

# POSITIVE CHANGES THAT ARE OCCURRING - THE STATISTICS

By Jeff Miller, Brooklyn, New York, July 2013 to July 2020

## TO BE INTEGRATED

5/24 - integrated

5/30/2017 - integrated

6/1/2017 - integrated

6/5/2017 - integrated

6/19/2017 - integrated

10/6/2017 - integrated

10/11/2017 - integrated

10/13/2017 - integrated

10/16/2017 - integrated

10/16/2017 - integrated

10/16/2017 - integrated

10/16/2017 - integrated

10/18/2017 - integrated  
10/18/2017 - integrated  
10/20/2017 - integrated  
10/20/2017 - integrated  
10/25/2017 - integrated  
10/25/2017 - integrated  
11/1/2017 - integrated  
11/1/2017 - lobsters - integrated  
11/1/2017 - crime - integrated  
11/1/2017 - integrated  
11/6/2017 - integrated  
11/8/2017 - integrated  
11/8/2017 - integrated  
11/13/2017 - integrated  
11/13/2017 - integrated  
11/13/2017 - integrated  
11/13/2017 - integrated  
11/15/2017 - integrated  
11/15/2017 - humpback whales - integrated

11/20/2017 - Startfish - integrated

11/20/2017 - Norfolk VA - integrated

11/29/2017 - McDonald's - integrated

11/29/2017 - Doublethink - integrated 7/22/2020

11/29/2017 - NSA - integrated

June 1, 2016 - Women More Prone To Smartphone Addiction Than Men: Study

September 2016 – Internet Addiction and Relationships with Insomnia, Anxiety, Depression, Stress and Self-Esteem in University Students: A Cross-Sectional Designed Study

Heavy internet use was also reported to be associated to mood disorders [28], poor sleep quality [28, 29], low self-esteem [30], impulsivity [31], suicide [32, 33], lower levels of physical activity [29], and health problems (migraines, back pain, obesity) [34].

When examining insomnia, our results also showed that 9.8% of participants suffered from clinically significant insomnia and a strong correlation was found between potential internet addiction and insomnia.

Furthermore, a strong correlation was found in this study between potential internet addiction and anxiety, stress, and depression: the percentage of students suffering from anxiety, depression or stress is higher among potential internet addicts.

September 25, 2016 - A Chinese teenager tied her mother to a chair and starved her to death in revenge for sending her to an abusive internet addiction boot camp.

November 16, 2016 – A study of national trends in depression among adolescents and young adults published in the journal *Pediatrics* on November 14 found that the prevalence of teens who reported an MDE in the

previous 12 months jumped from 8.7% in 2005 to 11.5% in 2014. That's a 37 percent increase.

February 2017 – Association of alcohol use with problematic mobile phone use and depressive symptoms among college students in Anhui, China

We conclude that there is a significant relationship between PMPU and alcohol use, and a significant multiplicative interactive effect of PMPU and depressive symptoms with alcohol use among college students, in Anhui, China.

February 3, 2017 – Psychological Factors and Alcohol Use in Problematic Mobile Phone Use in the Spanish Population

Specifically, anxiety, alcohol, and impulsivity expressed through positive and negative urgency have a relevant predictive weight. Put differently, the factor analysis may help explain this result. It shows that, in abuse and

dependence, positive urgency predominates, motivated by precipitation derived from positive affective states, in addition to lack of premeditation or reflection on the consequences, that is, a determined impulse to use mobile phones due to anxiety, leading to an impulsive behavior resulting from pleasant affective states in which alcohol may have an important presence.

February 13, 2017 – Psychiatrist Ramin Mojtabai and colleagues at Johns Hopkins University Bloomberg School of Public Health wanted to know whether rates of depression among teens had increased over the past decade. They analyzed federal data from interviews with more than 172,000 adolescents. Between 2005 and 2014, the scientists found, rates of depression went up significantly — if extrapolated to all U.S. teens it would work out to about a half million more depressed teens. What's more, three-fourths of those depressed teens in the study were girls.

March 23, 2017 - Explaining The Rising Death Rate In Middle-Aged White People

April 7, 2017 – Poor sleep quality and suicide attempt among adults with internet addiction: A nationwide community sample of Korea

Among adults with Internet Addiction, poor sleep quality was found to be associated with more severe IA and lifetime suicide attempts.

June 13, 2017 - Around the world, beer consumption is falling - Daily chart

June 29, 2017 – Association between Excessive Use of Mobile Phone and Insomnia and Depression among Japanese Adolescents

The present study found that long hours of mobile phone use was associated with insomnia, particularly in students using mobile phones for 5 h or more a day. Additionally,

long hours spent using mobile phones for SNS or online chat was related to depression, particularly in students who spent 2 h or more on SNS and online chat.

August 11, 2017 - Study finds 1 in 8 Americans struggles with alcohol abuse - CNN

New research shows an alarming rise in hard drinking and alcohol abuse, especially in women and older Americans.

Nov 23, 2017 - Smartphone adoption in the US strongest among older people



## **RECORD HARVESTS AND CROP YIELDS**

2016's cocoa crop was the largest in Ivory Coast's history.

2017's soy crop was the largest in Brazil's history.

2017's cotton crops were the largest in North Dakota's history.

2017 corn crop was the largest in U.S. history.

South Africa's 2017 corn crop was the largest in history, and double the previous year's.

California's 2018 almond crop was the largest in history.

Argentina's 2018 corn crop was the second largest in history.

California's 2018 strawberry harvest was the third record harvest in a row.

Belarus' rapeseed oil exports increased over 400% January-November 2018.

Timber and fish production in Japan doubled from 2012 to 2019.

The growth of rate trees in the Colville National Forest increased 1.6% per year from 1999 until 2015, when that rate suddenly increased tenfold for each of the next two years, then tripled again from 2017 to 2018.

The amount of corn harvested in Brazil increased 73% from 2011 to 2019.

Hungary's agricultural output increased 40% from 2011 to 2015.

The average yield per acre for Sorghum in Illinois increased 34% from 2017 to 2018.

Ontario's average soybean yield per acre increased 36% from 2015 to 2018.

Early grain and leguminous crops in Ukraine increased 33% in volume and 23% in yield from 2018 to 2019, from threshed acres which increased by just two tenths of one percent.

Meat exports from Kazakhstan increased 200% from 2018 to 2019, while Barley exports increased 150%

## **WINE**

The gross production value of U.S. wine grape crops increased 41% from 2011 to 2012.

Washington state had record wine grape harvests from 2011 to 2014.

Wine production in South Africa reached an all-time high in 2013.

California Wine Growers had a record harvest in 2014.

New Zealand wine exports reached a record in 2014.

Oregon's 2014 wine harvest was the biggest on record.

Arkansas' wine grape harvest in 2015 was the best in years.

Winemakers in Australia recorded an 'exceptional season' in 2016.

Spain's 2017 wine harvest was a new record.

# THE BREAKING OF THE GREAT ARTIFICIAL DROUGHT

## AUSTRALIA

Curtin Springs, Australia had its highest September daily rainfall on record on October 2, 2017.

## CANADA

Toronto, Canada's new snowfall record for January 29 is 97% higher than the previous record from 2009.

## UNITED STATES

### CALIFORNIA

In June 2016, a record number of rattlesnakes were said to be making their way into yards in California “***Due To Drought.***”

In January 2017 it was said that “Climate Alarmists Will Miss California's Drought”.

In February 2017, as snowpack piled up, “**experts**” said California’s drought was not over.

In March 2017 California had record precipitation and snowpack.

In April 2017 Governor Jerry Brown declared California’s drought emergency over “**for now**”.

An article from April 2017 said that, while the California drought was “**officially**” over, the next “**could be** 'around the corner’.”

An article from April 2017 said that California’s drought was over, “**but the Rest of the World's Water Problems are Just Beginning.**”

An article from April 2017 said that “**California's drought and floods are over and just beginning**”

In April 2017, Wired said that California “**Overcame 1/100 Odds** to Beat Its **Epic** Drought.”

An article from May 2017 said “California's drought is **all but** over, but **some** wells are still dry.”

An article from July 2017 said “The California Drought **Isn't Over**, It Just **Went Underground**.”

The snow total at the Squaw Valley Ski Area in California for 2018 and 2019 was twice that seen in 2012 and 2013.

Winter rainfall in Los Angeles increased 603% from 2018 to 2019, and was 55% above average.

## **COLORADO**

Colorado Springs, Colorado set a rainfall record in July 2017 of 6.56 inches, 25% more than the previous record of 5.27 inches set in 1968.

## **ILLINOIS**

The current snowfall record for Chicago, IL for Halloween, set in 2019, is 3.4 inches, which is 3,300% larger than the previous record of .1 inch, set in 2014.

## **FLORIDA**

The new rainfall record for Tampa Bay, Florida, from January 28, 2018, was 3.31 inches, and was 117% higher than the previous record of 1.52 inches, set in 1900.

## **MAINE**

The new January record for snowfall in Caribou, Maine, from 2019, is 34% above the previous record, set in 1991.

## **NEVADA**



From October 2016 to February 2017, the increase in the water level of Lake Tahoe was “greater” than the same time period in the previous nine years.

Lake Tahoe was within 3 feet of the legal limit in February 2017.

## **OKLAHOMA**

In 2017, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma set a new daily rainfall record for October 4 with 2.79 inches of rain, 27% more than the previous record of 2.22 inches set in 1955.

## **OREGON**

In 2017, Portland, Oregon set a rain record for October 21, with 1.62 inches, 47% more than the previous record of 1.1 inches set in 1966.

## **PENNSYLVANIA**

The current daily rainfall record for July 11 in Allentown, Pennsylvania, set in 2019, is 135% above the previous record, which was set in 1982

## **SOUTH DAKOTA**

The new snowfall record for Yankton, South Dakota, from January 21, 2018, was 14.2 inches, and was 89% above the previous record of 7.5 inches, set in 1982.

## **TEXAS**

The 18-month period from March 1, 2015, through August 31, 2016, was the rainiest 18-month period on record for the city of Houston, Texas, with 106.68 inches, 12.2% more than the previous record.

In 2017, Amarillo, Texas set a rainfall record for August 9 of 2.41 inches, 43% more than the previous record of 1.69 inches set in 1939.

**THE ENVIRONMENT IS RETURNING TO HEALTH AND VITALITY, BECAUSE THE PRIMARY DRIVER OF THE SIZE, FERTILITY AND LONGEVITY OF ANY ORGANISM IS THE HEALTH OF ITS ETHERIC ENVIRONMENT**

## **REBOUNDED SEAGRASS**

Seagrass in Tampa and Sarasota Florida's estuaries rebounded to 1950's levels in 2015.

Seagrass in Florida's Indian River Lagoon rebounded in 2015.

Seagrass in Puget Sound was recovering in 2016.

Underwater seagrass in the Chesapeake Bay increased 126% - well more than doubled - from 2012 to 2018.

Underwater seagrass in the Chesapeake Bay increased 5% from 2016 to 2017.

In abundance of seagrass in Australia led to a Sea Cow baby boom in 2017.

## **RECORD LOW TORNADOES AND HURRICANES**

The U.S. had a record low number of tornadoes in 2012.

2011 to 2014 were the quietest 3 years for tornadoes on record. “*meteorologists aren't sure exactly why.*”

Severe thunderstorms and tornadoes dropped 76% in Iowa from 1998 to 2018, and in 2018 they were 68% below the long-term average, there.

## **DROPPING SEISMIC ACTIVITY**

Earthquakes of 4.0 or larger in Oregon and Washington dropped by 50% in the last decade, compared to the the three decades from 1969 to 1999.

Earthquakes of 3.0 or larger in Oklahoma dropped 78% from 2015 to 2018.

## **A COOLING CLIMATE**

May 2019 was Denver's coldest May in 24 years And May finishes as Denver's wettest overall month in two years.

The linear trend of the data show the warming rate in the Gulf of Maine was basically flat, at only 0.004 deg C/decade, from 1930 to 2014.

In 2017, North Atlantic cooling dropped below 1950s (and 1800s) levels.

In 2018, surface and subsurface temperatures of the North Atlantic fell to their lowest levels in in more than 30 years.

## **INCREASING AIR QUALITY**

Ozone and particle days in Los Angeles dropped 70% from 2016 to 2018.

## INCREASING WATER QUALITY AND CLARITY

In August 2012, it was said that water clarity in Lake Tahoe “**improved**”, “**despite extreme weather.**”

In March 2013, it was said that Lake Tahoe’s water quality was “**improving**”.

In 2015, Phys.org said that water clarity levels in Lake Tahoe “**improved**” in 2014, “the **biggest** improvements **in more than a decade.**”

In 2017, the Detroit News said Lake Huron and Lake Michigan saw an “**increase**” in water clarity.

The water clarity in Lake Tahoe increased 17% from 2017 to 2018, the largest one-year increase in clarity since they began keeping records 50 years ago.

In May 2017 a report said “**Climate change**” was “**harming**” Lake Tahoe’s clarity.

In October 2017, Pys.org said that clear lakes “***disguise impaired water quality.***”

In 2019, water quality in the Chesapeake Bay was the highest since record keeping began.

## **INCREASING ANIMAL POPULATIONS**

**TERRESTRIAL LIFE IS BOOMING AND BURGEONING TO AN UNPRECEDENTED LEVEL, BECAUSE THE PRIMARY DRIVER OF THE SIZE, FERTILITY AND LONGEVITY OF ANY ORGANISM IS THE HEALTH OF ITS ETHERIC ENVIRONMENT**

## **THE BEASTS OF THE FIELD**

### **ALLIGATORS**

The Mississippi state alligator record was broken twice in one day in August 2015, 822 and 826 pounds, the latter

14.2% larger than the previous 723-pound record holder from 2013.

The current world record alligator, from 2017 weighed 1,011.5 pounds, and was 15% larger than the previous 880-pound record holder from 2008.

The article on the Mississippi state record alligator from August 2017 says the new record beat the old “***by a mere half inch***”. The author mentions the weight of the new record holder, but omits the weight of the previous record holder.

## **BEARS**

The bear harvest in New Hampshire increased 81% from 2013 through 2018.

## **DEER**

The antlered deer harvest in Western North Carolina in 2018 was the highest ever recorded, an increase of 8%



over 2017, following a 10-year trend of “exponential” growth.

The harvest of antlered bucks in WNC in 2018 was 60 percent higher than the 10-year average.

The number of antlered bucks in Western North Carolina increased 93% from 2008 to 2017.

The 2018 deer harvest in New Hampshire was 26 percent higher than the 20-year state average and the second highest in the state’s history going back 96 years to 1922.

## **POLAR BEARS**

The Earth's polar bear population increased 20% from 2015 through 2018.

**TURKEYS**  
Indiana's 2017 Spring Turkey Harvest Was Third Highest on Record.

## SNAKES

2016 was the busiest snake bite year on record in Georgia.

There was a “**surge**” of venomous adder bites in the U.K. in 2016, “due to the current **spell** of **warm** weather.”

An 8-meter python caught in Malaysia in 2016 was the longest ever recorded. The author makes no mention of the previous record.

