

Carnicom Institute Research

2007

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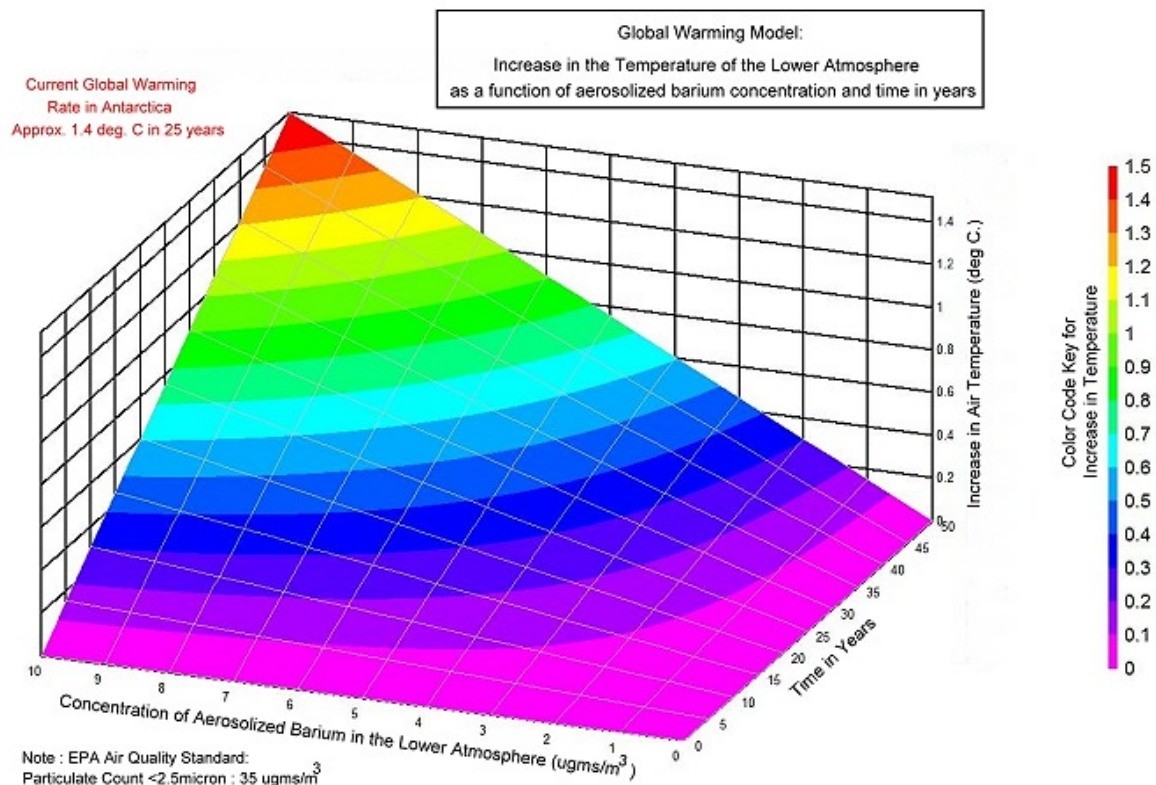
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## Apr Global Warming Model

Apr 13, 2007

A Global Warming Model  
Clifford E Carnicom  
Santa Fe, NM  
Apr 13 2007



From a Special Report on April 1, 2007 from CBS 60 Minutes, entitled, *The Age of Warming*:

“Over the past 50 years, this region, the Antarctica peninsula, the northwestern part and the islands around it has been going up in temperature about one degree every decade and that makes the region the fastest warming place on earth.  
...And it's not unique. More than 90 percent of the world's glaciers are retreating...”

A study has been done to examine the role of the aerosol operations with respect to global warming. It

has long been proposed<sup>1,2,3</sup> that the aerosol operations have the effect of aggravating the heating condition of the planet, and that they show no prospect for cooling the earth as many have claimed. This is in direct contradiction to many of the popular notions that commonly circulate regarding the operations, i.e., that these operations are somehow intended for our benefit, but it is best that their true nature remain undisclosed and closed to fair examination by the public. Whether or not such popular theories are intended to mislead the public is open to question; the facts, however, speak of an opposite end result. The aerosols are being dispersed into the lower atmosphere, and it can be shown from this fact that they will indeed heat up the lower portion of the atmosphere. Global warming itself is defined as the heating of the lower atmosphere and earth<sup>4</sup>. The notion that the aerosols are in some way cooling the planet is contradictory to direct observation and the examinations of physics. To cool the planet, the intentionally dispersed aerosols would have to be in the upper regions of the atmosphere or in space; readers interested in that conclusion may wish to read more closely the proposals of Edward Teller that are often cited in the claims of supposed mitigation. It will be found that any claims of aerosols cooling the planet will usually require those materials to be at the upper reaches of the atmosphere to the boundaries of space; aerosols in the lower atmosphere will usually be shown to be heating the planet. These facts must be considered by any of those individuals that continue to promulgate claims of anonymous and beneficial mitigation in conjunction with the aerosol operations.

The current model examines the effects of deliberately introducing barium particulates into the lower atmosphere, and the subsequent contribution to the global warming problem. The results are not encouraging. The results indicate that these particulates, even at rather modest concentration levels, can contribute in a real and significant way to the heating of the lower atmosphere. The magnitude appears to be quite on par with any of the more popularly discussed contributions, such as carbon dioxide increase and greenhouse gases. It is recommended that the public be willing to consider some of the more direct, visible and palpable alterations to our planet and atmosphere within the pursuit of the global warming issue, namely the aerosol operations as they have been imposed upon the public without informed consent for more than 8 years now.

The graph above shows the expected interactions from 3 variables that relate to the global warming issue; these are: aerosol concentration, time and rise in temperature. On one axis, relatively modest concentrations of barium particulates in the atmosphere are shown. The magnitudes shown are not at all unreasonable with respect to the numerous analyses that have been made by this researcher in the past, e.g., visibility studies available on this site. As a point of reference, the EPA air quality standard for particulates of less than 2.5 microns in size has been recently lowered<sup>5</sup> to 35 ugms (micrograms) per m<sup>3</sup> (cubic meter). It will be seen from the graph, for example, that even a 10% level of this standard (i.e., 3.5-ugms / m<sup>3</sup>) can produce a noticeable heating of the lower atmosphere. As has been stated previously, the candor and accountability of the EPA is sorely lacking over the past decade, and this agency has failed miserably in its duty to the public to maintain environmental safeguards. It can no longer be assured or assumed that minimal air quality standards are being honored in any way, and the integrity of the EPA to serve the public interest can no longer be upheld. It is quite possible, and unfortunately somewhat expected, that enforceable and accountable air quality standards have been sacrificed some time ago with the advent of the aerosol operations.

A second axis on the graph is that of time in years. A point of zero time would be one that assumes no such artificial and increased concentration of barium particulates exists in the lower atmosphere. The graph is marked in intervals of 5 year periods, from 0 to 50 years. The time period of 50 years has been chosen only to demonstrate that the effects of these particulates upon heating is of serious and immediate concern; within a matter of decades the effects are pronounced and have measurable global impact. The variables of aerosol concentration and time can now be considered mutually with the above graph and model. Presumably, humans have a vested interest in protecting the welfare of the planet

beyond the immediate future of a few decades, and the problem would be only more pronounced if a century of time had been presented versus a fifty year period.

The third axis is that of temperature rise presented in degrees of centigrade. This is the variable that should solicit the greatest concern. To give an example of usage, a concentration of 5ugms / m<sup>3</sup> over an interval as short as 20 years would lead to heating of the lower atmosphere on the order of 0.6 degrees centigrade. This corresponds to approximately 1 degree of Fahrenheit. This is found by finding the intersection of 5ugms along the concentration axis with 20 years of elapsed time on the second axis. This point is then projected horizontally upon the temperature increase axis, where it will be found to intersect at approximately 0.6 degrees. This is a very real and measurable result in terms of global impact. Nobel Prize Winner Paul Crutzen, in *Atmosphere, Climate and Change*<sup>6</sup> writes in 1997 that even conservative estimates of global planetary surface temperature change are on the order of 1 to 3 degrees centigrade over a 50 year interval. This temperature change will produce sea level changes on the order of 10 to 30 centimeters. It is stated, furthermore, that "much of Earth's population would find it inordinately difficult to adjust to such changes".

Readers may now notice that the recent CBS special report referred to above demonstrates that the rate of heating in Antarctica is already approximately 1.5 times greater than the predictions from the 1997 era.

It can be seen from this model that the results of artificial aerosol introduction into the lower atmosphere can be of a magnitude quite on par with the extraordinary impacts projected by even modest and conservative global warming models upon humans in the near future. As the model presented herein is intended to be reasonably conservative, the impact of the aerosol operations could be much greater than these results show. It is advised that the citizens consider the viability and merit of this model in the examination of the global warming issue, and that they openly take aggressive action to halt the intentional aerosol operations.

This paper is late in its offering, as my availability for continued research at this level is limited. I am nevertheless hopeful that the information can be evaluated and assimilated into the many rationales and arguments that have developed over the last decade to cease the intentional alteration of the atmosphere of our planet.

Clifford E Carnicom  
April 13, 2007

Additional Notes : The model can easily be extended to other elements of concern, however, a focus on barium has taken place due to the unique physical properties of that element along with the evidence for its existence at unexpected levels in the atmosphere. The mathematics and physics of the model is presented in a separate [paper](#).

#### References:

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## Global Warming Model [Part II]

Apr 10, 2007

A Global Warming Model

Part II

Clifford E Carnicom

Santa Fe, NM

Apr 10 2007

The details of the [Global Warming Model](#) are presented on this page.

The model has the following final form:

$$\Delta (\Delta T) = \frac{342 * t * EF}{m_{air} * c_{p_{air}}} * \frac{\left[ c_{p_{air}} - \left[ \left( \frac{m_{air}}{m_T} \right) * c_{p_{air}} + \left( \frac{m_{aer}}{m_T} \right) * c_{p_{aer}} \right] \right]}{c_{p_{air}}}$$

where:

$\Delta$  = the delta, or change operator

T = temperature, in degrees centigrade

342 = a constant, equal to average incoming global solar radiation, in Watts / square meter

t = elapsed time, in seconds

EF = an efficiency factor, currently set to 50%

$m_{air}$  = the mass of one cubic meter of air at sea level, in kilograms

$c_{p_{air}}$  = the specific heat of air at sea level, in Joules / kg \* deg Kelvin

$m_T$  = the total, or combined mass of one cubic meter of air and the the aerosolized particulate, in kilograms.

$m_{aer}$  = the mass of the aerosolized particulate per cubic meter, in kilograms

$c_{p_{aer}}$  = the specific heat of the aerosolized particulate, in Joules / kg \* deg Kelvin

The model is developed in the following manner: (text form)

The definition of heat capacity is given as<sup>1</sup>



$$C = dQ/dT$$

which states that the heat capacity of a substance is defined as the instantaneous change in the quantity of heat (joules) with respect to an instantaneous change in temperature (degrees Kelvin or centigrade). The units of C are J / K, or joules per degree Kelvin.

The specific heat capacity is furthermore defined as:<sup>2</sup>

$$c = \text{del } Q / (m * \text{del } T)$$

where Q is in joules, m is the mass in kilograms (kg) and T is in degrees Kelvin or centigrade, and del is the change operator.

Specific heats are measured values that are commonly available, and they indicate how much energy is required to raise a unit volume of material a unit rise in temperature (centigrade or Kelvin).

Specific heats can be measured at constant pressure ( $c_p$ ) or constant volume ( $c_v$ ). Specific heats for gases do not vary significantly over large temperature variations<sup>3</sup>, and they may therefore usually be treated as constants. A suitable value of  $c_p$  for air is 1.003 kJ/ kg K<sup>4</sup>. For solids and liquids, the difference between  $c_p$  and  $c_v$  is usually quite small<sup>5</sup> and can usually be ignored; values for  $c_p$  are readily available.

As the definition of specific heat results from a differential form, this paper will focus on the change in a small volume of air, namely 1 cubic meter of air under ideal gas conditions.

The specific heat can be rearranged to:

$$\text{del } T = \text{del } Q / (m * c_p)$$

this is equivalent to:

$$\text{del } T = ( \text{Watts} / m * c_p ) * t$$

where t is time in seconds, and Watts is the incoming energy in joules /second.

The model under consideration examines the above change from a differential standpoint, i.e., what is the effect upon temperature change with respect to an incremental change in input energy for a unit mass of air? The incremental change in input energy will result from the change in specific heat of a mixture, i.e, air vs. air with aerosolized particulates. Developing further, our model now has the form:

$$\text{del } (\text{del } T) = ( t / m * c_p ) * \text{del } (\text{Watts})$$

The model will also be permitted to include an efficiency factor (EF), as not all of the energy coming into the system (i.e., solar energy) will be absorbed. A current estimate for this efficiency factor is set at 50 percent.<sup>6</sup>

or

$$\text{del } (\text{del } T) = ( EF * t ) / ( m * c_p ) * \text{del } ( \text{Watts} )$$

The next problem is to determine a value of  $c_p$  for the modified atmosphere, i.,e. air with aerosolized

particulates added to the cubic meter of air under examination. The specific heat capacity of a mixture is given<sup>7</sup> as:

$$c_{p(\text{air+aerosol})} = \sum (m_{fi} * c_{pi})$$

where  $m_{fi}$  is the mass fraction of the  $i$ th component of mixture, and  $c_{pi}$  is the specific heat capacity of the  $i$ th component of the mixture.

$m_{fi}$  is defined as  $m_i / m$

where  $m_i$  is the mass of the  $i$ th component and  $m$  is the total mass of the mixture.

Let us now refer to:

$m_{\text{air}}$  = mass of 1 cubic meter of air in kg

$m_{\text{aer}}$  = mass of aerosols added to 1 cubic meter of air in kg

$c_{\text{pair}}$  = specific heat of air in J /kg K

$c_{\text{paer}}$  = specific heat of aerosol in J /kg K

$$c_{p(\text{air+aerosol})} = [m_{\text{air}} / (m_{\text{air}} + m_{\text{aer}})] * c_{\text{pair}} + [m_{\text{aer}} / (m_{\text{air}} + m_{\text{aer}})] * c_{\text{paer}}$$

It can be proposed that  $\Delta$  (Watts) can be adequately represented by:

$$\Delta (\text{Watts}) = [\Delta (c_p) / c_{\text{pair}}] * \text{Average Solar Radiation}$$

and that

$$\Delta (c_p) = c_{\text{pair}} - c_{p(\text{air+aerosol})}$$

or that

$$\Delta (\Delta T) = [(EF * t) / (m_{\text{air}} * c_{\text{pair}})] * [(c_{\text{pair}} - c_{p(\text{aer+aerosol})}) / c_{\text{pair}}] * \text{Average Solar Radiation}$$

or that

$$\Delta (\Delta T) = [(EF * t) / (m_{\text{air}} * c_{\text{pair}})] * [c_{\text{pair}} - ([m_{\text{air}} / (m_{\text{air}} + m_{\text{aer}})] * c_{\text{pair}} + [m_{\text{aer}} / (m_{\text{air}} + m_{\text{aer}})] * c_{\text{paer}})] / c_{\text{pair}}] * \text{Average Solar Radiation}$$

which is equivalent to the model presented above.

