

[Translation from the German: "Wanderweg zum Waldsterben": inset article from table of contents]

THE PATH INTO THE DYING FOREST

In a detailed work which was months in preparation, raum&zeit [time&space] author Dr. Ulrich Hertel has mapped out features of the damage to the Gurnigel and Pfyffe forest sectors near Bern [Switzerland] which were caused by microwaves. The sources of the damages as well as the damage were registered very neatly on a map, and raum&zeit shows the map in this issue. With this map it is possible, for the first time, for virtually anyone to examine which microwaves caused which damage. A commendable job, because Dr. Hertel's documentation can no longer be ignored. A path into the dying forest, which we especially recommend to politicians.

[Translation from the German: "DER WALD STIRBT UND POLITIKER SEHEN ZU"]

THE FOREST DIES AS POLITICIANS LOOK ON

by Dr. H. Hertel
Wattenwil, Switzerland

The following record, which Dr. Hertel has prepared, is meaningful in two different respects: it perfectly establishes proof of the causal chain of electrical smog/stunted growth/damage to soil/dying trees, and--what is perhaps even more important--it has been worked up in such a way that anyone who feels doubt about Dr. Hertel's observations can go to the cited locations and check for themselves. There is no question that similar documentations are being drawn up elsewhere in the Federal Republic's forests (Dr. Volkrodt has done this, especially for the Rhoen area.), however, neither Kiechle nor Riesenhuber have yet reacted to the real causes of dying forests. They wait and watch.

A forested region up around Bern which is both magnificent and important for survival is dying before your very eyes, dear reader! And who is doing something about it? The outlook for man from this side and the other side of the watershed of Gurnigel und der Pfyffe is alarming. In at most but a few decades there no longer will be a forest up there. Floods and landslides will increase inexorably. I don't exaggerate when I say that up there I came across a gigantic hospital full of dying trees. This forest is to a great extent irretrievably lost. Whether for certain less exposed stretches of woods a hope for survival still exists, depends upon how quickly and effectively the actual causes which bring about the death of these forests, are eliminated.

"Clueless" Science

Science still does not know why the forests are dying. This is according to a statement by the Swiss Research Institute of Forestry Science in Birmensdorf, in the "Bund" issue from September 4, 1990. With that, it is apparently condemned to have to stand

idly by and watch while the world around it perishes. Doesn't that amount to a sell-out? At the same time, the evidence of "electro-smog" and its life-harming effects on forests pile up, as on all other organic systems. Yet official science ignores it. They even refuse to take part in the research in connection with technological radiation, which goes even slightly beyond the usual scientific ways of thinking. Why?

This report/account/commentary intends to bring closer to our readership the forested region near Bern known as "Gurnigel: and "Pfyffe". It also may be important as a reminder that this wonderful forest region was heavily damaged once already, owing to emergency conditions and through stupidity, at the end of the last century. Broad sections of the forest, especially from north and south of the Pfyffe up to the watershed, fell victim to the axe. The forest, in the form of firewood, was supposed to ease the bad economic conditions of the people. Such thoughtless behavior lead successively to flooding and erosion.

Thanks to the commitment and farsightedness of the then head forester Nigst von Riggisberg, the entire area was again reforested after the turn of the century. That means that today, therefore, the forest is, for the most part only fifty to one hundred years old. Unfortunately, it consists mainly of conifers, and is relatively tightly planted. The wide lack of a mixed forest holds disadvantages and should be corrected. This, however, is not the reason for today's dying trees. The close planting conditions can, in view of the current technological burden, even have advantages. As we ascertain, the young forest has in any case grown well and in fact did so until around the middle of this century, and until the onslaught of increasing contamination of our environment with technological poisons, especially poisonous radiation. The extremely precarious state of this forest now makes it urgently necessary that as many people as possible see with their own eyes and hence become convinced of what is actually taking place with this forest, what is occurring here in the name of modern science and technology, and what man is capable of when the issue is money, power, and prestige versus life, and when it is played out to the last consequence. Come along into the Gurnigel und Pfyffe woods and at the same time, see where the main cause of this mass death of forests can be sought.

The pictures, which this report documents, are only a small, but representative, part of many which were taken in the first half of September 1990.

