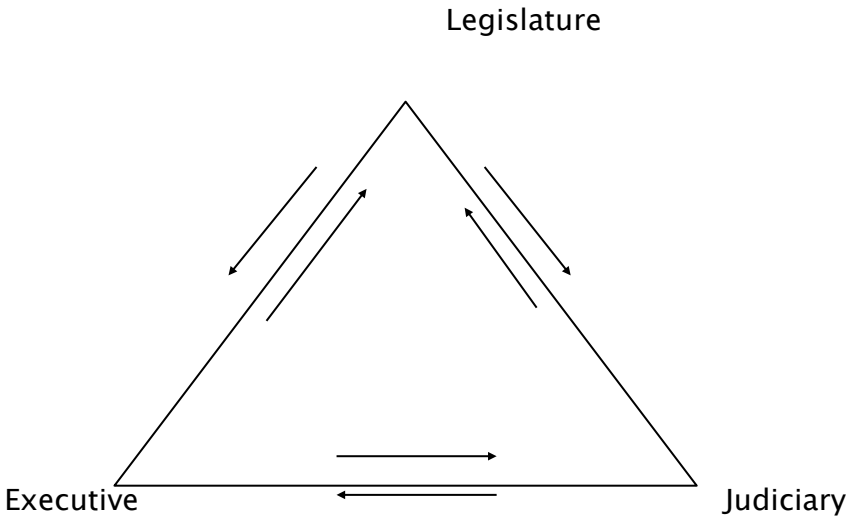
As we have seen above, it is widely accepted that organisms at the micro level change shape and form. What's not so accepted is the possibility that they can make very dramatic changes into "other forms of life" - even jumping species. I know this sounds outrageous but I think it is true and we have seen hard evidence of this in the induction of cancer formation through hypoxia.

3) The role of mitochondria in cellular function

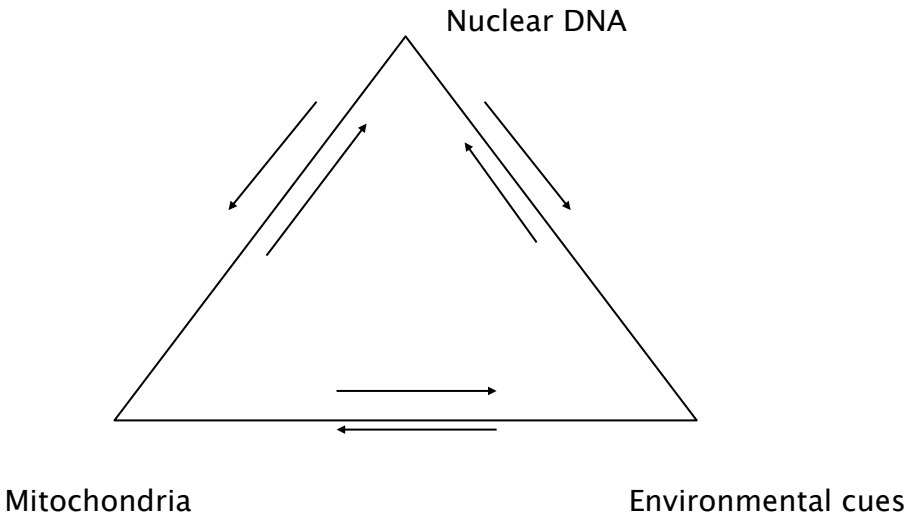
Mitochondria are known as the "power plants" of the cell. These furnaces burn or oxidise fuels such as glucose, pyruvate and NADH in a process which is quite complex and requires the presence of oxygen. This process, known as the "krebs cycle", has quite a number of steps and is clearly not just a simple oven. I remember looking at a diagrammatic representation of the process and thinking that this is not just about energy production. It is generally agreed that in addition to supplying cellular energy, mitochondria are involved in other tasks such as signaling, cellular differentiation, cell death, as well as the control of the cell cycle and cell growth.