The average incoming solar radiation (insolation) to the earth will be taken as  $342 \text{ W} / \text{m}^2$ .<sup>8</sup>

The mass of air will be taken as  $1.2 \text{ kg} / \text{m}^3$ .

The specific heat capacity of barium,  $c_{\text{paer}}$ , is  $.19 \text{ J} / \text{kg K}$ .<sup>9,10</sup>

The specific heat capacity of air,  $c_{\text{pair}}$ , is  $1.003 \text{ J} / \text{kg K}$ .

The efficiency factor is selected as .50.

In the model proposed, the mass of the aerosol varies from 0 to 50 ugms (micrograms) per cubic meter, or from 0 to 50E-9kg/ m<sup>3</sup>.

Time is measured in seconds, and varies from 0 to 50 years (one year = 31536000 seconds).

The model evaluated with respect to variations in time and mass concentration of the aerosol will produce the graphic result of this report. The final units of the model are in degrees centigrade per m<sup>2</sup>, which corresponds to the differential element of air chosen as 1 cubic meter. A more complete partial differential model of change with respect to both  $\Delta T$  (Watts) and  $\Delta T$  ( $c_p$ ) may be pursued in the future if warranted. The model is not intended by any respects to be all inclusive of the global warming issue; it is intended to introduce, in a quantitative sense, the consideration of heating of the lower atmosphere from the artificial introduction of particulates.

#### References:

1. Walter Benenson, *Handbook of Physics*, (Springer-Verlag, 2002), 684.
2. Benenson, 687.
3. Merle C. Potter, *Thermodynamics for Engineers*, (McGraw-Hill, 1983), 55.
4. Potter, 289.
5. Potter, 56.
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7. Potter, 251.
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**May****Aerosol Asymmetry: Core Tracks & Pulse Observations**

May 14, 2007

Aerosol Asymmetry:  
Core Tracks & Pulse Observations  
Clifford E Carnicom  
Santa Fe, NM  
May 14 2007  
Edited May 29 2007

A significant set of observations has taken place. On Mother's Day and the day following of 2007, another major aerosol operation was conducted over the skies of the Santa Fe, New Mexico region. A more detailed visual examination of some of these emissions has been made; mechanical, artificial and systematic introduction of the aerosols appears evident. There are two primary observed anomalies at this time: the first of these is the presence of what may be referred to as "core tracks" (ribbon-like; possibly filamentous in nature) and the second is the repeated presence of a characteristic "pulse" emission. The behavior and character of these anomalies is now being presented and an adequate basis for further examination exists with this article. These characteristics are completely out of accordance with any claims of meteorological discontinuities in the atmosphere, any uniform fluid or gas dynamic analysis, and any unmodified combustive process. It is apparent that distributions of discrete material into the atmosphere are taking place. Complete Identification of these processes and the unusual chemical and physical reactions that accompany them are required to safeguard the welfare and interests of the citizens of this planet. A set of control photographs exist at the end of this report.



Asymmetric “Core Tracks” within the aerosol trail

May 13th, 2007, Santa Fe, NM

Exposed shortly after passage of aircraft.

Core tracks appear in this case on one wing side of the aircraft only.





Asymmetric “Core Tracks” within the aerosol trail

May 13th, 2007, Santa Fe, NM

Core lines appear in this case on one wing side of the aircraft only.

These core tracks appear to provide a basis for subsequent pulse pendule development.

Exposure taken a few seconds after the preceding photograph.

Notice the ribbon has become displaced, but has maintained its form; this indicates a discrete substance from that of the trail.

A relationship to previously disclosed filaments should be considered.

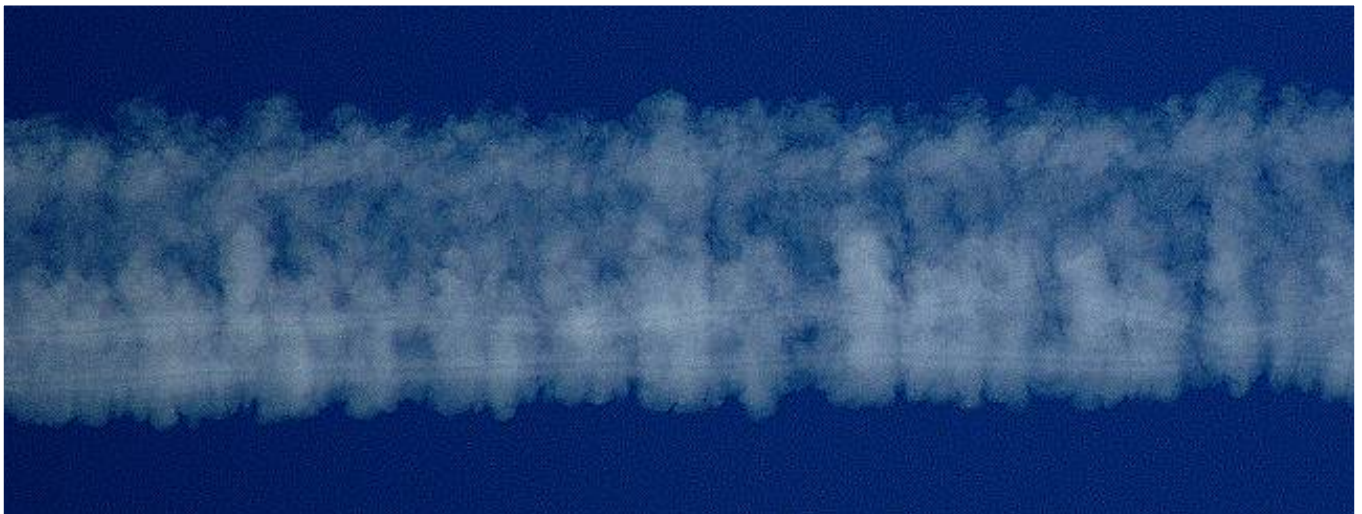
It has been a question for some time as to why the “pendules” form as a regular component of the aerosol trails. It has been claimed by some that such pendules are just a normal development from customary meteorological conditions. They have been referred to by certain parties as virga, which are defined as “wisps of precipitation streaming from a cloud but evaporating before reaching the ground<sup>1</sup>.” Two objections can be immediately raised: first we are not dealing with “clouds” by definition (as clouds and conventional aircraft emissions are entirely different physical processes), and second, such a phenomenon would obey uniform laws of motion and not be commonly recorded in a repetitious or pulse formation. It is also clear that the aerosol materials are not immediately descending (as precipitation is expected to), but that they are expanding and are part of an extended physical-chemical reaction outside any bounds of evaporation. In addition, such pendules will not be observed in combination with normal contrail formation, as evaporation, dissipation and rapid mixing of the heated water vapor into the air will dominate that process. It has also been clear for some time that an asymmetric process is involved in many of the aerosol formations, however, any clarification of that process has eluded most

observers.



"Pulse" character of additional aerosol trail; May 14th, 2007, Santa Fe, NM

What follows is a progression of photographs that will demonstrate the further developments, transformations and reactions within an aerosol trail under examination. This progression occurs over approximately a 20 to 30 minute period. The time of this series is approximately 1015-1045. The initial sky conditions were generally clear and sunny, although it was apparent that an extensive aerosol operation had been previously conducted to the south. The result of the operation is that the sky became progressively occluded during the two day interval of this report. The majority of the occlusion was accomplished within the first few hours of the operation.



Asymmetric "Core Tracks" within the aerosol trail

May 13th, 2007, Santa Fe, NM

Exposed immediately after passage of aircraft.

Core lines appear in this case on one wing side of the aircraft only.





Asymmetric “Core Tracks” within the aerosol trail

May 13th, 2007, Santa Fe, NM

Core lines appear in this case on one wing side of the aircraft only.

Exposure taken a few seconds after the preceding photograph.



Core tracks remain slightly visible, but are dissipating fairly quickly in time.

Estimated time into progression series approx. 30 sec.

Transformation into striated form is beginning.





Core tracks essentially no longer visible at this stage.

Stronger striation and beginning of pendule development on the side where core tracks were visible.



Greater separation of materials towards a pendule form.

No core tracks visible.



Strong separation into pulsed pendule form on the side where core tracks previously existed.



Stronger separation into pulsed pendule form on the side where core tracks previously existed.



Approaching full transformation within the boundaries of the expanding trail.  
Marked pendule form apparent. Disparity in development coincides  
with previous core track locations.





Final development within the boundaries of the expanding trail.  
Marked pendule form apparent. Disparity in development coincides with previous core track locations.

The core lines reported in this article have been observed at earlier times; they have been recorded during one scene of the documentary available through this site. The advantage of the current report is that clear images of the progression have been recorded. The process indicates a systematic distribution system that produces unusual and remarkable physical transformations in a relatively short period of time. The reaction is one of increasing, rather than decreasing intensity. It appears likely that ionization and dessicant qualities are significant catalysts in the reaction. The role of the core lines is not determined at this time, however, it appears quite possible that they are involved in the subsequent pulse and pendule formations. High quality imaging equipment is required to document the core tracks and they may be visible only under favorable lighting conditions. The possible relationship between the core tracks (ribbon-like in form and behavior) and the filamentous materials discussed extensively on this site must be considered. Any attempt to conceal the presence of the ribbon formations, past, present or future, should also be considered as a possibility. It is recommended that these observations be explored in greather depth so that the mechanics and materials of distribution and the physics of transformation can be more fully understood.

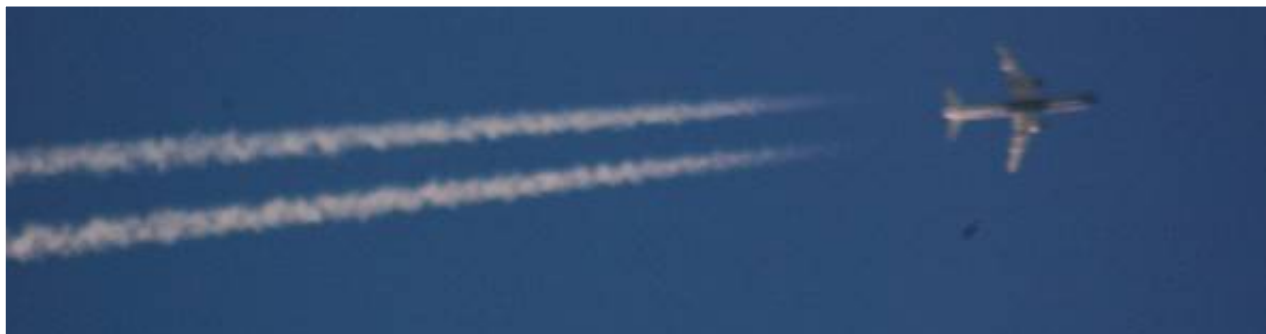
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### Control Photographs:

May 29, 2007 – Santa Fe, NM – 1900 (approx.)

Normal Contrail (Water Vapor) Trail Progression

Entire Progression Time is approximately 15 seconds.



Photograph of aircraft passage overhead



Approximately 5 seconds after passage of aircraft.



Approximately 10 seconds after passage of aircraft.



Approximately 15 seconds after passage of aircraft.

After approximately 20 seconds after passage of aircraft, all visible traces of the contrail are gone.

References:

Answers.com, *Virga*, <http://www.answers.com/topic/virga>

Note:

Photographs include post-processing with gamma and sharpening filters to improve detail.

Nov

**MORGELLONS: MORPHOLOGY CONFIRMED**

Nov 15, 2007

**MORGELLONS:  
MORPHOLOGY CONFIRMED  
Clifford E Carnicom  
Nov 15 2007**

A second subject has presented samples and symptoms of the Morgellons condition to me for observation. The results of this work completely and absolutely confirm the internal morphology of at least one form of the fibers that are commonly associated with it. There are important additional discoveries that establish the urgency of discovering the true nature of this condition. The progress to date remains totally unsatisfactory as this condition represents a public health hazard that has been deliberately unaddressed and undisclosed. The quest for the nature of this condition does not belong in the hands of any single individual, citizen, advocate or health professional; the consequences are far too widespread for that limitation. This is a public issue and must ultimately be addressed as such. The condition may be much more widespread than is commonly understood and there is evidence accumulating to that end. Gratitude is extended to those that have presented numerous important research advances on Morgellons, particularly the laboratory analyses from Dr. Hildegard Staninger. There are other deserving contributors to the current state of knowledge. Unfortunately, the implications of this condition require a more broad-based public and professional medical involvement. It is a fact that government institutions and agencies that are chartered to serve the public interest continue to fail us at a tragic level; the public will eventually be required to take ownership of issues such as this to reach the solutions that are required.

Readers are requested to review the paper entitled [Morgellons : First Observations](#) of August 2006 on this site to establish the precedent for the following report. It is the opinion of this researcher that certain discoveries were presented to the public at that time that demanded immediate attention. This researcher does not have the facilities, resources or expertise to make the analyses that have been required for more than one year since the initial disclosures. What I can offer is observational analysis that points to certain needs that must be met if anyone wishes to understand the dynamics of this condition and how it may ultimately affect the public health – almost certainly at the global level. In the absence of additional samples, I have been able to offer no further progress on this issue until now. The need for the understanding of the information in this report is paramount.

One has to ask, exactly what progress has been made on answering certain basic questions since that initial report was filed in August of 2006? Does the condition remain in existence and is the distribution increasing? What is the morphology of the condition and how is it positively identified beyond that of chemical analysis? What is the growth cycle? What exactly are the structures that have previously been observed, measured and described? What is the function of these structures? Are we dealing with biological or artificial forms, or both? What are the biological interactions that are taking place? What observations and analyses have taken place and where are these observations documented? What information does the public have, in a venue that serves the public interest, on methods of mitigation, control or remedy of the condition? What relationship, if any, exists between the fibrous structures that emerge from the body and the sub-micron airborne fibers that have been reported environmentally for several years? The refusal of the Environmental Protection Agency to identify those original samples several years ago continues to haunt us with the current deficiencies; there is increasing evidence of

similarity in both form and chemical composition.