The Overview

On the map titled "South Bern" are registered numbered white points. They correspond to the various locations which have been

examined and which are documented with photographs. These selected places are typical of current conditions throughout the entire forest, if it is kept in mind that there are still sections which are less damaged than others. Naturally, there are always certain trees which, due to their location or because of their constitution, are less exposed to the damaging influences, or are able to put up more resistance than others. Under no circumstances, however, should this fact lead to a qualifying of the cause of the damage in relative terms, any more than smoking can be described as not harmful, simply because some smokers apparently can live till they are ninety years old.

The map also shows the path of irradiation emanating from the KW [kilowatt] transmitter in Schwarzenburg, the microwave transmitters in Bantiger (Bern), Niederhorn (Bern Oberland), and Gibloux (south Freiburg), as well as the radioactive waves of the nuclear power station in Muehleberg. In this context, one should not forget that microwaves can serve very easily as carrier beams (as a means of transport) for the dominating radioactive frequencies. The extremely deadly artificial radioactivity can be transported today and spread over all of Europe in this way.

One of the main paths of radiation from the rotational log-periodic radar antenna in Schwarzenburg, heads directly into and over the Pfyffe region, with an output capacity of up to 250,000 watts. This is the transmitter path towards South Africa. West Africa is served by the so-called curtain antenna, with an output capacity of up to 170,000 watts. This enormous capacity is under no circumstances permitted to be used with a direct connection, on account of the threat to life that it poses. Therefore, the radiation sheaf is fired out towards the ionosphere, from which it is reflected, spring-like, back to earth, and is so able to be directed around the globe. Everywhere it strikes the earth, however, it causes enormous damage. The firing of the beam from Schwarzenburg toward the south is made at an angle of from seven to nine degrees, so that it can reach over the nearby hills as well as the Alps. Owing to the fanning out of the radiation beams, meanwhile, a direct bombardment of the hills and mountains is unavoidable. And whatever lies in the path of these destructive beams is killed! So is it with the Pfyffe and the entire exposed northerly forest of the Gurnigel, which lies within the sweep of radiation. In addition to that is the radiation from the television transmitters in Bantiger, Niederhorn, and Gibloux (whose irradiation comes out of the west.) Their output capacities are of course somewhere around twenty to thirty times smaller than those of a short-wave transmitter such as, for example, that in Schwarzenburg; in its place, however, they expose the environment to a constant stream of considerably higher and more dangerous frequencies, and these, virtually without pause. (All of the following sites are marked on the overview map.)

[caption]

Picture #1: Diseased and damaged from the storm: a section of woods in the Bern Oberland. (All photos: Dr. Hertel)

SITE 1

The section of woods in Picture #1 lies approximately 150 meters downstream from the Gurnigel Spa. It was terribly affected by the February storms of this year, and had to be cleared [of timber]. The area is exposed both from the north and from the west. The newly-emerged forest margin behind this, a result of the clearing, is likewise heavily damaged. It reveals the diseased condition in which this piece of forestland was before it was felled due to storms. A cross-section of trunk-slice photos of the many remaining stumps proves to be practically identical (see Picture #2.)

[caption]

Picture #2: Dramatic efforts to get out of the path of a life threat: the stumps show how the tree attempted to "grow away from" the beams. Above the light-colored horizontal line the growth rate is low; the beams come from this direction.

The rate of growth is extremely low over roughly the last 30 years, especially on the north- and west-facing sides of all the trunks of the felled trees. In the same picture it is apparent how narrowly the annual growth rings are pushed together, and, similar to the grooves of a phonograph record, how they are, with the naked eye, scarcely any longer countable. On the basis of the trunk-slice photos, the cause of the damage must lie to the north or to the west, that is, in the direction of Bantiger, Schwarzenburg, Muehleberg, and Gibloux. Just like almost the entire Gurnigel area, incidentally, this part of the forest is also very moist. Its parched state, therefore, certainly has nothing to do with a shortage of water! But I will return to this. The stumps are for the most part already covered over with mushrooms, algae, etc., and are in the process of decay.

[caption]

Picture #3: The same as in Picture #2. Typical: freshly-cut stumps quickly become mildewed, due to the disturbed water-

circulation system of the tree.