In 1998, Lynn Margulis, an American biologist published a book entitled, Symbiotic Planet, in which she postulated that mitochondria were originally bacteria which were captured inside single cell organisms that subsequently evolved into cooperative units known as eukaryotic cells.

It strikes me that at least in mammals, the ordering of the internal function of cells is mostly determined by three key structures: nuclear DNA, mitochondria, and environmental signaling mediated mostly but not entirely through the cellular membrane. At the risk of mixing my metaphors, it is the balance of these three instruments which decides what tune the cell will finally play. Another interesting metaphor is the three arms of democratic government:



We can see a similar balance of power at play with the cell:



I would suggest that whereas the traditional model of cell management has been one whereby the nuclear dictates all proceedings, a better model would be one of distributed information whereby each of the key sources of information has an input and the final process is a synthesis of the parallel processing and aggregate interplay of communication. It seems that cellular democracy existed long before our political version became popular.

Of the two fully internal structures it is said that the mitochondria which have their own (bacteria-like) DNA that are the most vulnerable to damage. They must manage an inherently explosive process involving free radical generation. They do not possess the same level of security and protective protocols as the nuclear DNA. I suggest that damage to the nuclear DNA

is much more likely to result in the death of the cell whereas damage to the mitochondria results in the possibility of a devolved, lower form of life appearing.

Basically what happens when this key organ of coordination and governance becomes damaged is that the cell reverts to a simpler, more basic, more anaerobic process (ie: basically oxygen-free, fermentation of sugar) that takes place diffusely in the cytosol throughout the cell.

Apart from being much more inefficient, this alternative energy production has none of the refinement or signaling expertise of the mitochondria. The cell has lost intelligence. It is ripe for devolution.

Thus we see that there are now two clear mechanisms in the creation of an environment that enhances carcinogenesis: oxygen starvation and damage to the oxygen dependent fuel plants that drive normal cellular respiration and governance.

One of the reasons Warburg's work was disregarded in favour of the gene mutation theory is that cancers can form even in cells where the mitochondria still appear to be structurally sound. I address this objection later on.

4) The cancer forming environment

Many writers refer to cancer as a systemic disease. The reason why I believe this to be true is because the environment which surrounds every cell is to a large extent determined by what is going on in the body at a systemic level.

However it would be more accurate to describe it as a disease which has both local and systemic components. We can take a look at possible scenarios for both of these but first let's just return to the key characteristics of the environment that set the terrain for cancer to form.

All life can only exist between certain environmental parameters. At the very least humans need water, oxygen, and food. Once they are even partially deprived of any one of these vital inputs, the quality of life plummets.

In the same way at a societal level, it is very difficult to maintain democracy in very poor countries. Impoverishment is not just a case of not having enough money. The quality of intellectual, social degrees of individual freedom, liberalism and tolerance all decline while the incidence corruption and dictatorship or single party rule are all increased.

In the same way our cells are also vulnerable. Their quality of life is critically dependent on getting enough of the necessary nutrient in amounts which are both bio-available and that satisfy their requirements. In between abundance and nothing at all there is a danger zone of not enough to maintain normal cellular life and yet still enough to foster a "lower" life form.

It seems that given the choice between something and nothing at all nature is willing to compromise. It will accept less (perhaps in the hope that in some future dispensation there will be more to come).

Anyway it is in this critical zone of environmental conditions (taking into consideration the potentially damaged state of the mitochrondrial function as well as nutrient deficits) that the risk of pre-cancerous formation happens.

So how can a cancer arise when the mitochondria are still structurally in place? I believe the answer is: functional atrophy. It is possible for the mitochondria to functionally atrophy even though the structure still exists. Less oxygen means less function and reduced functionality means reduced influence. The signaling or informational deficit is as important as any structural

deficit. We are all well aware of the physiological principle “if you don’t use it, you’ll lose it”. Well this is true at the cellular level as much as at the level of the entire body. If the balancing influence of the mitochrondria is diminished, it appears the result is the same: the fostering of conditions ideal for the emergence of cancer.