The remainder of this paper presents a series of photographs that, once again, portray the reality of this unfortunate condition. The photographs will show a progression from a normal view to a final magnification of approximately 2500x. Normal visible light microscopy has an upper limit of roughly 1000x to 2000x; modified modest digital equipment has been developed to provide these images. Several different fibers from the same subject were examined in the writing of this report.

It is only at the highest magnification available that the true nature of this condition even begins to emerge. Attention will be called again to meet some immediate requirements for identification and further examination. It is inexcusable to allow this information to languish for another year without more dramatic progress and involvement of medical professionals. Those so-called professionals that continue to categorize this reality as “delusional” are a tremendous disservice to the public welfare, and they are not deserving of any further discussion. The time is already late to get on with the job that needs to be done. It is to be mentioned that at least three other individuals have recently contacted me that show or claim identical physical symptoms; none of these individuals had contact with one another and I did not seek out their inquiries. I have no medical expertise and I claim none. I am offering a series of observations that demonstrate the urgent need to protect the public health and welfare, and it is my hope that you will act upon it.



Back of the female subject. Age 59 years.

The mottling of the skin results from scores to hundreds of previous open sores over a period of several years.

Several open sores remain visible under the current state.

The subject has endured tremendous and prolonged pain from the condition.





Closer view of the mottled skin surface and open sores characteristic of the Morgellons condition.



Isolated view of current open and active skin sore on the back of the subject.



Typical extraction form from a skin surface sore. 10x magnification.

**The protrusion extends into the skin and is extremely painful to remove.**

Notice the fibers are visible at this stage and originate from several locations.

Larger segment of scab material exists at the skin surface.



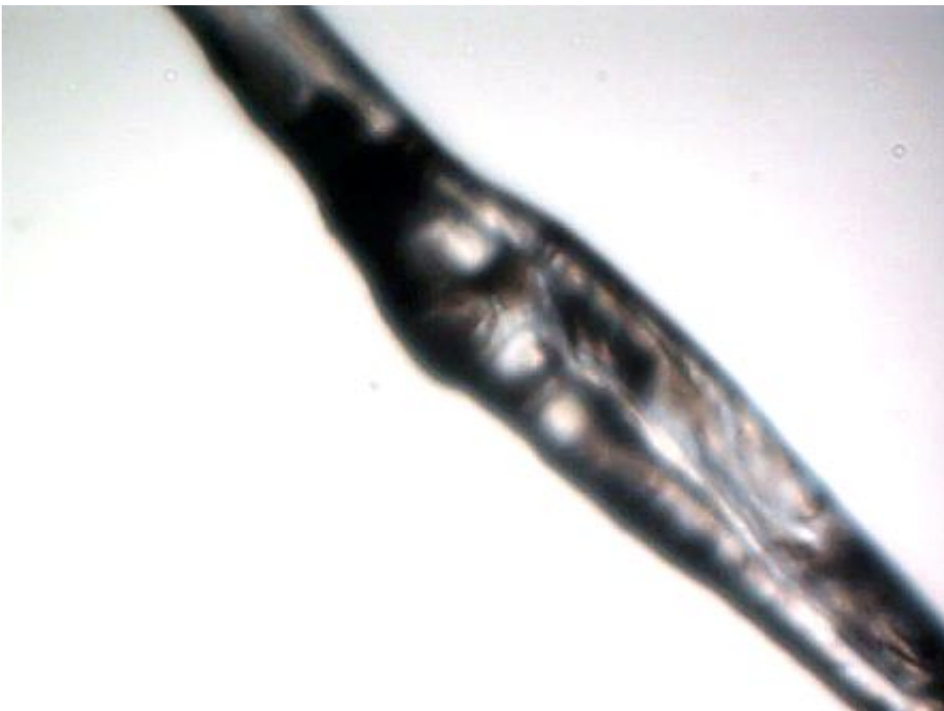
The extraction at a magnification of 60x.

Notice the numerous embedded fibers that are now visible.

Any similarity to a hair fiber is lost at this point of observation.



Top lit view of the extraction at a magnification of 60x.  
Numerous embedded fibers are visible.



One fiber sample at a magnification of 750x.  
Notice the internal structure of the fiber that begins to appear at this point.  
This internal structure is the beginning of what requires further physical examination.  
Only generalized information remains available at this point,  
as we approach the upper limit of conventional visible microscopy.  
Width of this fiber sample is approximately 40 microns.  
(Human hair is approximately 60-100 microns and of smooth structure).





Magnification is now at approximately 2500x, approximately twice that achievable with conventional microscopy. It is at this point that an important discovery takes place, and this is that the single fiber is actually composed of innumerable sub-fibers (circular enclosure). These sub-fibers measure at 1 micron or less in thickness.

Similarity of form with the airborne fiber samples must now be considered, as an identical finding occurs with that previous research. In both cases, what appears at modest magnification to be a single fiber is actually composed of essentially an infinite network of sub-fibers at the micron or sub-micron level. It is at this point that a nano-technology origin can justifiably be considered. This presentation remains dependent and limited by the available microscopic equipment.

The sub-fibers must be analyzed in detail and the reports provided. Observation and analysis of sub-micron fibers external to host and subjected to various stimuli (e.g, electromagnetic, chemical) is required. Observations of the sub-micron fibers under live host conditions and appropriate stimuli is required.



A second potentially important discovery takes place under adequate magnification (2500x). This is the repeated occurrence of an entity, approximately spherical in shape (circular enclosure), that also measures at 1 micron or less in diameter. Please refer to the earlier paper in August 2006 for this original disclosure. They are a dominant component of the internal structure and they are not visible except under adequate magnification.

**These structures must be identified as to their nature, composition and function.**



**A third discovery is also being repeated here** (ref Aug 2006). This also is of great potential significance and has strong biological implications. We note again that we have the existence of a “budding” structure. All appearances are that this a growth, extension or regeneration mechanism. It is premature at this point to establish that there is not a biological process taking place within these fibers. All indications are that there is indeed a biological component to the fibers themselves, regardless of any association with any apparent inert forms. One highly credentialed chemist has observed this particular photograph prior to publication, and a suggestion of fungal hyphae has been offered for consideration. Additional information, when and if it becomes available, will be published on this report.

We notice also, in this case, that the budding development appears to encapsulate sub-micron structures (arrow) in a ringed fashion. The nature, composition and purpose of these sub-micron structures must be correlated to those mentioned in the above photograph. These budding structures occur or are visible on the edge of the fibers in all cases reported thus far, and they do appear to be a branching or “growth” mechanism of some sort. Embedded fibers of the same sub-micron size co-exist with the sub-micron structures within the “budding” form. Magnification 2500x.

The budding structures must be identified as to their nature, composition and function. They represent a potentially significant advance in the understanding of the “growth” and development of the Morgellons condition. Fungal forms are at least one consideration in this pursuit.



The internal sub-micron fiber network is apparent within this photograph at a magnification of 2500x. (Circular enclosure)



Another “budding” structure identified. Several of these are usually found on any one fiber. Only visible under adequate magnification (2500x).

Note again the sub-micron structures within the bud (arrows) and the sub-micron fiber network (circular enclosure) within the main fiber.

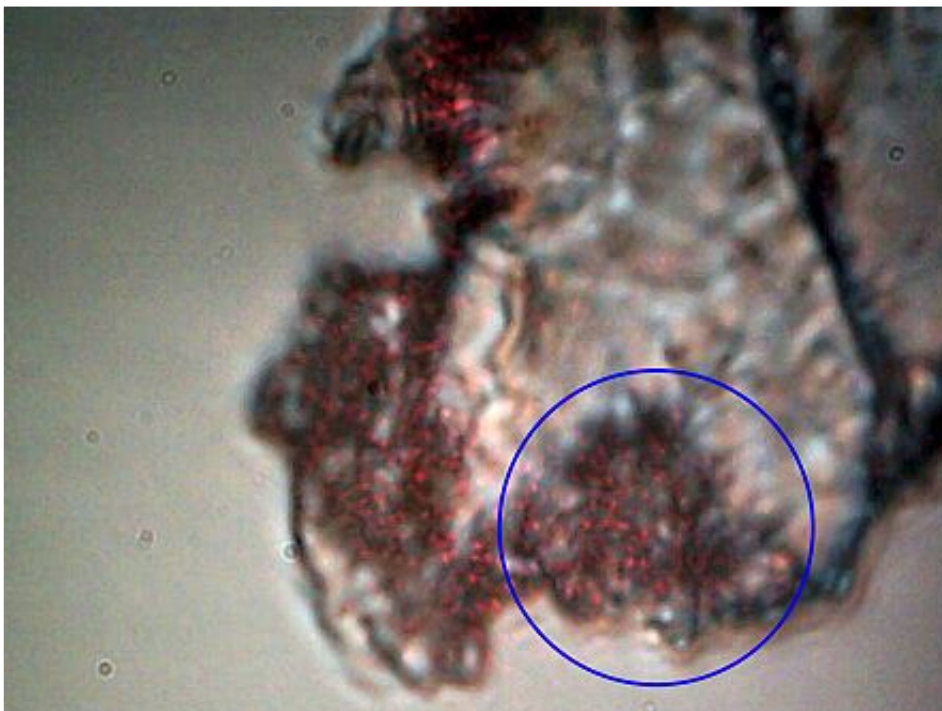
**The budding structures must be identified as to their nature, composition and function.**





An additional remarkable “budding” structure of rather high geometric form. Notice repetition of internal structures at the micron to sub-micron level (arrow). Magnification 2500x.

**The budding structures must be identified as to their nature, composition and function.**



An important advance in microscopy technique is incorporated within this photograph. Magnification 2500x. Additional research on this method will be presented at a later date. This microphotograph shows the fibrous sample subjected to laser light in addition to conventional bottom-up stage lighting. In this case, the red laser is used in a top-lighting mode. The use



of complementary laser lighting can be shown to reveal significant detail beyond that of conventional visible lighting. **The sub-micron structure and network becomes immediately apparent with this modification technique** (circular enclosure).

DO NOT USE THIS METHOD IN ANY WAY WITH DIRECT EYE OBSERVATION OR MIRRORS. LASER LIGHT IS A SIGNIFICANT EYE HAZARD. THIS METHOD IS SUITABLE FOR EXTERNAL DIGITAL OBSERVATION TECHNIQUES ONLY.

Summary:

**Attention has been called to the salient points of observation and need. My personal opinions on the failure of governmental and health organizations on this issue have been noted. The need for parallel examination in detail on the airborne fibrous samples refused by the EPA has been stated. There is no suitable excuse or rationale for inaction on the discoveries that have been disclosed. My ability and time to conduct research of this nature remains limited. My appeal to the professional community to serve the public welfare has been reaffirmed. It is quite expected that more capable resources will provide discovery beyond what can be accomplished here. The Morgellon's condition is a public health concern and issue, and it is that interest that must be served. Those that have suffered, are suffering, and those that will suffer are entitled to be treated with dignity, compassion and respect. We must all act unselfishly to diminish and alleviate this pain, suffering and ill health that we are now subject to. Infinite appreciation is extended to the person that has graciously provided for the observations that are the substance of this report.**

Notes:

This paper is subject to future revision. Additional research has been completed and it will be presented as time and circumstances permit.

Clifford E Carnicom  
Nov 15 2007

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A Statement from the Subject:

## Medical Journal

In 1997 I was working in a health store. I began to feel changes in my body that I did not like...loss of energy, joint pain, memory problems, etc. I “felt” something had come into my body. A co-worker, also an herbalist, said she felt the same symptoms and concerns. We decide to try some herbal combinations and nutritional remedies. We both assumed we were dealing with a viral problem.

Some of the extracts and raw herbs brought about dramatic results. We both experienced what is called a “healing crisis.” Sores opened up on our bodies. In my case, it began on my head. At one time I had as many as 20-open sores which were very painful and took time to heal. One spot took nearly three years to stop producing material. At that time I didn’t save any samples as I was working under the assumption that these sores were viral and would eventually clear up. My co-worker began to get them all over her face and after three months declined to continue. Not only was the process very painful (burning, sharp pains when the scabs were removed,) but hard on the vanity aspect as well. My hair covered my outbreaks, but hers were visible to everyone.

After the sores on my head cleared, I began to get them all over my upper back and shoulder blades. Up until then, my skin was smooth and even toned. I was beginning to think our viral theory was wrong. Something told me that it was of a different nature, but what?

Around that time Clifford Carnicom posted a biological sample collected from the air. He was asking for identification as it seemed to have some unusual properties. It took three years for a research doctor to meet with Mr. Carnicom. When he saw the sample he immediately said, “Oh, I know what that is. I have been studying it under an atomic microscope and it is an altered fungus of some kind. It collects heavy metals in the body and uses them to “stab” immune system responders.”

I was by then well aware of the aerosol (chemtrail) operations and knew heavy metals were coming in to us through our air supply. I began going after the pathogen in my body with anti-fungal remedies and the results were astounding, if not devastating. More sores opened on my back, legs, arms, and face. I was encouraged though, because I began to see the sign-posts or “markers” of this pathogen. It was an inter-connected network that seemed to be throughout my body. Interestingly, if I was killing some of the fungus in one area, I would feel a jittering in other areas. It seemed like it could communicate with other parts or aspects of its own kind. It was also very resistant to many of the remedies. It seemed I was having success from a remedy only to have no effect a month later. I have since learned that it has the ability to change form and adjust much like bacteria can do with antibiotics. I did start taking diatomaceous earth which began to take the heavy metals out of my body and “disarm” the fungus (Perma-Guard 505-243-1460: about 30-cents a day.)

I continued my experiments with different diets and herbal combinations with various results. My back continued to open up new sores (probably hundreds in the end) and I was getting scabs that looked very much like normal blood scabs. It was hard to observe all of the details as I used a mirror to look in the mirror. Truthfully, I tried not to look most days as I was in a great deal of pain (like glass shards were coming out) and my back looked (still looks) pretty awful. Some cleared up in a few days or week. Others





would last for two to three months. I had blood all over my shirts and sheets.

In 2005 Clifford Carnicom sent me information about a new “disease” called Morgellons. I saw fibers coming out of people, but made no connection to the work on my body. I had never saved a scab or taken the time to observe it. I would pull them off of my back and throw them away. Truthfully, the process was so painful and upsetting that I overlooked the obvious. Also, I only have a magnifying glass and am not scientifically trained to work with a microscope. So, I just kept saying “better out than in” and continued experimenting.

