THE HIDDEN HISTORY OF ELECTRICITY AND HEALTH

In the early days of electricity, healers and physicians were at the forefront of exploring its potential for treating a myriad of ailments. The story begins with the Leyden jar, a simple yet groundbreaking device that could store a high-voltage electric charge. Invented in 1745, it became a staple in the toolkits of early electricians and healers. These pioneers noticed that electricity could stimulate muscles and nerves, leading to its use in treating conditions such as paralysis and deafness.

However, the unpredictable nature of these treatments often led to harm, and sometimes even death, highlighting the delicate balance between healing and hazard. The use of electric eels as a source of electrical current was another intriguing development. These eels, capable of delivering powerful shocks, were used by early researchers to study the effects of electricity on the human body.

A Prussian scientist, for instance, noted that individuals varied greatly in their sensitivity to electrical stimulation, suggesting that electrical conductivity differed from person to person. This observation laid the groundwork for understanding that biological systems respond uniquely to electrical stimuli, a principle that would later influence the development of electrotherapy.

As researchers delved deeper into the electrical nature of living beings, they began to recognize that electric currents ran through the bodies of both frogs and humans. This discovery sparked interest in how electricity might influence health and disease. For example, after a significant earthquake in London in 1749, British physician William Stukeley observed that many residents experienced joint pains, rheumatism, and other ailments that he attributed to 'electrification.' This connection between geological events and human health through electrical phenomena was a precursor to understanding the broader impact of electromagnetic fields on wellbeing.

The period from 1645 to 1715, known as the Maunder Minimum, saw a notable absence of sunspots and auroras, and it coincided with a time of relative quiet in solar activity. Interestingly, this period was followed by an increase in sunspot activity and the reappearance of auroras, which some researchers have linked to the global spread of influenza.

The correlation between solar activity and influenza outbreaks suggests that electrical disturbances in the atmosphere may play a role in the onset of certain diseases. This idea was further explored by Heinrich Schweich, who theorized in 1836 that influenza could be caused by an electrical disturbance in the atmosphere preventing the body from properly discharging electricity.

The advent of telegraph lines in the mid-19th century marked a significant shift in how electricity influenced health. By 1875, telegraph lines had created a vast network encircling the globe, and with it came reports of a new disease called neurasthenia. Symptoms included weakness, exhaustion, headaches, and depression, mirroring many of the complaints seen today with conditions like chronic fatigue syndrome. The spread of neurasthenia along telegraph routes suggested that electrical disturbances from these lines might be a contributing factor.

The modern electrical era, beginning in 1889, saw the rise of both electricity and a deadly flu pandemic. Physicians were baffled by the unpredictable nature of influenza, which seemed to spread without adherence to known contagion patterns. For instance, an English warship cruising off the coast of Cuba experienced an influenza outbreak simultaneously with land-based outbreaks, suggesting a non-contagious spread mechanism.

The Spanish flu of 1918 further highlighted the mysteries of influenza, as it afflicted a third of the world's population and killed millions, despite efforts to contain it through quarantines and masks. The electrical nature of living things has long been recognized in traditional Chinese medicine, which developed acupuncture as a way to defuse the 'accumulation of electricity' that leads to disease. Modern research supports this ancient wisdom, showing that each cell in the body has its own electrical grid, maintained by structured water inside the cell membrane.

Cancer, for example, has been linked to the breakdown of this cellular electrical structure, and its increase coincides with the electrification of the Earth. Today, the hum of life-giving current is increasingly disrupted by a cacophony of overlapping frequencies from power lines, Wi-Fi, and cell phones. This electromagnetic noise interferes with the delicate electrical systems in our bodies, potentially leading to a range of health issues. The introduction of 5G technology has further intensified this problem, with frequencies that can affect cell membrane permeability and even split oxygen molecules, making them unusable for respiration.

The rollout of 5G has been correlated with spikes in illness in various cities worldwide. For example, the installation of 5G in Wuhan, China, preceded a significant increase in reported cases of respiratory illness. Similarly, cities in the United States with early 5G implementations, such as New York and Los Angeles, became hot spots for what was later labeled as COVID-19. Countries with limited or no 5G infrastructure, such as Guyana and Paraguay, have reported fewer cases, suggesting a potential link between 5G exposure and health outcomes.

As we continue to unravel the complexities of electricity and health, it is clear that the early healers who experimented with Leyden jars and eel shocks were onto something profound. Their work laid the foundation for understanding the electrical nature of life and disease, a knowledge that is more relevant than ever in our increasingly electrified world. By recognizing the impact of electromagnetic fields on our health, we can take steps to protect ourselves from the harmful effects of modern technology and harness the healing power of electricity in a safe and controlled manner.

WHY SOME SUFFER WHILE OTHERS THRIVE NEAR ELECTRICITY

In the quest to understand the complex relationship between electricity and human health, it's crucial to explore how individuals react differently to electromagnetic fields (EMFs)**.**

Electricity, once a mysterious force, has become an integral part of modern life. From the earliest days of electrical experimentation, it was observed that people responded differently to electrical stimuli. A Prussian scientist noted that susceptibility to electrical irritation varied greatly among individuals, much like the diverse phenomena observed in living matter. This variability in sensitivity has significant implications for how we understand and manage our exposure to electrical environments.