It is possible at least hypothetically to parse out the local or specific causative facts from the systemic influences. Here are some examples of particular cancers associated with specific local influences:

Cancer Type	Specific Environmental Influence
Lung cancer	Smoking
Esophageal cancer	Acid reflux
Cervical cancer	HPV infection

In the case of lung cancer it is true that the majority of smokers do not contract lung cancer. Therefore just smoking will not guarantee anyone of getting lung cancer. Only the overall cellular environment which is the sum of all influences – local and systemic – will determine whether a pre-cancerous cell develop. It strikes me immediately that in someone with a very active or effective immune system many of these cells will be destroyed before they can reach a critical mass.

5) Cancer and anaerobic respiration

As explained above one of the most clearly characteristic features of cancer cells is that they respire anaerobically. These include cancer cells that have damaged mitochondria and those that although mitochondria still appear viable the use of mitochondria has been abandoned. I believe these latter situations are caused primarily by long term lack of oxygen rather than direct damage to the mitochondria.

Oxygenation does have positive effects in cancer treatment but these are not sufficiently influential to guarantee a reversal of the process. It is a question of too little, too late. Once the fully formed cancer has been established the newly acquired habits and newly adopted yeast-like template of cancer cell metabolism are hard wired into the new life.

As a consequence of this, there are dramatic changes to the nuclear DNA which now becomes much more unstable and also dramatic changes to the cell membranes which now exhibit far more insulin receptors and now present trans-membrane protrusions designed to fool the host immune system. This is not the random insanity of a “cell gone mad” but rather a carefully evolved plan of survival perpetrated by a foreign organism which “knows” what it needs to do to survive.

In the DNA mutation theory of cancer formation the radical instability and imbalance of the nuclear DNA has been postulated as the driving force behind carcinogenesis. However I suspect it’s more a case of the tail than the dog. The simple fact is that for the new, more basic life form which it needs to manage, the nuclear DNA no longer needs the balance, structure and

sustainability that it maintained before. Possibly also it was the receipt of signaling cues from its partners in the other two arms of cellular governance which also kept such changes in check.

What is not needed or prompted atrophies and now the DNA deteriorates into random structures that mutate more easily from generation to generation. After a certain number of generations the DNA structure becomes unrecognisable in comparison to its former symmetrical beauty.

6) Cancer cells unite – the final transformative step

At times above I have been referring to cancer cell formation but I should really have been talking about pre-cancer cell formation because as long as we are speaking about changes to isolated cells, the final cancer has not yet been formed. When referring to individual cells, we must recognise that we have not yet reached the stage of a fully formed cancer.

Let us imagine for a moment some tissue in an organ suffering from the conditions of pre-cancer cell formation. We can assume that quite a number of cells are undergoing the same transformative process. So why is it that only one tumour emerges? Why not millions of little cancer cell groups all competing with each other for scarce resources?

I believe the reason for this is that there is a second step in the evolution of cancer and one that requires a certain minimum number of cancer cells born from a parent cell or possibly neighbouring cells undergoing similar transformation. In this scenario the pre-cancer cells start to signal or "talk" to each other and once a critical mass is reached the possibility of assuming a second evolutionary leap becomes possible. The morphic field they connect to or "read" is that of a tumour or a fully formed cancer.

This new template gives instructions of

- how to better avoid the immune system,
- how to foster the growth of much needed blood vessels to deliver the vast amounts of sugar the new organism is going to need,
- how to informationally or hormonally manipulate the host to its advantage, and
- how to manage the process of creating daughter cells and distributing them around the body.

In a winner takes all scenario I suspect that once formed, the new life immediately starts sending out signals which discourage the formation of other cancers. Its greatest chance of survival lies in the exclusive exploitation of the host. In time it will create off-spring of its own that can colonise other parts of the body.

