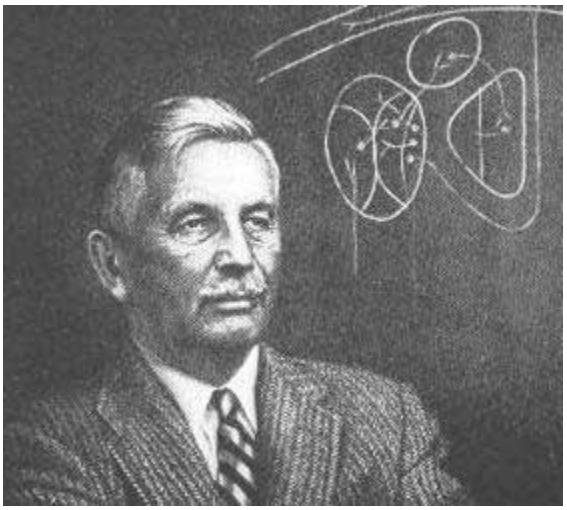
Harold Saxton Ph.D



Harold Burr was professor emeritus of anatomy at Yale University School of Medicine. He became convinced that the glue holding bodies in shape through their ceaseless metabolism and changes of material was an electrodynamic field or matrix he called the L-field.• Harold Saxton Burr in 1935 described a system of electro-dynamic fields. He worked with the electromagnetic currents in the bodies of salamanders and then in humans which he finally named Lfields (life fields). Robert Becker reconfirmed Burr's work recently and applied DC current to regenerating salamander tails and healing human bone fractures. In his work with the National Institutes of Health (NIH) Becker clarified that the perineural (nerve sheath) network is highly conductive.

B.E.W. Nordenstrom has described the Vascular interstitial closed circuit as a system of preferential ion conductance pathways comprising a network of biological circuitry. There is some suggestion that even more subtle energies resonate in the human system and may be projected over substantial distances as was shown by radionic practitioners like Drown and Hieronymus.

Burr was able to show some amazing studies, e.g. a malignancy in the ovary was revealed by its L-Field before any clinical signs could be observed. He showed that the L-field matrix in a frog's egg outlined the developmental growth of the entire nervous system. He states: Nature keeps an infinite variety of electro-dynamic jelly-moulds on her shelves with which she shapes the countless different forms of life that exist on this planet… L-fields are

detected and examined by measuring the difference in voltage between two points on – or close to – the surface of a living form… They are pure voltage potentials which can yield only an infinitesimal amount of direct current. That is why L-fields could not be detected before the invention of the vacuum-tube voltmeter, which requires virtually no current for its operation.•

Burr researched L-fields for over 40 years and published extensively, e.g. *Yale Journal of Biological Medicine*. He was completely ignored by the medial community and his work is never mentioned in any standard textbooks on biology. His book, Voyage of Discovery, was published in London in 1972.