I found a soap that accelerated the process dramatically (anti-fungal.) In late 2006 I decided to look at one of the scabs under my magnifying glass. I was extremely surprised to see little fibers coming out of it. I then began examining as many samples as I could.

I saved the most obvious ones and sent them to Mr. Carnicom who is presenting his findings. I later agreed to be photographed and gave more recent samples for his observation and analysis.

To date (Oct.2007) I have about seven active sores that are still producing material. In the past two month some of that material is of a “plastic” or sticky nature that is light amber in color. This material needs to be analyzed in a lab that has the equipment and knowledge to identify its composition. My left shoulder blade produced a “glob” about the size of a pea.

### Personal Observations

Through empirical knowledge only, I believe that most people have this unusual fungus in their bodies. I observe the “markers” on everyone I see. Some people appear heavily engulfed, while others seem less involved. My research doctor friend confirmed my belief recently. He said every blood sample, including his own, contained this fungus.

I believe it is critical to remove all toxic metals from our bodies on a daily basis and the clay or diatomaceous earth is the best way I have found. It needs to be food grade (see Perma-Guard.)

I think the fungus is a “highway” that carries the metals and “plastic” material and fibers to all body systems and parts. Therefore, it is imperative to remove as much of the fungus from our bodies as possible. I avoid all sugars and use lots of garlic. I eat organic foods and free range meats in moderation. I drink Pau D’Arco tea and use other anti-fungal herbal combinations. The extract called Deep Health by Herbs, Etc. has been very helpful.

I was told recently that enzyme supplementation is very helpful, but haven’t started that regimen yet.

Finally, through this 10-year journey, I have learned some information, but know there is a great deal more I need to uncover. Hopefully, with the help of dedicated scientists and research doctors, we will be able to discover the true nature of this syndrome. Only then can we hope to help the many who need it.

“Thank you God for using me.”

Dorothy Love Coats

Gospel Singer



## Appendix: CONTROL MICROPHOTOGRAPHS

The next presentation will be that of three control photographs for purposes of comparison and to show the capability of the modified microscopy equipment that is being used. THESE ARE FOR CONTROL PURPOSES ONLY AND ARE NOT ASSOCIATED WITH THE SAMPLE MATERIALS IN ANY WAY. The first photograph will be that of a human hair at a magnification of approximately 700 times. The second photograph will be that of a human blood cell at approximately 8600 times; a human blood cell measures on the order of 6-8 microns across. The last photograph is that of human blood cells at approximately 2500x magnification.



Human Hair : FOR CONTROL PURPOSES ONLY  
 Magnification approximately 700x..  
 Note smooth outline and uniform size.  
 Measurement : approximately 65 microns across.  
 No significant internal structure or form apparent.



Human Blood Cell : FOR CONTROL PURPOSES ONLY

Magnification approximately 8600x.

Approximate size of cell : 7 microns in diameter

This image represents the upper end of quality and magnification of the equipment being used in this report.



Human Blood Control Photograph

Magnification Approx 2500x.

Blood Cells Measure Approx. 6-8 microns in diameter..

## BLOOD TESTING: LASERS, MORGELLONS & FUNGUS(?)

Nov 21, 2007

### BLOOD TESTING:

### LASERS, MORGELLONS & FUNGUS(?)

Clifford E Carnicom

Nov 21 2007

The opportunities for me to present my research are limited. Out of necessity, this paper will combine a series of themes that have emerged during the last few weeks in the observations of the Morgellon's condition. If sufficient time was to exist, I would most likely present several papers to cover these topics. This paper will combine the following objectives:

1. To reveal the presence of apparent anomalous forms within a blood sample.
2. To demonstrate a modification of microscopic technique that uses a laser light(see caution below) to emphasize those same irregularities within the blood sample.
3. To extend these same observations to a broader sample of individuals (5) to discover if the abnormality may be more widely distributed than is known.
4. To examine the blood of an individual with Morgellon's in comparison to the broader sample of five individuals.
5. To suggest a line of research that could be pursued with respect to the Morgellon's condition.
6. To once again appeal for immediate assistance from the general and professional community to address the discoveries that have been made.

This paper will be dominated by the presentation of numerous photographs from the microscope. This information is being advanced without extended discussion or analysis because of the urgency to make the information available to the public. I would encourage the reader to follow the progression of photographs carefully and to make comparisons through to the end; the last set of photographs does introduce the Morgellons issue as a significant part of this report. The proper analysis can be made only when sufficient resources are applied to to this situation and I do not hold any special position to accomplish that end.

Topics one and two:

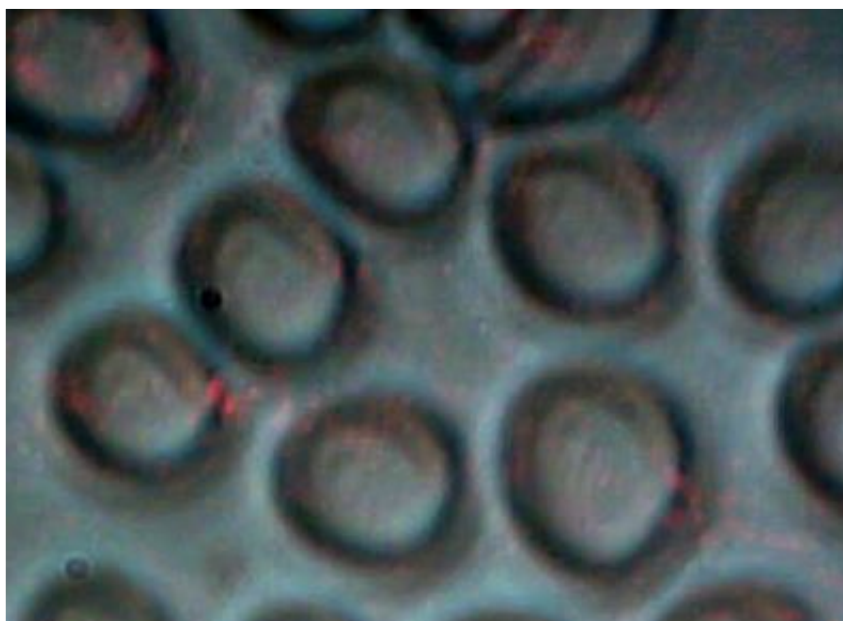
It was found during the inspection of the fibrous sample from a second individual with the Morgellons symptoms (see [Morgellons Morphology Confirmed](#), Nov 2007) that a laser light was valuable in highlighting the internal structure of that fiber. Please note the numerous micron to sub-micron structures that become easily visible as shown in the last photograph of the report just mentioned.

It was decided to subject a blood sample to this same microscopic technique; this sample was NOT from the individual with the Morgellons's condition. This was done as an exploration to examine the effect of the laser under different conditions and on a different sample. The important findings from this work were twofold. First, it was found that the laser light (650nm) brought several areas of "irregularity" within the blood sample to a bold prominence. Approximately two to three of these variations were found within the sample. It was found that the laser light allowed for rapid scanning of the sample, and that variations in the uniformity of the blood sample were easily and immediately detectable. As a general principle, it may be found that this method has many applications beyond that being filed here. In retrospect, these variations are also visible under normal lighting, but they can easily be passed over with an untrained eye.

The second finding was that structures of the same style and shape (sub-micron) as reported in the Morgellon's fibrous sample are also appearing in the irregular areas of the blood sample being described. Until the structures are positively identified in both cases, the importance of this cannot yet be established. It does, however, point out the immediate need for identification that I have stressed in the previous report. This same need now extends to blood sampling. It may be found that the variations shown here are quite explainable in the ordinary sense of microbiology; if and when that comes to pass this report will include that information. For now, the need is for serious work to be done on both accounts.



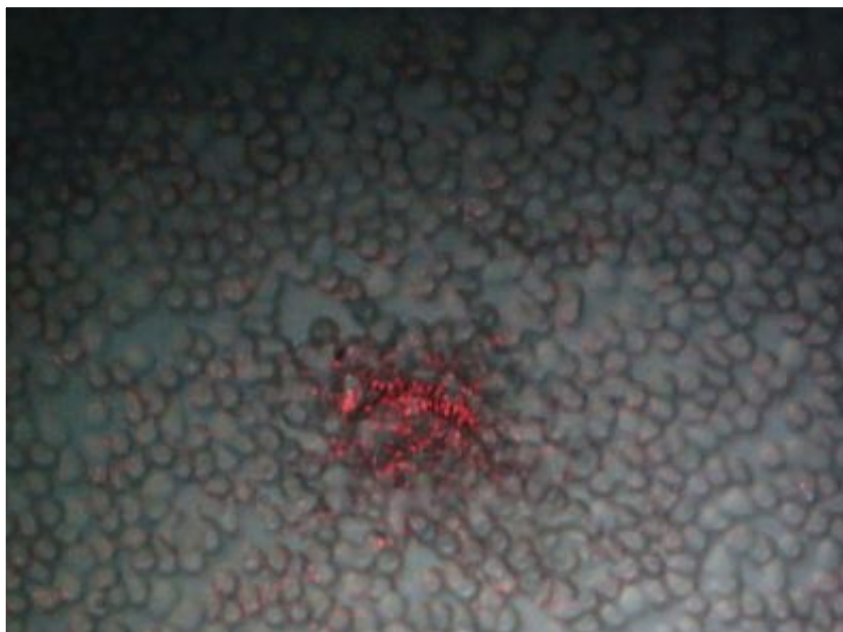
Subject No. 1 : Male Age 54. Control Photograph – Normal Blood Cells  
 Subject to top light from red laser light (650nm)  
 in addition to conventional bottom up stage lighting.  
 No unusual variation in form or structure apparent.  
 Magnification 750x.



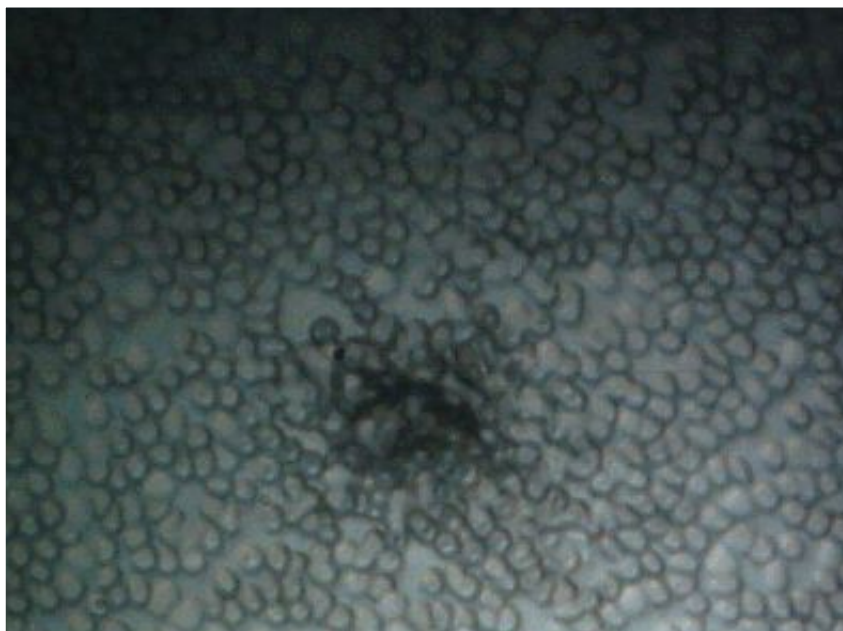
Subject No. 1 : Control Photograph – Normal Blood Cells  
 Subject to top light from red laser light (650nm)  
 in addition to conventional bottom up stage lighting.



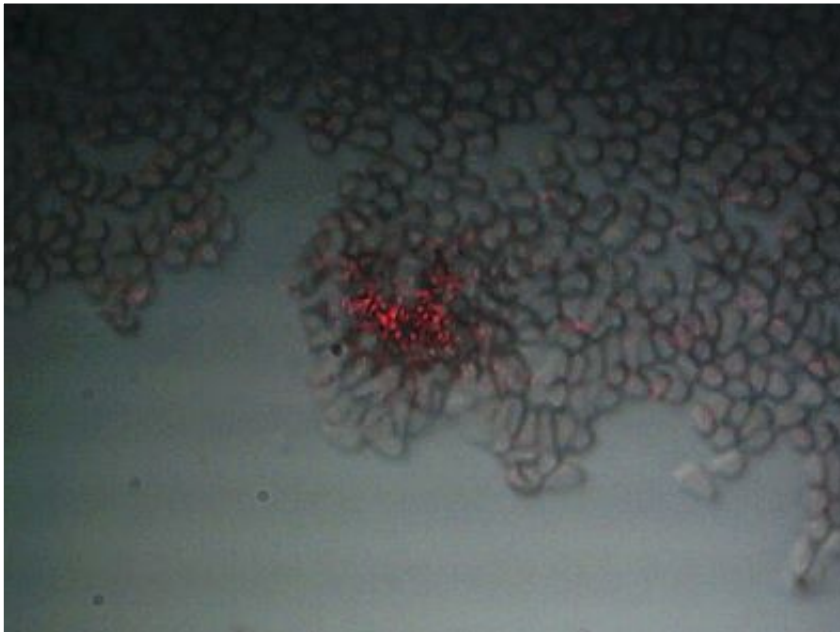
No unusual variation in form or structure apparent.  
Magnification 2500x.



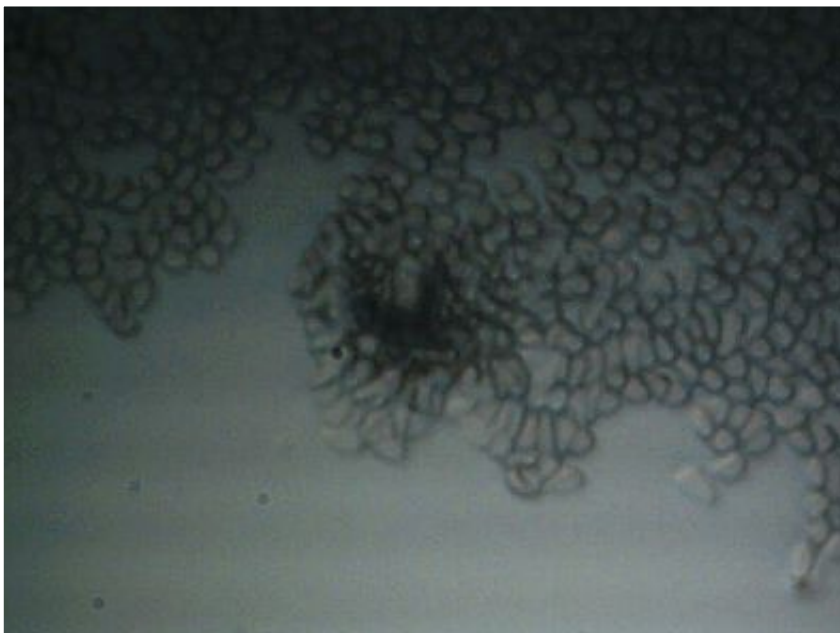
Subject No. 1 : Anomalous variation in blood cell structure.  
Highly visible with use of red laser light.  
Magnification 750x.