Site #2

The cross-sectional slice in Picture #3 is from one of the recently felled trees immediately downstream and north of the building. The site faces north and is absolutely protected from western and eastern exposure. The sample of the annual growth rings suggests, above all, that the cause of the damage comes out of the north. Also, because of the humidity, the cut is already partly covered with mildew.

[caption]

Bild #4: An area only apparently healthy. A closer look reveals that here, too, the trees have begun to die.

Site #3

The sector of woods in Picture #4 is located approximately 200 meters downstream and south of the building, toward the north and the west good, toward the east only partially protected. The slope, consequently, has pronounced exposure to the south. In this position, the forest still indicates roughly normal growth. The condition is thick, dense, dark green to blueish in color, and the ground is covered with undergrowth and shrubs. To the layman, the woods here present themselves as healthy. With closer observation, however, one can detect that here too, the slow process of death has begun.

[caption]

Picture #5: Critically ill Scotch pine on a ridge.

Site #4

On Krete, north and above the building, the tree population is exposed on all sides. The Scotch pine along the crest in Picture #5 are condemned to death. There is not a single tree left along the entire ridge that isn't similarly heavily damaged. They are thinning, lean, or have withered tops.

[caption]

Bild #6: Permanently damaged, with no chance of recovery: the area around the watershed. Practically identical to the conditions of the forest in the Wasserkuppe [area] on the Rhone.

Site #5

So appears the forest in the watershed, Picture #6. It lies directly in the line of fire of the Niederhorn to the east and the Gibloux to the west. It is protected to the north by the Selibuel and the Schalenberg peaks. The current condition of these woods leaves little hope for their recovery.

[caption]

Picture #7: This still-halfway-intact sector, for the most part, is protected from radiation. But satellites can now reach it!

Site #6

Picture #7 shows the south-facing forest sector on Selibuel. It is well protected on the north and west sides, towards the east partially so. It is still in relatively good condition. But satellites can now reach it, however. Its survival is thus likewise in question.

[caption]

Picture #8: Senseless and hopeless reforestation (in foreground of photo.) There is so little sense in planting young trees in bad soil; it's like setting a new heart into a body that still has a heart condition.

Site #7

The parcel of trees in Picture #8 lies approximately 100 meters downstream of the watershed, facing west. Also here, storms in February 1990 gouged holes in an already critically ill forest. The remaining trees likewise will have to be cut down soon, due to their wretched condition. At the moment, a young forest is being planted amidst these surviving trees. One must ask oneself: to what end? Can we really expect a young and healthy forest to develop while surrounded by severely diseased trees, and while

The pH value in the water of the gaseous phase directly over the soil measures at an average of 2.7 (mean variation: 2.0 to 3.5.) The acidification level, therefore, already lies well below the critical pH value of 4.5, from which point on upwards the liquid phase becomes optically active, and leads to a reverse rotation of the polarization of light. At the same time, the pH value measures at an average of 8.5 (mean variation: 8.1 to 9.2) in the water of the gaseous phase of the tree's crown. With a pH value of more than 7.5, the liquid phase causes an optical reverse rotation of light as well. Reverse-polarized light, however, is biologically intolerable; it is poisonous. Thus, it is of no use in photosynthesis. It contaminates wood and soil optically, and through that becomes biologically polluted.

Microwaves act on the soil, on plants, and on water exactly so destructively as they do in microwave ovens, only somewhat slower. Under the influence of microwaves, the structures of all organic components has to disintegrate. Electromagnetic waves, as, for example, microwaves, more and more are becoming the main cause of flooding and landslides. Included in that is the artificial radioactivity, which, in the form of direct radiation and through the isotopes, reverses every natural, evolutionary occurrence in nature into a destructive process. It is far and away the worst of all technological radiation. This is because the energy of disintegration can never produce anything else except destruction.

Today all life cycles in nature are being badly damaged by technological radiation. If one day the forest vanishes completely, flooding and landslides will increase considerably, particularly because the soil will have lost its inner cohesion. Sooner or later, such a development will bring into question the very habitability of the region. The internal destruction of the soil also interferes with the growth of a young forest, at least as long as the recovery of the soil is prevented by the continuation of this dangerous radiation. The planting conditions, therefore, are no longer the same as they were at the turn of the century.

