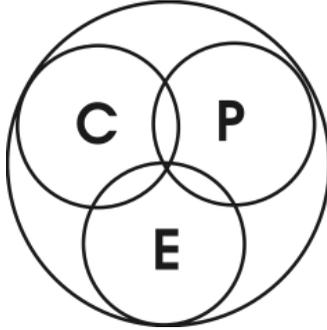


4. *Being's PieCEs*



Science does not offer a moral code to live by and religion doesn't follow logic. There must be something else; something that is practical, logical and sensible.

Everything in the world has a plan... a formula... a method, and science exemplifies this. The L,B component of *concept* states that the world has laws and we know this is true because science is able to describe and predict the way they work; the laws of science are themselves evidence of the law of *concept*. Nature has laws and this, in itself, is a law. In fact, 'reality' insists that if something is to exist, that is, if it is to come into being, a law must exist that permits it. This may seem restrictive but it is not because, due to their compounding possibilities, the world's laws are infinitely creative.

We don't need to conduct a survey to know that science is considered the most trusted way of explaining the world; however, even though many people are aware that science exists, most people do not know how it began and how it functions.

Science is recorded as first appearing as early as 600BC when the Greek philosopher *Thales of Miletus* predicted the solar eclipse of May 28, 585BC. Thales was followed by a succession of brilliant

thinkers but the this era of scientists did not look for proof of their deduced theories whereas today all scientists do. Starting with Pythagoras and enforced by Plato, science was pushed into the direction where it was believed that the mind was sufficiently capable of imagining the workings of reality and thus this is enough to substantiate a theory. In other words you didn't have to 'see' it to believe it. Plato thought that the imperfections of the natural world were not as elegant as the perfection of geometry and so believed that exploring the natural/real world was a waste of time. These early scientists were practising what is called 'Deductive Science'. A 'deduction' is a conclusion formed without direct proof. Deducing is like when we know a person committed a crime but not having strong enough evidence to convict them, and although this is sometimes is right, sometimes it is wrong.

Due to reasons of superstition, power play, mysticism and religion it was many centuries before science began using experiment and proof to verify its theories. This period is known as 'The Enlightenment'. Galileo Galilei (1564-1642) introduced Inductive Science when he tested the time it took balls of different weights to roll down an inclined platform. Inductive Science is being used when a scientist's theory is backed up by an experiment. By doing his experiment Galileo disproved Aristotle's long-standing theory that the speed of falling objects is proportional to their weight. If you are asked "if you drop something heavy and something light, which one will hit the ground first?" you will probably think that the heavy item will fall faster and hit the ground first, but your deduction would be wrong! Galileo proved that weight has no bearing on the speed of a falling object, which means that a feather and a canon ball will fall at the same rate if the resistance of air does not affect them. It is amazing how unexpected the truth can be!

Inductive Science has changed the world. It produces proven models, rules and laws that predict and explain our world. Through experiment, it has systematically and methodically established

theories that work in practice. The Scientific Method is the process followed by Inductive Science and Experiment is its foundation.

The beauty of the Scientific Method is that it builds logical and consistent models that are safely founded by past observations; and at any time they are liable to being tested by their ability to correctly predict new observations. Science actually strives to disprove itself. Any models that happen to fail their predictions are rendered obsolete, usually being replaced by a new model.

Science's process begins with a thought. To know the world through thought is to use concept but this is not the only way to know the world. Luckily science does not stop with thought but continues with experiment and review but this does not account for every aspect of the world. L,B does not start or finish with concept or physical proof, it classifies three ways to know the world and they are the *physical, concept and essence* or the *PieCEs* (P.C.E): We can know the world by being in it in the *physical* sense (as in practice), or by knowing it in the *conceptual* sense (like science and philosophy), or by intuitively sensing its *essence* (like in spirituality and meditation). We can know the world practically/physically, intellectually/conceptually and emotionally/essentially.

Although it is not the most accurate way of knowing the world the most common way is knowing it in practicality, which is being in it and seeing it, smelling it, doing it etc. This is a *physical* way of knowing the world and everyone and every living thing is doing this.

Another way of knowing the world is through spirituality, which is through the heart and spirit, with religion and reflection, with meditation, intuition and emotion, with alternative beliefs, with superstition, mythology etc. The method of perception that is used when experiencing the 'essence of reality' does not rely on the physical senses or intelligence. 'Essential' knowledge of the world is as valid as the other ways but, as already stated, the most trusted way of knowing the world nowadays, especially the *physical* and *conceptual* aspects of it, is with science. Deductive science is a

conceptual way of knowing the world and experiment, or inductive science, gives it a *physical* aspect. Perhaps there is yet to come an essential part to scientific knowledge and this will complete its PieCEs.

The *physical, conceptual and essential* components of reality are intertwined and inseparable. There is no right or wrong way to perceive the world and each of the three areas of perception offer a perspective that can seem contradictory to the others. Therefore, it is necessary to listen to them all. Always, somewhere, in each of the three methods of perception, there is the other two and so all three are always involved.

Albert Einstein famously said, "It followed from the special theory of relativity that mass and energy are both but different manifestations of the same thing". In 1905 the best-known equation of science was presented to the world. Einstein's equation " $E=MC^2$ " illuminates the necessity of looking at the world as more than a single faceted subject. Before his discovery Newton's laws were the best interpretation of the world but as science grew it needed equations that accounted for the universe's broader facets. In Einstein's famous equation 'E' stands for Energy, 'M' stands for matter and 'C' is the speed of light. When the Internet is searched for $E=MC^2$ it leads to a recording of Einstein explaining his equation. He tells us that energy and matter is the same thing, which is a very weird concept indeed but even stranger is the possibility that the equation is also telling us that energy, matter and the constant value of the speed of light are all the one thing in different forms. In Einstein's formula the significance of distance and time in the speed of light ratio is the *concept* component that is often over-looked. It is more accurate to say that the world is made of *physical* matter, *conceptual* information and relationships and *essential* energy; all of which is intertwined and inter-dependant. If all these three components are the same thing in different forms then we have to ask "what is the one thing that they are?" The

answer is that they are 'being'. The three PieCEs of L,B are all different aspects of being and no one of them can exist alone.

Imagine a world with no physical substance or matter, no laws, and no energy; the world needs all of these things to be a reality. It is the sum of every part that makes for a complete reality. They cannot exist alone. This concept is the basis of Life, Being.

In every thing being there are three components and if any one or more of the three are missing then 'being' cannot 'be'. We cannot know something that is missing substance, design and character for if any of these are missing then it is unknowable.

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