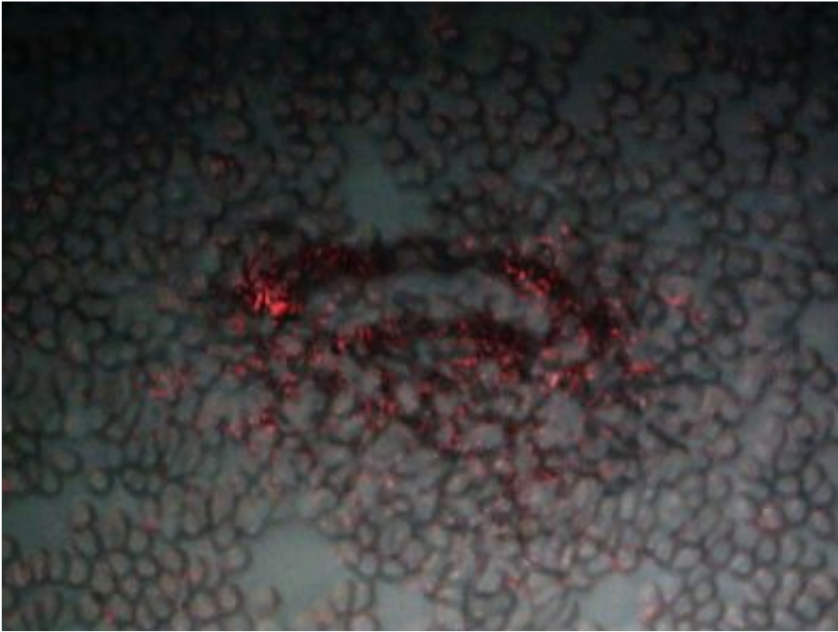
Subject No. 1 : Same anomaly under normal visible light.  
Much more difficult to detect without the use of the laser light.  
Magnification 750x.



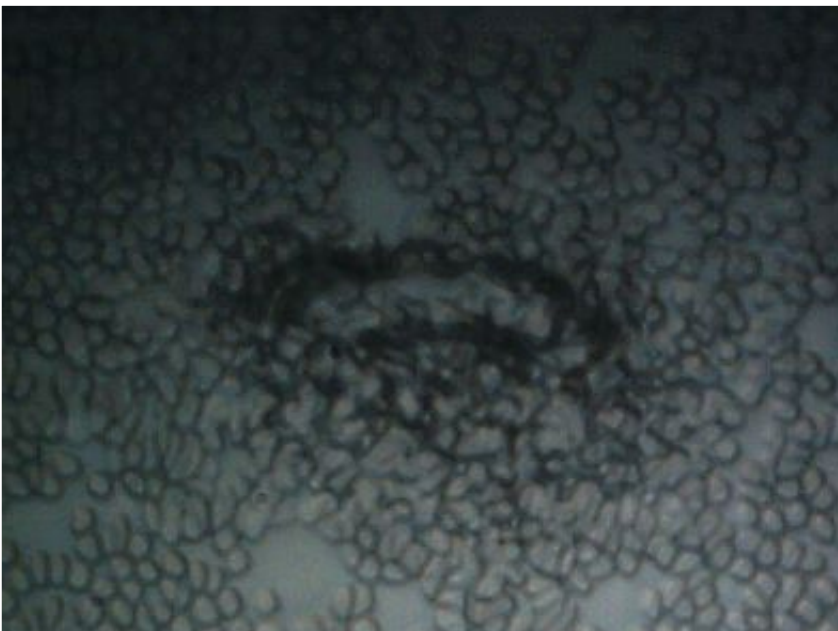
Subject No. 1 : A second anomalous form within the blood sample under laser.  
 Granularity within the aberration can also be seen; this measures at the micron to sub-micron level.  
 Similar in nature to granularity within Morgellons fiber as already reported.  
 Magnification 750x.



Subject No. 1: The second anomaly observed under normal visible light.  
 Magnification 750x.

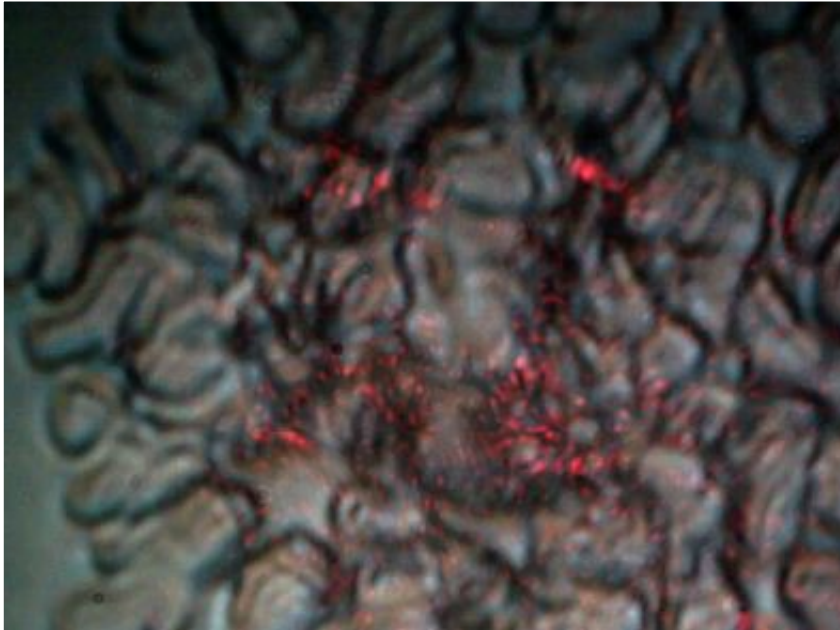


Subject No. 1 : A third anomalous form within the blood sample under laser. This structure is relatively quite large. It depicts what appears to be a fibrous ring like structure that is external to any blood cell morphology. Highly visible and easily detectable under laser view. Consideration of a fungal nature may wish to be considered at this stage. Magnification 750x.



Subject No. 1: The same third anomaly under normal visible lighting. Magnification 750x.





Subject No 1 : A highly cellularly disturbed region of the blood sample.  
Erratic structure is again emphasized and more easily detected with the use of the laser.  
Magnification 2500x.



Subject No. 1 : The highly disturbed region under normal visible light.  
Magnification 2500x.

The previous photographs make apparent the two findings that have been outlined in topics one and two of this report.

Several additional questions now arise from this work: first, what exactly is the anomalous form that is being observed? Second, is there any relationship between the sub-micron granular nature of the blood anomalies with the apparent similar granular nature of the Morgellon's fiber as it has been previously observed and reported? What is the nature of the fibrous form that emerges in the photographs from set three above? Is there any relationship between this apparent sub-micron fibrous blood anomaly and the



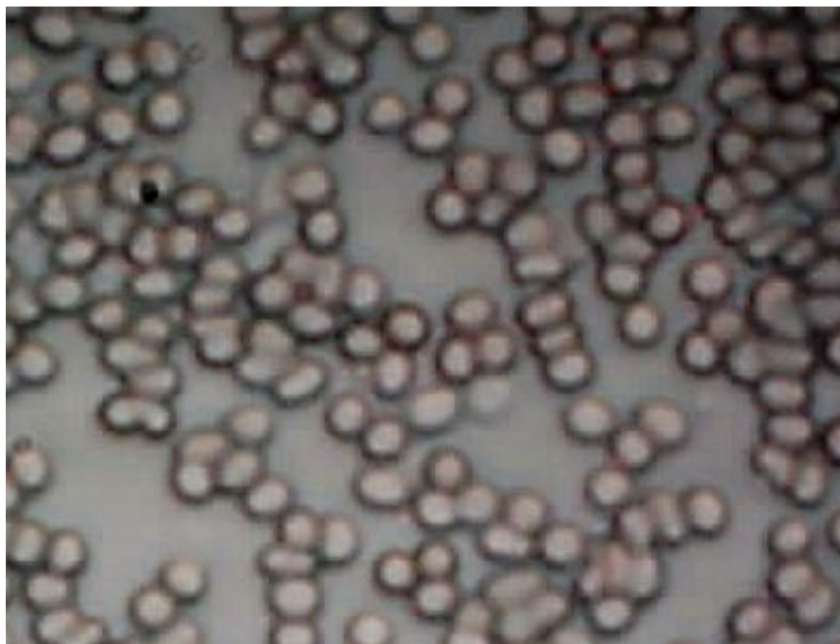
sub-micron fibrous nature of the Morgellon's condition? Is there any relationship to the airborne fibrous samples that have been refused by the Environmental Protection Agency for identification? Is there a fungal nature involved in the photographs that are presented here? If not, what is the form that is being shown? Is the form unusual or unhealthy? Fungal or bacterial infections in the blood are not a normal or healthful condition, and this is one reason the consideration must be taken seriously. And lastly, are the anomalies being observed here unique to this particular blood sample, or is this a more widespread condition? The answers to these questions are to be found from those who will choose to help in this pursuit.

In the meantime, some further progress can be made on the last question that has been proposed – does this condition extend beyond this particular individual? Topic three of this report is now relevant.

Blood samples have been collected and observed from four additional people that have no relation to the previous presentation. With one exception, this extended sample can reasonably be considered as a random set. The general characteristics of the sample set are that they are of adults, approximately of age 40 or greater. Three males and two females have contributed to the test. The important exception to the above is that one blood sample is from the subject that exhibits an advanced manifestation of the Morgellon's condition; the same individual that has unselfishly contributed to the paper [Morgellon's Morphology Confirmed](#), referenced previously. The observations from this individual will be presented at the end of this report.

The finding is that all five individuals tested show this same anomalous form within the blood of each. The degree of presence varies, but all of the individuals observed display the same identical form and structures within the blood. Only one of the five individuals(subject 5) is known to be outwardly manifesting the Morgellon's symptoms. The comparison of the Morgellon's condition will obviously be critical in any analysis of these findings. If it is any "normal" condition, it will have to be proven as such. The varying conditions of the blood samples at this stage indicate anything but normal from the perspective of this researcher. Again, I do not claim or offer any position of medical knowledge or expertise on this issue; I do offer a set of observations that I regard as important for you to consider.

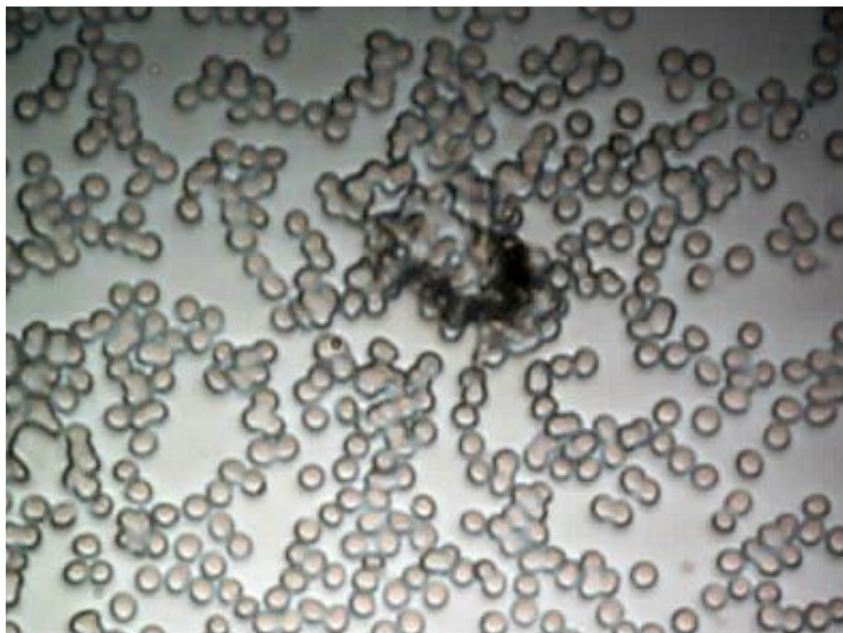
The following photographs from three distinct individuals will show several microphotographs for each. The first photograph will be of the most uniform cellular structures that can be identified within the sample. The second will be the anomalous form that reappears in each of these distinct samples, subject to laser light. The last will be the anomalous form under normal visible light, similar to the outline from above.



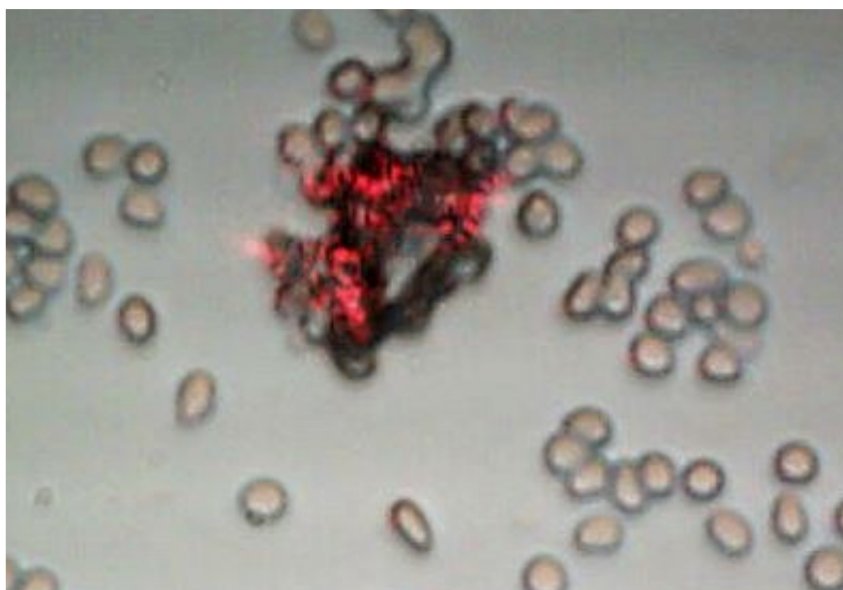
Subject No. 2 : Female Age 59 Years.  
Normal Blood Cellular Structure  
Original magnification 750x.



