

Study Of The Correlation Between Cases Of Coronavirus And The Presence Of 5G Networks 5.1.20

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At last, the first study has emerged regarding the very clear relationship between “coronavirus” outbreaks and the presence of 5G networks.

Thanks to Claire Edwards for making this available in English

Study Of The Correlation Between Cases Of Coronavirus And The Presence Of 5G Networks

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Available at www.tomeulamo.com/fitxers/264_CORONA-5G-d.pdf

Translated from the Spanish by Claire Edwards

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The COVID-19 pandemic and its effects in early 2020 have surprised scientists and politicians. If any study aimed at understanding the phenomenon and which consequently may help to clarify the causes of the pandemic is carried out, it should be promoted and/or taken into consideration. The correlation between cases of coronavirus and the presence of 5G networks has been addressed in alternative media and social networks. It is noteworthy that, at least in Spain, the media have not covered the scientific studies on the subject of 5G, nor asked the government any questions about this in the daily press conferences that it conducts to report on the state of the situation. The team of scientists advising the Spanish government has also failed to raise this issue.

It is common sense that the ability to demonstrate this correlation would be very important data to contribute to the understanding of, and the solution to, the problem.

Objective

To assess whether a correlation exists between cases of coronavirus and the presence of 5G networks. Without entering for the moment into subsequent cause-effect approaches in the case of positive results.

Given that there is a sufficiently large statistical sample, it is possible for the results obtained to have a high level of reliability.

Material and methods

The study has benefited from the official statistical material published daily, which is a basic and valuable tool.

It should be noted that in these publications, the methodology used for counting cases of coronavirus infections does not generally provide real data. In Spain and many other countries, it has not been calculated as there are not enough tests for such analyses. However, this does not alter the results of this study since it is based on the comparative rather than the absolute method of infection. Therefore, in order to avoid statistical error, we will compare the density value of confirmed cases of coronavirus (expressed in number of cases per 1,000 inhabitants) instead of absolute values. Since the criterion for counting used by the health authorities within the same state or city is the same, the comparison of published values for different cities or regions will be equally reliable for statistics.

Comparisons between different countries of confirmed cases, excluding asymptomatic cases, will be equally reliable.

The possible exception of some non-transparent country that could manipulate the publication of its data is beyond the control of this study.

The method used was to compare the incidence (number of cases per 1,000 inhabitants) between countries with and without 5G technology. Between regions of the same country with and without 5G technology.

Between cities of the same state with and without 5G technology. Between different neighbourhoods of the same city with the 5G network map of that city. Comparing states with common borders with and without 5G technology.

Comparing the case of one state within another, as is the case of San Marino.

– The data for each chart were taken on the same day. Graphic results and data published below:

1. Chart of the 9 countries with the most infections worldwide.
2. Chart and rates of infection of the 5 countries with the highest incidence in Europe.
3. Chart and rates of infection of 4 nearby countries at the same latitude: Portugal, Spain, Italy, Greece.
4. San Marino: comparison of rates of infection with Italy and Croatia.
5. Italy: Incidence chart and 5G network.
6. Spain: 5G coverage chart and rates of infection.
7. Barcelona: Charts with 5G coverage and rates of infection.
8. Madrid: 5G coverage charts and rates of infection.
9. New York: coronavirus incidence chart and 5G network.
10. “Border effect” between Mexico and the USA.
11. Canada, USA and Mexico: chart of 5G networks and rates of infection.
12. Africa: 5G network chart.
13. Persian Gulf: 5G network and US military bases.

14. Chart and rates of infection of China and neighbouring countries.

1. CHART OF THE 9 COUNTRIES WITH THE MOST INFECTIONS WORLDWIDE

2. CHART AND RATES OF INFECTION OF THE 5 COUNTRIES WITH THE HIGHEST INCIDENCE IN EUROPE

3. CHART AND RATES OF INFECTION OF 4 NEARBY COUNTRIES AT THE SAME LATITUDE: PORTUGAL, SPAIN, ITALY, GREECE

4. SAN MARINO: COMPARISON OF RATES OF INFECTION WITH ITALY AND CROATIA

"Why San Marino? Because the self-contained nature of the state, and its relatively few restrictions on the use of radio frequency makes it the ideal place to test the latest development in telecom's connectivity.

