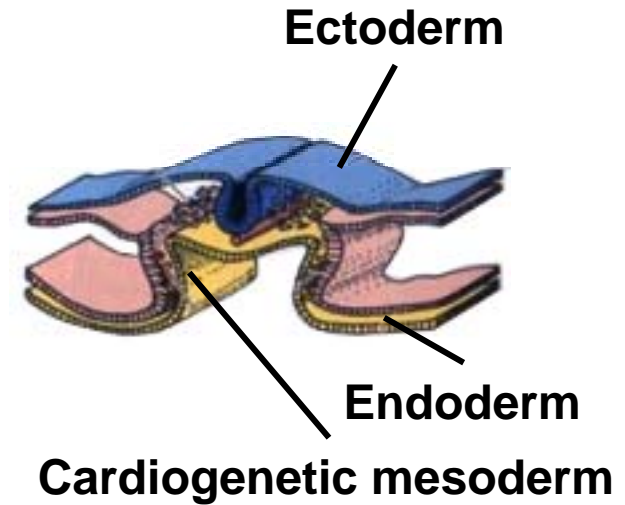
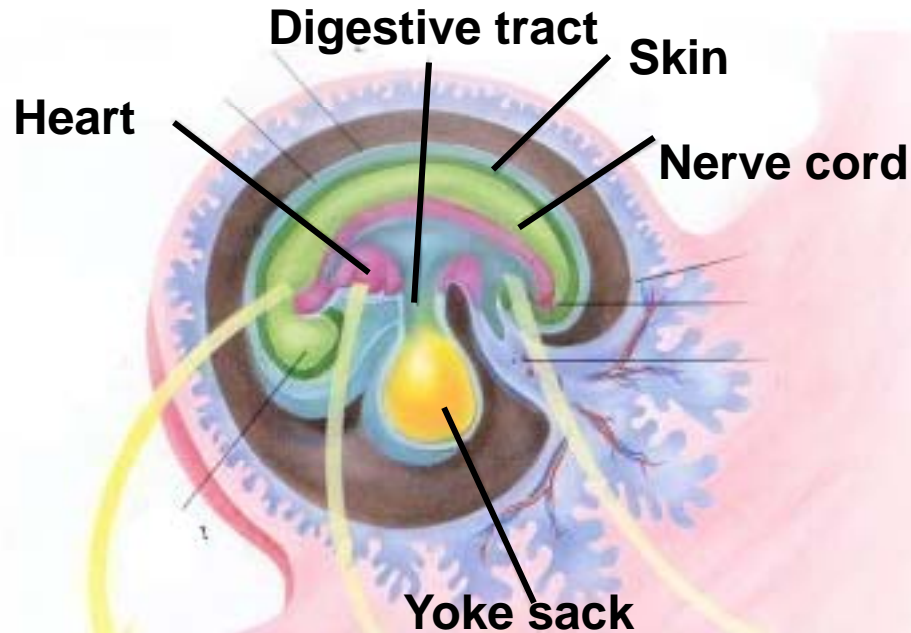




Peter Fraser  
Lecture 1

## Embryo in third week



**ECTODERM**  
 CNS  
 Epidermis  
 Hair  
 Mammary glands

**MESODERM**  
 Muscles  
 Skeleton  
 Dermis  
 Connective tissue  
 Urogenital system  
 Heart (partly)  
 Blood  
 Spleen

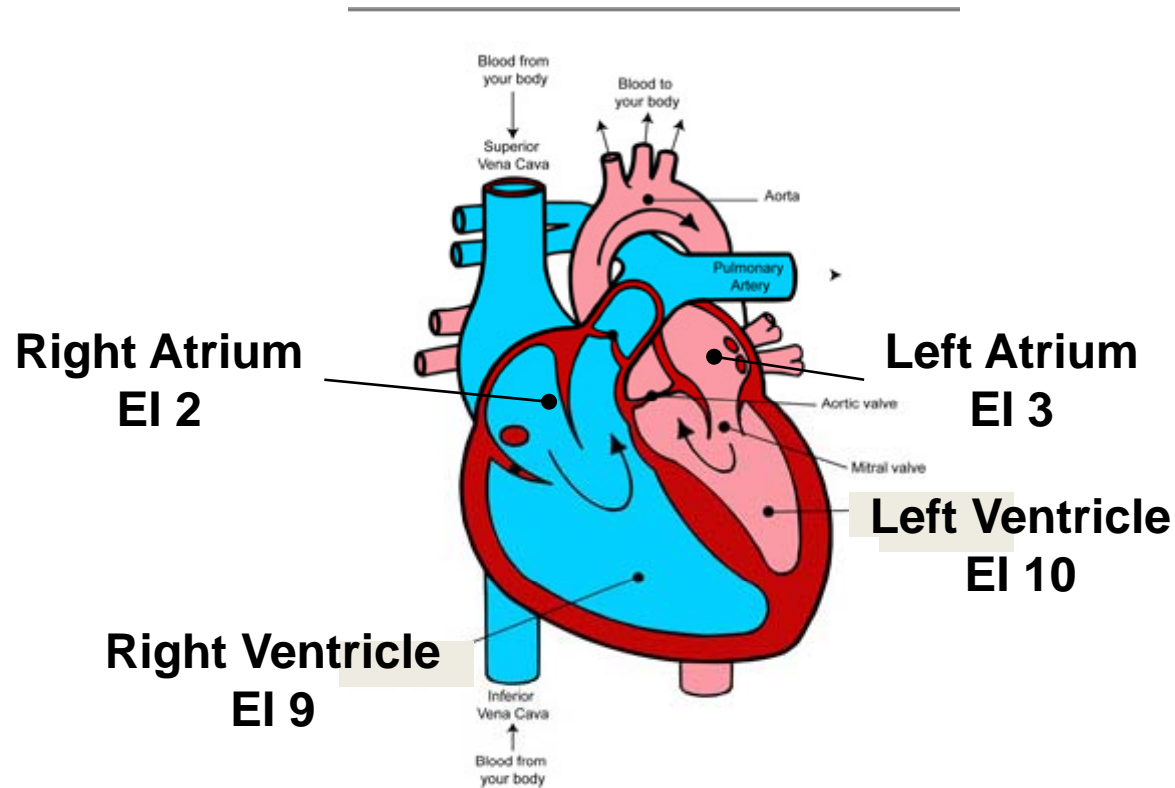
**ENDODERM**  
 Digestive system  
 Respiratory system  
 Urinary bladder

The cardiogenetic cells at the focus of these layers and a cavity.