The 2016 rattlesnake roundup in Sweetwater, Texas produced 24,262 pounds of rattlesnakes, a 35% increase over the previous record of 17,986 pounds, set in 1982. The record was said to have occurred after a “**perfect storm** of a **mild** winter and late-season rain, which brought plenty of rodents for the snakes to eat.”

In June 2016, a record number of rattlesnakes were said to be making their way into yards in California “**Due To Drought.**”

In May 2017 the number of snake bites reported in Georgia was already 60% ahead of 2016, which was, itself, a record year for bites.

Snake bites were said to be “*rising*” in North Georgia in July 2017, “as the summer *heat* takes hold.”

The Georgia Poison Center’s director, Dr. Gaylord Lopez said the 2017 numbers “*appear* to be up from even last year,” and that he thinks the state is seeing more frequent snake bites *because of development in rural areas*.

In 2017, officials “*couldn't pinpoint an exact reason*” for an increasing number of snake sightings in San Diego County, California, although “they *believe* an increasing number of snake sightings is *correlated to the growing number of homes built in snake territory*.”

The Los Angeles Zoo produced a record number of baby snakes in 2017. The author makes no mention of the previous record.

Snake bites in Georgia increased 40% in 2017. Snake bites in South Carolina increased 30% in 2017. The increases were attributed to “a short and *mild* winter”.

An ‘extinct’ venomous snake was rediscovered in South Africa in 2017. The team found four live animals. Only 12 individuals have been recorded since the species was identified in 1937.

## **THE BIRDS OF THE AIR**

The U.K.’s Hope Farm Bird Index more than tripled between 2000 and 2017. Several species that were completely absent in 2000 have started breeding on farm, including grey partridge, lapwing and corn bunting.

Tundra swans in the Chesapeake have more than doubled from 2006 to 2018.

The winter bird count at the Tanguar Haor wetlands ecosystem in Bangladesh increased 187% from 2015 to 2019

A record breaking 120,000 Ruffs were counted in Belarus in 2017.

The number of snowy plovers spotted on Ocean Beach in San Francisco more than quadrupled from 2018 to 2019.

The number of wading bird nests recorded in South Florida in 2019 is the highest since record keeping began in 1995, and is 50% above the previous record, set in 2009.

The number of birds at Sambhar lake in India increased 20% from 2018 to 2019, while the species count there decreased by 20%.

The number of birds at Sambhar lake in India increased 3,032% from 2019 to 2020, and the species count there increased by 55%

A distinguished Ornithologist described the record-setting, 50% increase in the number of robins counted in Ontario, Canada in 2019 as “*interesting*”.

## **LOONS**

2019 saw the largest increase in loon nesting pairs in Vermont's history.

## **INSECTS**

### **BUTTERFLIES**

Butterfly numbers on Hope Farm in the U.K. increased 213% from 2000 to 2017.

In 2017, the Yosemite National Park butterfly count sets new records “for *the number of participants*, butterfly species, and individual butterflies”.

Where the author led with “**number of participants**”, to imply that the highest butterfly numbers in history at Yosemite were the result of “increased awareness.”

Broads Authority said 2017 was a “**record breaking**” year for the Swallowtail Butterfly in the U.K.

An article from January 2017 from Norfolk Virginia was headlined “Favorable **forecast** for butterfly count”. Adam Timpf, compiler for the Long Point count, said he’d already been seeing “**a lot of**” monarchs and swallowtails. Where “a lot of” is general. As you may recall, generality is a hallmark of propaganda.

The author averred that “those observations won't **necessarily** translate into elevated **tallies** on count day.”

An article from February 2017 said that Pacific Grove’s monarch butterfly count was “**up**” from 2016. Where “up” is a hedging generality, put forward in place of a far more impactful percentage.

The number of monarch butterflies overwintering at a Pacific Grove increased 695% from 2016 to 2017. The

author of the article provided the numbers, but hedged by omitting the far-more-impactful percentage I just presented.

“Taking that into account, as well as the dynamic nature of monarch overwintering behavior, it would be **difficult to draw any conclusions** regarding the overall population by **simply** looking at these numbers,” said Stong, who noted that the season’s overall pattern was **different** than years past because of the large number (39,753) that were observed overwintering at a private site in Big Sur where only 5,000 were counted last year.

Another article from February 2017 said that pacific grove’s monarch butterfly count was “up **slightly**” from 2016.

There was a 109% increase in small pearl-bordered fritillary butterflies in Scotland from 2016 to 2017. The headline of the article referred to it as a “**numbers boost**”. The author said that “scientists” recorded “one of the worst years on record for British butterflies” in 2016, and that “**one** species was **bucking the trend**”.



Where “*scientists*” and “*one of the worst years on record*” are both general. As you may recall, generality is a hallmark of propaganda.

In July 2017, the world’s largest butterfly survey “aims to assess ***apparent spike*** in British numbers”.

Where the repugnant meme “*spike*” implies that numbers have rapidly increased, but will soon rapidly decrease, forming a “*spike*” on the graph.

In July 2017, Sir David Attenborough said that “even ***common British butterflies*** are now endangered”.

Where “common British butterflies” is general. As you may recall, generality is a hallmark of propaganda.

In August 2017, “The Record” asked “***Is*** the monarch butterfly thriving again?”

In August 2017, a NewsTimes article was headlined “***More*** butterflies ***spotted*** in Connecticut”.

Where the author led with “more butterflies **spotted**”, which implies the increase was the result of “more assiduous butterfly counting”. “More” is general. As you may recall, generality is a hallmark of propaganda.

Nicole Palffy-Muhoray, the museum assistant at the Yale Peabody Museum of Natural History, which has studied Connecticut’s butterflies for decades, “quickly cautioned that one year doesn’t indicate a trend and at least ten years of data was needed to determine if a trend exists.”

Palffy-Muhoray said there may have been a few **good** years in a row but she is **hesitant to say** the species are coming back because there are **so many factors** involved.

In September 2017, a “**record**” number of Monarch butterflies started their migration early in Morro Bay, California.

In September 2017, an article from New Jersey said that the “Iconic **but depleted** monarch butterfly makes a **summer** comeback”.

Montreal, Canada saw an “**unprecedented**” number of painted lady butterflies in September 2017.

In September 2017, Monarch butterflies in Illinois were “flying high **this** year after recent **declines**”.

In September 2017, an article from Delhi, India, headlined “**15 teams** record 50 butterfly species across Delhi”, said “A **large** number of butterflies indicate a healthy environment, **experts** say.”

Where “15 teams” implies that the highest number of butterfly species ever counted was the result of “more assiduous butterfly counting”.

In September 2017, Chinaenvironment.info said that Red admiral butterflies in the U.K. were “**thriving**”. The author said that “More than 550,000 butterflies were recorded, **but the record number of surveyors hides a more concerning picture**”.

Mouthpiece of the State Chinaenvironment.info used “*record number of surveyors hides a more concerning*”

*picture*” to clearly state that great number of butterflies counted was the result of “increased awareness”.

In October 2017, monarch butterfly numbers in Cape May New Jersey were said to be “best in 4 years, ***halfway through count***”.

Where, under the false guise of “rushing to press”, they’ve published smaller numbers to do what they can to blunt and defray.

Painted lady butterflies in the U.K. increased 30% from 2018 to 2019.

Monarch butterflies overwintering in Mexico increased 144% from 2018 to 2019, which had the highest count since 2006.

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Chilean fish exports increased 10.8% in the 1st Quarter of 2012, year-over-year.

After peaking in March 2014, fish prices have been falling, with the FAO fish price index hitting a five-year low in July 2015.

In September 2015, falling fish prices in Kuwait were attributed to “***the boycott campaign.***”

In 2016, Nature News said that a “***fall***” in fish catch “***threatened human health.***”

Ireland’s seafood sector increased 7% from 2016 to 2017.

In July 2016, the Financial Times said that the international fish trade “***faced Brexit impact.***”

Fish prices “**dipped further**” in Oman in 2017 as supplies “**soared**”.

Fish oil prices collapsed in 2017, “**amid drop in supplements market**”.

(Research supplements market - add to drop in Pharma if true - ed)

Bocaccio and darkblotched rockfish stocks on the west coast of the United States, which were declared overfished in 1999 and 2000, respectively, were declared rebuilt in 2017, both well before their original target dates.

The world fish trade hit an all-time high in 2017.

Salmon bait fish rebounded on Lake Michigan in 2017.

India’s seafood exports increased 25% in the first quarter of 2017.

The value of Sri Lanka’s seafood exports increased 18% in the 1st Quarter of 2017.

The Solomon Islands recorded a \$57.5m trade surplus in the 1st Quarter of 2017, “the increase mainly attributed to \$52.1m of fish loin exports to Italy.”

(Tuna? Almost certainly. Research - ed)

China's seafood imports rose 17.1% year-on-year from Jan-June 2017.

Sri Lanka's seafood exports increased 40% in the first six months of 2017.

In January 2017, VnExpress said that Vietnam's seafood exports “could be left fishing in 2017”.

Vietnamese seafood exports increased 15% in the first seven months of 2017.

Vietnamese seafood exports hit \$8bn for the first time in 2017.

Seafood exports in Pakistan increased 12.99% in February 2017, year-over-year.

Pakistan's fish exports during April 2017 were 33% higher than the previous April.

Pakistan's fish exports increased 17% in June 2017.

State fish records "***fell like rain***" in Wisconsin in 2017.

An article from Maryland from August 2017 reads "Deal Island Man Catches State Record ***Fish***. Dave Alveberg caught the 13.73-pound record-breaking ***fish*** August 17, in roughly 4 feet of water off South Marsh Island near Tangier Sound. The ***catch*** broke the previous record 13.3-pound fish caught by Dan Thomas in 2016. You can't tell what kind of fish it is. It's 3.2% larger than the previous record holder.

Pakistan's fish exports increased 19.63% in the two months from August 2017 to October 2017.

In the first five months of 2018 Peruvian fish exports for human consumption rose 80% compared with 2017.



The value of fish exports in Myanmar increased 16% from 2017 to 2018.

The world's fishmeal and fish oil production almost doubled from 2017 to 2018.

Scotland's seafood exports to Japan increased more than tripled from 2017 to 2018.

Marine Harvest Scotland harvested a record 17,772 tons of gutted weight in the first quarter of 2017, a new record 40% higher than the 1st Quarter of the previous year.

The higher harvest volumes were due to higher average weight and hence more biomass in sea at the start of the year, combined with strong production and improved fish health.

## **BASS**

The Montana state record smallmouth bass from October 2017 weighed 7.51 pounds, and was 1.5% larger than the previous 7.4-pound record holder from 2016.

## **BLACK BUFFALO**

The Michigan state record Black Buffalo sucker fish from September 2012 weighed 37.5 pounds, and was 40% larger than the previous 33.25-pound record holder from 2004.

## **BLACK CRAPPIE**

The Colorado state record black crappie from August 2017 weighed 3 pounds, 7.84 ounces, 8.4% larger than the previous 3.22 pound record holder from 1990.

## **CAPELIN**

The capelin quota in Iceland increased from 12,000 tons in 2016 to 196,075 tons in 2017. That's a 1533% increase.

March 2017 saw the largest load of capelin ever in Iceland, with over 3,000 tons in thirteen hours.

## **CARP**

The world-record grass carp, caught on Georgia's Goodrich Lake in July 2017, weighed 22 pounds, 21% larger than the previous 18-pound, 3-ounce record holder.

In March 2019 a California state record carp weighing 50 pounds was caught in the small lake in MacArthur Park in Los Angeles by a member of "the California Ghetto Carping Club". "This fish was so massive, it was huggable," Salmeron says. "It looked like those big teddy bears that you get on the carnival rides when you win 'em, the big fat plumpy ones — that's how fat that fish was."

In August 2017 a record-setting carp was caught in Vermont by a "***fishing maniac***".

The current Nebraska state record common carp, from 2019, is 23% larger than the previous record holder from 1972.

## **CATFISH**

The world record blue catfish, from 2011, weighed 143 pounds, and was 10% larger than the previous 130-pound record holder.

The Lake Jackson, Texas record flathead catfish, from April 2016, weighed 63 pounds, 11 ounces, and was 2.4% larger than the previous record holder.

The Lake Oconee, Georgia record flathead catfish, from September 2016, weighed 49 pounds, 1.28 ounces, and was 7.3% larger than the previous 45-pound, 12 ounce record holder from 2013.

The Lake LBJ, Texas record blue catfish from December 2016 weighed 71.4 pounds, and was 79% larger than the previous 40-pound record holder.

The West Point lake, Georgia blue catfish record from 2017 weighed 29.57 pounds, and was approximately 44%

larger than the previous record holder. The article says the new record broke the old **“by 9 pounds”**.

The Lake Blackshear, Georgia record flathead catfish, from 2017, weighed 39 pounds, 15.04 ounces, and was approximately 1.1% larger than the previous record holder from 2010. The article says the new record broke the old **“by nearly a half pound”**.

The Arizona hook-and-line state record channel catfish from March 2017 weighed 33.36 pounds, 3.4% larger than the 32-pound, 4 ounce record holder from 1987.

The Wyoming state record channel catfish from June 2017 weighed 28.52 pounds, 1.9% larger than the previous 27.99-pound record holder from 2005.

The Minnesota catch-and-release state record flathead catfish from August 2017 was 52 1/2 inches long, 7.1% longer than the previous 49-inch record holder, also from 2017.

The Georgia state record blue catfish from October 2017 weighed 93 pounds, and was 15.9% larger than the previous 80-pound, 4-ounce record holder from 2010.

A world record catfish was caught in California in 2017. The article mentions mention of what kind of catfish it was, and lists the length of the current and previous record holders, but omits their weights.

The current Georgia state record blue catfish, from 2018, is 37% larger than the the state record fish from 1979.

The Maryland state record bullhead catfish, from 2019, is 37% larger than the previous record holder from 2007.

The current Montana state record channel catfish, from 2019, is 16.7% percent larger than a prior record holder from 2009.

The record Lake Jackson, Georgia blue catfish, from 2016, has increased in size by 52% over its two most recent iterations.

The current Delaware state record blue catfish, from September 2019, is 89% larger than a prior record holder from April 2017.

## **CISCO**

The Michigan state record cisco fish from June 2017 weighed 6.36 pounds, and 17.6% larger than the previous 5.4-pound record holder from 1992.

## **CLAMS**

Canada's Clearwater harvested a record number of clams in 2016.

Juvenile clams were booming in Washington state in 2017.

## **COD**

Cod numbers in Iceland in 2018 were the highest in history.

Skrei Cod exports from Norway increased 27% from 2018 to 2019.

## **CRABS**

Dungeness Crab landings in Oregon more than doubled from 2012 through 2019.

Horseshoe crab numbers increased 11% in Maryland from 2013 to 2014.

The Kona crab catch in Hawaii increased 2,233% from 2016 to 2019, and is at its highest level ever recorded.

Stone crab harvest in Florida increased 17% from 2014 to 2015.

The stone crab harvest in Florida increased 36% from 2015 to 2016.



California's Dungeness Crab season almost doubled from 2016 to 2017.