Historically, the connection between electricity and health was not immediately apparent. However, early researchers began to notice patterns. For instance, after the 1749 earthquake in London, British physician William Stukeley observed that residents experienced various ailments, including joint pains and nervous disorders, which he attributed to 'electrification.' This early insight suggested that electrical phenomena could affect human health, albeit in ways that were not fully understood at the time.

As electricity became more prevalent, so did reports of health issues. The installation of telegraph lines in the 19th century coincided with the emergence of neurasthenia, a condition characterized by weakness, exhaustion, and mental disturbances. Patients often reported symptoms similar to those of the common cold or influenza, and the disease seemed to spread along the routes of railroads and telegraph lines.

This temporal and spatial correlation raised questions about the potential health impacts of electrical infrastructure.

The electrical era brought not only technological advancements but also new health challenges. The 1889 flu pandemic, which followed the global spread of electricity, was particularly puzzling to physicians. The disease struck unpredictably and with great severity, affecting a third of the world's population and resulting in millions of deaths. The Spanish flu of 1918, which coincided with the widespread use of antennas and radio signals, further highlighted the potential link between electrical disturbances and human health. Fast forward to the modern era, and we see a similar pattern with the advent of 5G technology.

The rollout of 5G networks has been accompanied by reports of increased illness and mortality in major cities. For example, Wuhan, China, which turned on its 5G network in September 2019, experienced a spike in cases shortly afterward. Similar patterns have been observed in other cities where 5G has been implemented, raising concerns about the health impacts of this new technology.

The variability in human sensitivity to electricity is not just a historical curiosity; it has real implications for public health today. Some individuals are highly sensitive to electromagnetic fields, experiencing symptoms such as headaches, fatigue, and sleep disturbances. Others seem to tolerate electrical environments with ease. This range of sensitivity suggests that our bodies are not uniformly equipped to handle the electrical onslaught of modern life.

Understanding this range of sensitivity is crucial for several reasons. Firstly, it helps explain why some people report feeling unwell in environments with high electromagnetic activity, while others do not. Secondly, it underscores the need for personalized approaches to managing exposure to electrical fields. For those who are sensitive, simple measures such as reducing time spent near electrical devices, using EMF-blocking materials, and creating 'electromagnetic safe zones' can make a significant difference.

Moreover, the range of human sensitivity to electricity highlights the importance of further research into the health effects of EMFs. While some studies suggest that non-thermal effects of EMFs can be harmful, more research is needed to fully understand the mechanisms at play and to develop guidelines that protect the most sensitive individuals. It also emphasizes the need for transparency and honesty in reporting the potential risks of new technologies, ensuring that the public is fully informed about the choices they make regarding their exposure to electricity.

In conclusion, the range of human sensitivity to electricity is a complex and important aspect of our relationship with this powerful force. By acknowledging and studying this variability, we can better protect those who are most vulnerable and ensure that the benefits of electrical technologies are balanced against their potential health impacts. As we continue to advance technologically, it is essential that we do so with a deep respect for the delicate balance of human health and the electrical environment.

ELECTRICITY IN NATURE

The story of electricity in nature is one that reveals the profound interconnectedness of all living things with the subtle, yet powerful, forces that govern our world. From the moment Benjamin Franklin conducted his famous kite experiment, the world began to understand electricity not just as a curiosity, but as a fundamental aspect of nature. Franklin, known for his civic-minded endeavors, was also deeply interested in the healing properties of electricity. His work laid the groundwork for a new era of scientific inquiry, where the boundaries between physics, biology, and medicine began to blur. Franklin's experiments, while groundbreaking, were just the beginning.

As scientists delved deeper, they discovered that electricity was not an external force but an intrinsic part of living organisms. One of the earliest and most surprising revelations came from the study of frogs. In 1780, Italian physiologist Luigi Galvani made a remarkable observation while dissecting a frog. He noticed that the frog's legs twitched when touched by a scalpel that had been in contact with an electric machine. This discovery led to the realization that electrical currents were present in animal tissue, a finding that would later be built upon by Alessandro Volta, who invented the voltaic pile, the first electrical battery.

The implications of Galvani's work were far-reaching. It suggested that life itself was governed by electrical impulses, a concept that would later be central to our understanding of the nervous system and muscle function. This discovery also sparked interest in the electrical properties of other living things, including plants.

Researchers began to explore how electrical signals might play a role in plant growth and response to environmental stimuli. Plants, it turns out, are incredibly sensitive to electrical phenomena. In the 19th century, scientists observed that plants could respond to electrical currents, and this sensitivity was later confirmed by modern research. Plants use electrical signals to communicate and respond to their environment, from detecting light to reacting to touch. This electrical communication is crucial for their survival and adaptation, highlighting the intricate dance of electrical currents within the natural world.

Earthquakes, too, have been linked to electrical phenomena. British physician William Stukeley, in 1749, observed that after an earthquake in London, many residents experienced a range of symptoms, including joint pains, rheumatism, and nervous disorders. Stukeley attributed these symptoms to electrical disturbances caused by the earthquake, suggesting a connection between geological events and biological responses to electricity. This observation was ahead of its time, foreshadowing our modern understanding of the electromagnetic fields generated by tectonic activity and their potential impact on human health.