"Telecom Italia intends to double the number of its mobile sites within the country and will additionally install a network of small cells in downtown San Marino."

<https://www.fircroft.com/blogs/s%20an-marino-set-to-become-the-%20first-5g-country-72001910124>

"Considering very small countries included the worst outbreak in the world is currently recorded in San Marino with 101 cases in a country of 33,400."

<https://www.eturbonews.com/567130/most-infected-coronavirus-countries-san-marino-italy-norway-s-korea-switzerland-iran/>

5. ITALY: INCIDENCE CHART AND 5G NETWORK

6. SPAIN: 5G COVERAGE CHART AND RATES OF INFECTION

Data for cities with 5G should be related to the number of infections in those cities. Since data by city are not available, the comparison has been made with data for autonomous regions. This causes the data of the capitals to be diluted with those of their region.

This is why the comparison in autonomous regions with one or two provinces is more significant: Extremadura, Murcia, Madrid, Navarra, Rioja, Balearic Islands, Asturias or the Canary Islands. Also in Euskadi since the three capital cities have 5G.

7. BARCELONA: CHARTS WITH 5G COVERAGE AND RATES OF INFECTION

8. MADRID: 5G COVERAGE CHARTS AND RATES OF INFECTION

9. NEW YORK: CORONAVIRUS INCIDENCE CHART AND 5G NETWORK

10. "BORDER EFFECT" BETWEEN MEXICO AND THE USA

The average for the 4 US states is 0.242, which is over 2,000% more than Mexico.

The average for the US is 0.814 or 7.000% more than Mexico.

11. CANADA, USA, AND MEXICO: CHART OF 5G NETWORKS AND RATES OF INFECTION

12. AFRICA: 5G NETWORK CHART

13. PERSIAN GULF: 5G NETWORK AND US MILITARY BASES

14. CHINA AND NEIGHBOURING COUNTRIES: CHART AND RATES OF INFECTION

Results and discussion

To know whether or not the result obtained is that of a random phenomenon, a statistical analysis of the results of an experiment must be carried to calculate the probability of the event occurring. The probability calculation is obtained by dividing the number of favourable cases by the number of possible cases. If the result shows that it is not a random phenomenon, it shows sufficient causal reason to analyse the causes.

To eliminate any upward errors we will always opt for the most conservative numerical option.

Let us therefore calculate the probability of three of the examples analysed above.(a) Probability that the 9 most contagious countries on the planet are countries with 5G networks.

There are 194 countries on the planet. As of 6 March 2020, according to GSMA, there are 24 countries with 5G technology.

$$Pr = \frac{24}{194} \times \frac{23}{193} \times \frac{22}{192} \text{ (nine times in total)} = 0.1237 \times 0.1191 \times 0.1145 \times 0.1099 \times 0.1052 \times 0.1005 \times 0.0957 \times 0.0909 \times 0.0860 = 1.47 \times 10^{-9}.$$

The probability is 1 in 680,000,000.

If we include Japan, which also has 5G and rates of infection similar to those of South Korea ... the probability is 1 in 8,500,000,000.

(b) Probability that the 5 most contagious countries in Europe have 5G networks.

There are 49 countries in Europe, among which it is currently difficult to know if they currently deploy 5G, as there are 5 that have declared a moratorium, and many others do not have operational networks although companies publish as if they were already operational when they have signed agreements. We

will calculate it downwards, as a conservative option, we will assume that about 15 countries have operational 5G systems.

$$Pr = 15/49 \times 14/48 \times 13/47 \times 12/46 \times 11/45 = 0.00157.$$

The probability is 1 in 637.

(c) The case of San Marino is highly significant. It is located within the Italian territory, with a similar culture, economy, and social level, but presents much higher rates of infection. The only difference is the time of exposure of its citizens to 5G radiation, because it was the first state in the world to implement such technology on 4 September 2018, while in Italy it was 5 June 2019. This opens the door to debate about the likely influence of 5G on the increase in the rates of infection.

$$Pr = 1/194 \times 1/194.$$

The probability is 1 in 37,636.