Horseshoe crabs were said to be “*spawning in droves*” on Delaware Bay in 2017.

Crab numbers in the Chesapeake Bay increased 60% from 2018 to 2019, while juvenile crab numbers almost doubled, up 93%, in one year.

## **CRAPPIE**

The current Missouri state record white crappie, from 2016, was 75% larger than the previous record holder from 1993.

## **GAR**

The current Oklahoma state record Alligator Gar, from 2015, is the largest fish ever caught in Oklahoma, and is 32% larger than the previous record holder from 2011.

## **GROUPER**

The Louisiana state record Warsaw grouper from July 2017 weighed 383 pounds, 2 ounces, and was 6.5% larger than the previous 359-pound, 10-ounce record holder from 2008. The author said the new record “***eclipsed***” the old “***by nearly 25 pounds.***”

## **LOBSTERS**

Western rock lobster stock numbers in Australia were at record high levels in 2017.

In 2017, Maine fishermen set a lobster record for the seventh straight year.

In 2017, the lobster catch was said to be “dropping”. Boston.com said that Southern New England's lobster fishery was “fading”.

In 2017, CNBC.com said that Maine's lobster business booming “despite record catches”.

In 2017, Food & Wine said that Maine's Lobster industry was thriving, “despite a slow start”.

In Fall 2017, “higher” numbers of juvenile lobsters were seen in fall data collection in Maine.

In October 2017, lobster prices were said to be “lower than they had been in previous Octobers”.

In 2017, Lobster fishing in Maine was restricted “in a bid to save the population”.

The lobster harvest in Quebec's Gaspé region tripled from 2018 to 2019.

## **MACKEREL**

Norway's mackerel biomass was at the highest level on record in 2012.

## **MARLIN**

The largest blue marlin ever caught in Micronesia, from 2019, is 52% larger than a previous record holder from 1997.

## **MUSKELLUNGE**

Tennessee state record muskellunge from March 3, 2017 weighed 43 pounds, 1.17% larger than the previous 42 pound, 8 ounce record holder from 1983.

## **PERCH**

The current Pennsylvania state record yellow perch, from 2016, is 18% larger than the former record holder from 1992.

The current West Virginia state record yellow perch, from 2019, is 10% larger than a previous record holder from 1985.

## **PUFFER FISH**

The new world-record oceanic puffer fish, caught in 2019, is 37% larger than the previous record holder, which was caught in 1979.

## **REDHORSE**

The current Vermont state record redhorse sucker fish, from 2018, is 20% larger than a previous record holder from 2015.

The current Minnesota state record golden redhorse fish, from 2019 is 20% larger than a previous record holder from 2014.

Identical increases, in almost identical time periods, in two widely separated geographies.

## SALMON

2017 was the third year in a row that the Alaska sockeye salmon harvest exceeded 50 million fish.

The 2017 Alaska chum salmon harvest was the largest on record.

The 2017 Bristol Bay, Alaska red salmon run was said to have “**smashed**” records.

Alaska’s 2017 sockeye salmon harvest was the third largest on record.

The 2017 Alaska pink salmon harvest was the fourth largest on record.

In 2017, “**more**” Atlantic salmon were said to be swimming in Maine’s Penobscot and Down East rivers. The author said that 2017 was shaping up to be a “**good**” year for Atlantic salmon Down East.

In August 2017, penned Atlantic salmon escaped into the Pacific in Bellingham Bay in Washington, with the release attributed to “*eclipse-assisted tides*”.

Alaska’s Bristol Bay fishing season in 2018 was an all time record.

The catch rate for Chinook salmon in Lake Ontario from April through June 2018 was 227 percent higher than the previous five-year average.

There was a 21% increase in the volume of wild salmon exported from Scotland in the first quarter of 2019.

Twice as many salmon and steelhead returned to the Columbia River Basin in 2019 as returned the year previously.

Alaska Chum salmon set an all-time record in 2019 with a catch of 29 million, 45% above last year and 16% above the previous record, set in 2017.

## **SARDINES**

Driven largely by the sardine catch, fish exports from Oman increased 59% from 2016 to 2018.

## **SEA OTTERS**

The California sea otter population reached a record high in 2016.

## **SEA TURTLES**

There were more sea turtle nests on Amelia Island, Florida in 2019 than ever, in all history. The new record is 50% above the old, set in 2016.

## **SEALS AND SEA LIONS**

A study from January 2018 found that the California sea lion population had tripled.

## **SHAD**



The Delaware River's American shad population was rebounding in 2017.

## **SHARKS**

The Texas state record hammerhead shark from July 2017 weighed 1,033 pounds, and was 19% larger than the previous 871-pound record holder from 1980.

The Washington state record blue shark from August 2017 weighed 27.63 pounds. Four separate articles all omitted mention of the previous record.

In 2017, a record shark was caught off Cornwall in the U.K. It weighed 256.5 pounds, and was 20% larger than the previous 214-pound record holder from 1959. The author described it as “*Exceptional*”.

## **SHEEPSHEAD**

The Virginia state record sheephead fish from August 2017 weighed 13.73 pounds, and was 3.2% larger than the previous 13.3-pound record holder from 2016.

## **SKIPJACK HERRING**

## **SNAPPER**

The Texas state record dog snapper fish, from 2018, weighed 22.82 pounds, and was 58% larger than the previous record holder.

## **SKATE**

The new world record skate fish, from 2018, is 40% larger than the previous record holder, caught 50 years ago.

## **STARFISH**

In May 2016, starfish returned on California's coast in "**huge**", "**unprecedented**" numbers after what was described as a "**mass die-off**".

## TROUT

The Maine state record rainbow trout from June 2017 weighed 13 pounds, 7 ounces, and was 60% larger than the previous 8.42 pound record holder. The article omits any other information on the previous record. The author said the fish was "**more than five pounds larger**" than the previous record-holder.

The Idaho Tiger Trout state record was broken three times on Free Fishing Day in June 2017. The record went from 17.5 inches to 17.6 inches to 18 inches to 19.5 inches. That's an 11.4% increase.

A lake trout caught in Minnesota in 2019 was 18.6% larger than the current state record holder from 1955.

The current Missouri state record brown trout, from 2019, is 50% larger than a prior record holder from 1997.

## **TUNA**

Papua New Guinea's tuna exports more than tripled from 2013 to 2019. Tuna production in New Guinea increased over 300% in just six years.

The first Tuna sold at the Tokyo fish auction in 2015 sold for \$37,000. That's because prices drop either when supply increases, or demand decreases, or both.

In March 2015, fishmongers in Adelaide, Australia saw a drop in price for Atlantic salmon, kingfish, king salmon, blue fin and yellow fin tuna.

That's because prices drop either when supply increases, or demand decreases, or both.

Tuna was selling for \$2.99 a pound in San Diego in July of 2015.

The Solomon Islands recorded a \$57.5m trade surplus in the 1st Quarter of 2017, “the increase mainly attributed to \$52.1m of **fish** loin exports to Italy.”

More than 90% of the Solomon Islands marine product exports have usually comprised tuna and tuna-related products. Which demonstrates that the author substituted the general “**fish** loins” to obscure the great increase in the tuna population. As you may recall, generality is a hallmark of propaganda.

In 2018, skipjack tuna priced dropped to a two-year low in Bangkok.

That’s because prices drop either when supply increases, or demand decreases, or both.

An article from August 2018 said that there were “**far** more” tuna at fishing tournament in Maine, and that the tournament’s quota increase “reflects a tuna **resurgence** seen on the water for **some** time.”

The volume of bigeye tuna production in the Philippines increased 89% from 2005 to 2018. The number of tuna in the Philippines closing in on doubling in just over ten years.

The Yellowfin tuna fish catch in Oman increased 47% from 2017 to 2018. There were half again as many tuna in Oman, in just one year.

In November 2017, NPR asked “***Is*** It Time To Catch The Wave Of Rebounding Atlantic Bluefin Tuna?”

“***Fishermen*** up and down the New England Coast” said it had been “***decades***” since they’d been able to catch “***so*** many” Atlantic bluefin tuna “***so*** fast”. The author said that, once severely depleted, populations of the prized sushi fish “***appear to be*** rebounding”.

Walter Golet, a jointly appointed researcher at the Gulf of Maine Research Institute and University of Maine, said that the increase had been “***incredible***, just ***incredible***”.

Clay Porch, a federal scientist who leads bluefin stock assessments for the International Commission for the

Conservation of Atlantic Tunas, or ICCAT, said “It's ***really difficult to say clearly*** what environmental changes could have led to this current ***increase*** in abundance”.

The pending Washington state record bluefin tuna, caught in August 2019, is 152% percent larger of a prior record holder, caught in 2012. The species well more than doubling in size in seven years.

## **WALLEYE**

Lake Michigan's walleye harvest was an all time record in 2017/2018.

## **WHALES**

The number of humpback whales sighted in the New York Bight apex increased 5,340% from 2011 to 2019.

Whale numbers migrating up the coast of New South Wales in Australia increased 68% from 2016 to 2017.

Humpback whale numbers increased 30% in Maui from 2016 to 2017. Hawaii News said “Maui count **shows** humpback whale numbers **growing**”. The article provided the numbers for the counts but omitted the percentage increase between them. So, I had to do the math.

In March 2016, “Latest Stories” said that “**Mysterious**” whale “**swarms**” were “**perplexing**” scientists.

In 2017, “Super-groups” of up to 200 humpback whales were gathering off South Africa. The author averred that humpback’s where “**a normally solitary species**”.

A “**record**” number of whales were counted in Argentina’s Patagonia in 2017.

In March 2017, Popsci.com said that humpback whales were organizing in “**huge**” numbers, and that ““**no one knows why**”. The author said that “It **flies in the face** of **typical** humpback behavior.”

In June 2017, “**gangs**” of “**aggressive**” killer whale were said to be “**shaking down fishing boats**” in Alaska.



A “**record**” number of killer whales were counted in Monterey Bay in California in 2018.

A record 30,000 whales were counted on Australia’s Gold Coast in May of 2018.

The U.K.’s National Whale and Dolphin Watch reported “**record**” sightings in 2018.

In April 2017, the New Yorker said that a “**Mass Die-Off**” of Whales in the Atlantic was “**Being Investigated**”.

An article from San Francisco, California from July 2016 said that we were seeing “**some of**” the best whale watching in history, and that the “The number of killer whales we've seen this spring has been **exceptional**”.

In June 2017, National Geographic said “In Unprecedented **Loss**, Endangered Whales Die of **Mysterious** Cause”.

In July 2017, deaths of North Atlantic right whales were said to “**puzzle**” scientists.

In July 2017, the Irish Times said that whale numbers feeding off the Cork coast were “**exceptional**”.

In August 2017, ABC said that Australia’s southern right whale count tallied “**record**” numbers off the south coast.

August 28, 2017 – Southern right whale count tallied “record” numbers off south coast. Census leader John Bannister said this year's count, **while still being finalized**, is **likely** to total **more than 800** southern right whales, the **highest** tally since the count began. "I **think** the highest number previously was **about 700**, so this **looks** encouraging," he said. Where the guy who studies whales for a living “can’t recall” the exact numbers, for an article in a mainstream publication.

Current and previous records are deliberately obfuscated, to obscure the magnitude of the population increase. 700 to 800 is a 14% increase. Such records are usually broken by tiny margins.

**FISH ARE GROWING LARGER THAN THEY EVER HAVE IN HISTORY, BECAUSE THE PRIMARY DRIVER OF THE SIZE, FERTILITY AND LONGEVITY OF ANY ORGANISM IS THE HEALTH OF ITS ETHERIC ENVIRONMENT.**

The current Florida All Tackle state record permit fish, from 2019, was 341% larger than the previous record holder.

The current Washington state record bluefin tuna, caught in August 2019, was 152% percent larger - well more than double the size - of a prior record holder, caught in 2012.

The Wyoming state record freshwater drum fish, from July 2018, weighed 22.58 pounds, and was 109% larger than previous 17-pound, 4-ounce record holder from 1993.

The current Idaho catch and release state record for Garrard rainbow trout, from 2019, is more than double the size of the previous record holder, from 2018.

The current Wyoming state record freshwater drum fish, from 2018, was almost twice as large as a previous record holder from 1993.

**FISH GROWTH RATES ARE INCREASING, GOING FORWARD IN TIME, WHEN THE OPPOSITE SHOULD BE THE CASE**

The growth rate of Buffalo Sucker fish in Ohio from 2013 to 2018 was more than double that seen from 1983 to 2013.

The average rate of growth of the Florida state record flathead catfish from 2011 to 2016 was double the rate of growth seen from 2004 to 2011.

The annual growth rate of the Pennsylvania flathead catfish from 2006 to 2019 was 69% higher than it was from 1985 to 2006.

The current Georgia state record blue catfish, caught in 2017, is 16% larger than the previous record holder, from 2010. The growth rate from 2010 to 2017 is roughly twice that seen from 1979 to 2010.

The weight of the world-record Northern Snakehead fish increased by a bit less than one percent from 2004 to 2014, and then increased by just over 11% from 2014 to 2018.

## **EXTINCT SPECIES ARE REAPPEARING**

An 'extinct' venomous snake was rediscovered in South Africa in 2017. The team found four live animals. Only 12 individuals have been recorded since the species was identified in 1937.

Not seen since 1981, world's largest bee was rediscovered in Indonesia in 2019.

In 2019, a Frog species believed extinct reappeared in Ecuador.

In 2019, a Hawaiian flower, thought extinct, was rediscovered by a drone

A legendary Ozark chestnut tree, thought extinct, was rediscovered in 2019.

A species of wood snake that nobody had seen in the last 140 years reappeared in the Meghamalai Wildlife Sanctuary in India in 2019.

Two Endangered Seabirds Were Rediscovered on Oahu in 2019.

## **ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION IS DROPPING REGARDLESS OF NATIONAL BOUNDARY.**

Alcohol consumption in the U.K. dropped 16% per head from 2004 to 2013.

Alcohol consumption in Ireland dropped 20% from 2002 to 2013.

Alcohol consumption in Russia dropped 43% from 2003 to 2018.

Alcohol Consumption in Scotland dropped 30% from 2004 to 2013.

Alcohol consumption in the U.K. dropped 18% from 2004 to 2014.

Alcohol consumption in Belarus, the greatest alcohol consuming nation on Earth, fell by almost a third from 2005 to 2016.

Alcohol consumption in Russia dropped by 25% from 2010 to 2013.

In 2010, alcohol consumption in Britain saw its sharpest fall since records began in 1948.

Alcohol consumption in the U.K. dropped 3.2% in 2012.

The number of British who drink dropped by over a third from 2014 to 2019.

Australian beer consumption dropped to 70-year lows in 2014.

Liquor sales in Hyderabad, India dropped 8.58% in April 2014.

Binge drinking among high school seniors in the U.S. was under 20% in 2014, compared to 1998 when binge drinking among high school seniors was at a peak of 31.5%.

A 2017 study showed that a glass of wine or beer a day reduces risk of an early death.

Alcohol consumption in Russia dropped 80% from 2017 to 2018.