The idea that electricity plays a role in health and disease is not new. As early as 1799, researchers were puzzling over the cause of influenza, noting its sudden and simultaneous appearance in diverse locations. Heinrich Schweich, in his book on influenza, theorized that an electrical disturbance in the atmosphere could prevent the body from discharging excess electricity, leading to the symptoms of influenza. This theory, while speculative, reflected a growing awareness of the electrical nature of living systems and their vulnerability to external electrical influences.

The electrical environment of the Earth has changed dramatically over the centuries, and with it, the health of its inhabitants. The installation of telegraph lines in the 19th century marked the beginning of a new era of electrical exposure for humanity. As telegraph lines crisscrossed the globe, a new disease called neurasthenia emerged, characterized by weakness, exhaustion, and a range of neurological symptoms.

This condition, now often referred to as chronic fatigue syndrome, was linked to the electromagnetic fields generated by these early communication systems. The advent of electricity also coincided with significant increases in influenza outbreaks.

In 1889, the modern electrical era began, and with it, a deadly flu pandemic that swept the world. Physicians were baffled by the capricious spread of the disease, which seemed to defy the laws of contagion. The English warship Arachne, for example, experienced an outbreak of influenza while cruising off the coast of Cuba, with no known contact with land-based sources of infection. This and other similar incidents suggested that something in the atmosphere or the electrical environment was playing a role in the spread of the disease.

As we move into the 20th and 21st centuries, the electrical environment has become increasingly complex. The introduction of radar, satellites, and now 5G technology has further altered the electromagnetic landscape, with potential consequences for human health. Research has shown that non-ionizing radiation, such as that emitted by 5G networks, can affect cell membrane permeability and disrupt the delicate electrical balance within the body. This disruption can lead to a range of health issues, including cancer, neurological disorders, and immune system dysfunction.

The story of electricity in nature is one of discovery and revelation. From the early experiments of Franklin and Galvani to the modern challenges posed by electromagnetic pollution, we are continually learning about the profound influence of electrical currents on life. As we navigate this complex landscape, it is essential to recognize the delicate balance between natural electrical phenomena and the artificial electromagnetic fields that now dominate our environment. By understanding and respecting this balance, we can better protect our health and the health of our planet.

In conclusion, the electrical currents that flow through frogs, plants, and the Earth itself are a testament to the interconnectedness of all living things. As we continue to explore the mysteries of electricity in nature, we are reminded of the importance of harmony with the natural world and the need to protect ourselves from the potential dangers of uncontrolled electromagnetic exposure.

PANDEMICS LINKED TO ELECTRICAL DISTURBANCES

Early researchers, driven by curiosity and the dawn of electrical discoveries, began to notice patterns that would later challenge the conventional understanding of infectious diseases.

The journey begins with the pioneering work of early electrical experimenters who recognized that electric currents ran through living organisms, including humans and animals. These early investigators were not just technicians; they were physicians and healers who saw electricity as a potential tool for treating various ailments. As they conducted their experiments, they observed that individuals responded differently to electrical stimuli, a finding that would later be significant in understanding the varying impacts of electrical disturbances on health.

One of the most intriguing observations came from British physician William Stukeley, who, following an earthquake in London in 1749, noted that residents experienced a range of symptoms, including joint pains, rheumatism, and nervous disorders. Stukeley concluded that these symptoms were linked to 'electrification,' suggesting that electrical disturbances in the environment could affect human health. This insight was groundbreaking, as it hinted at a connection between geological events, electrical phenomena, and human wellbeing.

As researchers delved deeper, they began to puzzle over the cause of influenza, which seemed to appear suddenly and in diverse locations simultaneously. In 1799, the mystery of influenza's origin and spread was a hot topic among scientists. Heinrich Schweich, an author who wrote extensively on influenza, proposed that an electrical disturbance in the atmosphere could prevent the body from discharging its natural electricity, leading to the symptoms associated with influenza.

This theory, while speculative, highlighted the growing awareness of electricity's role in health and disease. The period from 1645 to 1715, known as the Maunder Minimum, was marked by a quiet sun with no observed sunspots and the absence of the northern lights. This period of solar inactivity coincided with the absence of influenza outbreaks. However, as sunspot activity increased, reaching a peak in 1727, influenza began to appear in waves across every continent.

This correlation between solar activity and the emergence of influenza suggested that electrical disturbances in the atmosphere, influenced by solar activity, might play a crucial role in the spread of the disease. The installation of telegraph lines in the mid-19th century marked a significant turning point. By 1875, these lines formed a vast network over the earth, totaling seven hundred thousand miles.

With this expansion came the emergence of a new disease called *neurasthenia*, characterized by weakness, exhaustion, and an inability to concentrate. Patients often experienced headaches, dizziness, and heart palpitations, symptoms that were eerily similar to those of influenza. The spread of neurasthenia along railroad and telegraph lines further supported the idea that electrical disturbances were linked to these health issues.

