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La Quinta Columna on Hemoglobin, Chlorofyll, and Graphene

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It's no secret that graphene is a nanomaterial in vogue that's being used to transhumanize the population. However, once it's introduced into the environment, not only human beings are affected by it. But also all life around us: bacteria, animals, plants, etc.

The essence that defines the natural part of the expression of life has been under attack for a long time. There are **chemtrails**, **transgenic food**, **drugs**, and **synthetic elements** that affect the natural processes of living beings. However, this moment in history is probably the most crucial of all.

Nanomaterials and nanotechnology seem to be present in everything. **The controlling elite** wants –at all costs– to turn us into something completely different from what we're by definition. And, at the same time, it aims to change our

environment by subjecting it to the same processes. What is the point of living in an artificial world if our nature inherently diverges from what we really are?

It's almost like the latest technological advances –instead of bringing benefits to all of us–, are only bringing benefits to the **controllers who want to keep us subdued**.

In the following video that **Orwell City** has prepared, Dr. José Luis Sevillano and Ricardo Delgado from **La Quinta Columna** comment on an IBM video showing a negative priming connecting hemoglobin, chlorophyll, and graphene. Something worth keeping in mind given all the changes we are seeing in humans, animals, and food.

Transcript:

Ricardo Delgado:

> *We'll watch a video where they talk about the world of computing from the basement of an IBM facility. It talks about graphene. In addition, there's an image that we are going to stop at second 13. The video lasts 2 minutes. Let's watch it because it is very curious.*
>
> *OK. I'm going to stop it and go back a little bit so you can see something. Look at what appears here.*
>
> *Graphene appears here. And hemoglobin. But there's also chlorophyll. OK? That's, there's an interaction of graphene with chlorophyll and with human cells as well. We'll see more of this later because it's relevant. This is, as I said, the basement of an IBM facility.*

IBM video:

> *Let me give you a little bit of context. This you're looking at here is an atomic force microscope. A type of…*

Ricardo Delgado:

That's the same microscope that was in that video about magnetic graphene. Remember, José Luis? They managed to see it through that microscope. The atomic force microscope characterizes nanomaterials with the Raman technique to identify what's graphene, graphene oxide, fullerene, or whatever.

Dr. Sevillano:

Yes.

Ricardo Delgado:

But they don't need to be that big either. They sell much cheaper ones. A type of microscope developed in these same IBM laboratories thanks to the advances made by Binnig and Rohrer in 1981, which is why they were awarded the Nobel Prize in Physics in 1986.

And you may ask, why is this type of microscope so interesting? Well, because with it, we can obtain images with a resolution of less than a nanometer. That is, at the atomic scale. We're talking about being able to visualize molecules and the position of the atoms that make them up. This image you're looking at was presented in 2009 by IBM. And was the first to show at this level of resolution the atomic structure of a molecule.

Currently, the team has not only managed to visualize these structures, but they have also managed to create new molecules by manipulating them at the atom level.

Remember that carbon, depending on how it's molecularly structured, can give us substances as different as graphite, diamond, or graphene? Well, in that sense, during the presentation, it was explained to us that their latest

project on which they're working has consisted of isolating a carbon molecule whose structure is shaped like a ring of 18 atoms. The CycleCarbon 18.

All this is to study its properties. To achieve this, they have got, via postal mail, from the University of Oxford, with whom they collaborate, this type of triangular molecules here and then…

Ricardo Delgado:

Oxford University, huh? That one is also involved in all this.

IBM video:

And then, to proceed to cut it by eliminating atoms that aren't of interest, and then we get the desired carbon ring. And, seriously, stop and think about what they're doing. To me, this is science fiction.

Ricardo Delgado:

Well, this is for those at VerificaRTVE, who claim that there are no different two-dimensional sheet structures. They talk about carbon, for example.

Our friend Josep, who brings out very good news, has shared with us this screenshot. He found, precisely, this one.

*It says, **'The most beautiful thing I learned today is that chlorophyll' –related to graphene in the video– 'chlorophyll and blood' –the video also shows hemoglobin and graphene– 'are chemically identical.'** The only difference is that chlorophyll has the center of a magnesium atom and blood has the center of an iron atom. Plants and animals are very, very similar at that level. Fascinating. And here comes the*

comparison.

This means that, just as it has been done with animal life in some way, it has also been introduced to plant life. And it would explain what we're seeing. Perhaps, José Luis, this could be a hypothesis to take into account in order…

Dr. Sevillano:

Yes, yes, it could be. It could be. It should also be taken into account. Because of the damage that can be done to plants in the future by the fact that… ***There's damage being done to plants through electromagnetic waves as well. At the end of the day, chlorophyll is what makes it possible to create energy****. And if it affects them… Well, my friend, the plants die.* ***In the same way that it happens with human beings, with animal cells, it also happens to plants with these fields****.*

It's a very nice detail to have compared the two molecules and see that only the central atom changes.

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