

## **MORGELLONS DISEASE**

**(from the \*Rife Handbook\* by Nenah Sylver)**

It's unclear when this condition first appeared. British physician Dr. C.E. Kellott may have identified Morgellons in 1935, though one source dates Morgellons to 2002. Kellott described Morgellons as a parasite infection from what appeared to be a filarial nematode, which acted like a silkworm, leaving behind a trail of bizarre fibers. Several years later, researchers Clifford E. Carnicom and Gwen Scott reported also seeing bacteria that look like *Chlamydia pneumoniae* throughout the entire body.

Morgellons features unusual tangled black, blue, green, white or red fibers sprouting from open sores on the skin or residing just under the skin. Some fibers are thicker than a hair, often containing other fibers inside them. Sometimes, sand-grain-sized granules, black specks, and fuzzballs size 1 mm to 3 mm appear in or on the skin. These fibrous structures cause excruciating pain, crusty lesions that don't heal, abnormal skin coloring and texture, burning, and itching, making the person feel as though small bugs were crawling under their skin, stinging and biting them. Other symptoms include enormous fatigue, impaired cognitive abilities including short term memory loss, and behavioral difficulties diagnostically ranging from attention deficit to bipolar to obsessive-compulsive disorders. There is generally extensive central and peripheral nervous system damage, sometimes with eye and gastrointestinal tract involvement.

The majority of children with Morgellons are reported by their parents to have mood disorders or autism. Cotton (genetically engineered with silkworm larvae) may be the source of the parasites that later live in the blood and spinal fluid of the host. After a period of up to three years, the worms emerge and produce fibers. In such subjects, the rashes sometimes bleed instantly when scratched, last a few days or several weeks before disappearing, and reappear later, often in different body areas. An analysis of Morgellons fibers, reported by Dr. Hildegard Staninger in October 2006, showed that their outer casing is comprised of high density polyethylene fiber (HDPE), a material often used in fiber optics. The fibers burn at 1700°F, do not melt, and fluoresce under ultraviolet light. Tissue biopsies from Morgellons subjects have also revealed silica glass tubules and carbon nanotubes (the worm-like objects); the black dots are carbon nanospheres.

(The itching and biting sensations are the electricity emanating from the nanotechnology.)

Morgellons subjects who were studied had no history in the fiber optic industry, and no reason to contact the material. However, HDPE is used in the nanotechnology field to encapsulate viral protein envelopes—including the kind now being sprayed on crops. The viral envelope, which contains DNA, RNA and mutated RNA, is 1/150th times smaller than the original virus. In order for HDPE molecules to be made small enough (through the nanotechnology process) to coat a viral envelope, the very nature of the miniaturized material is altered. An analysis of the fibers by Vitaly Citovsky, Biochemistry and Cell Biology professor at Stony Brook University in New York, showed the presence of *Agrobacterium*, a genus of Gram-negative bacteria capable of genetically transforming plant and human DNA.

Morgellons is the result of genetic engineering and exposure to noxious agents. As of 2006, the states with the highest number of cases were Texas, California and Florida.

These are all states with booming agribusinesses, known for growing genetically engineered and heavily sprayed crops. Many people with Morgellons live in areas of heavy chemtrail spraying. Also, the appearance of Morgellons coincides with a viral "food additive" that has been used for several years and was formally approved in August 2006 by the FDA.

The virus, called a bacteriophage—which by nature "eats" bacteria and normally is harmless to humans—was ostensibly introduced into the food supply to eliminate the pathogen *Listeria* (which causes foodborne illness similar to *E. coli*). Authorities differ as to whether the living and non-living forms characterizing Morgellons are contagious. Clearly, though, the weak, vulnerable and infirm are more susceptible to this condition: according to one source, over half of Morgellons sufferers have also been diagnosed with Lyme. Informal surveys reveal nearly 5,000 families in the United States with one or more members afflicted by Morgellons. Many allopathic doctors mistakenly believe that people with Morgellons have "delusional parasitosis." However, the holistic community has several approaches to treatment. Some methods bring itching and pain as the particles and parasites exit. Colloidal silver (see Chapter 3) is taken internally and used as an external poultice, kept wet. It seems more effective when used with DMSO (10 parts CS to 1 part DMSO). We also know that sea salt with Vitamin C, usually self-administered for Lyme (see Chapter 4), causes quite a discharge of detritus and brings relief. Sea salt, Vitamin C, and liquid iodine taken at the same time appear

to kill the parasites even more thoroughly and bring more relief. Ozone and hydrogen peroxide can also be tried. Dr. Susan Kolb has developed a rigorous protocol of nutritional supplements, along with anti-parasite and anti-fungal agents (many sufferers have Candida). She also suggests a bath of 2 cups of Epsom salts, ¼ cup of Borax, ¼ cup of sea salt, and 10 opened alfalfa capsules. Also see “Candida albicans” under Candida, Fungi, Molds and Yeasts.

Experimental frequencies from Mike Tigchelaar: **8, 20, 30, 120, 160, 304, 330, 432, 464, 500, 625, 665, 727.5, 740, 787, 800, 835, 880, 920, 1234, 1488, 1550, 1600, 1862, 2016, 2114, 2180, 2489, 2720, 2791, 2855, 2867, 2929, 3176, 3347, 3448, 4014, 4264, 4271.25, 5K**

According to FreX:

**5858.25, 5856.375, 4271.25, 4264, 330, 10000, 7344, 5000, 1550, 1234, 740, 880, 835, 787, 727, 160, 500, 1600, 5600, 5611, 4014, 3448, 3347, 3176, 2929, 2867, 2855, 2791, 2720, 2489, 2180, 1862, 1488, 880, 800, 787, 728, 665, 464, 432**

**304, 120, 30, 20, 8, 920, 2016, 625,**

Below the result from a so-called red-wine test; after 1 minutes rinsing the (proper) mouth with a Merlot 2014 showed these spots when spitted out on a clean plate. Enlarged such a spot looks like a ball, a clew of hair. The third picture a detail of this clew under the microscope.