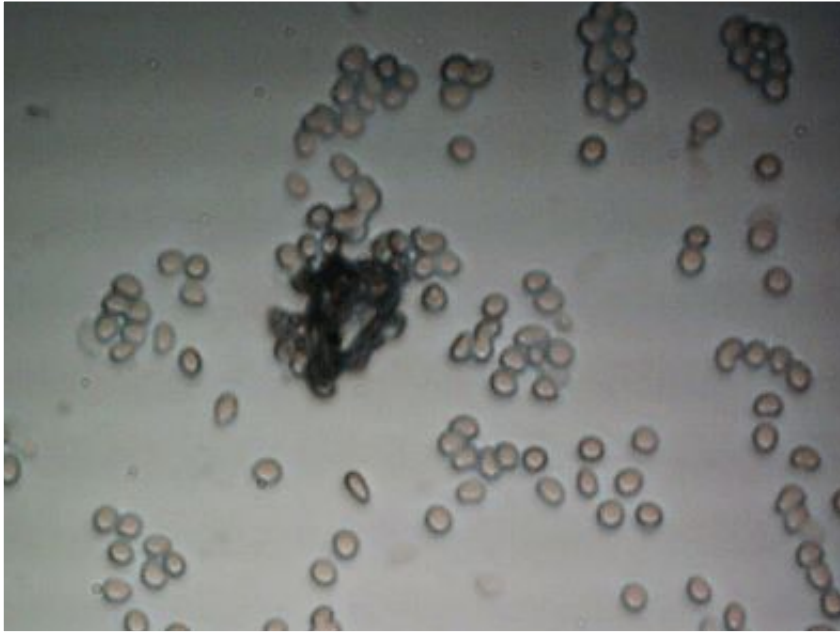
Subject No. 2: Similar anomalous form found in blood sample.  
Subject to laser; laser greatly assists in detection of anomaly.  
Notice apparent destruction and cellular damage in vicinity of detected anomaly.  
Magnification 750x.



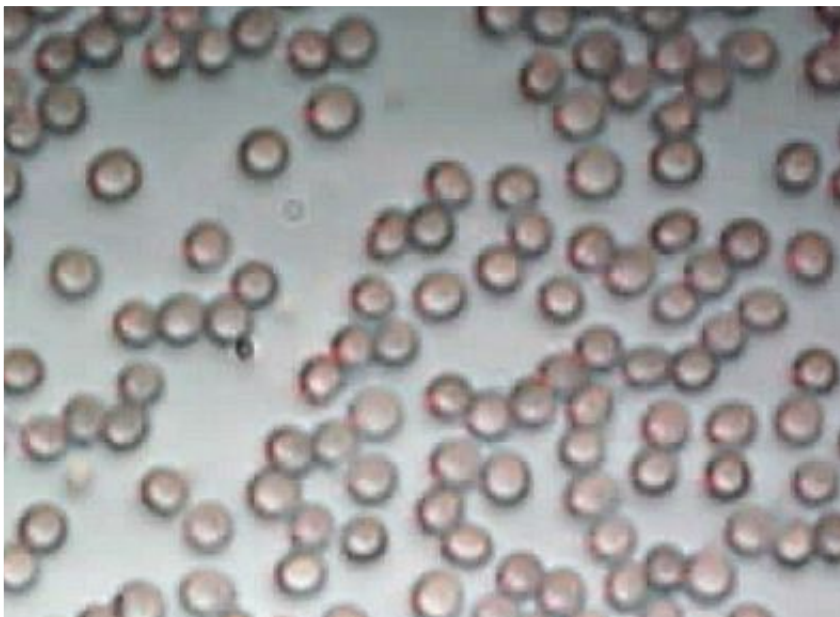
Subject No. 2 : Same anomaly under visible light.  
Magnification 750x.



Subject No. 2 : Second anomaly under laserlight.  
Notice the fibrous nature appearing again, similar to that of subject No. 1.  
Original magnification 750x.

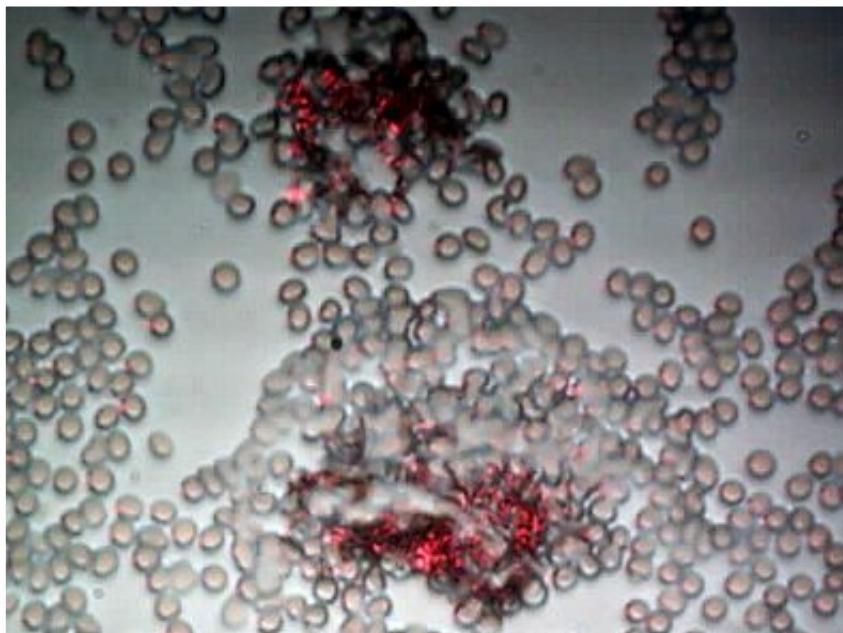


Subject No. 2 : Second anomaly under visible light.  
Magnification 750x.



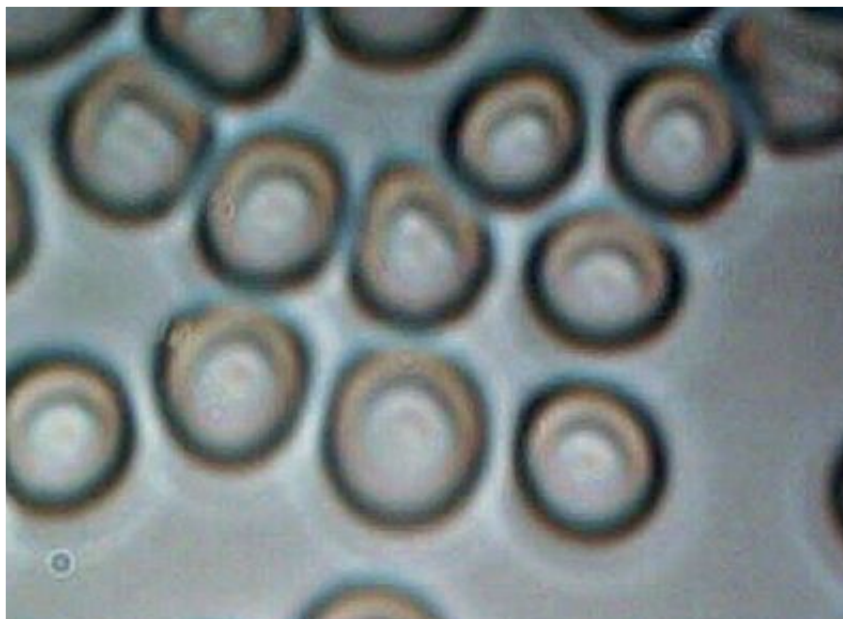
Subject No. 3 : Male in mid 60's.  
Normal blood cellular structure.  
Magnification 750x.



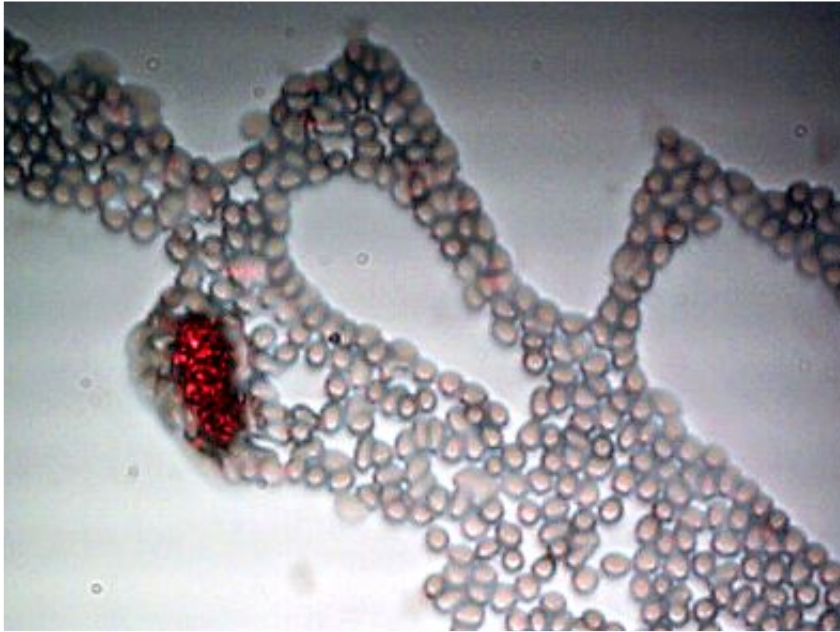


Subject No 3 : Significant anomalies observed.  
Notice apparent degradation of adjacent cellular structure,  
similar to that described for subject no.1.  
Magnification 750x.

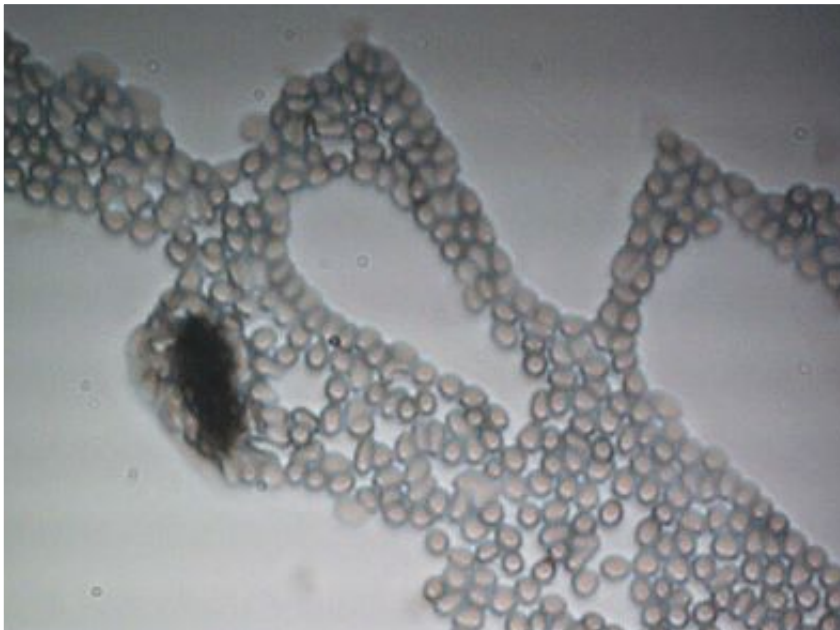
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Subject No. 4 : Adult Male > 40yrs.  
Normal blood cellular structure.  
Magnification 2500x.



Subject No 4: Anomaly within conglomerated cellular structure, subject to laser. Single structure of interest was identified within this particular sample. All other subjects show multiple anomalous structures. Sample may have had tendency to conglomerate more than in others. Magnification 750x.



Subject No 4: Anomaly within conglomerated cellular structure, under normal visible light. Magnification 750x.

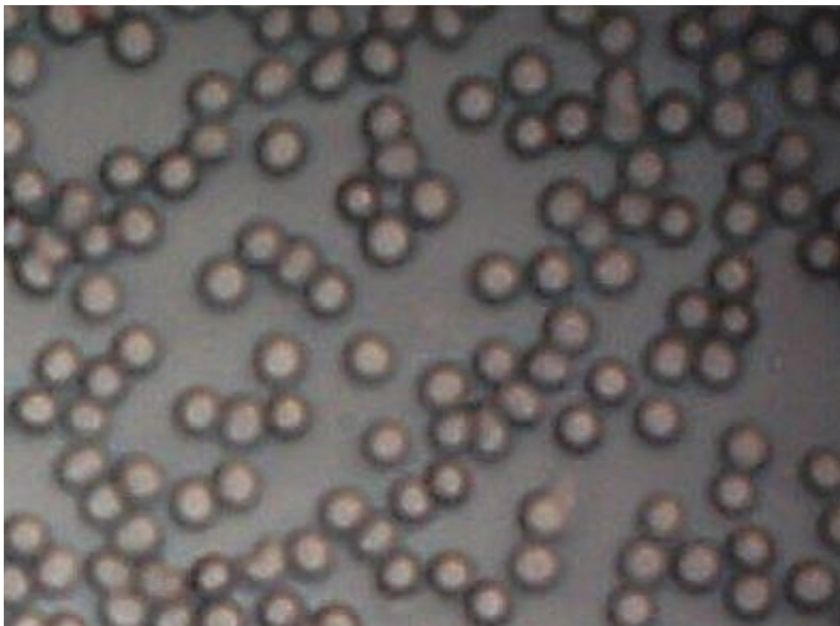
We now consider topic four, and this is the condition of the blood of the individual that displays the more pronounced symptoms of the Morgellon's condition, including the presence of extraordinary fibers on the skin surface. Several samples of these fibers have now been observed and reported on ([Morgellon's Morphology Confirmed](#)). Unfortunately, the finding here is that the blood of this individual exhibits without question the greatest prevalence of these anomalous structures, along with the most pronounced degradation in cellular integrity. This determination forces the important question as to whether or not

there is a relationship between the impact upon the blood reported here and the existence of the Morgellon's condition. In addition, the prevalent theme of remarkable sub-micron fibrous structures from environmental airborne samples to skin samples and then again possibly to blood samples must obviously be examined to the greatest detail.

I again offer my most heartfelt gratitude to the individual that has made this information available to all us. This has been done in the most generous, kind and unselfish manner that anyone could ever hope to offer. I pray that you will use this information to fulfill the intention that has been given to you from this individual. There remain many mysteries within this subject, but none of them are any excuse for procrastination. As you may see, help is needed. It is quite possible that this help is needed much more broadly than any of us know at this time. I have no desire or will to be alarmist in any of my methods; I am providing what I see to be a factual and rational account of most extraordinary events and risks that befall us.

I request that you distribute the information on this page and others before it. I can make no promises for the longevity of this website. If you value the information that is available through this research site, I would recommend that you protect and distribute this information to your own satisfaction.