The modern electrical era, beginning in 1889, saw the advent of electricity on a global scale and coincided with a deadly flu pandemic. Influenza struck unpredictably and explosively, wave after wave, until early 1894. Physicians were baffled by the capricious spread of the disease, as evidenced by the case of the English warship Arachne, where crew members fell ill with influenza despite having no contact with land. This suggested that something in the atmosphere, rather than direct contagion, was at play.

During World War I, the installation of antennas for radio communication blanketed the earth with strong radio signals. This period saw the devastation of the Spanish flu, which affected a third of the world's population and resulted in about fifty million deaths. The vulnerability of those living on military bases, bristling with antennas, further supported the link between electrical disturbances and influenza. Common symptoms included bleeding from various parts of the body, and many victims drowned in their own blood due to a decreased ability of the blood to coagulate.

The mystery deepened with the failure of researchers to infect volunteers with influenza using throat and nasal mucus from sick individuals. Despite transferring billions of organisms to healthy volunteers, none became ill. Similarly, injecting blood from sick patients into healthy volunteers also failed to transmit the disease. These experiments, conducted by Milton J. Rosenau and his team, highlighted the enigmatic nature of influenza and the limitations of the contagion theory.

The installation of radar worldwide in 1957 preceded the Asian influenza pandemic, which began in February of that year and lasted for a year. A decade later, the launch of twenty-eight satellites into the Van Allen belts as part of the Initial Defense Communication Satellite Program (IDCSP) **coincided with the Hong Kong flu pandemic in July 1968. In each of these instances—the years 1889, 1918, 1957, and 1968 -- the electrical envelope of the earth was profoundly disturbed, along with the electrical circuits in the human body.**

Western medicine has traditionally paid little attention to the electrical nature of living things, despite mounting evidence that faint currents govern all bodily functions, from blood coagulation to energy production in mitochondria. The structure of water inside cell membranes maintains an electrical grid in each cell, and disruptions to this structure can lead to cancer.

The increasing electrification of the earth has coincided with a rise in cancer rates, suggesting a potential link between environmental electricity and health outcomes. Traditional Chinese medicine has long recognized the electrical nature of the human body and developed acupuncture as a method to defuse the 'accumulation of electricity' that leads to disease. Simple acts like stroking an infant's head, scratching a child's back, or walking barefoot on the earth can help release unhealthy buildups of current. These practices, now discouraged by health authorities, were once instinctive ways to maintain electrical balance in the body. The onset of cellphone service in 1996 coincided with increased mortality rates in major cities.

As wireless signals at multiple frequencies filled the atmosphere, mysterious outbreaks like SARS and MERS emerged. Today, the hum of life-giving current is infiltrated by a jangle of overlapping and jarring frequencies from power lines, refrigerators, and cell phones. This electronic noise began with the telegraph and has progressed to worldwide electricity, radar, satellites, and ubiquitous Wi-Fi, with 5G being the latest addition to this disturbing symphony.

5G technology, operating in a range of microwave frequencies, primarily 2.4 - 72 GHz, has raised concerns about its impact on human health. Unlike ionizing radiation, which produces charged ions, non-ionizing electromagnetic radiation changes the rotational, vibrational, and electronic valence configurations of molecules and atoms, producing thermal effects.

The telecommunications industry denies any nonthermal effects on living tissue, despite research suggesting significant harm to the delicate electromagnetic systems in the human body. Of particular concern is the 60 GHz frequency used in some 5G transmitters, which is absorbed by oxygen, causing oxygen molecules to split apart and become useless for respiration.

The rollout of 5G in Wuhan, China, coincided with a spike in cases of respiratory illness, suggesting a potential link between 5G and health issues. Similarly, the installation of 5G in major cities in America, such as New York and Los Angeles, has been followed by coronavirus hot spots, raising questions about the safety of this technology. The correlation between 5G rollout and illness is not limited to the United States.

In Europe, areas with dense 5G coverage, such as Milan, have seen a disproportionately high number of coronavirus cases compared to regions with less 5G infrastructure. Switzerland, which has halted some of its 5G rollout due to health concerns, has experienced fewer coronavirus cases than neighboring countries where 5G is fully deployed.

The impact of electromagnetic frequencies on health is well-documented. Research has shown that exposure to these frequencies can adversely affect the skin, eyes, heart, liver, kidney, spleen, blood, and bone marrow. *Electromagnetic hypersensitivity* (EHS) **symptoms include headaches, concentration difficulties, sleep problems, and flu-like symptoms. The Russian and US studies from the 1970s and 1971, respectively, provide extensive evidence of the adverse effects of electromagnetic radiation on human health, including altered sex ratios in births, seizures, and thyroid enlargement.**

In conclusion, the enigma of influenza and its connection to electrical disturbances offers a fascinating glimpse into the complex interplay between environmental factors and human health. As we continue to unravel the mysteries of electricity and its impact on our wellbeing, it is crucial to consider the potential risks posed by the increasing electrification of our world. By understanding these connections, we can better protect ourselves and future generations from the unseen forces that shape our health and environment.