Mesoderm divides into visceral and parietal, making a fourth component.

# The Heart Chambers

Heart chambers have variable characteristics related to their size.



Heart Imprinter (ED 2) deals with the inside of the heart.

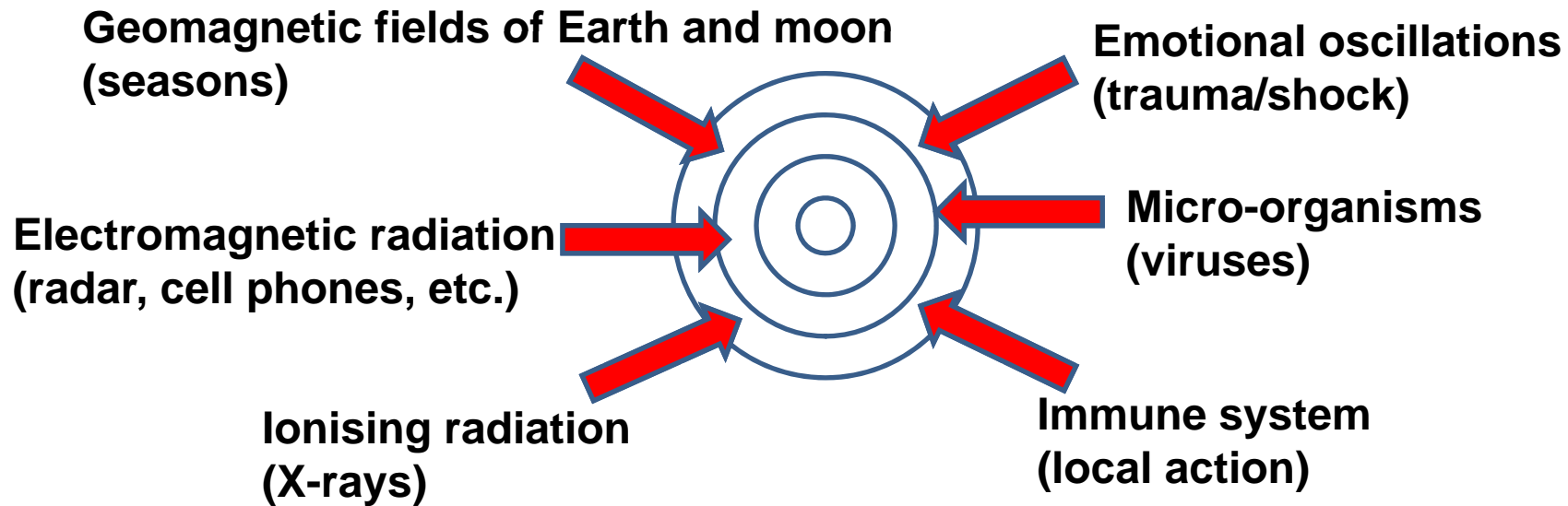
Look on the NES scan results for:

<b>Big Field Aligner</b>	<b>Body stressed by environment</b>
<b>Cell Driver</b>	<b>Geopathic stress</b>
<b>Cell Driver and Heart Driver both distorted</b>	<b>Presence of healing message from glial cells</b>
<b>EI 3 and EI 12 both distorted</b>	<b>Lymphatic system stressed</b>
<b>ESR</b>	<b>Physical stress on organ tissues – PAIN</b>
<b>EI 6 and EI 12 both distorted</b>	<b>Strong emotional oscillators are present and need to be cancelled. Could be correlated to over- exposure to X-rays.</b>
<b>Heart Imprinter ED 2</b>	<b>Need for re-integration of heart and brain</b>

# HBF Summary

Field	Germ layer	Infoceutical type to use
<b>General</b>	<b>Mesoderm</b>	<b>Integrators &amp; Stars</b>
<b>Organ Fields</b>	<b>Various</b>	<b>All Drivers</b>
<b>Heart Field</b>	<b>Mesoderm, Endoderm</b>	<b>Heart Driver, Imprinter Driver</b>
<b>Morphic Field</b>	<b>All four layers</b>	<b>Certain Drivers and all ETs, Heart Imprinter</b>

# What Influences the Morphic Field



## Bioenergetic correlations from Morphic Field to disease states:

Asbestos – all locations  
Adenoma – many locations  
Adipose tissue tumour  
Alzheimer’s disease  
Aneurisms – many locations  
Angiomas – many locations  
Arthritis – all types  
Ataxia  
Aural polyp  
Basal cell epithelioma  
Ankylosing spondylitis  
Bone formation

Brain growths  
Carcinoma – various locations  
Cysts – various locations  
Developmental abnormalities  
Learning difficulties  
Macular degeneration  
Multiple sclerosis  
Muscular dystrophy  
Polyps – various  
Prostatic hypertrophy  
Spondylitis – traumatic  
Uterine atrophy

**Note: WAM stands for Western allopathic medicine.**