



MAGNETICS AND GEOPATHICS

Geopathic stress

Geopathic stress is the name given to the natural and artificial electromagnetic forces that surround us. This energy includes forces generated by the earth itself.

These forces are most obvious in areas above an underground stream, near geological faults in the earth's crust, and near deeply excavated areas such as mines.

Electromagnetic energy is also generated by; electricity pylons, radios, televisions, computers and even clock radios. Together these forces are believed to have a damaging effect on our health.

Regular exposure to geopathic stress, like all forms of stress, are believed to undermine the immune system and disrupt body functioning.

In those people who are particularly sensitive to these stresses, it is believed that these stresses contribute to symptoms ranging from insomnia and sleepwalking to depression, high blood pressure, and even cancer. In terms of sleep disturbance, insomnia, teeth grinding, sleep-walking, and feeling cold or restless in bed, are all considered signs of geopathic stress.

Since we spend around a third of our time asleep in bed, it is worth making sure that the bedroom is free from geopathic stress.

Areas of geopathic and electromagnetic energy induced stress can be very small and simply moving your bed to another part of the room and / or removing electrical items such as televisions, computers or even electric clocks may be all it takes to significantly reduce the adverse effects.

Magnetic Field Deficiency Syndrome

Its obvious that Earth's magnetic fields affect vital energy in humans, as they do in other mammals. It is interesting to note that the strength of the earth's magnetic field, the major source of magnetism to which we are exposed, has apparently diminished by half in the past five hundred years and now measures about 0.5 gauss.

The strength of the field continues to decrease by about 5 percent every one hundred years and may disappear almost completely within two thousand years.

In addition, the lifestyle of many North Americans and Europeans only serves to further weaken the effect of the magnetic field on humans:

- The skyscrapers and high-rise buildings in which we live and work and the cars in which we spend more and more time cut us off, at least partially, from the little earth magnetism that remains.
- The materials of modern buildings and cars, such as steel and iron, are ferromagnetic and, as such, intercept and disrupt the magnetism emanating from the earth and deprive us of its effects.

It has been theorized that this shortage of magnetism could be the cause of various symptoms that afflict more and more people today. Dr. Kyoichi Nakagawa calls this deficiency Magnetic Field Deficiency Syndrome (MFDS).

A syndrome is a set of symptoms or signs associated with a given pathological state that, by appearing together, indicate a possible diagnosis.

Diagnosing syndromes can be difficult because the symptoms are often similar to those of other illnesses. In the case of MFDS, the symptoms can be mistaken for those of hypertension, diabetes, or ataxia, and the presence of MFDS can only be clearly established by its positive reaction to magnetic treatment.

In an article published in the *Japan Medical Journal* (no. 2745, December 4, 1976), Nakagawa presented the results of research he conducted over twenty years on the effects of magnetism on human beings.

The various symptoms of MFDS he identified include stiffness of shoulders, back, and neck; diffuse lumbago; unexplained chest pain; frequent headaches and "heaviness" in the head; dizziness; unexplained insomnia; constant constipation; central nervous system imbalance, or ataxia; and general fatigue.

These symptoms can characterize conditions other than MFDS; they are often associated with hypertension, diabetes, or digestive problems. Therefore, MFDS can only be established if symptoms persist after the suspected traditional disease has been treated.

In other words, the syndrome itself does not produce an objective pathology detectable by a routine medical exam. However, the subjective symptoms of MFDS, such as pain or stiffness, which are not measurable, will persist and fail to respond to any treatment other than one directly related to magnetic energy. Thus, a patient has to respond to a magnetism-based treatment for MFDS to be diagnosed with certainty.

As early as 1958, Dr. Nakagawa and his team published the results of tests conducted to observe the effect of magnetism on shoulder stiffness.

He achieved great success with patients made to wear magnetic bracelets, and details concerning these tests were presented the following year at a conference on magnetism.