Beer consumption was “*falling* around the world” in July 2017.



Alcohol sales at bars, restaurants and hotels in Austin, Texas dropped 3% in August 2017.

## **SODA CONSUMPTION IS DROPPING BECAUSE THE POPULACE HAS RECOGNIZED THAT SOFT DRINKS HAVE BEEN WEAPONIZED AGAINST THEM**

The ends of their chromosomes, known as telomeres, were shorter among people who drank more sugar-sweetened beverages. The shorter the telomere, the less a cell can regenerate thus aging the body, and raising the risk of disease and early death.

“This finding is alarming because it suggest that soda may be aging us, in ways we are not even aware of,” said Dr. Epel.

Diet Soda builds desire and decreases satisfaction. Splenda flies ate 30 percent more calories than the control, and when they took away the artificially sweetened food, the effect vanished.

Drinking one artificially sweetened beverage a day increases your risk of stroke and dementia by three-fold compared to drinking less than one a week

Consumption of diet soda at least daily is associated with a 67 percent increased risk of type 2 diabetes compared with not consuming any.

Consumption of diet soda at least daily is associated with a 36 percent increased risk of metabolic syndrome compared with not consuming any.

Those who drink four or more cans of diet soda per day are 30 percent more likely to develop depression than non-soda drinkers.

Three of the leading artificial sweeteners produce an increase in blood-sugar levels in both mice and humans, by disrupting the balance of helpful gut bacteria. High blood-sugar levels, in turn, are the telltale sign of glucose intolerance, a condition which can evolve into diabetes and metabolic disease.

There's no reason to think that so-called "natural" sugar substitutes, such as stevia and monk fruit, would have a different effect. plant-based products might impair glucose tolerance just as much as the chemicals they tested.

If you go out seven years, 10 years, 15 years, 20 years, the cohorts of individuals who are consuming diet sodas have much worse health outcomes,"Diet soda drinkers are 31% more likely to have a clot-based stroke, have a tripled risk of deadly stroke, are 29% more likely to have heart disease, and are 16% to 26% more likely to die from any cause. Women Drinking Two Diet Sodas Per Day Are 50 Percent More Likely to Die from Heart-Related Disease.

Soda consumption in the U.S. has dropped for 13 straight years.

Americans trying to avoid soda increased from 41% in 2002 to 63% in 2014.

Coca-Cola's annual revenue dropped 38% from 2014 to 2018.

Coca-Cola's North American soda sales dropped 4% in July of 2013.

Overall soda volumes fell an estimated 3% in 2013, the ninth straight yearly contraction and more than double the 1.2% decline in 2012.

Diet soda sales dropped 6% in 2013.

Diet soda sales in the U.S. dropped 7.3% from mid-February to mid-march 2014.

Soda consumption fell to an all time low in the U.S. in 2016.

In November 2016, medicalxpress.com said “Sugary drink sales drop nearly 20 percent ***after multi-faceted campaign***”.

Where the Mouthpiece of the State has put forward a false plausible-deniability excuse and postured as if the wider, ongoing trend I'm documenting here didn't exist.

## **ORGANIC FOOD CONSUMPTION IS INCREASING, BECAUSE THE POPULACE HAS RECOGNIZED THAT FOOD IS MEDICINE, AND PHARMA IS DEATH**

Butter consumption in the U.S. increased 65% from 2000 to 2014, to a 40-year high.

Organic food's share of total food sales in the U.S. increased 279% from 2001 to 2016, from 1.4% to 5.3%.

Organic food sales in the U.S. grew by 17.1% in 2008.

U.S. organic food sales increased 7.7% in 2010 to \$28.6 billion.

Organic food's share of the U.S. market increased 5% from 2010 to 2011, from 4% to 4.2%

U.S. organic food sales increased 9% from 2010 to 2011.

Organic food sales more than doubled in the U.S. from 2011 to 2016.

International organic food sales grew 20% in 2011, to a new record.

The US organic food market was projected to grow 14% from 2013 to 2018.

U.K. businesses carrying the Soil Association organic logo grew 5.3% from 2013 to 2014.

In the U.K., Tesco's sales of organic bananas increased 60% from 2013 to 2014, while sales of organic feta cheese increased 95%.

In 2014, three out of four British babies were being fed organic food because of parents' concerns about pesticides and contamination.

In 2014, St. Louis Rams center Jason Brown left behind his \$37 million contract in order to do something he has never done before: become a North Carolina farmer. "My agent told me, 'You're making the biggest mistake of your life,'" Brown told CBS. "And I looked right back at him and I said, 'No I'm not. No I'm not.'"

US organic food & drink sales increased 11% in 2015, to \$39.8 billion.

Organic food accounted for 5.3% of total food sales in the U.S. in 2016, a 26% increase from 4.2% of total sales in 2011, and a 279% increase from 1.4% of total sales in 2001.

Organic food sales in the U.S. increased 8.4% percent in 2016.

International organic food sales increased 6.4% from 2017 to 2018.

**THE POPULACE HAS RECOGNIZED THAT  
GENETICALLY MODIFIED FOOD HAS BEEN  
WEAPONIZED AGAINST IT**

Mexico banned genetically engineered corn in October 2013.

In 2013, the County Council for the island of Kauai passed a law that mandates farms to disclose pesticide use and the presence of genetically modified crops. The bill also requires a 500-foot buffer zone near medical facilities, schools and homes — among other locations.

In 2013, the big island of Hawaii County Council gave preliminary approval to a bill that prohibits open air cultivation, propagation, development or testing of genetically engineered crops or plants.

Russia completely banned GMO's in 2014.

China pulled the plug on genetically modified rice and corn in 2014.

In 2017, 93% said the federal government should require labels on food saying whether it's been genetically modified, or "bio-engineered" (this poll used both phrases). Such near-unanimity in public opinion is rare.



## **PROCESSED FOOD CONSUMPTION IS DROPPING, BECAUSE THE POPULACE HAS RECOGNIZED EATING TOO MUCH FAST FOOD WILL KILL YOU**

Those eating four portions a day of sausages and other “ultra processed foods” have a 62% higher mortality risk, compared with those consuming less than two servings daily.

In 2012, McDonald’s posted their first drop in sales in almost a decade.

Traffic in restaurants selling “fatty foods” decreased 15% from 2012 to 2013.

Traffic in restaurants selling “lighter fare” increased 11% from 2012 to 2013.

Long John Silver’s began switching all U.S. restaurants to trans fat free cooking oil in 2013.

McDonald's customer traffic at established locations dropped 1.6% in 2013.

McDonald's attributed a 3% sales drop in January 2014 to "**cold weather**".

In November 2012, an article asked "McDonald's sales drop. **Is** it the food?"

McDonald's U.S. sales dropped 2.8% in August 2014.

In October 2014, McDonald's corporation posted its fourth straight quarter of falling U.S. same-store sales.

In August 2014, The South China Morning post said that McDonald's 7.2% decrease in sales in emerging markets was due to "**meat scandal**".

An article from August 2014 was headlined "YAY!! Sheeple are waking up to McDonald's Factory Food!! Sales drop".

An article from April 2015 said that the percentage of children eating fast food decreased "nearly 20 percent".

In January 2015, MultiBrief said "Fast food is witnessing a fast decline in US sales".

An article from July 2015 said “McDonald's sales **plunge**. CEO calls results '**disappointing**'”.

In July 2015, McDonalds sales decreased worldwide “as healthy food gains momentum”.

In July 2015, the Christian Science Monitor said “Fast food visits continue to **decline** in US”, and that “It **seems** that Americans are not eating **out** as much they used to.”

The Mouthpiece of the State has carefully shifted the argument from the quality of the food, to home-cooked vs. restaurant-prepared.

In September 2015, “The Conversation” said “McDonald's **feels the pinch**, but fast food is **fighting fit**.”

In May 2016, kansascity.com said “Applebee's, Bravo Brio sales **drop** amid U.S. casual-dining **slump**”.

Where the Mouthpiece of the State has used “**drop**” is a general hedge used against far-more-impactful

percentages. The word “slump”, which is also general, implies that sales will soon climb right back up again.

In August 2016, CNBC.com said “Fast Food Restaurants Struggle ***Amidst Lower Food Prices***”. The Mouthpiece of the State has carefully shifted the argument from the quality of the food, to the price. And even taken at face value, the argument is fallacious, as people are spending way more for organic produce than conventional, because they know that it’s worth it.

While in September 2016, businessinsider.com said “the simple reason fast-food sales are slowing: ***Groceries are cheaper.***”

Where the Mouthpiece of the State has again carefully shifted the argument from the quality of the food, to the price. And even taken at face value, the argument is fallacious, as people are spending way more for organic produce than conventional, because they know that it’s worth it.

We’ve just seen that Kansascity.com and businessinsider.com are in lock-step on the propaganda,

which is released widely, in controlled, interleaved campaigns.

In January 2017, Fortune said “ McDonald's Sales **Slow** In U.S. **But Growth Continues Abroad**”.

Where the Mouthpiece of the State blatantly described decreasing sales as merely “**slowing**”.

In February 2017, the San Diego Union Tribune wrung its hands and asked “**Why** are fast food visits **slowing?**” -  
The San Diego Union-Tribune

Where the Mouthpiece of the State blatantly described decreasing sales as merely “**slowing**”.

In June 2017, zero hedge.com said “Restaurant Sales, Traffic **Tumble**: "The Industry Hasn't Reported A Positive Month Since February 2016"

The word “*tumble*” is an oft-used meme that conjures a happy child running on grass, who “takes a tumble”, but jumps up, brushes off their knees and runs happily on again.

Restaurant sales in Singapore dropped 4.9% in June 2017.

In September 2017 finance.yahoo.com said “McDonald's shares **drop** amid **hurricane sales concerns**”.

The word “*drop*” is a general hedge used to avoid printing a far more impactful percentage. The Mouthpiece of the State uses “*hurricane sales concerns*” as a fraudulent plausible-deniability excuse to avoid discussing the wider trend I’m documenting here.

McDonald’s earnings for Q1 2018 dropped 9%, year over year.

In September 2018, the Los Angeles Times furrowed its brow and asked “Americans still **love** eating out. So why are restaurants like Chili's, BJ's and Cheesecake Factory **struggling?**”

I’ll return to the Christian Science Monitor article from 2015 that said “Fast food visits continue to decline in US”,

and that “It **seems** that Americans **are not eating out as much they used to.**”

Consumer spending at restaurants and other food vendors including beverage sales, increased 4% from 2016 to 2018. They depend upon you not checking the facts, but rather gobbling down the plausible-deniability excuse whole, and moving on.

The LA Times continued: “But **much** of that growth has been outside of the casual-dining sector in areas such as inexpensive fast-food chains, “fast casual” outlets such as Chipotle Mexican Grill Inc. and Panera Bread Co., takeout and delivery services, and independent restaurants — both mid-priced and upscale — that deliver a higher **perceived** value, **analysts** said.

In October 2017, the New York Post wrung its hands and cried “Subway **scrambles to understand** plunge in sales”. Where the Mouthpiece of the state postured with a straight face that the larger issue we’re discussing did not exist.

## **DRUG USE IS DROPPING INTERNATIONALLY**

Teen alcohol, tobacco and marijuana use have declined by 25 percent to 50 percent from since 2000 to 2014.

Cocaine use in the U.S. dropped 58% from 2006 to 2017.

There was a 5% drop in drug overdoses in the U.S. from 2017 to 2018.

There was a 15% drop in deaths from drug overdoses in Kentucky from 2017 to 2018.

Overdose deaths in Dayton, Ohio dropped over 50% from 2017 to 2018.

Teen marijuana use in the U.S. dropped to a 20-year low in 2017, defying legalization.

Teen drug use in the U.S. was at an all time low in 2018.



## **CIGARETTE SMOKING IS DROPPING INTERNATIONALLY**

U.S. smoking rates have dropped 65% since 1965.

Smoking rate in Ireland dropped from 29% to 22% from 2004 to 2014.

Smoking dropped 10% in Greece from 2013 to 2017, and dropped 21% in the U.S. during the same time period.

Only 15 % of adults in the U.S. smoked in 2016.

The youth smoking rate in the U.S. dropped to 6% in 2016, down 79% percent from its peak in 1997 when more than a quarter of young people smoked.

The smoking rate in the U.K. dropped to the second-lowest in Europe in 2017.

U.S. Teenagers' tobacco use decreased 20% from 2017 to 2018, to a record low, with a “**sharp**” drop in e-cigarettes.

In July 2017, a “drop” in smoking in California was attributed to “***the new tobacco tax.***”

In July 2017, the FDA aimed to lower nicotine in cigarettes ***to get smokers to quit.***

In September 2017, Ukraine reported a “***dramatic***” drop in cigarette smoking.

## **PEOPLE EVERYWHERE ARE GIVING UP GAMBLING**

Delaware’s gambling revenue decreased “by over 40%” from 2016 to 2017.

In 2017, all three of New York’s new casinos underperformed their projected revenues by 30% or more.

Casino revenue in Northwest Indiana decreased 6.2% in February 2017, capping a “***sluggish winter***” for casinos.

In August 2017, Google allowed gambling apps on the Play Store for the first time.

In August 2017, Crown Resorts profits decreased, “**hit by VIP revenue fall after China arrests**”.

In September 2017, a \$38 million drop in poker machine gambling for South Australia was attributed to “**weak population growth or decline, and the impact of the mining downturn.**”

In September 2017, an addiction study said German problem gambling rates were “**falling**”. In October 2017, dropping casino stocks were attributed to “**the Vegas shooting.**”

In October 2017, Macau casinos “**dropped**” as golden week visitor numbers “**disappointed**”.

Gambling revenues for Macau dropped 21.4 per cent in January, 2018, falling for the 20th consecutive month.

**HOMELESSNESS, A FORM OF MENTAL ILLNESS, IS DECREASING, BECAUSE MORAL AND MENTAL**

## **HEALTH VARY DIRECTLY WITH THAT OF THE ETHER.**

Homelessness in King County, Washington dropped 5%  
from 2017 to 2018

## **CRIME IS DROPPING IN ALL THE NATIONS, BECAUSE MORAL AND MENTAL HEALTH VARY DIRECTLY WITH THAT OF THE ETHER.**

Homicides decreased 15% worldwide from 1992 to 1918.

## **BRAZIL**

Brazil's murder rate dropped by 13% between 2017 and  
2018, and homicides there fell by 25 percent in the first  
two months of 2019.

## **CANADA**

The number of foreign citizens deported from Canada for security, crime, organized crime and international human rights abuses dropped by a third from 2014 to 2017.

## **FINLAND**

Hate crimes in Finland decreased 14% in November 2017.

## **GERMANY**

Economic damage from Organized crime in Germany dropped 450% from 2016 to 2017

Crime in Germany dropped 10% in 2017.

## **MALAYSIA**

An article from July 2017 said that the crime index in Malaysia “*may have* dropped”, but “*Malaysians still feel unsafe*”.

## PHILIPPINES

The crime rate in the Philippines decreased 49% from 2015 to 2016. An article from October 2017 from the Philippines questioned “**Less crimes? PNP *claims* drop in nationwide crime *volume*.**”

Crime in the Philippines dropped 8.44% from January to October 2017. An article from September 2017 said that crime victimization in the Philippines had dropped to a new record low, “***but fears remain***”.

## UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

There was a 15.9% decrease in “serious and alarming” crimes in Dubai in November 2017, year-over-year.

## UNITED KINGDOM

Murder in the U.K. dropped 10% in 2012 to the lowest level since 1978. An article from 2012 said “**Fall** in UK crime rate **baffles** experts”

Crime in England and Wales decreased 11% to a new record low from 2014 to 2015.

In 2015, the U.K.’s Salford Viewpoint said that crime was “**down**”, but asked “**are** we safer?”

In 2016, the crime rate in the U.K. dropped to its lowest level since 1981.

In 2016, it was said in the U.K. that “the police **arrested half as many people** as they did a decade ago despite **rise** in crime.”

Crime in Glastonbury in the U.K. was at a record low in 2016.

In 2017, the BBC asked “Reality Check: **Is** crime up **or** down?”

## **UNITED STATES**

Rape in the U.S. decreased 80% from 1973 to 2010.

Violent crime in South Carolina decreased 42.2% from 1991 to 2016

The number of inmates at Enfield prison in Connecticut decreased 63% from an all-time high in 2008 to November, 2016.

Crime in Maine decreased 40% from 2009 to 2019.

Murders in cities in the U.S. with populations under 10,000 decreased by 25% in 2010.

Murders in the U.S. decreased 1.9% from 2010 to 2011, while rape, robbery and aggravated assault decreased by 4 percent.

The homicide rate in the U.S. was at a 51-year low in 2016.



The number of inmates at the Connecticut's Enfield prison decreased 6% from 2016 to 2017.

In 2017, U.S. President Donald Trump said that the U.S. Murder Rate was “**at the highest level in 45 years**”.

Church Street in Burlington, Vermont saw a “**drop**” in crime in May 2017, “**despite stabbing**”.

An article from October 2017 said Erie, PA had experience a “**big**” drop in violent crime, but that “FBI Stats Show violent crime is **up 4% across the country**.”

The murder rate in the U.S. dropped to a 33-year low in the U.S. in 2017.

Violent crime in Charlotte, North Carolina dropped .5% in November 2017, year-over-year.

In November 2017 the state of Connecticut closed Enfield prison “amid **decline** in crime **rate**.”

Crime dropped to an all time low in the U.S. in 2018.

There was a 21% drop in murders and shootings in Chicago from January to May 2018, compared to the first five months of 2017.

Major crime in Annapolis, Maryland dropped 33 percent during the first three months of 2018.

Murders in New York in February 2019 dropped 50% compared to February 2018.

June 2018 was the 15th consecutive month of dropping gun violence in Chicago.

There were 43% fewer homicides in Chicago in the first six months of 2019 compared to the first six months of 2017.

There were 29% fewer crimes committed in Sulphur Springs, Texas in the first six months of 2019 compared to the same time period in 2011. 15%, or roughly half of that drop occurred from 2011 to 2012.

The violent crime rate in the United States dropped 10% from 2017 to 2019.

Homicides dropped 25% in San Francisco, California in 2018.

Murders in New York dropped 87% from their all-time high in 1990 to their all-time low in 2018.

Shootings in Los Angeles dropped 90% from 2008 to 2019.

Crime in the city of Poughkeepsie, New York dropped by 50% from 2009 to 2019.

Crime in Maryland dropped more than 50% from 2011 to 2018

Homicides in Salinas, California dropped 89% from 2018 to 2019.

## **DROPPING DIVORCE RATES**

The divorce rate has been dropping every year since 2005.

The divorce rate in the U.S. dropped 18% from 2008 to 2016.

The divorce rate among enlisted male U.S. soldiers dropped 18% from 2009 to 2019.

In 2015 the U.S. divorce rate decreased the third year in a row.

Divorce in the U.S. decreased to a 35-year low in 2016.

The number of divorces in England and Wales “***fell again***” in 2017.

In 2017, the divorce rate in Texas and throughout the country “fell ***significantly*** after years of remaining stable.”

In 2017, the divorce rate in Kansas “***declined***” to its lowest level in half a century, since the state began keeping annual records in 1966, “***but lawyers thrive as more clients fighting***”.

In October 2017, the drop in divorce rates was attributed to “**online dating**”.

In 2018, the divorce rate in Australia was 1.9 per 1000 people, the lowest level since the introduction of the Family Law Act in 1976.

## **INCREASED BICYCLING**

The percentage of the Cabbagetown neighborhood in Toronto that was biking to work almost tripled from 2006 to 2016.

In 2014, bicycle use among the young was “**rising**”, while it was “**skyrocketing**” among the old.

Cycling increased 6% internationally from 2017 to 2018.

In November 2016, Halfords said that bike prices could “**rise**” in the U.K., “**because of Brexit vote**”.

In 2017, Egyptians were said to “***resort to***” cycling to ***bypass rising petrol prices.***”

## **DROPPING OBESITY**

The childhood obesity rate in the U.S. dropped 43% from 2004 to 2014.

## **INCREASING LIBRARY USE**

Library visits in the U.S. increased 61% from 1994 to 2004.

Library visits in the U.S. increased 32.7% from 2001 to 2010.

Library usage in Canada increased 45% from 2000 to 2009.

## **PEOPLE HAVE REALIZED THAT SUNSCREEN CAUSES SKIN CANCER AND KILLS CORAL REEFS**

A study conducted by U.S. government scientists suggests that retinyl palmitate, a form of vitamin A, may speed the development of skin tumors and lesions when applied to the skin in the presence of sunlight.

Squamous cell carcinoma increased 45% among the general population from 2000 to 2010, while it increased 263% among women during that time. Women 30-49 experienced the greatest increase.

A Swedish study from 2014 showed that women who avoided lying out in the sun were actually TWICE as likely to die compared to those who make sunbathing a daily ritual.

The percentage of U.S. teenagers using sunscreen dropped 12% in the ten years from 2001 to 2011.

As of 2015, only a third of the public used sunscreen.

Hawaii banned coral-killing sunscreens in 2018.

## **DROP IN ANIMAL KILLING/INCREASE IN ADOPTIONS**

Animal adoptions in El Paso, Texas increased 7% from 2015 to 2016.

Animal adoptions in El Paso, Texas increased 26% from 2016 to 2017.

The animal adoption rate in King County, Washington increased a record 20% in one year from 2017 to 2018.

The kill rate at the San Angelo shelter in Los Angeles dropped 58% from 2009 to 2019.

## **DROPPING SPEEDING/ASSHOLE DRIVING**

The number of speeding tickets issued per year has dropped almost 50 percent over the last 10 years.



In 2015, police all over the U.S. were issuing “***fewer***” traffic tickets.

Police issued “***fewer***” speeding tickets in Wisconsin in 2017, “***possibly due to lack of resources***”.

In June 2016, police in Los Angeles, California were said to be issuing “***fewer***” speeding tickets, because they were “***hampered by a city survey backlog***”.

In 2017, the Florida Highway Patrol issued 60% fewer speeding tickets, because of “***a trooper shortage***”.

In July 2017, “Curbed” said that the U.S. traffic death “***increase***” was “caused by ***speeding***, says new study.”

## **GENERALLY INCREASING CONSCIOUSNESS**

India banned captive dolphin shows in 2013, saying dolphins should be seen as ‘non-human persons’.

Japan went nuclear-free in 2013.

In 2013, Israel committed to ending water fluoridation by 2014, citing major health concerns.

Dallas, Texas banned water fluoridation in 2014.

## **THE POPULACE HAS RECOGNIZED THAT PHARMA KILLS**

A 2012 study linked popular sleeping pills such as Ambien and Restoril with a nearly five-fold increased risk of early death.

## **DROPPING PHARMACEUTICAL USE**

Sanofi's 1st-qtr income dropped 10.7% in Q1 2018

## **THE POPULACE HAS RECOGNIZED THAT TECHNOLOGY HAS BEEN WEAPONIZED AGAINST IT**

The amount of time employees spend on their smart phones during the work week accounts for \$15.5 billion in lost productivity in the U.S.

The mere presence of smartphones damages cognitive capacity – even when the device is turned off.

Loren Brichter, who in 2009 designed the pull-to-refresh feature now used by many apps, said “Smartphones are useful tools, but they’re addictive. I regret the downsides.”

Chris Marcellino, who was hired by Apple to work on the iPhone in his early 20’s, is now in the final stages of retraining to be a neurosurgeon. He stresses he is no expert on addiction, but says he has picked up enough in his medical training to know that technologies can affect the same neurological pathways as gambling and drug use. “These are the same circuits that make people seek out food, comfort, heat, sex,” he says.

In January 2012, it was stated “Technology is Destroying the Quality of Human Interaction”.

A Gizmodo article from March 2013 stated “***Dumbphones Are Not the Answer to Smartphone Addiction***”.

In September 2013 HuffPost wrung its hands and asked “Will There Be a Backlash Against Technology?”

In October 2013, Saybrook University asked “To connect or disconnect, that is the question”.

An article from 2013 said that smartphones were “transforming society into a sea of stupid”.

In November 2013, Showbams said “Live music artists ignite the dawn of **a** smartphone backlash”.

In a Chinese study from 2014, 21.3% of smart phone users were found to be addicted to their phones.

In December 2014, we saw a “Trend alert: Influential celebs driving '***retro chic***' comeback for flip phones”.

A CNBC.com article from 2015 was headlined “The demise of the **smartphone** is inevitable, and necessary”.

Where the Mouthpiece of the State is trying to confine the collapse of technology merely to the so-called “smart” phone.

In February 2015, a Chinese teenager chopped off their own hand in an attempt to cure their Internet addiction.

In May 2015, the Wall Street Journal quibbled “***Is*** Technology Making People ***Less*** Sociable?”

In July 2015, HuffPost offered “8 Ways To Disconnect From Technology And Get More Done!”

In July 2015, “A raft of celebrities and politicians have been seen using flip phones”.

Celebrities and Politicians, ah, mirth, is there anything they can't do? They're working “the set up”. They're trying to socially engineer the collapse of technology so that it's just confined to phones.

In September 2015, “Odyssey” stated that “**the disconnect**” was “How **Social Media** Is Making Us Anti-Social”.

Here, the rearguard action is “keep the phone, ditch the social media!”

An article from September 2015 asked “Smartphone Stupidity: Does Anybody Pay Attention to Each Other Anymore?”

In October 2015, Time Magazine said that Google dropped their “Don’t Be Evil” motto, averring that it was Google’s “**Parent Company**”.

In October 2015, it was stated “**Why** it's time to put your smartphone **down**. Seriously.”

Where “*put your smartphone down*” is a defensive hedge against “get rid of your smartphone”. Which is, in turn, a hedge against “get rid of the Internet”.

An article from New Zealand from January 2016 was headlined “Life without a smartphone is liberating”.

Where the Mouthpiece of the State has tried to socially-engineer the collapse of technology so that it is confined merely to the demonized “smart” phone.

An article from the U.K. from January 2016 was headlined “Ditch the smartphone, find your soul”.

Where the Mouthpiece of the State has tried to socially-engineer the collapse of technology so that it is confined merely to the demonized “smart” phone.

An article from Minyanville’s Wall Street from April 2016 talked of “The Anti-Smartphone Revolution”, and said “There's a rising backlash against the smartphone dominant culture we find ourselves living in these days and that backlash is finally catching on.”

Where the Mouthpiece of the State has tried to socially-engineer the collapse of technology so that it is confined merely to the demonized “smart” phone.

In April 2016, BBC News stated “How disconnecting the internet could help our identity”.

A TurboFuture article from May 2016 was headlined “Why You Should Switch to a Dumb Phone”.

In May 2016, Infographic explained “Why You Really Need to Unplug ***While on Vacation***”. While an article from March 2017 is headlined “Some Companies Encouraging Employees to Disconnect ***During Vacation***”.

Where “vacation” is used as a defensive hedge against permanent disconnection in both examples.

The meme is repeated again in a story from April 2017” “Disconnecting to Reconnect: A ***Break*** from Technology”.

In July 2016, URJ Camp George said “Disconnect to Connect: A New Perspective”.

In August 2016, an article spoke of “Digital detox: 11 easy ways to take yourself offline ***this weekend***.”



Where “this weekend” is a defensive hedge against “take yourself offline permanently”.

In January 2017, a new law in France barred work e-mails after hours. [theverge.com](http://theverge.com) said “France's 'right to disconnect' is a nice idea, **but** it's also pretty vague”. It’s not in any way vague. The author has Satanically inverted it.

An article from February 2017 spoke of the “wisdom” of Nokia's Dumbphone, and said that “the smartphone's ubiquity has made it boring and oppressive.”

An article in April 2017 said that “**one** day, not **too** soon — but **still** sooner than you **think** — the smartphone will **all but** vanish, the way beepers and fax machines did before it.”

An article from April 2017 said that the smartphone was changing the human race in “**surprising**” ways.

In May 2017 doctors in Denver, Colorado sought to ban smartphone sales to preteens.

In September of 2017, it was questioned if we were “raising a generation of unhappy, non-resilient adolescents”.

An article from October 2017 said that smartphones were “draining our brain power”.

A Thrive article from November 2017 stated that “When it comes to technology detoxing, ditching your smartphone is akin to achieving nirvana.”

An article in November 2017 said “Teen depression, suicide and smartphone use are *up*”.

A 2017 study showed that Fitbits discouraged teenagers from exercising.

In 2017, the smart phone was said to be “ruining your mental health.”

An “Enterprise Irregulars” article from January 2017 spoke of “The *Coming* Tech Backlash”.

Where the Mouthpiece of the State is fighting a furious rearguard action, talking about a backlash that got underway five years previously as if it hadn't started yet.

An article from March 2017 said that smartphones were "Irresistible' By Design", and that "It's No Accident You Can't Stop Looking At The Screen".

An article from March 2017 said that "***we don't need to disconnect from our technology to live a healthy life***".

An article from March 2017 Benjamin Parry furrowed his brow and sternly asked "Smartphone vs Dumbphone - ***where's*** the middle ground?"

"Here's my thoughts on dumbing down the smartphone ... a general consensus that this is the start of the "backlash" against device addiction."

He's asking for a middle ground where there isn't one. The online connection makes the smart phone evil, period. As a Mouthpiece of the State, he's furiously slow-playing the situation, speaking as if the backlash that had started five years previously was just getting underway.

An article from April 2017 was headlined “How to disconnect from technology, hint: it's not as hard as you might think”.

An article from April 2017 said “Break free from social media with this minimal phone”.

An article from May 2017 asked “Youth Social Media and Smartphone Use: A Problem *or Tool for Good?*”

An article from May 2017 said “Our smartphone addictions have led us to a rather *odd* cultural moment”.

A Citilab article from May 2017 was headlined “The Case for the Disconnected *Commuter*”.

The Mouthpiece of the state is trying to help socially engineer the collapse of technology so that people don't disconnect entirely.

In June 2017, Newstalk explained “Why it's important to disconnect from *social media*”.