SUNSPOTS, AURORAS, AND GLOBAL FLU PANDEMICS

In the hidden history of electricity and its profound impact on health, one of the most intriguing periods is the Maunder Minimum, a time when the sun's activity reached an unprecedented low, and the world experienced unusual phenomena. This era, spanning from 1645 to 1715, is named after the English astronomer Edward Maunder, who studied the period's notable lack of sunspots.

During this time, the northern lights, or aurora borealis, were virtually non-existent, and the sun remained eerily quiet. This solar hibernation had far-reaching effects on Earth's climate and, intriguingly, on human health.

The Maunder Minimum coincided with a period known as the Little Ice Age, a time of global cooling that brought harsh winters and failed harvests. But beyond the chilly temperatures, this era also saw a significant event: the first global flu pandemic.

In 1728, influenza appeared in waves across every continent, and by some estimates, two million people perished during this ten-year pandemic. This outbreak occurred just as sunspot activity began to increase, reaching a peak in 1738. Coincidentally, physicians reported flu cases not only in humans but also in animals, including dogs, horses, and birds, especially sparrows.

The connection between solar activity and influenza is a fascinating area of study. Researchers like Heinrich Schweich, who authored a book on influenza in 1836, theorized that electrical disturbances in the atmosphere could prevent the body from discharging electricity, leading to the symptoms of flu. This idea aligns with the understanding that all physiological processes produce electricity and that an imbalance could lead to illness. The sudden appearance of influenza in diverse places at the same time, without a clear pattern of contagion, supports the notion that external electrical influences might play a role.

As we delve deeper into the relationship between solar cycles and health, it's essential to consider the broader context of electricity and its impact on living organisms. Early electrical experimenters noted that people showed a range of sensitivities to electricity. A Prussian scientist observed that susceptibility to electrical irritation and conductivity varied greatly from one individual to another, much like the phenomena of living matter differ from those of dead material. This sensitivity to electricity is not limited to humans; even plants are affected by electrical phenomena.

After a 1749 earthquake in London, British physician William Stukeley noted that residents experienced pains in their joints, rheumatism, sickness, headaches, and other nervous disorders, exactly upon electrification, and to some, it proved fatal.

The Maunder Minimum and the subsequent increase in solar activity provide a unique lens through which to view the first global flu pandemic. It suggests that the electrical environment of Earth, influenced by solar cycles, plays a crucial role in human health. This perspective challenges the conventional understanding of infectious diseases and opens up new avenues for research into the electrical nature of life and its vulnerability to external electrical influences.

As we continue to explore the hidden history of electricity and its impact on health, it becomes clear that the Maunder Minimum offers valuable insights. It reminds us that the sun's activity, and by extension, the electrical environment of our planet, can have profound effects on human health. Understanding these connections can help us better prepare for future health challenges and appreciate the complex interplay between cosmic forces and our well-being.

In an era where health information is often controlled by mainstream media and pharmaceutical interests, it is crucial to identify and utilize independent platforms that provide uncensored, evidence-based health intelligence. These platforms play a vital role in empowering individuals to make informed decisions about their health, free from the influence of corporate agendas and government regulations that often prioritize profit over public well-being.

By exploring the lessons of the Maunder Minimum and the first global flu pandemic, we can gain a deeper understanding of the electrical forces that shape our health and the world around us. The story of the Maunder Minimum and the first global flu pandemic is a testament to the intricate dance between solar cycles, earthly electricity, and human health.

It encourages us to look beyond the surface of conventional medical wisdom and consider the broader, more holistic view of health that includes the electrical nature of life. As we face new health challenges in the modern world, remembering the lessons of the past can guide us toward a future where we are better equipped to understand and address the complex factors that influence our well-being.

THE BIRTH OF MODERN ELECTRICAL ILLNESS

The story of electricity and human health is one that spans centuries, filled with both remarkable advancements and hidden dangers. As we journey through the evolution of electrical technologies, we uncover a pattern of health issues that have emerged alongside these innovations.

The tale begins with the telegraph, a marvel of the 19th century that revolutionized communication but also ushered in a new era of electrical illness. The telegraph, invented in the 1830s, was hailed as a technological breakthrough that would connect the world in unprecedented ways. By 1875, telegraph lines crisscrossed the globe, forming a vast network that totaled an astonishing seven hundred thousand miles. This incredible feat of engineering was not without its consequences, however.

With the spread of telegraph lines came the rise of a mysterious ailment known as neurasthenia. Neurasthenia was characterized by symptoms such as weakness, exhaustion, headaches, dizziness, and a general inability to concentrate. Those afflicted often experienced tinnitus, floaters in the eyes, racing pulse, and palpitations. The disease was particularly prevalent among individuals in their prime, and its spread mirrored the routes of railroads and telegraph lines. This correlation suggested that the new electrical infrastructure was somehow linked to the onset of neurasthenia.

The symptoms of neurasthenia bore a striking resemblance to those of the common cold and influenza, leading some to speculate that the electrical environment created by the telegraph might be influencing the body's ability to fight off infections. This idea was not far-fetched, considering that researchers of the time were beginning to understand the electrical nature of living things.