The photographs are as follows:



Subject No. 5: Female Age 59 years.

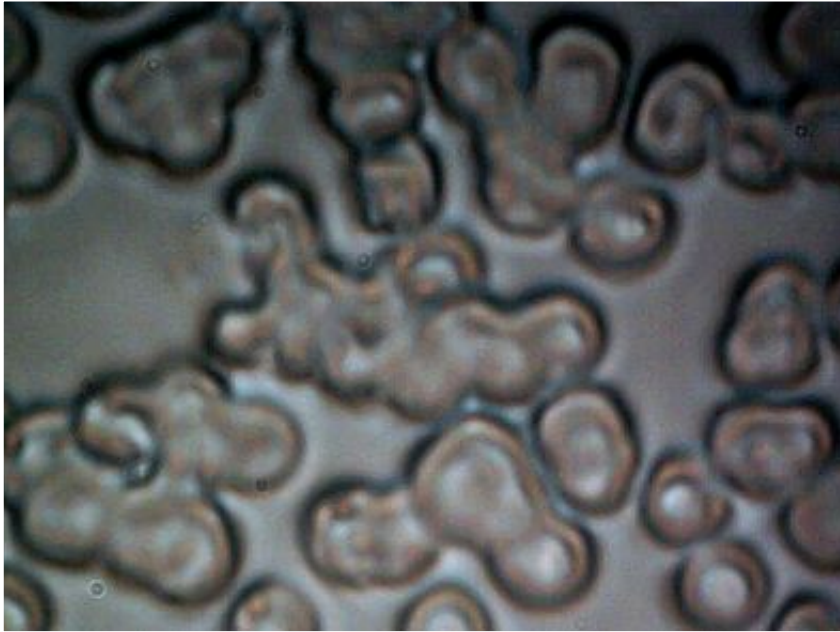
Normal cellular form and structure appear to be intact here.

This individual shows advanced symptoms of the Morgellons condition.

Uniformity of this nature was rare within the blood sample.

Magnification 750x.

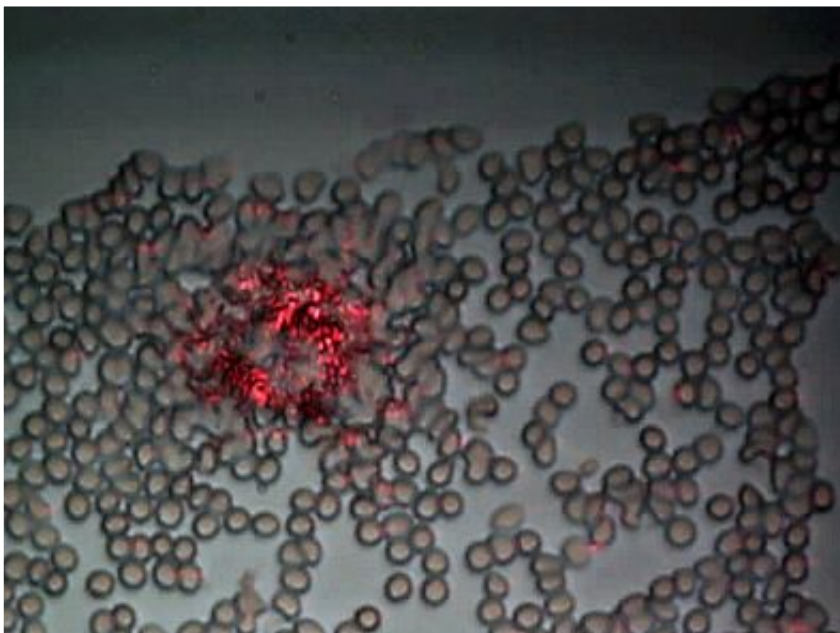




Subject No 5:

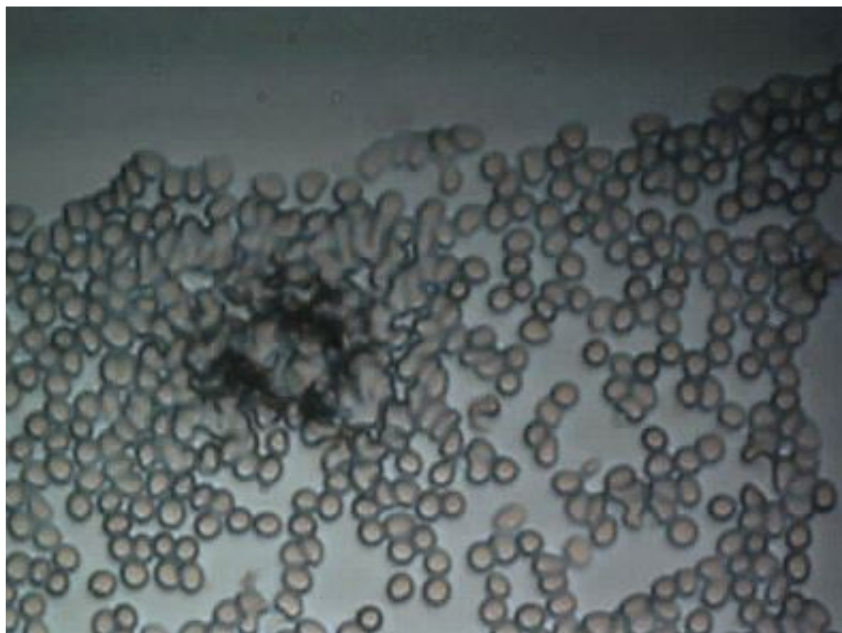
Strong degradation of cellular form and integrity appears to be evident. This observation is typical of the blood sample.

Magnification approx. 1500x.

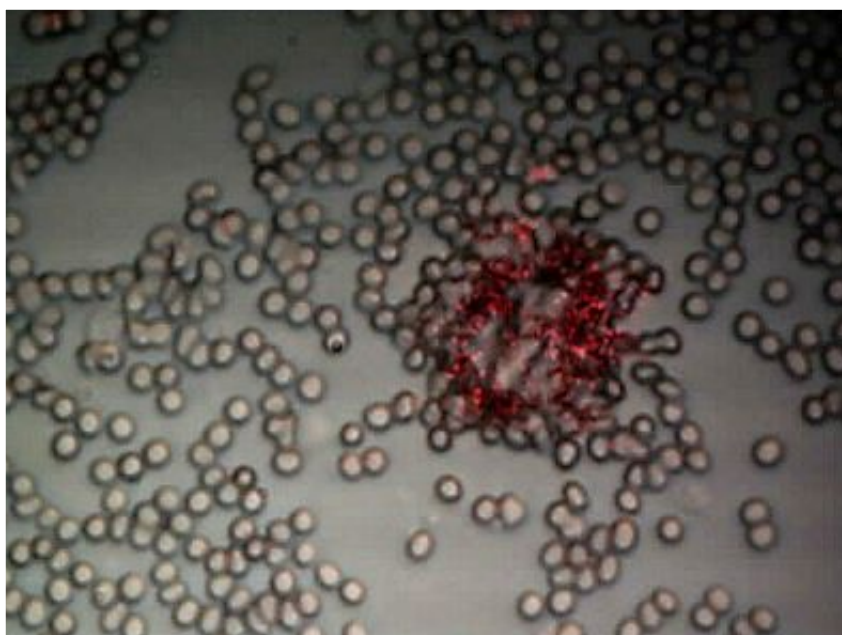


Subject No. 5: Highly representative example of the anomalous form that is the basis of this report. Blood sample subject to laser light. The anomalous form is highly prevalent within this sample; easily the most numerous of the subjects that have been considered. Broadly distributed throughout the sample, easily detectable with laser. Magnification 750x.

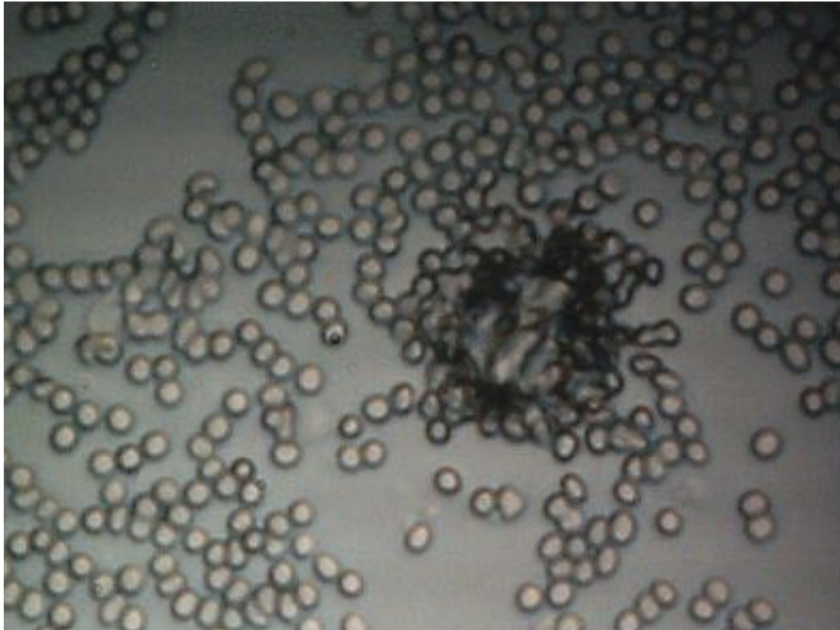




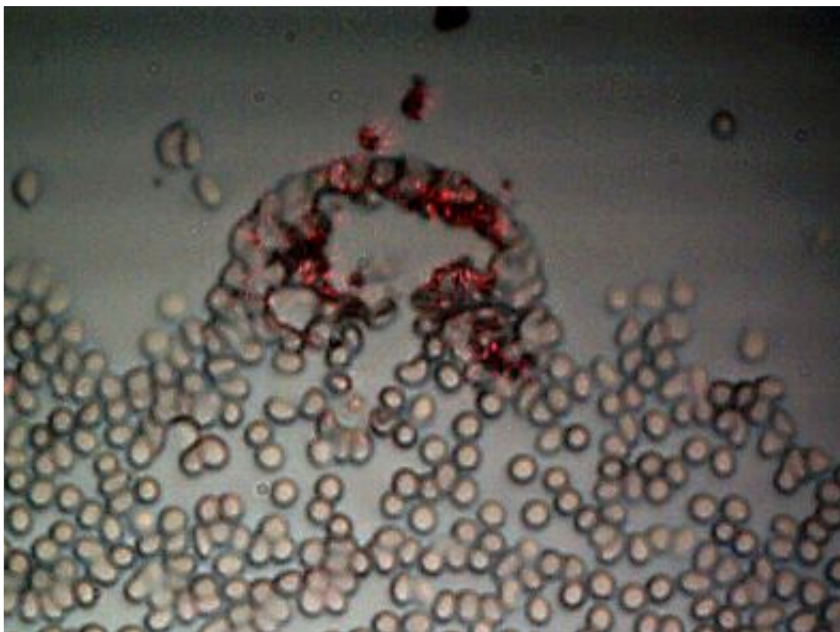
Subject No. 5 : The same anomaly as above subject to normal visible light.  
Notice again the apparent degradation of cellular integrity adjacent to the structure.  
Magnification 750x.



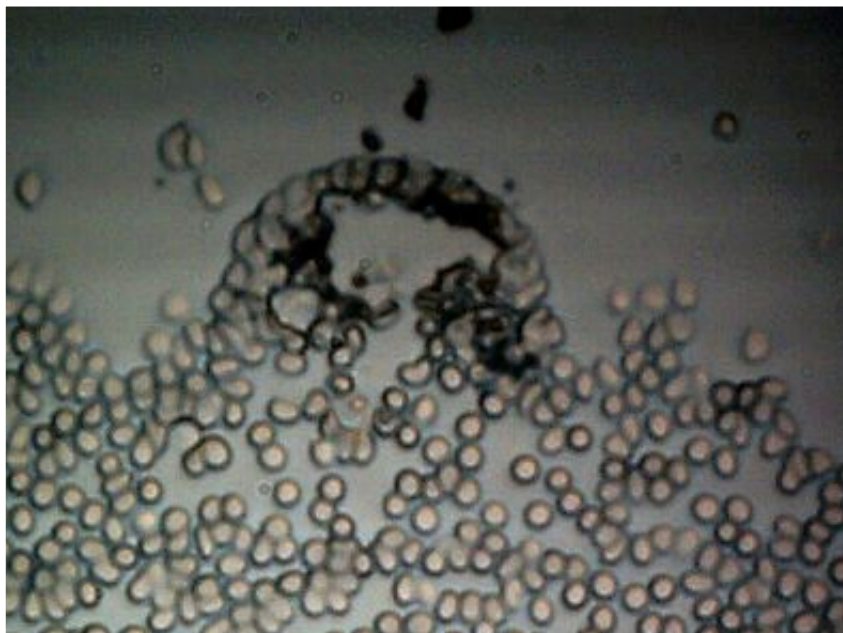
Subject No 5: Second anomaly. Subject to laser light.  
Damage to cellular integrity, frequency of anomalous structures,  
and conglomeration are common to the blood sample.  
Magnification 750x.



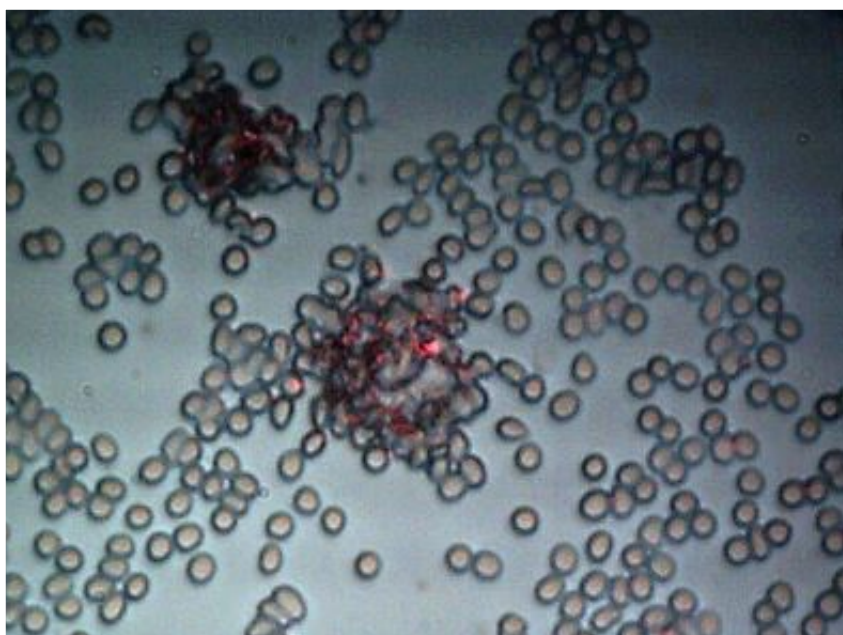
Subject No. 5: Second anomaly subject to visible light.  
Magnification 750x.