This reads like a horror novel but look at it from the cancer's perspective. Each individual, pre-cancerous cell working on its own is a prime target for the immune system. There is no grand plan for the future and hence no future at all unless another radical step is taken in the cancer process. After conception our own cells undergo the same process: after reaching a certain critical mass they change from being an undifferentiated bundle of zygotes into a purposeful arrangement of differentiated cells that form the basis of our organs and physiological systems.

7) Process mechanisms behind carcinogenesis

Below I list a small number of processes which I believe combine to lead to cancer formation.

7.1) Oxygen starvation from poor quality blood

How can it be that our cells are starving while we live in a world designed to bring us that perfect mixture of oxygen and other gases necessary to breathe through our lung which we call air? I

believe the answer lies in the internal delivery system – the blood. Below are two images of red blood cells taken using live blood cell microscopy:

Image 1 – red blood cells showing healthy separation

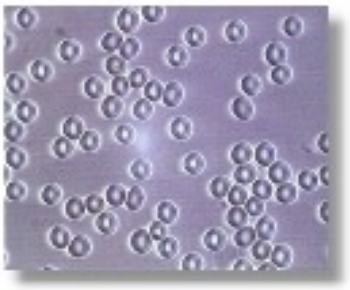


Image 2 – red blood cells showing clumping or aggregation

In image 1 we see well spaced, healthy blood cells capable of delivering blood optimally in the confined lumens of capillaries that feed the cell of our body. In the latter hand image we see clumping or aggregation of cells. In this latter case, I would suggest that these “sticky” cells are far less capable of delivering oxygen simply because of the mechanical constraints and surface area availability as they try to fit through the capillaries which are designed to be only one cell width in diameter.

This phenomenon of blood cell clumping was recognised long ago in Traditional Chinese Medicine when they referred to it as “blood stasis” and extreme forms of blood stasis were associated with tumours. Remember it doesn’t take a massive reduction in oxygen over long periods of time to induce cancer cell formation.

Lifestyle habits such as eating the “wrong” foods can be enough to cause blood cell clumping. This tendency is vastly increased with a compromised gut. Research has shown that an ideal diet to fostering “good” blood is a the one proposed by the Weston A Price foundation.

7.2) Oxygen starvation due to loss of cell membrane integrity

The cell membrane is a phospholipid bilayer structure embedded with proteins. Its objective is to encourage the receipt of nutrients and allow the exit of intracellular waste and toxins. Its integrity is critical to the delivery of oxygen and at least one way this integrity is compromised is through the ingestion of damaged or industrially produced trans fats. Our cell walls have not evolved to use these foreign lipids and they cause the cell walls to function less effectively, to bring less oxygen into the cell and therefore they interfere with cellular respiration.

7.3) Damage to mitochondrial DNA

Much has been written about the effects of radiation and EMFs with oxidizing power on nuclear DNA. However I feel that the focus should have been on the damage to mitochondrial DNA because it is damage to this component which is most likely to lead to pre-cancer cell formation.

7.4) Intra cellular toxins that interfere with mitochondrial function

Any toxin which interferes with mitochondrial function is going to push the balance of power in the cell towards cancer. Examples here include heavy metals such as mercury which actually disables the cells own detoxification pathways.

7.5) Cellular signaling

Beyond hormone and ion transfer across the cell membranes there are most likely other modalities for transferring information within the cell. It has been shown for example that DNA emits photons and that these form patterns across tissue which appear to be part of the body's information-processing mechanisms. Thus any ambient EMFs – ionizing or not – that interfere electro-magnetically with cellular communication have the potential to imbalance the exchange of information in such a way as to favour the emergence of a cell whose information processing needs are much less.

8) Cancer – what purpose?

It may seem to you a little strange to ask this question. Why should there be any purpose in cancer? Why any purpose in life itself? I accept that this may be considered by many as an unnecessary or even worse groundless and misleading question. However I have always found it the most important question to ask because to me all life has meaning and finding clues to the meaning can unlock answers to the bigger questions. Form always follows function. So if you can get some insight into the why, you have a chance to understand better the what.