They observed that electric currents ran through the bodies of frogs and humans and that even plants were sensitive to electrical phenomena. British physician William Stukeley, writing in 1749, noted the side effects of electricity, observing that after an earthquake in London, some residents experienced pains in their joints, rheumatism, sickness, and headaches. He attributed these symptoms to 'electrification,' suggesting that the earth's electrical field could influence human health.

This observation was a harbinger of things to come, as the electrification of the world would continue to bring about unexpected health challenges. As the 19th century progressed, the electrical envelope of the earth was profoundly disturbed by the advent of new technologies. The installation of radar worldwide in 1957 coincided with the Asian influenza pandemic, and the launch of satellites into the Van Allen belts in the late 1960s preceded the Hong Kong flu pandemic. Each of these electrical disturbances seemed to correlate with global health crises, suggesting that the electrical environment could play a significant role in the spread of disease.

The modern era of electricity began in 1889, marking not only a technological revolution but also the onset of a deadly flu pandemic. This pandemic, which struck explosively and unpredictably in waves until early 1894, puzzled physicians who struggled to explain its capricious spread. The English warship Arachne, for instance, experienced an outbreak of influenza while cruising off the coast of Cuba without any contact with land, suggesting that the disease was not spread through contagion in the traditional sense.

During World War I, governments on both sides of the conflict installed antennas that blanketed the earth with strong radio signals. This period saw the devastating Spanish flu, which afflicted a third of the world's population and killed about fifty million people. The severity of the pandemic led communities to shut down schools, businesses, and theaters, and people were ordered to wear masks and refrain from shaking hands.

Those living on military bases, bristling with antennas, were the most vulnerable, experiencing symptoms such as bleeding from various parts of the body and a peculiar blue color in those close to death. The Spanish flu highlighted the mysterious nature of influenza, as researchers were unable to find a bacterial cause.

Experiments conducted by Milton J. Rosenau and his team at a naval facility in Boston Harbor failed to infect volunteers with throat and nasal mucus from cadavers, suggesting that influenza was not contagious in the conventional sense. This perplexing finding pointed to an unknown factor in the transmission of the disease, one that might be related to the electrical environment.

As we moved into the 20th century, the electrification of the world continued apace, bringing with it a host of new health challenges. The onset of cellphone service in 1996 was followed by increased mortality in major cities, and the introduction of wireless signals at multiple frequencies filled the atmosphere with a jangle of overlapping and jarring frequencies. This electromagnetic pollution has been linked to various health issues, including cancer, Alzheimer's disease, and male infertility.

Today, we stand on the brink of a new era with the rollout of 5G technology. 5G is broadcast in a range of microwave frequencies, with some transmitters operating at 60 GHz, a frequency that can split oxygen molecules, making them useless for respiration. The installation of 5G networks has been correlated with increased illness in cities across the globe, from Wuhan, China, to New York and Los Angeles. In San Marino, the first country to install 5G, the infection rate was four times higher than in Italy, which deployed 5G later, and twenty-seven times higher than in Croatia, which has not deployed 5G.

The evidence suggests that the electrical environment created by our technological advancements has a profound impact on human health. From the telegraph to 5G, each step in our electrification journey has brought with it new challenges to our well-being. As we continue to embrace new technologies, it is crucial that we remain aware of their potential effects on our health and take steps to mitigate any negative impacts. By understanding the relationship between electricity and disease, we can work towards a future where technological progress and human health go hand in hand.

THE SPANISH FLU MYSTERY: IT WASN'T CONTAGIOUS AND WHAT IT REVEALED

The Spanish Flu of 1918 remains one of the most perplexing events in medical history. Contrary to popular belief, evidence suggests that this pandemic was not contagious in the traditional sense. Instead, it was likely triggered by an unseen force that modern science is only beginning to understand.

To grasp the true nature of the Spanish Flu, we must look beyond the conventional narratives and explore the electromagnetic environment of the early 20th century. In the years leading up to 1918, the world underwent a dramatic transformation with the advent of electricity. Telegraph lines criss-crossed the globe, and radio signals began to fill the atmosphere. This new electrical infrastructure coincided with the emergence of the Spanish Flu, suggesting a deeper connection between human health and the electromagnetic environment.

Researchers like Heinrich Schweich noted that all physiological processes produce electricity and theorized that electrical disturbances in the atmosphere could prevent the body from discharging excess electricity, leading to the symptoms associated with influenza.

The span from 1645 to 1715, known as the Maunder Minimum, was a period of unusually low sunspot activity. During this time, the aurora borealis was nonexistent, and the sun remained quiet. In 1715, sunspots reappeared, and with them, the aurora borealis. This solar activity increased dramatically, peaking in 1727, and coincided with the global spread of influenza. By 1738, physicians reported flu-like symptoms in both humans and animals, suggesting a broader environmental influence on health.

The installation of telegraph lines by 1875 created a global spiderweb of copper wire, totaling seven hundred thousand miles. This infrastructure was followed by the emergence of neurasthenia, a condition characterized by weakness, exhaustion, and an inability to concentrate. Patients experienced headaches, dizziness, tinnitus, and palpitations, often resembling common cold or influenza symptoms. The disease spread along railroads and telegraph lines, affecting people in the prime of their lives.