[caption]

Picture #10 and Picture #11: The delicate hair roots, which make possible the problem-free intake of water, here are missing. The trees are standing in water and yet die of thirst!

That the forest is dying can also be discerned by their roots. The roots of those trees which have slid down, and those which were felled, as in Picture #10, are very retarded in their growth. The delicate root hairs are almost totally absent (see Picture #11.) In this advanced stage of disease, the trees can no longer draw water; they are literally standing in water, yet (nevertheless) die of thirst. They have lost their hold on the soil, just as the soil

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has lost its hold on the roots. As a result, the natural acting-in-combination of plant and soil has ceased--due to technological radiation.

[captions]

Picture #12: Damaged timber along a road.

Picture #13: The higher the location, the worse the condition of the trees.

Site #9

Along the forest access road up to the Pfyffe, the westerly irradiation from Gibloux strikes the forest at an angle. Picture #12 shows the desolate state of the woods along this route. The higher one goes, the worse it gets. The trees here, such as those in Picture #13, are skeletons, only scarcely alive. At the crest, the radiation from Schwarzenburg and from Bantiger meet with those of Gibloux. In a short time there will be no more forest up here.

[caption]

Picture #14: At the peak, the most terrible of these tree corpses were cut down. Now, the irradiation is eating (still) further into the forest.

Site #10

At the summit of the Pfyffe the worst of the dead trees were cleared. The radiation now is simply eating farther into the woods. Already, the current forest margin (see Picture #14) is also critically ill. In the foreground, the cleared area is visible.

[caption]

Pictures #15, #16, #17: Dying trees as far as the eye can see: 3 photos showing current conditions on the Pfyffe's north slope.

Site #11

Pictures #15, #16, and #17 illustrate the current state of the Pfyffe's north slope, as seen from the summit. Nothing but dying trees as far as the eye can see. Do you also grasp, dear reader, the cold horror [one feels] at the sight of such a forest?

[captions]

Picture #18: Red and thin: the north slope of the Pfyffe viewed from the north.

Picture #19: The forest below the Schwarzenbuehl is almost past saving.

Picture #20: For this sector as well, there is little hope.

Site #12

Pictures #18, #19, and #20 show the north slope of the Pfyffe as seen from the north. The ridge-top trees up to the Schwendli area (Picture #18) from a distance appear red and thin, as do those below the Schwarzenbuehl (Picture #19.) And at close quarters the forest appears as in Picture #20. For these woods, there is little hope for recovery, and would remain doubtful, even if the cause of the damage were brought to an end immediately.

Today there is not a single truly healthy tree in the entire Gurnigel area. In fact, the majority are dangerously ill and beyond saving. The problem will not be solved if one simply sets to reforestation, as at the turn of the century. With the irradiated conditions of the environment as they are today--in the soil, in the water, and in the air--a young forest can no longer grow healthily. These circumstances must first be changed. Many of the trees are decaying. Decay is a result of, among other things, trapped moisture in the supply system of the tree, that is, as a result of circulation problems, e.g., when the water no longer has the force to climb to the treetop. The destruction of the electrical potential differentiation, both in the water itself and in the tree, prevents the capillary's ability to pull the water upward in the circulation system from above. The flow of sap is slowed by this, and gradually ceases completely. The tree begins to wither, from the top down, and the trunk becomes cancerous, dying from the inside out. On the outside, the branches lose their needles and become thin. The trees grow transparent; their healthy color range, dark green to bluish, now ranges from gray to red.

Today, the forest botany Institute of the University of Munich (Prof. W. Koch) also puts the cause of dying forests down to a defective regulation of water, induced from without. The institute likewise rules out as the primary cause of damage polluted air.

UNNATURAL ENERGY

Natural electromagnetic relationships form the basis of all cycles in nature. Just as the construction and preservation of these relationships is only possible due to natural energy originating from without, so too, their destruction takes place because of energy emanating from without--namely, technological, unnatural energy! It is all simply a question of quality, even where radiation is concerned.

The forest truly is our life's other half. This is because we give it carbon dioxide (CO₂), and it gives back oxygen in return. In order for this mutual and vital cycle to stay in tune and in harmony, there must be for each human being approximately 4 full-grown, healthy trees which are capable of photosynthesis. Does man grasp the immense significance of this interrelation at all?

[END]

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