

Re: Epistemology 201: The Science of Science

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"..... However, man gradually turned out to be like an animal in viewing the nature ever since the first discovery of atomic structure by Rutherford, and the electron by Irish physicist G. J. Stoney and British physicist J. J. Thomson et al around 1897. They stated that the electron was nothing else than a mass particle building atoms of all the material system, in respect that its motion obeying projectile mechanics. The philosophical implication of their thoughts was profound.

These ideologies say that reliable knowledge never comes from a shadowy work of human brain, but from real things touchable, visible and audible with their sensory organs, since human being is nothing else than a kind of animal species evolved from single-cell life happen to be emerged on the earth, according to Charles Darwin's evolutionary doctrine."

Dr. Hansik Yoon stated in the Preface of his book, "Natural Science Founded on A New Atomic Model". You may read the whole Preface from <http://www.yoonsatom.net>

If you visit the library of University of Chicago, you may read his whole book. <http://www.lib.uchicago.edu/e/crerar/newbooks/nb0105.html>

Dr. Hansik Yoon continued:

" Under this philosophical background, there emerged two basic physical theories in the beginning of last century. One was the quantum mechanical theory initiated by Max Plank, and the other was [a set of] two theories of relativity, proposed by Albert Einstein. Both are allegedly particle physics based on the philosophy of materialism or positivism. In order to describe the nature with their logic of particle physics, energy and light that are essentially continuous entities in character had to be subdivided into unit particles. These particles were called quanta and photon, the smallest ultimate energy and light particles, indivisible further into much smaller units. However, this postulation was immediately against the natural law. "

"..... It was the same idea as that the numerical gap between 1 and 2

could be filled with the smallest ultimate decimals of infinite numbers. It is a trick to persuade people to believe improbable things or events as real. If we use this trick, for example, we can readily prove that [the length of] two sides of a triangle is equal to the third one. However, obviously this is no more a triangle.