The Mouthpiece of the state is trying to help socially engineer the collapse of technology so that people don't disconnect entirely.

An article from July 2017 is bizarrely headlined "Internet connects the unconnected, but disconnects the connected". That's a Satanic inversion. It's also an example of doublespeak, and doublethink.

In July 2017, the Jewish Federation stated "Why Disconnecting from Tech Is Good for *Kids*".

Where the Mouthpiece of the State is trying to keep the pullback from technology confined to "kids".

A story from July 2017 from India says "The good old dumbphone is slowly replacing your do-it-all smartphone".

An article from July 2017 declaims, "Why you're addicted to your phone ... and what to do about it". You may be assured that "disconnect from the Internet entirely" is not on the list.

An article from August 2017 spoke of “The importance of disconnecting from tech”.

An article from September 2017 said “Disconnect to reconnect with one of these digital detox **holidays**”.

Where the Mouthpiece of the State is trying to confine the pullback from technology confined to “holidays”.

A “Thrive” article from November 2017 says “Balance Your Life with These Technology-Ditching Strategies”

An article from November 2017 from “Greatest” explains “Why Everyone Should Unplug **More Often.**”

The Mouthpiece of the state is trying to help socially engineer the collapse of technology so that people don’t disconnect entirely.

A “What To Think” hit-piece from the U.K. from September 2017 says “How getting rid of my smartphone revolutionised my life”, and that “The devices are a cause of, and remedy from, the high-anxiety precarious life under

late capitalism – and are rewiring our brains to resemble computers

Earnest sincerity may be off-brand, but my smartphone-induced anxiety was real, and so I got rid of my smartphone nine months ago. ***While still using the internet often***, I had large portions of each day “unplugged” from feeds and message threads. (Being able to part with a smartphone is ***undoubtedly*** a privilege, not possible for huge numbers of people because of their ***job***, their ***family*** or their ***security***).

The effects were radicalising. The first, most immediate change was an acute widening of my emotional register. I felt emotions in a deeper, more wholesome sense than I had in years.

Can you see the clear play attempting to have technology not be eliminated entirely?”

An article from September 2017 said that the stock market ended “***lower***”, “tech ***drops***, North Korea ***threatens***”.

They've inserted a false driver "**North Korea threatens**" to try to water down the completely technology-driven drop in the market.

A story from October 2017 says that "Technology destroys interpersonal communication".

In November 2017, a city in Colorado voted "yes" to city-run broadband, kicking out Comcast.

An article from November 2017 is headlined "Disconnecting from technology **sometimes**." Where the Mouthpiece of the State is trying to confine the pullback from technology.

A story from October 2017 said "Technology is Disconnecting Families".

A story from Samsung from October 2017 is headlined "A Dare for Developers: Infuse Technology with Humanity". As if infusing technology with Humanity were possible.



In November 2017 it was shown that Google has been collecting user location data on Android smartphones even when location services were turned off.

Knowing the game was just about up, an article from 2017 abandons the position and says “Your **smartphone** may be ruining your relationships, even when it's off”.

It's a hit-piece, playing you to ditch your smartphone, versus disconnecting from the Internet entirely.

An article from November 2017 said that smartphone adoption in the US was strongest among older people.

An article from June 2017 from the U.K. asked “Want to stop being connected 24/7? Try this 'dumbphone’”

This “new” dumb phone? Flip phones never went anywhere. It's a hit-piece, playing you to ditch your smartphone, versus disconnecting from the Internet entirely.

A New York Post article from October 2017 said “Your **smartphone** is upsetting you, study **says**”.

They've include the snide "study **says**" so that your subconscious can grasp the straw of "oh, it was just one study!" But it's a hit-piece - if you buy it, you fall for "ditch the phone, keep the Internet connection."

An article from October 2017 said "Backlash against **social media** as children would be 'happy' if it did not exist.

It's a hit-piece. "*Social media*" is demonized. It's perfectly okay to spend eight hours a day anywhere else on the Internet...

In October 2017, Bloomberg said "**Smartphones** Are Killing Americans, But Nobody's Counting".

The Mouthpiece of the State maintains that it's just the phones, specifically, that are killing Americans, vs. the truth, that it's non-ionizing radiation in general that is doing so.

A story from October 2017 asked “Tech backlash or peak **smartphone?**”, and said that young people of Gen Z spending “**less**” time on smartphones for the first time.

It’s the most conservative possible view of the plague of non-ionizing radiation. The fallback is “**less smartphone**”, and disconnection from technology in general goes deliberately unmentioned.

In November 2017, the U.K.’s Daily Mail said “Dumbphones’ **with basic functions** could be next big trend”.

Where they’ve added “with basic functions” so that they could keep the phone connected to the deadly Internet, and keep the deadly clouds of non-ionizing radiation in place.

In November 2017, it was asked “Will **Social Media** Addiction Trigger a **Smart Phone** Backlash?”

Where, knowing the game is up, they’re put forward “**social media**” and “**smart phones**” as scapegoats, hoping to preserve PC’s, Tablets and Internet use and,

more importantly, the deadly clouds of non-ionizing radiation their machinery generates.

## **FIRST TECHNOLOGY ADDICTS YOU, THEN TECHNOLOGY KILLS YOU**

"The more data you compile the clearer this will become and I think it's worth pursuing but just broaching the subject is a pioneering effort."

**Don Croft to Jeff Miller, on technology driven suicide, 2017**

## **ALCOHOLISM**

There is a significant relationship between Problematic Cell Phone Use and alcohol abuse.

New research shows an alarming rise in hard drinking and alcohol abuse, especially in women and older Americans. Smartphone adoption in the US strongest among older people.

## **BRAIN TUMORS**

The risk for glioma brain tumors triples with long-term cell phone use, and the odds of getting one steadily increase with hours of use.

Malignant brain tumors in the U.K. increased 140% - more than doubled – from 1995 to 2016.

Three reviews of the research on cell phone use and brain tumor risk were published in peer-reviewed journals in 2017. Each of these studies reports a statistically significant relationship between cell phone use of ten or more years and brain tumor risk, especially on the side of the head where the cell phone was predominantly placed during phone calls (i.e., ipsilateral use).

In 2017, it was shown that California government buried the truth about cell phone radiation causing brain cancer.

In April 2017, it was asked “**Can** mobile phones give you a brain tumor? An Italian court just **ruled** yes.”

In May 2017, deadly brain tumor rates in the U.K., U.S., Denmark, the Netherlands and Sweden were said to be “**on the increase**”, and it was asked “**is** it attributable to mobile phones?”

## **NON-IONIZING RADIATION CAUSES CANCER**

Non-Ionizing radiation causes cancer. That’s why cancer in children increased 40% from 2000 to 2016. The article said “**Modern life** is killing children...”.

From 2009 to 2014, new cancer cases increased more 10 Percent.

A study in 2015 showed cellphone radiation causes cancer.

In December 2016, Medical Daily asked “**Why** Are Cancer Rates Increasing?”.

In January 2017, superfoodly.com asked “Do Cell Phones & WiFi Cause Cancer? Maybe”

In February 2017, cancer incidence was said to be “**rising**” among adolescents.

In April 2017, in a landmark ruling, an Italian Court found that cancer was linked to cellphone use.

In September 2017, cancer deaths were said to be “**down**”, while new cancer cases were “**on the rise**”, report **says**”.

In October 2017, WebMD wrung its hands and asked “Childhood Cancer Rates Are **Rising**. Why?”

## **BREAST CANCER**

Women exposed to high levels of outdoor blue light at night had a 150% higher risk of developing breast cancer and a 200% higher risk of developing prostate cancer, compared with those who were less exposed.

## **COLORECTAL CANCER IS INCREASING ONLY IN THE GROUP WITH THE PHONE IN THEIR BACK POCKETS**

The overall rates for colorectal cancer have been going down for several decades with the exception of one group; young white patients. Bowel cancer rates among younger people in the U.K. have gone up 48 per cent since 2004.

In April 2017, New Zealand's colorectal cancer rates among young adults were said to be "***on the rise***".

In August 2017 there was said to be an "***alarming rise***" in early deaths of young adults in the north of England, and that the reasons behind the trend were "***unclear***".

In August 2017, CNN said colon and rectal cancer deaths were "***on the rise***, study ***says***".



In August 2017 the New York Times said “**More** Young People Are Dying of Colon Cancer.”

## **SMARTPHONE USE DRIVES INSOMNIA**

A study from 2006 found that females have a 41% higher risk of Insomnia than males. The trend of female predisposition was consistent and progressive across age, with more significance in the elderly. (Insert final female vs. male addiction statistic - ed). Smartphone adoption in the US strongest among older people.

An article from April 2012 said “Insomnia Affects Women **Slightly** More Than Men”.

An article from October 2015 said “Women are known to suffer **more** from sleep disturbances”, and attributed the doubling of insomnia in women vs. men to “**raising young children**”, “**hormonal fluctuations**” and “**higher genetic risk**”.

The plausible-deniability excuses are often put forward in groups of three, which gives the subconscious of the reader a buffet to pick from. The propagandist knows that the subconscious will grasp virtually any straw, no matter how thin, to remain off the hook of personal responsibility.

An article from June 2016, by Diedre Conroy, Ph.D., is headlined “3 Reasons Women Are **More** Likely to Have Insomnia”. Where “more” was used as a hedging generality, with the actual statistic “buried” below.

The stalling continues in the subhead: “No matter how tired you are, restful zzz’s can be evasive. Women experience this **more** often than men, thanks to a few factors.”

Where “**more**” is used as a second hedging generality a second time. You have to get to the body text to learn that “women are twice as likely to have insomnia — the inability to fall asleep and stay asleep — as men.”

Where the author has put “*the inability to fall and stay asleep*” in the middle of “women are twice as likely to have insomnia as men”, to interrupt the reader, and water down the impact of the statement.

The author attributes a doubling of insomnia to “**hormones**”, “**mood disorders**” and “**the overlap of caregiver responsibilities and work**”. These are plausible-deniability excuses, put forward to keep your eyes off the larger trend I’m documenting here.

In 2017, a National Institute of Health article by H. Tamura said that “Long hours of mobile phone use, particularly five hours or more per day, are **associated with** insomnia.”

In June 2017, CNN guilelessly asked “Can't sleep? Your **smartphone** may be the problem”, and said that “Smartphone use is associated with **worse** quality of sleep in adults, according to **a** study”.

Where “according to **a** study” allows the reader to imagine it might not be true, because “it’s only one study!”. The word “**worse**” is used as a general hedge against a far-more-impactful statistic. And at the back of it, the article is a hit-piece, written to try to socially engineer the collapse of technology so that it is confined merely to so-called “smart” phones.

## KIDNEY CANCER

The number of people were diagnosed with kidney cancer in the U.K. more than doubled from the mid 1990's through 2016.

## LIVER CANCER

Liver cancer deaths in the U.S. increased 43% from 2001 to 2017.

Death rates from liver cancer have doubled in the United States since the mid-1980s.

In October 2017, "**experts**" in Australia said that liver cancer rates had "**jumped**".

## LUNG CANCER

Lung cancer cases in Northern Ireland increased by a third from 2006 to 2014. The increase among women was more than four times the rise in men. The increase was attributed to a “*report*” that said “***More women than men are taking up smoking***”. A fifth of all women in Ireland smoke (20%), a lower percentage than men (26%).

## **SMART PHONES DRIVE NEURODEGENERATIVE DISEASE, BECAUSE NON-IONIZING RADIATION CAUSES THE BLOOD-BRAIN BARRIER TO LEAK**

February 22, 2003 – Cell Phones ‘***May*** Trigger Alzheimer’s Disease’

January 6, 2010 – Can Cell Phones Help ***Fight*** Alzheimer’s? – WebMD

May 31, 2016 – Their results were consistent and worrisome: microwave radiation. . . **caused the blood-brain barrier . . . to leak.**”

2017 - JAMA, re: Alzheimer's: "(The blood-brain barrier) **becomes leaky**, letting in undesirable agents and hindering the clearing of the amyloid.

The age-adjusted death rate from Alzheimer's disease increased by 39 percent from 2000 through 2010 in the United States.

An article from March 2017 asked "*Is dementia **really** on the **rise?**"*

In May 2017, the CDC reported that Alzheimer's deaths were "***skyrocketing***", but averred that "It ***didn't*** happen in one year, it's been a ***steady trend*** over ***time***".

## **ORAL CANCER IS INCREASINGLY MOST ACUTELY AMONG WHITES, THE SEGMENT OF THE POPULACE WHO ARE MOST ADDICTED TO THEIR PHONES**

From 1975 to 2007, oral cancer increased 28% among people 18 to 44 years of age. Among white people in this age group, the incidence increased 67%. The increase was highest for white women, at 111%.

Breast cancer increased 25% from 1975 to 2017. White women have the highest rate of breast cancer.

In February 2017, oral tongue cancer among white men and women was said to be “*rising*”.

## **PANCREATIC CANCER**

Pancreatic cancer rose rapidly in Taiwan from 1999-2012. The age-standardized incidence rate increased from 3.7 per 100,000 in 1999 to 5.0 per 100,000 in 2012, with a significant rising trend.

(Calculate percentage)

In November 2017, “What You Need To Know” said that Pancreatic cancer was “on the rise”.

## **PROSTATE CANCER**

Men exposed to high levels of indoor artificial light have a 280% higher risk of developing prostate cancer.

## THYROID CANCER

Thyroid cancer increased 140 percent from 1973 to 2002. Women are three times as likely to develop the disease as men.

In 2006, researchers concluded the increase was simply a result of “***increased diagnostic scrutiny.***”

In March 2017, Medscape asked “Thyroid Cancer Increase: Is It ***Real?***”

In July 2017, AARP Magazine stated that “Thyroid Cancer Rates Have Tripled ***as Detection Improves***”.

## TECHNOLOGY DRIVES DEPRESSION AND MENTAL ILLNESS



Web-addicted individuals have a 65 percent higher rate of psychiatric morbidity.

There's a strong correlation between internet addiction and anxiety, stress, and depression.

Long hours of mobile phone use, particularly 2 hours or more, are related to depression.

34% of teen girls ages 14-17 say they mostly go online using their cell phone, 10 percent higher than teen boys the same age. This is notable since boys and girls are equally likely to be smartphone owners.

Depression in teens increased 37 percent from 2005 to 2013. Three-fourths of those depressed teens were girls.

Phone addiction is 10% higher among women than among men.

Women aged 45-54 suffer more stress and depression than all other age groups

Smartphone adoption in the US strongest among older people.

## **TECHNOLOGY INCREASES MATERNAL MORTALITY**

The U.S. Maternal Mortality rate has doubled in the last 20 years.

The infant mortality rate in England and Wales increased 2.7% from 2017 to 2018.

In April 2017, maternal mortality in at Tamale Teaching Hospital in Ghana was said to be “***on the rise***”.

In June 2017, the Journal of the American Medical Association asked “***Why*** Is US Maternal Mortality ***Rising?***”, and stated that “it is ***possible*** that ***some*** of the increase in maternal mortality is due to ***better record keeping.***”

In July 2017, OBG Management asked “***Is*** Pregnancy-Related Mortality ***on the Rise?***”

## **INFANT MORTALITY**

The infant mortality rate in England and Wales increased 2.7% from 2017 to 2018.

