Magnetic Free Energy
The Secret of Magnetic Therapy By William H. Philpott, M.D.

Biological life exists in a sea of free electrons (electrostatic field). Enzymes harness these free electrons as an energy source for the joining of enzymes to substrate (catalysis). The movement of electrons between enzyme and substrate produces a magnetic field. It is ultimately the magnetic field attraction that magnetically joins enzyme and substrate. Thus, the free energy source of free electrons is more than electric, it is also electromagnetic. Classically, in the presentation of enzymes catalysis, the magnetic aspect is not identified as being present. Ignoring the magnetic component of free energy during enzyme catalysis is an error since magnetic free energy from a static magnetic field can be harnessed to produce enzyme catalysis. Thus, there need not be dependence on the constant electron free energy since a static magnetic field can also supply free energy by activation of electrons. This magnetic free energy from a static magnetic field is the secret of magnetic therapy. The higher the gauss strength of the magnetic field, the more efficient the enzyme catalysis. This fact changes the energy activation of enzymes from a constant energy activation of static electric field electrons producing a so-called ~ "spontaneous" response to that of a maneuverable, variable, measurable and predictable enzyme catalysis. This is based on the static magnetic field moving fee electrons.

The activation of enzymes in biological systems is temperature and pH dependent. Variations of temperature and pH from physiological normal influence the efficiency of the enzyme catalysis. Most humans metabolic enzymes are alkaline dependent. The oxidoreductase enzymes necessary for human function are alkaline-dependent. Oxidoreductase enzyme catalysis occurring from free electrons produces a negative magnetic field. Thus, a static negative magnetic field from an external source such as a static field magnet can increase the efficiency of the oxidoreductase enzyme catalysis.

Varying the static magnetic field gauss strength determines the efficiency of the enzyme function.

A static negative magnetic field activates the mineral bicarbonates by attaching to these paramagnetic bicarbonates. Thus, a static negative magnetic field alkalinizes and provides for the alkalinization necessary for oxidoreducatase enzyme function. At the same time, a static negative magnetic field energizes oxidoreductase enzyme catalysis. Four of these oxidoreductase enzymes are necessary for the production of adenosine triphosphate (ATP). At the same time ATP is produced, oxidation remnant magnetism is produced. Oxidation remnant magnetism is a negative magnetic field.

This is self-made negative magnetic field, oxidation remnant magnetism, is used to maintain alkalinity and for enzyme catalysis. There are ATP dependent enzymes which are at the same time, also negative magnetic field-dependent. Oxidoreductase enzymes have the assignment of processing the end-products of oxidation, which are superoxides, free radicals and their end-products (peroxides, oxyacides, alcohols and aldehydes) and environmental toxins such as acids, alcohols, aldehydes, petrochemicals and toxic heavy metals.

All heavy metals in solvent form are electro-positive and therefore produce free radicals and complex with tissues. In the presence of a static negative magnetic field, the electropositivity of heavy metals is reversed; free radicals are processed to water the molecular oxygen and heavy metals complexing with tissues is prevented and reversed.

Enzyme catalysis is the energy movement making life energy available as well as the detoxification of toxins that would destroy biological life. Research discovery of the nutrients compromising enzymes is providing a necessary component of understanding how to make and maintain life energy.

The electro-magnetic component of non-nutritional free energy has been largely ignored or simply regarded as a non-variable 'spontaneous' free energy enzyme activating system. In fact, external

magnetic fields provide a free energy activating source for enzyme catalysis, both for the production of life energy and its necessary defense against life destroying toxins. This use of the external magnetic source of free energy is magnetic therapy.