

THERAPEUTIC ENERGY
by John E. Upledger, D.O., O.M.M.

1. Within the therapists tissues, atoms have neutrons and protons in their nuclei.
2. Atoms may release neutrons and protons from their atomic nuclei.
3. Each atom has a nucleus and is surrounded by electrons circling its nucleus in various orbits.
4. When the nucleus of the atom releases the paired neutrons and protons they form nucleons.
5. Each nucleon is highly energized.
6. The brain continues to control and direct these highly energized nucleons via the specific nerve channels.
7. These channels direct the nucleons to the internal aspect of the therapist's skin. .
8. Therapist's brain makes the decision that the treatment from the therapist shall be entered into the patient/client's body at a specific location in or on that body.
9. The nucleons then pass through the skin of the therapist and from that through the skin of the patient/client.
10. If there is a material insulation between the two skins, The passage of nucleons and their energies into the patient/client's body will be partially held back by the material of the insulation.
11. Should this be the case some of the nucleon's energy as therapy will be used up to pass through the insulation material between skins.
12. After the therapist's nucleons enter the patient/client's body they are somehow directed by the combined intelligence of both therapist and patient/client to travel to the problem site.
13. When the nucleons reach the problem site (which could be a tumor, a cyst, a fibrosis, an osseous distortion and/or an inflammation center), the positive energy of the nucleon pulls the negatively charged electrons (-) away from the atoms of the problem site within the patient/client.
14. After the electrons are pulled away from the problems site, its atoms and their orbits disappear and the nuclei of the problem's site atoms disintegrate.
15. As the problem site atoms disappear and their problem disappears, the hands of the therapist can feel the disappearance of the tumors, the cysts, the fibrotic tissues, osseous problems and inflammations, etc.
16. Keep in mind that insulation materials between the therapist and the patient skins at the area of selected touch will reduce the therapeutic effect to some degree.
17. The insulation should be removed in order to gain maximum therapeutic effect. The area of non-insulated touch can be quite small, perhaps only the size of the touch of 3 or 4 therapeutically intended fingers.