Many images or archetypes have been projected onto cancer (the rebel, the victim, the outsider, the redeemer, etc). This is not the meaning which I have in mind. I want to know what role if any cancer can play in evolution.

In my opinion the biggest clue can be found in its metabolic cousins that frequent the world of nature external to our bodies: yeasts. They are nature's recyclers. They take the waste of other organisms and return them to a form that can be reused nutritionally. They are the "return" arm of nature's metabolism - a natural part of the ecological cycle.

I believe that cancer may play the same role for us as well. If the internally environment of the body becomes degraded to such an extent that it can no longer sustain complex intelligent life then the emergence of cancer can be seen as a balancing agent which actually sustains life in the short term although admittedly leads to the death of the host in the long term.

9) Cancer prevention?

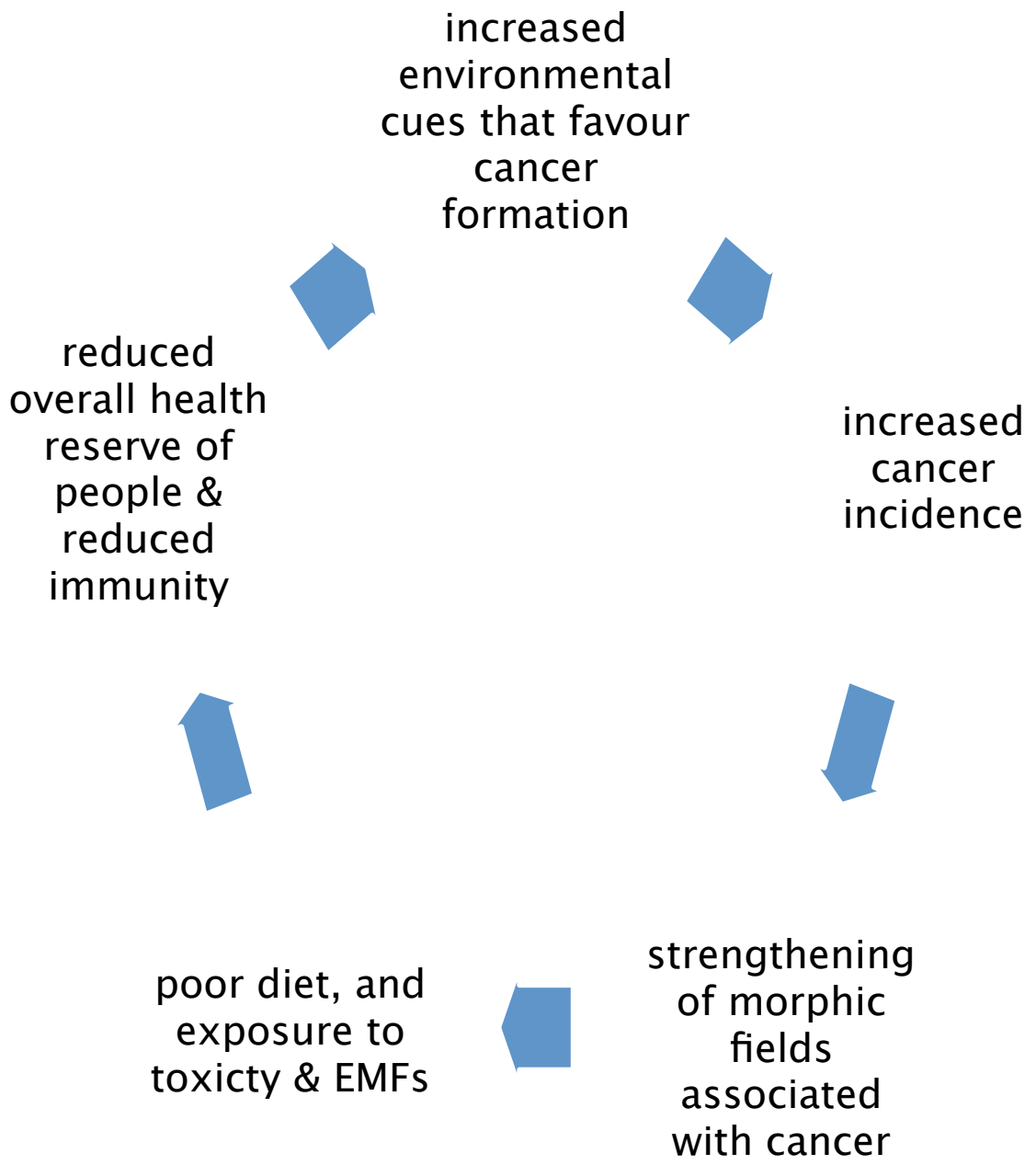
This is why I predict that within the current paradigm of cancer treatment there will never be a cure for cancer. You might as well ask for a cure for life. Our heroic efforts to fight cancer remind me of the English king who was told that he was so powerful that he could command the tides to turn back away from the shore. It is said that although sceptical of the fawning hubris projected onto him he nevertheless subjected himself to the test. As you can guess, he got his feet wet.