These figures are eloquent enough to make calculating the other cases unnecessary.

The results for the city of Barcelona (pp. 7-8) indicate that sociological factors do not have a significant influence on the rates of infection, but if we see a clear relationship with the 5G coverage map, which added to the 4G coverage, gives us a correlation between mobile coverage and the proportion of cases of coronavirus. If more data were available, this study should be extended to other cities.

Findings

1. The results obtained demonstrate a clear and close relationship between the rate of coronavirus infections and 5G antenna location.
2. This study does not analyse the beneficial or harmful effects on humans of 5G electromagnetic radiation. However, it does indicate a possible cause-effect in the current pandemic.
3. A “border effect” is significant, original and unique to this pandemic: it presents marked differences between contiguous states with and without 5G installation. It is particularly significant that the countries bordering China have very low rates of infection. One may also compare between Mexico and the USA or between Portugal and Spain, etc.
4. The case of San Marino is particularly significant. It was the first state in the world to install 5G and therefore, the state whose citizens have been exposed to 5G radiation the longest, and suspiciously, the first state in the world with infections. The probability of this happening is 1 in 37,636.
5. In the cities studied, Madrid, Barcelona, and New York, this correlation is also observed. In the study of the city of Barcelona (pp. 7-8), it can be seen that the socio-economic factor plays a significant role.²

6. It is very significant that on the African continent, with scarce health resources but without 5G, the rate of infection is very low, except for some antennas in South Africa, which also presents the highest rates of infection in Africa.

7. The rates of infection are diluted. The rates of some regions are influenced by cities with 5G, but the rates of infection of these cities are diluted in those of the region to which they belong. So it is more significant, as is the case of Spain, to compare uniprovincial autonomous regions, than among those that are formed by 3 or more of the old provinces. Thus we see that some regions with 5G such as Rioja, Madrid, and Navarra, have rates between 4 and 8 times higher than others without 5G. The same is true in other cities around the world where the 5G network does not cover the entire territory of the state or region.

8. These data and results have the value of being taken “in vivo”, not based on prospective or laboratory studies. Never before have we had so much epidemiological information about a disease in humans to be able to produce scientific studies. A means of answering the question of cause and effect would be to disconnect the 5G networks, at least as a preventive measure, and see the results of the evolution of cases of coronavirus. So would studying the rate of infection in a state that declared a 5G moratorium after the pandemic started and studying if the statistics change. Given the evidence presented here, the data and conclusions of this study urgently need to be given due consideration. Given the current gravity of the pandemic, the media and political and health authorities have a responsibility to take urgent action. A failure to act in the face of the findings of this study could be considered negligent at the very least and very possibly criminal.

Bartomeu Payeras i Cifre, 14 April 2020

2 Translator’s note: there is a contradiction between the last paragraph of the section entitled “Results and discussion” and paragraph 5 of the section entitled “Findings”. In one it is stated that “sociological factors do not have a significant influence on rates of infection”, and in the other it is stated that they do.

Footnotes

1 Bartomeu Payeras i Cifre is a biologist specialising in microbiology working at the University of Barcelona who has published several research papers. He worked on and researched smallpox bacteria and viruses at the Hubber pharmaceutical laboratories in Barcelona. He created and worked in the Department of Marine Microbiology at the Oceanographic Laboratory of Palma de Mallorca. Clinical analysis at Centre d’Analisis Clinicos in Palma. Genetic engineering: episodic exchange between Paracolobacter and Citrobacter C-3 with bacteriophage. Biogram, method for assessing vitamin B12 activity. Study of marine bacterial contamination in the Port of Maon. Professor of Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry and Biology at IEM. Discoverer of the Dali code with which he encrypted his gifts in his paintings.

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Peace,

Arlene Johnson

Publisher/Author

<http://www.truedemocracy.net>

To access my e-zine, click on the icon that says Magazine.

P. S. I have just learned that Trump is allowing demonstrators in Michigan to carry arms with them in their demonstration in the capital building.