## **CHILD MORTALITY**

In October 2017 it was stated that “Up to 8,000 deaths a year may be caused by *rising bed-blocking*”.

## **NON-IONIZING RADIATION IS DRIVING AN INCREASE IN OVERALL MORTALITY**

There was a general improvement in the age-standardised mortality rate in the U.K. from 2001 to 2011.

The death rate of Americans aged 25 to 34 increased 29% from 2010 to 2017.

The mortality rates in England between 2012 and 2014 were slightly higher than expected if the earlier downward trend had continued.

“Free Exchange” said that mortality among middle-aged whites continued to “**rise**” in 2014 and 2015, “**contributing to**” what was called a “**fall**” in life expectancy among the population, and that economic shocks were more likely to be lethal “**in America**”.

Where the notably-white victims are obscured by the general “**America**”. As you may recall, generality is a hallmark of propaganda.

There was a clear increase in the mortality rate in the U.K. in 2015.

“**Excess**” deaths in 2015 “**may be**” linked to “**failures in health and social services**”.

In 2013, 7% of European countries had a decrease in female life expectancy. In 2014, female life expectancy at

birth decreased in 82% of European countries, year over year.

The percentage of European countries which had a decrease in male life expectancy was 17% in 2013, and 57% in 2014.

Even more countries had falls in life expectancy at older ages in 2015. For females, life expectancy at age 65 fell in 25 EU countries, and it fell in 21 countries for males.

(Calculate percentage of EU countries where life expectancy fell, male vs. female. - ed)

Life expectancy in the U.S. decreased 0.1 years in 2015.

There were 495,000 deaths in England in 2015, just over 26,000 more than in 2014. This was the biggest year-on-year increase in deaths since the 1960s. And there was a larger increase in female death rates than males.

(Analyze percentage - ed)

The mortality rates in the U.K. for 2015 and 2016 were around 10% higher than expected.

Infant mortality in Venezuela increased 30% in 2016. The increase was described in the headline as “sharp”, while, while lurid, is general. As you may recall, generality is a hallmark of propaganda.

U.S. life expectancy dropped for the third straight year in 2017, a trend that hadn't been observed in 100 years.

In 2017, Britain's long-falling death rate was said to have “**leveled out**”, “**A blip or something**”.

In March 2017 the Wall Street Journal said “Death Rates **Rise** for Wide Swath of White Adults, **Study** Finds”.

An article from August 2017 said that “**climate change**” could “**raise**” mortality in the U.S.

In October 2017, Wilmington Healthcare said that “**rising**” mortality was linked to “**delayed discharge**”.

12.4% more people died in England and Wales than was usual during the first seven weeks of 2018. The author of the article said “***an investigation is needed***”

The overall mortality rate in the U.K. increased 3% in 2019.

## **VEHICULAR HOMICIDE - SMART PHONES CAUSE YOU TO KILL OTHER PEOPLE**

Phone addicts spend 28% of their driving time actively ignoring the road; of those considered phone addicts, 93% said they are "pretty safe" or "extremely safe" drivers.

Pedestrian deaths in the U.S. increased 53% from 2008 to 2018.

The number of fatal collisions in Los Angeles were said to have “***increased***” in 2016.

Road deaths in France increased 15.4% from 2016 to 2017.

US traffic deaths increased 6% from 2016 to 2017, and for the second straight year.

In 2017, Curbed cited a study that said that the increase in U.S. traffic deaths was “**caused by speeding.**”

In June 2016, police in Los Angeles, California were said to be issuing “**fewer**” speeding tickets, because they were “**hampered by a city survey backlog**”. Police issued “**fewer**” speeding tickets in Wisconsin in 2017, “**possibly due to lack of resources**”. In 2017, the Florida Highway Patrol issued 60% fewer speeding tickets, because of “**a trooper shortage**”.

The Mouthpiece of the State known as “Curbed” has put forward a false plausible-deniability excuse, “**caused by speeding**”, to cover up the technology-driven increase in motor vehicle fatalities.

In February 2017, ABC News said “ U.S. Traffic Deaths **Rise** for a Second Straight Year”.

They used the hedging generality “**rise**” in the headline and, in journalistic parlance, “buried” the statistics in the



article below. Motor vehicle fatalities in the U.S. increased 7% from 2014 to 2015, and increased another 7% from 2015 to 2016. The 14% increase in motor vehicle fatalities from 2014 to 2016 was the largest in over fifty years.

ABC said that “part of the **increase** is believed to stem from the **improving economy**, which has led Americans **to drive more miles** for both work and pleasure.”

That’s a lie, as the number of deaths as a percentage of miles driven is also increasing. And it’s a lie because an article from July 2017 is headlined “BofA **Stunned** By Drop In Gasoline Demand: “**Where** Is Driving Season?”

The Mouthpiece of the State known as “ABC” has used multiple lies and hedging generalities to obscure the technology-driven increase in motor vehicle fatalities.

In April 2017, AOL news said that a study showed a majority of car accidents were caused by “**distracted**” driving.

## SUICIDE - TECHNOLOGY MAKES YOU WANT TO KILL YOURSELF

Teenagers who spend 5 hours a day on electronic devices are 71% more likely to have suicide risk factors than those with one-hour use. And It was the time spent on the device, not the content, that mattered most.

Web-addicted individuals have a 65% higher rate of psychiatric morbidity.

Internet addicts have a 47% higher rate of suicidal thoughts within a week, a 23 percent higher rate of lifetime suicide attempts, and a 5 percent higher rate of suicides attempt within a year.

The rate of suicidal ideation is 12% higher, and the rate of suicide attempts is 8% higher in adolescents with problematic CPU than those without problematic CPU.

The U.S. suicide rate has increased “*sharply*” since the turn of the century, led by an “even *greater*” rise among middle-aged white people, particularly women.

The suicide rate among 10 to 24 year old females in the U.K. increased 82% from 2012 to 2018 - almost doubled - to the highest level ever recorded.

An article from February 2014 said there was “**Association** between problematic cellular phone use and suicide”.

In the article we learn that 10.54% of adolescents polled were addicted to their phones. But the fact that the addiction rate among females was 150% higher was carefully obfuscated. So, I had to do the math. That’s an example of a propaganda technique called “*compartmentalization*”.

An article from April 2014 said that “Women aged 45-54 suffer **more** stress and depression than all other age groups”.

The author attributed the unspecified increase in stress and depression to “**women feeling it is more socially acceptable to talk about how they feel than men**”, “**the pressures of juggling work and caring responsibilities**”, and “**menopause**”.

From 2014 to 2015, the suicide rate for teenage girls in Australia rose at a rate 840% higher than the rate for the population overall. Australia has the second-highest smart phone penetration on Earth, at 77%.

According to a 2014-15 survey in Taiwan, the prevalence rate of internet addiction among 1,100 respondents (*mostly* female) was 10.6 percent. The aforementioned Taiwanese study looked closely at the link between suicide and internet addiction. When comparing the internet-addicted respondents to the non-addicts, researchers found that internet addicts have:

- A 47 percent higher rate of suicidal thoughts within a week
- A 23 percent higher rate of lifetime suicide attempts
- A 5 percent higher rate of suicides attempt within a year

Unsurprisingly, the same study also found that web-addicted individuals have a 65 percent higher rate of psychiatric morbidity, which means both physical and psychological decoration due to a mental condition.

The number of women and girls who killed themselves in the U.S. increased 16% in 2015. The biggest increase was among women ages 45 to 54.

CNN said that suicide “hit a 40-year **peak**” among older teen girls in 2015, falsely implying that the rate had fallen, or would fall after.

An article from 2017 stated that suicides in Massachusetts had **increased 3%** in 2015. There was no increase among men. The suicide rate in Massachusetts increased from 9.0 per hundred thousand in 2014 to 9.3 per hundred thousand in 2015. That’s a 3.3% increase, not 3%, as stated.

There were 631 suicides in Massachusetts in 2015, compared with 608 in 2014. That’s a 3.8% increase, not a 3% increase, as stated. The author called the near-4% increase in suicides in an “**uptick**”.

The author also said that “Suicide statistics released at the state level and nationally by the Centers for Disease Control **routinely lag two to three years behind**, at least

partly because of the length of time it can take to confirm whether certain deaths were intentional or unintentional.”

Where “routinely lag two to three years behind” is an example of what is known as “slow-playing” or “stonewalling”.

An article from 2015 from the National Institute of Health wrung its hands and asked “Why is depression **more** prevalent in women?”

In 2016, depression was said to be “**rising**” among teens, moreso in girls.

In 2017, depression was “**worsening**” in teens, especially girls.

In 2017, teen smartphone use was linked to depression and suicide.

In 2017, suicides passed homicides as the leading cause of death for teens in the U.S.

The suicide rate in 2017 was 33% higher in the U.S. than it was in 1999.

An article from Greece from April 2017 spoke of an “**increase**” in suicides and child mortality “**During Crisis**”.

In October 2017 the New England Journal of Medicine asked “**Are** Suicide Attempts Increasing?”

In November 2017 increased hours online were correlated with an “**uptick**” in teen suicides.

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## **WOMEN ARE MORE ADDICTED TO TECHNOLOGY THAN MEN**

34% of teen girls ages 14-17 say they mostly go online using their cell phone, 10 percent higher than teen boys

the same age. This is notable since boys and girls are equally likely to be smartphone owners.

The number of mobile addicts increased 123% between March 2013 and March 2014. The increase was 10% higher among women than among men.

An article from April 2013 said that “researchers are still **unsure** why girls go online on their phones more than boys do”.

According to a 2014-15 survey in Taiwan, the prevalence rate of internet addiction among 1,100 respondents (**mostly** female) was 10.6 percent. The aforementioned Taiwanese study looked closely at the link between suicide and internet addiction. When comparing the internet-addicted respondents to the non-addicts, researchers found that internet addicts have:

- A 47 percent higher rate of suicidal thoughts within a week
- A 23 percent higher rate of lifetime suicide attempts



- A 5 percent higher rate of suicides attempt within a year

Unsurprisingly, the same study also found that web-addicted individuals have a 65 percent higher rate of psychiatric morbidity, which means both physical and psychological decoration due to a mental condition.

A study from 2014 said “a multiple regression analysis revealed that gender and five personality domains could significantly predict 13.5% of the scores on the Mobile Phone Problem Usage Scale [ $F(6,497) = 13.00, P < 0.001$ ]. Females, high extraverts, high neurotics, and low open-minded are **liable to** score **higher** on the scale [Table 2].”

An article from February 2014 we learn that 10.54% of adolescents polled were addicted to their phones. But the fact that the addiction rate among females was 150% higher was carefully obfuscated. So, I had to do the math. That’s an example of a propaganda technique called “*compartmentalization*”.

In September 2014, a study published in the Journal of Behavioral Addictions found that “female college students

spend an average of 10 hours a day on their cell phones, while male students report spending nearly eight.”

Where the author craftily worded it so that you can't get an idea of the percentage increase, female vs. male. So, I had to do the math. Female college students spent 25% more time each day on their phones.

The author averred “One note of caution: It's important to remember that Roberts' study shows that most people who are “addicted” to their cell phones ***are primarily using them as a way to stay connected to other people***. In a 2013 blog post for Psychology Today, psychology professor Ira Hyman, Ph.D., writes that researchers may just be observing the rise of a new norm in social interaction: immediate, hyper-connected ***and here to stay***.

“Feeling a need to be socially connected ***hardly seems like an addiction to me***,” Hyman writes.

An article from September 2014 said “Men sent the same amount of emails as women but spent ***less*** time doing so. Roberts said this indicated that men were sending

“**shorter**, more utilitarian messages than their female counterparts.”

In December 2015 “Females were reported to score **higher** on the problematic mobile phone use scale (Takao et al., 2009).”

## **WOMEN ARE THE MOST ADDICTED TO TECHNOLOGY, WHICH IS WHY WOMEN ARE KILLED MORE OFTEN BY TECHNOLOGY**

Women aged 45-54 suffer more stress and depression than all other age groups.

From 1975 to 2007, oral cancer increased 28% among people 18 to 44 years of age. Among white people in this age group, the incidence increased 67%. The rising rates

were most dramatic for white women, with a jump of 111%.

Breast cancer increased 25% from 1975 to 2017. White women have the highest rate of breast cancer.

The maternal mortality rate for Millennial women has more than doubled since the baby-boom generation, from 7.5 deaths per 100,000 live births to 19.2.

After decades of stasis, the overdose rate for women more than quadrupled from 1999 to 2017.

Squamous cell carcinoma increased 45% among the general population from 2000 to 2010, while it increased 263% among women during that time. Women 30-49 experienced the greatest increase.

Depression in teens increased 37 percent from 2005 to 2013. Three-fourths of those depressed teens were girls.

A study from 2006 found that females have a 41% higher risk of Insomnia than males. The trend of female predisposition was consistent and progressive across age,

with more significance in the elderly. (Insert final female vs. male addiction statistic - ed). Smartphone adoption in the US strongest among older people. An article from April 2012 said “Insomnia Affects Women **Slightly** More Than Men”.

The suicide rate for women white and American Indian women increased 43% from 2007 to 2017.

The suicide rate among 10 to 24 year old females in the U.K. increased 82% from 2012 to 2018 - almost doubled - to the highest level ever recorded.

An article from April 2014 said that “Women aged 45-54 suffer **more** stress and depression than all other age groups”.

The author attributed the unspecified increase in stress and depression to “**women feeling it is more socially acceptable to talk about how they feel than men**”, “**the pressures of juggling work and caring responsibilities**”, and “**menopause**”.

The number of women and girls who killed themselves in the U.S. increased 16% in 2015. The biggest increase was among women ages 45 to 54.

CNN said that suicide “hit a 40-year *peak*” among older teen girls in 2015, with “peak” falsely implying that the rate had hit its high point and fallen, or would fall after.

Suicides among women in Massachusetts increased 3.8% in 2015. There was no increase among men. The author called the near-4% increase an “*uptick*”.

There were 495,000 deaths in England in 2015, just over 26,000 more than in 2014. This was the biggest year-on-year increase in deaths since the 1960s. And there was a larger increase in female death rates than males.

Compared with 2014, in 2015 female life expectancy at birth fell in 23 of the 28 countries in the EU and male life expectancy at birth fell in 16 EU countries.

In contrast, when 2014 was compared with 2013, only 2 countries had a decrease in female life expectancy, and 5 had a decrease for males. Even more countries had falls

in life expectancy at older ages in 2015. For females, life expectancy at age 65 fell in 25 EU countries, and it fell in 21 countries for males.

(Calculate percentage of EU countries where life expectancy fell, male vs. female. - ed)

An article from 2015 from the National Institute of Health wrung its hands and asked “Why is depression **more** prevalent in women?”

In 2016, depression was said to be “**rising**” among teens, moreso in girls.

In 2017, depression was said to be “**worsening**” in teens, especially girls.

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## **DROPPING TECHNOLOGY USE**

Distrust in health technology increased 600% in the three years from 2014 to 2017.