Cancer prevention is not about early detection. By then the process is too late and irreversible. Curing cancer is it not about trying making friends with a foreign organism who once established in its fully grown form has only one destiny: sooner or later to kill its host. Neither is it very

effective to blunder into a broad, untargeted process of destruction which causes so much collateral damage as to make the solution as bad if not worse than the problem.

Cancer prevention seen as a screening process is a false hope and the search for a silver bullet, a false promise. The war against cancer is a war against our selves. How can you reserve a process which is innate to life? We should be talking about life style changes for cancer minimization thereby reducing the incidence of malignancy to the levels experienced by our forebears 200 years ago. Modern life has created the “perfect storm” conditions for cancer to grow. It is these conditions which we must address.

The growth of cancer in our society has come about through a vicious circle of reinforcing circumstance:



This is why we are seeing the growth of cancer in our midst. Cancers are becoming more widespread and are affecting people at younger and younger ages. I believe that we are seeing a reduction in the general health with every new generation. Our addiction to poor foods, our destruction of the planet's top soil, the ubiquitous toxicity, the exponential increase in exposure to EMFs - these are the factors that underline the cancer problem. This is not a new insight but the model outlined above suggests the mechanisms behind this explosion in the disease.

Cancer minimisation is about understanding the social, physical, chemical, spiritual, and physiological environments that engender it and the mechanisms that drive it. Unless we address those we have no chance of minimising this terrible disease.

10) Implications for treatment and the role of consciousness

These are really two separate subjects but I want to make brief comments on both before ending this article.

I have made no reference throughout this theory to treatment options. This is on purpose because I do not seek here to advice on how best to deal with any specific cancer once it has formed. Since all cancers are a type of organism they all share certain characteristics:

- a predominance of anaerobic respiration
- a total disregard for the wellbeing of the host, that
- causes them to grow relentlessly and multiply leading eventually to the death of the host

Just as no two organisms are exactly alike (even bacteria and viruses will mutate from generation to generation), no two cancers are ever exactly the same.

Therefore treatment strategy should seek to exploit the inherent weaknesses of all cancers and also to exploit the particular weaknesses of the specific cancer. This type of strategic treatment is available in oncology but unfortunately not through the mainstream health service.

Above and beyond the role of how the process of cancer develops in the physical realm, it is nevertheless subordinate to the power of information or consciousness or spirit as these fundamental fields are variously known. Since all life and all in-animate matter share a common informational foundation, humans and their cancers are no different. What appears as miracles of healing are transformations in the informational domain.

Thus whatever action we undertake at a material level, we must never forget the most powerful tool in our armoury: healing at the level of consciousness and information. We are not currently able to utilise the power of spiritual transformation consistently and this dimension may never be able to be amenable to us as we are currently evolved. But it remains our most promising and perhaps the only true vehicle for healing. We can at least continue to explore this vast horizon and remain optimistic. Who knows what evolution lies before us?

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