The modern electrical era began in 1889, marked by the installation of antennas worldwide. This period also saw the onset of a deadly flu pandemic that lasted until early 1894. The Spanish Flu of 1918 followed a similar pattern, afflicting 1/3 of the world's population and killing about fifty million people. Communities shut down schools, businesses, and theaters, and people were ordered to wear masks and refrain from shaking hands. Despite these measures, the flu continued to spread, suggesting that it was not contagious in the traditional sense. Physicians were baffled by the capricious spread of the Spanish Flu.

For instance, the English warship Arachne, cruising off the coast of Cuba without any contact with land, saw 114 out of 149 crew members fall ill. Simultaneously, outbreaks occurred in Cuba, indicating a non-contagious spread. During World War I, governments on both sides installed antennas, blanketing the earth with strong radio signals. The latter part of 1918 saw the peak of the Spanish Flu, with many victims experiencing bleeding from various parts of the body and a peculiar blue coloration, marking early fatal cases.

Health officials were desperate to find a cause. Milton J. Rosenau and his team at the US Public Health Service conducted experiments on healthy volunteers, transferring throat and nasal mucus from sick individuals to healthy ones. Despite using billions of organisms, none of the volunteers became sick. They also drew blood from the sick and injected it into healthy volunteers, with no resulting infections. Even when volunteers were exposed to the breath of infected individuals, none fell ill, leading Rosenau to conclude that there might be unknown factors in the transmission of influenza.

The Spanish Flu mystery deepens when considering the electrical nature of living things. Traditional Chinese medicine has long recognized the electrical nature of the human body and developed acupuncture to defuse the "accumulation of electricity" that leads to disease. Instinctive actions like stroking an infant's head, scratching a child's back, or walking barefoot on the earth help release unhealthy buildup of current. These practices, now discouraged by health authorities, highlight the importance of maintaining electrical balance in the body.

The onset of cellphone service in 1996 resulted in increased mortality in major cities. Wireless signals at multiple frequencies have since filled the atmosphere, coinciding with mysterious outbreaks like SARS and MERS. Today, the hum of lifegiving current is infiltrated by a jangle of overlapping and jarring frequencies from power lines, fridges, cell phones, and 5G networks. This electromagnetic pollution disrupts the delicate electrical systems in the human body, affecting cell membrane permeability and overall health.

In conclusion, the Spanish Flu was not contagious but rather a manifestation of the body's response to electrical disturbances in the atmosphere. Understanding this connection is crucial for unpacking the true nature of disease and the impact of our electromagnetic environment on health. By recognizing the electrical nature of life, we can better protect ourselves from similar phenomena in the future and advocate for a return to natural, unperturbed electrical balance.

RADAR, SATELLITES, AND THE ESCALATION OF ELECTROMAGNETIC DISRUPTION

In the early 20th century, the world began a journey into an era of unprecedented electromagnetic disruption. The invention and widespread deployment of radar and satellites marked the beginning of a new chapter in human history, one that would have profound impacts on health and the environment.

As these technologies became integral to military and civilian life, they also introduced a new form of pollution: *electromagnetic radiation* from the escalation of electromagnetic disruption and its consequences on human health.

The story begins with the advent of radar during World War II. *Radar*, an acronym for *'Radio Detection and Ranging*,' was a revolutionary technology that allowed for the detection of objects at great distances. It relied on radio waves, which are a form of electromagnetic radiation.

The widespread use of radar during the war led to a significant increase in electromagnetic pollution, as thousands of radar stations were set up around the globe. Little was known at the time about the potential health impacts of prolonged exposure to these radio waves. However, it soon became apparent that something was amiss, as reports of increased health issues began to surface among military personnel and those living near radar installations.

As the war drew to a close, the world entered the Space Age, with the launch of the first artificial satellite, Sputnik 1, by the Soviet Union in 1957. This event marked the beginning of a new era of electromagnetic disruption, as satellites began to encircle the Earth, emitting a constant stream of radio signals. The United States quickly followed suit, launching Explorer 1 in 1958, and the race for space, and the electromagnetic chaos that accompanied it, was on.

The installation of radar and satellite systems around the world created a web of electromagnetic energy that enveloped the planet, altering the natural electromagnetic environment in ways that scientists are still trying to fully understand.

The 1960s saw the rise of the Cold War, and with it, an escalation in the development and deployment of radar and satellite technologies. The United States and the Soviet Union engaged in a space race that led to the creation of sophisticated surveillance systems, each designed to keep a watchful eye on the other.

This period also saw the introduction of new radar technologies, such as the Over-the-Horizon (OTH) **radar, which could detect objects thousands of miles away. The proliferation of these technologies further increased electromagnetic pollution, as more powerful and varied forms of electromagnetic radiation were introduced into the environment.**

As the century progressed, the use of radar and satellites became increasingly integrated into everyday life. From air traffic control to weather forecasting, these technologies became indispensable. However, with this integration came a growing awareness of the potential health risks associated with electromagnetic radiation.

Studies began to emerge, suggesting that exposure to radar and satellite signals could lead to a range of health issues, from headaches and fatigue to more serious conditions like cancer and neurological disorders. Despite these concerns, the development and deployment of these technologies continued unabated, driven by the perceived benefits they offered to society. The late 20th century saw the rise of the Internet and the digital revolution, which further intensified the electromagnetic environment.