An article from June 2017 was headlined “Canadians show strength in ability to disconnect from technology”.

In June 2017, Reuters said “Wall Street hit hard as tech **softness** continues”.

International Semiconductor Sales Dropped 15.5 Percent in First Quarter of 2019.

## **DROPPING USE OF SO-CALLED “SMART” PHONES**

Just looking at your smartphone makes you less intelligent. Smartphones have a "butterfly brain effect" on users that can cause mental blunders. The effect is



measurable even when the phones are switched off, and is worse for those who are more dependent on their mobiles.

People who had their phones on the desk recorded a 10 per cent lower score than those who left them in a different room on operational span tasks, which measures working memory and focus. Those who kept their phones further out of sight in their pockets or their bags scored only slightly better than when phones were placed on desks.

The researchers found that the negative effect of having a phone within eyeshot was significantly greater among those who said they were dependent on their smartphones. Participants who had expressed sympathy with phrases such as "I would have trouble getting through a normal day without my cellphone" and "using my cellphone makes me feel happy" performed as well as others when their phone was in a different room, but worse when it was placed on their desk.

The study also found reaction speeds to be affected, with students who had their phone on the desk responding more sluggishly in high-pace tests.

It even found that phones can even distract users even when they are turned off and placed face down. Those with phones outside of the room "slightly outperformed" those with switched off devices.

Nokia's stock dropped 70% from 2006 to 2016.

In 2013, mobile phone sales dropped for the first time since 2009.

An article from 2014 was headlined "Why I'm Ditching My Smartphone For A Good, Old-Fashioned Cell Phone".

An article from 2014 was headlined "the downfall of smartphones".

In 2015, Indian mobile phone sales dropped for the first time in 20 years.

Smartphone sales in India dropped 30.5% from 2016 to 2017.

In 2017, Fortune said that AT&T's iPhone and Galaxy smart phone sales were "**way** down". AT&T said that

smartphone sales had become “so **unpredictable**” that it would no longer provide a forecast for the company's total revenue for 2017.

In 2017, students in the U.K. were increasingly turning to brick phones in a backlash against social media.

In January 2017, venture capitalist and Facebook board member Peter Thiel said “the ‘age of **Apple**’ is at its end”, that “the **evolution** of the smartphone has reached a zenith.”

In March of 2017 Blackberry was said to be “doing **better** since ditching the smartphone business”. In April 2017, BlackBerry was said to be “in REAL trouble”.

Apple's stock dropped more than 2% in May 2017.

In May 2017, Technology said that Apple reported a “**surprise**” drop in iPhone sales, “**again**”.

Gartner said that international sales of smartphones **increased 9% in the 1st Quarter of 2017**. This while

Samsung smartphone sales dropped 50% in China in the 1st Quarter of 2017, to their lowest level in five years.

P.S. The 2017 Internet Trends report showed that global shipments of smartphones grew just three percent in 2019, compared to ten percent in 2016.

In May 2017, Tim Cook blamed the Apple's sales drop on "**press leaks**".

International smartphone shipments dropped 1.3% in the 2nd Quarter of 2017 year-over-year.

Smartphone sales in India dropped 4% in the 2nd Quarter of 2017.

In June 2017, Daily News Egypt said that smart phone sales in Egypt dropped 50% "**after flotation**".

In July 2017 the Samsung Galaxy S8 smart phone was selling 20% below 2016's S7.

LG dropped the prices of its phones "so quickly" in July 2017.

The sales of the Chinese smartphone makers Oppo and Vivo dropped for the first time in India in July 2017, by 30%.

In September 2017, “**some** people” preferred an “**old-fashioned**” flip phone.

In September 2017, Apple’s iPhone 8 opening weekend “**slowed**” as demand “**slipped**”. Apples sales goals were described as “**unrealistic**”.

In September 2017, dropping iPhone 8 sales were attributed in part to “**quicker ship times.**”

In September 2017, Kanye West was the most recent addition to the lineup of celebrities choosing to ditch their smartphones. Claiming he needs more “air to create,”

In October 2017, Essential dropped the price of their smartphone by \$200.

Smartphone use “**fell**” among the young for first time in October 2017.

An opinion piece from October 2017 said “Flip phones are the smart substitute to smart phones”. That same month, another article said “John Stockton, Karl Malone and their flip phones hung out together”, noting “Karl Malone is a staunch proponent of the flip phone, going back to an interview in 2014.”

The Taiwanese smartphone-maker HTC’s share price dropped over 8% in November 2017, “**Google sale report**” blamed.

Households with mobile service but no smartphones rose 7% from 2017 to 2019, as adoption of basic phones doubled among households earning over \$100K/year.

In January 2016, U.K. actor Eddie Redmayne ditched his smartphone in favour of an analogue handset to help him live “in the moment”.

The Indian flip phone market doubled in the first quarter of 2018, while its “smart” phone market remained flat year-over-year.

Flip phone sales increased 5% in 2019, have grown for four consecutive quarters and currently comprise roughly a quarter of all phones shipped.

In 2019, 48% of Japanese aged 10-19 said they had thought about living without a "smart" phone, the highest percentage among all age groups polled.

## **DROPPING INTERNET/SOCIAL MEDIA USE**

The time that Millennials spent online dropped 2.3% from 2016 to 2017.

The number of U.S. Facebook users in the 12- to 17-year-old demographic dropped 9.9% from 2017 to 2018. That's almost three times the decline expected.

In 2017, Google, Twitter and Facebook workers who helped make technology so addictive were disconnecting themselves from the internet.

In 2017, Israelis were "logging out of high-tech jobs for a life offline".

Influencers were “turning away” from Snapchat in 2017.

Facebook, Netflix and Nvidia dropped 4.5% “or **more**” in September 2017.

In September 2017, the New York Post said “Facebook shares drop on worries about Russian ads”.

Where the Mouthpiece of the State has put forward a false plausible-deniability excuse, “*worries about Russian ads*”, as a cover for the collapse of broader collapse of technology that I’m documenting here.

68% of Americans either quit or took a break from social media in 2019.

## **DROPPING PC AND TABLET USE**

PC sales fell continuously from 2012 to 2020.



Personal computer sales fell for the fifth year in a row in 2016.

Tablet sales decreased 20% in the 4th Quarter of 2016, year over year.

A drop in tablet sales in 2017 was attributed to “**consumers turning to smartphones.**” Samsung mobile phone sales fell to their lowest level in five years in 2017.

In 2017, PC sales dropped below 63 million for the first time in ten years.

Microsoft’s Surface laptop revenue decreased by 26% in 2017.

Apple's Mac Sales were “stagnant” in the 2nd Quarter of 2017.

Tablet sales dropped for the 12th consecutive quarter from July through September 2017.

## **DROPPING TV AND VIDEO CONSUMPTION**

TV Shipments dropped 4% in 2015, their largest annual decrease in five years.

Television sales in Italy dropped 10% from 2016 to 2017.

TV connections decreased 0.3% in the 2nd Quarter of 2017.

In May 2017, Vulture said TV Ratings were “**way** down” , asked “***But Does It Even Matter?***”

Overall video consumption in the U.K. dropped approximately 5% from 2018 to 2019, the first drop since 1995.

## **DROPPING VIDEO GAME USE**

In 2017, Barron’s said videogame sales were “fading”.

The Apple App Store saw 5 percent fewer app and game downloads in Q1 2019 as it did during the same time period in 2018.

## **DROPPING WEARABLE TECHNOLOGY USE**

Garmin's fitness revenue decreased 15% in the 2nd Quarter of 2017, year-over-year, citing 'Market *Declines*'.

In August 2017, Gartner said international wearable device sales would increase 17% in 2018.

## **DROPPING SMART HOME APPLIANCE USE**

In 2017, Wikileaks said the CIA was using popular TVs, smartphones and cars to spy.

In February 2017, Wired wrote an article entitled "How To Stop Your Smart TV From Spying on You", when they know that such a thing is not possible.

Systems that play back can also record.

## **DROPPING SUPPORT FOR ROBOTICS AND ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE**

An article from October 2017 is headlined “The rise of the robots *need* not spell downfall for humans”.

## **DROPPING E-BOOK USE**

There was a “*drastic*” decrease in e-book sales in 2017.

## **DROPPING ELECTRIC CAR SALES**

Electric car sales in Denmark decreased 60% in the first quarter of 2017 compared to the same period in 2016.

In 2017, the Herald Sun said electric car sales “**stalled**” in Australia.

In 2017, ACAPAg said EV sales “**plummeted**” in Australia.

Sales of electric cars in China decreased by 74% in 2017. The drop was attributed to a “**cut in subsidies**”.

In April 2017, Edmunds predicted an electric car sales crash due to “**the end of the federal tax credit.**”

In July 2017, Fox Business said Tesla's Hong Kong sales were “**gutted**” by a “**tax change.**”

Tesla delivered 63,000 of its electric vehicles in the first quarter 2019, nearly a one-third drop from the previous quarter.

BMW Plug-In EV Car Sales In the U.S. Dropped 30% in May 2019.

## **DROPPING TRUST OF SELF-DRIVING CARS**

In April 2017, The Detroit News said “Consumer trust in self-driving tech ***drops***”.

## **DROPPING TRUST - THE COLLAPSE OF THE CONFIDENCE GAME**

In 2012, the public’s approval of Congress reached an all-time low of 9% in the U.S.

Distrust in health technology increased 600% in the three years from 2014 to 2017.

Voter turnout in New York was at a record low in 2013.

Public confidence in the European Union fell to the lowest level on record in 2013. Voter turnout in the U.S. in 2014 was the lowest since WWII.

In 2014, Millennials had historically low levels of trust in Government.

In June 2014, the U.S. was “losing tech trust overseas”, “**a year after Snowden**”.

The number of “trusted brands” dropped 12.5% from 2015 to 2018.

In 2015, the state of Washington set its lowest mark ever for voter turnout in an off-year election.

In 2015, Hillary Clinton was the most establishment-approved candidate on record.

Voter turnout in New Jersey’s November 2015 election was the lowest in the state’s history, going back to 1924.

Americans trust in mass media dropped to a its lowest level on record in 2016.

Australian trust in politicians dropped to the lowest level on record in 2016.

Australian voter turnout dropped to the lowest level on record in 2016.

Haiti's voter turnout dropped to the lowest level on record in 2016.

Greek's voter turnout dropped to the lowest level on record in 2016.

American voter turnout dropped to its lowest level on record in 2016.

Brazil's trust in its leadership dropped to its lowest level on record in 2016.

Both Donald Trump and Hillary Clinton scored historically unfavorable ratings in a March 2016 poll.

The U.S. saw a record 37% drop in public trust in 2017.

A 2017 survey showed that global trust in Government was at an all-time low.



Voter turnout in the U.K. was the 5th lowest on record in 2017.

Voter turnout in the E.U. was the lowest on record in 2017.

A 2017 survey in showed that public trust in media in the U.S. was at an all time low.

The 2017 Edelman Trust Barometer showed that over half of respondents said they did not trust their main providers to define fair terms and conditions around the use of their personal data.

In February 2017 Donald Trump's approval rating was the lowest in history at the one month mark in his term.

In March 2017 voter turnout was at a record low for the mayor's election in Los Angeles.

In April 2017, it was stated "We don't trust the internet. ***And it's putting our digital future at risk.***"

In May 2017 a majority in the U.S. said mainstream media publishes fake news.

In May 2017 voter turnout was at a record low for France's parliamentary elections.

In May 2017 voter turnout was at a record low in Nova Scotia. '***Honestly, I don't get it:***

In July 2017 Donald Trump had the lowest six-month approval rating of any president.

Sales of "1984" have increased 9,500% amid the start of Trump's presidency in 2017. The book was in such high demand the publisher ordered a 75,000-copy reprint.

The number of Americans who trusted their government "to do what is right" dropped 14% from 2017 to 2018.

Trust in the media, government, business, and non-profit organizations in Quebec dropped 12% from 2018 to 2019.

Trust in driverless cars dropped in the first half of 2018.

In Russia, trust in Putin dropped below 50% in July of 2018.

Trust in Science dropped 28% in Canada from 2017 to 2018.

Trust in Facebook has dropped by 66% from 2017 to 2018.

Trust in online news was described as “***declining***” in November 2017.

In November 2017, IndustryWeek said “***We Shouldn't Trust New Tech. We Shouldn't Fear It***”. That’s a Satanic inversion. It’s also an example of doublespeak, and doublethink.

Surveys in January 2018 showed that, regardless of nation, trust in Government was at an all-time low.

The average trust score for all institutions in Canada dropped 13% from 2018 to 2019.

In 2019, 65% of the U.S. population had strong confidence that scientists were not acting in the public's best interests.

## **PEOPLE ARE SPEAKING UP, CALLING BULLSHIT, BLOWING THE WHISTLE**

2017 saw a record \$50M in SEC Whistleblower Awards.

In 2017, Federal Employees broke the record for proving retaliation by managers.

## **SECESSION**

In 2017, one out of every three Californians wanted to secede from the U.S.

One-in-Four polled in 2018 said States should have the right to secede.

## **EPILOGUE**

### **Is Jeff Miller the only one on the planet?**

I feel deeply honored that Jeff is re-posting his Positive Changes reports after the NSA assassinated our webmaster and destroyed our forum, last month. He's probably the only living human being who is documenting the fact that just about everything in the world is getting better. It's clean, raw compiled data from the public record and is contrary to the incessant rantings to the contrary of the media, academia, no-account politicians and bureaucrats.

In this Ether War that the Old Parasite have been waging against our species throughout history Jeff's ongoing compilation of evidence of positive changes is a potent strategic weapon. We entered this war almost accidentally by sharing some new etheric healing devices on the internet in 2001. Orgonite is the strategic weapon that ordinary people around the world (like Carol and I) are using to undermine and transmute the death-

energy matrix that had been painstakingly woven throughout the world, over centuries and perhaps millenia, by The Old Parasite, which is my term for the corporate/occult world order.

Parasites are essentially weak, so they have to rely on hiding in order to do their work. Jeff's monumental research work exposes the parasite like nothing else has done, in my opinion. In 1996 I started a business that I casually called, 'World Without Parasites,' but my main focus was the parasites inside bodies, which our zappers destroy with harmless (to the host) microcurrent. I soon found orgonite and recognized its potential for disassembling the two legged parasites that live to excrete their spiritual (etheric) poison into the body politic and then I found Carol, who had the insight and skill to see the powerful and empowering dynamics of orgonite.

Before that, the Old Parasite was losing control of the course of history, I believe that is because humanity had started to wake up and be accountable for the first time in our history. I think this is why the enemy's stated goal of reducing humanity to a half a million souls before the year 2000 utterly failed, for instance,

But it wasn't until enough people around the world took responsibility for disabling the untold millions of then-new

death towers in 2002 that the condition of our planet began to improve in a measurable way. It started slow in those early years but is building momentum, now. and Jeff is documenting it for the record. I think he's earned an admirable and unique place in history and we're ALL making history, now ;-).

**Don Croft, on his Etheric Warriors forum, August 15, 2017**