The proliferation of wireless technologies, from cell phones to Wi-Fi, added new layers of complexity to the electromagnetic landscape. The introduction of these technologies coincided with a rise in reports of *electromagnetic hypersensitivity* (EHS), a condition characterized by a range of symptoms, including headaches, concentration difficulties, sleep problems, and fatigue. As the electromagnetic environment became increasingly complex, so too did the challenges faced by those sensitive to these frequencies.

The 21st century has brought with it the rollout of 5G technology, the latest chapter in the escalation of electromagnetic disruption. 5G promises faster internet speeds and greater connectivity, but it also introduces new health concerns.

With its use of higher frequencies and the deployment of more antennae, 5G has the potential to further increase electromagnetic pollution and exacerbate existing health issues. As the world races to implement this new technology, it is crucial that we consider the potential impacts on human health and the environment.

In conclusion, the 20th century marked a significant turning point in the history of electromagnetic disruption. The advent of radar and satellites, coupled with the digital revolution, has led to an unprecedented increase in electromagnetic pollution. As we continue to embrace new technologies, it is imperative that we prioritize health and environmental safety, ensuring that the benefits of technological advancement do not come at the cost of human well-being.

By understanding the impacts of electromagnetic disruption, we can work towards creating a more balanced and sustainable future for all. The historical context and scientific evidence illuminates the often-overlooked impacts of radar and satellite technologies on human health, leading to a greater awareness of the need for electromagnetic safety in our increasingly connected world.

HOW WESTERN MEDICINE IGNORED THE ELECTRICAL NATURE OF LIFE

In the annals of medical history, the electrical nature of life has often been overlooked in favor of more tangible, visible treatments. Yet, the tale of how Western medicine ignored the profound influence of electricity on health is a story of missed opportunities and overlooked wisdom. The forgotten science of electricity in healing reveals how this powerful force has been sidelined by mainstream medical practices.

The journey of electricity in medicine began with the earliest practitioners who recognized its potential to heal. These 'electricians' were not technicians but physicians and healers who harnessed the power of electric currents and static electricity to treat a myriad of ailments, from deafness to paralysis. However, their methods were often dangerous, and the lack of standardized practices led to inconsistent results and, at times, harm to patients. This early experimentation highlighted the delicate balance between harnessing electricity for healing and the potential risks it posed.

As research advanced, scientists began to understand that electric currents flowed through living organisms, including humans and plants. This discovery opened new avenues for exploration, but it also revealed the complexity of the human body's electrical system.

For instance, after a 1749 earthquake in London, British physician William Stukeley observed that residents experienced various health issues, including pains in their joints and nervous disorders, which he attributed to 'electrification.' This early insight into the connection between electrical phenomena and health was a precursor to the deeper understanding that would come later.

The 19th and early 20th centuries saw significant developments in the field of electricity and its application to health. Researchers puzzled over the cause of influenza, which seemed to appear suddenly and in diverse locations. Heinrich Schweich, in his book on influenza, theorized that an electrical disturbance in the atmosphere could prevent the body from discharging electricity, leading to the symptoms of influenza. This theory, while not fully accepted, highlighted the growing recognition of the electrical nature of life and its potential role in disease.

The advent of the telegraph and later the installation of power lines created a new disease called neurasthenia. Patients suffered from weakness, exhaustion, and a range of symptoms that mirrored those of chronic fatigue syndrome today. This disease spread along the routes of railroads and telegraph lines, suggesting a direct link between electrical disturbances and human health.

The installation of radar and satellites in the mid-20th century coincided with deadly flu pandemics, further supporting the idea that electrical disturbances in the atmosphere could have profound effects on human health. Western medicine has traditionally paid scant attention to the electrical nature of living things.

However, mounting evidence suggests that faint electrical currents govern crucial bodily functions, from blood coagulation to energy production in the mitochondria. Cancer, for example, has been linked to the breakdown of the electrical structure within cells, a process that has increased with the electrification of the earth. This understanding challenges the conventional wisdom of Western medicine and opens up new possibilities for treatment and prevention.

Traditional Chinese medicine has long recognized the electrical nature of the human body and has developed practices like acupuncture to address the 'accumulation of electricity' that can lead to disease. Many everyday activities, such as massages and handshakes, also help release unhealthy buildups of current in the body.

These practices, often dismissed by Western medicine, offer a holistic approach to health that considers the body's electrical balance. The introduction of cellphone service in the 1990s and the subsequent rollout of 5G technology have raised new concerns about the impact of electromagnetic frequencies on human health.

5G, in particular, operates at frequencies that can affect cell membrane permeability and potentially cause long-term health issues. The correlation between 5G rollout and illness outbreaks, as observed in various countries, suggests that these technologies may be disrupting the delicate electrical balance of the human body.

In conclusion, the forgotten science of electricity in health offers a rich tapestry of insights and possibilities. By reexamining the electrical nature of life, we can unlock new approaches to healing and wellness. As we continue to navigate the complexities of modern health challenges, it is crucial to integrate this understanding into our medical practices, ensuring a more holistic and effective approach to human health.