Subject No. 5: Third Anomaly. Notice cohesive structural form.  
Subject to laser. Magnification 750x.

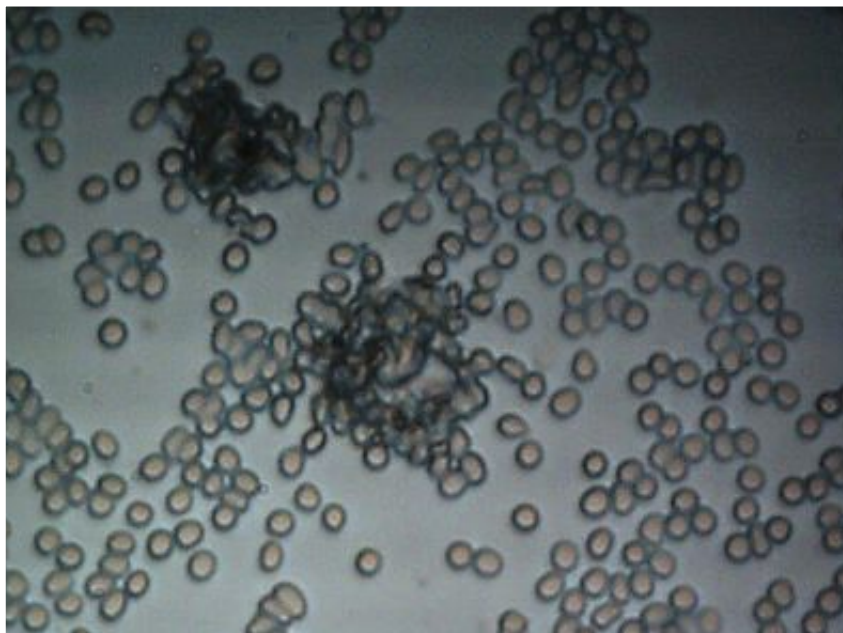


Subject No. 5: Third anomaly subject to normal visible light.  
Numerous other anomalous structures exist within the sample.  
Magnification 750x.

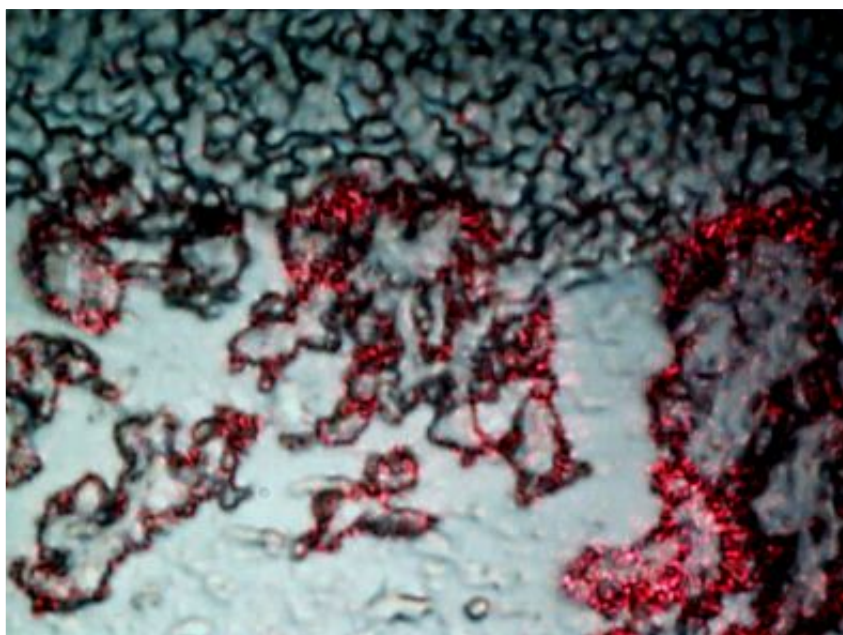


Subject No. 5 : Fourth anomaly; double structures evident.  
Subject to laser. Magnification 750x.



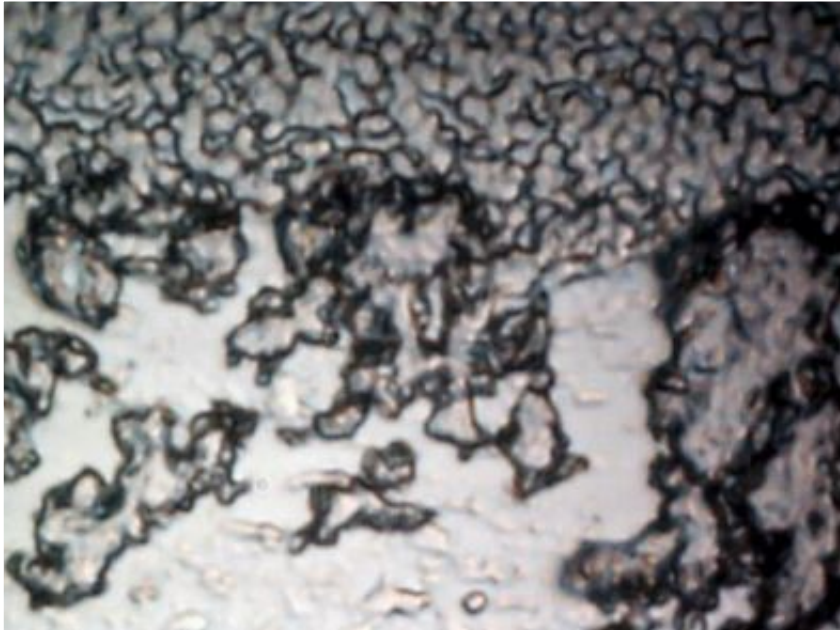


Subject No. 5: Fourth anomaly, normal visible light.  
Magnification 750x.



Subject No. 5: Extensive areas of the sample appear to suffer degradation.  
Conglomeration of cells appears throughout sample.  
Magnification 750x.





Subject No 5: Cellular structure no longer apparent in this region.  
Subject to normal visible light. Magnification 750x.

#### Topics 5 & 6:

As time is short for now, the parting comments here will be brief. It is quite clear to me what work needs to be done. The main question that remains is who is going to help to get it done, when are they going to do it, and to what ends are they going to serve? I will do my best to avoid drawing any premature conclusions on the nature of what is being described in this and previous reports. I believe that the photographs presented during recent days speak quite well for themselves. It does seem clear, however, that certain critical issues have been deliberately avoided; to what end only time may tell. I am not making claim on what the nature is that is being shown here; I am making claim that we all need to know what that nature is as quickly as possible. I will offer a suggestion, and it only a suggestion without warranty. It does seem reasonable to consider that a fungal nature(fungemia) or a modified fungal nature may be involved; this has been alluded to earlier and is in keeping with many of the health symptoms that we have been witness now to for many years. It is quite conceivable(and not unexpected) that even more exotic methods of biology or artificial constructs are involved with the Morgellon's issue; that too will have to find its way in proof that is apparent to all.

For the time being, the strongest point that I can make is to continue the appeal that has been in place close to a decade. This is for all of those that care about the humanity, life and welfare of this planet to make their mark on reclaiming what is rightfully ours. This includes the divine rights of existence beyond the machinations of mankind and the power structures that continue to mar history. We can start this quest by reclaiming our health and the health of this planet, as they are both gifts for us with responsibilities attached. The role of stewardship is ours if we only care enough to exercise it.

Sincerely,

**Clifford E Carnicom**  
**November 21 2007**

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## LASER LIGHT CAUTION

DO NOT USE LASER LIGHT IN ANY WAY WITH DIRECT EYE OBSERVATION OR MIRRORS.  
LASER LIGHT IS A SIGNIFICANT EYE HAZARD.  
THE METHODS DESCRIBED HERE ARE SUITABLE FOR  
EXTERNAL DIGITAL OBSERVATION TECHNIQUES ONLY.

**Dec****MORGELLONS: AIRBORNE, SKIN & BLOOD - A MATCH**

Dec 10, 2007

**MORGELLONS:****AIRBORNE, SKIN & BLOOD – A MATCH****Clifford E Carnicom****Dec 10 2007**

It appears as though a link has been established between three issues of research over the last decade. These three issues include:

1. The detailed observation of unusual airborne filament samples that the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency has refused to identify over a period of many years.
2. The morphology, or structure, of unusual filaments that are characteristic of the MORGELLONS' condition.
3. The recent discovery of anomalies in a series of observations of human blood samples, one of which is from an individual that manifests advanced symptoms of the MORGELLONS' condition.

This research remains at an early stage of investigation. The work will be presented without delay because of the implications should these discoveries prove to be accurate.

The finding here is that there is essentially identical form, size and structure between the airborne filament samples that have been reported on extensively over the years in connection with the aerosol operations, the morphology of at least one characteristic Morgellon's fiber and with a series of blood anomalies that have recently been documented. There are now major considerations before us because of this.

The work here will follow this progression:

- 1. High magnification images of a representative Morgellon's fiber will be presented.**
- 2. High magnification images of blood anomalies are to be discussed.**
- 3. High magnification images of the original airborne filament sample that was sent to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency several years ago with a request for identification and analysis on behalf of the public interest and welfare. The EPA refused to identify that sample.**

It is fair to say that there may be enormous implications ahead of us from this information on this page. The reader may benefit if time can be devoted to investigate the history of these issues as they have been reported on this site(and others) over the years.

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**CATEGORY ONE:****MORGELLONS FIBER – SKIN SAMPLES**

**An adequate basis for interpreting the following photographs can be formed by reviewing at least two additional papers on this site, entitled : [Morgellons : First Observations](#), and of recent issue, [Morgellon's Morphology Confirmed](#). The salient points from those articles are as follows:**

At least one characteristic fiber form from the Morgellon's condition contains within it a rather

remarkable and extensive sub-micron fibrous network. What appears to be a single fiber in reality is composed internally of a complex network of fibers that is difficult to envision without sophisticated microscopy equipment available. A human hair is on the order of 60 to 100 microns in thickness; these photographs show a network that exists at the sub-micron range. The resolution of the equipment that I have developed and modified is on the order of 0.5 microns, or 500 nanometers; conventional visible microscopy normally peaks out at approximately two microns. Photographs at this level of magnification (2500-5000+) are difficult to acquire.

These photographs, although limited by the available equipment, are nevertheless quite revealing.



Magnification of Morgellon's fiber; approximately 5600x.

Notice internal filament structure within the fiber.

Width of the internal fibrous structure is at the micron or sub-micron level

Second, the appearance of a generally spherical micron to sub-micron sized structure is also a discovery during the first Morgellon's related microscopy session of August 2006. This shows up clearly in the following microphotograph, and the structures are within the boundaries or confines of the encasing filament.





Magnification of Morgellon's fiber; approximately 5600x.

Notice internal generally circular structures.

Strongly indicative of a biological nature at this point.

These structures measure on the order of 1 micron (viral-bacterial size threshold).

Complex internal nature of the original Morgellon's sample fiber is evident.

The purpose of the August 2006 work was simply visual examination motivated by a dearth of information over a period of several years. This deficiency extended to include all public service and governmental health agencies, as well as non-profit organizations that purported to serve the public welfare. Attempts at foisting a diagnosis of delusion eventually capitulated to the mounting evidence and widespread onset and distribution of the Morgellon's condition. Further details on the assessments as of August 2006 are available by reading the referenced paper, [Morgellons: First Observations](#) as mentioned previously.

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## CATEGORY TWO:

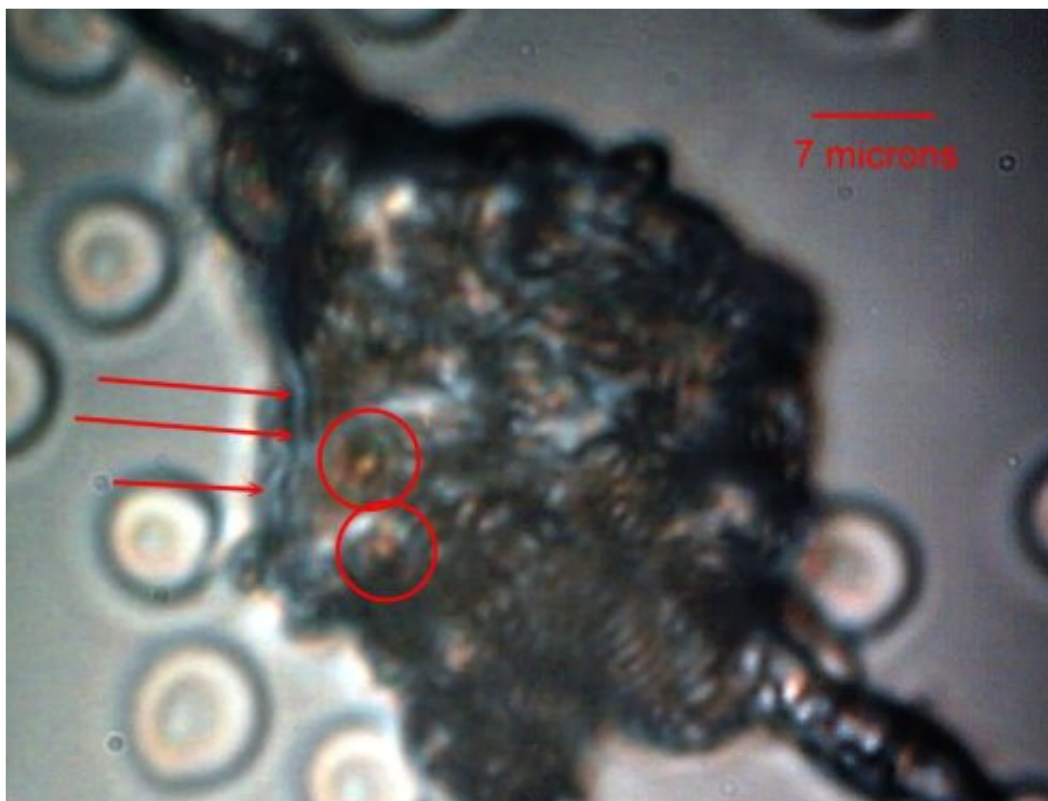
### BLOOD SAMPLES

**This second category is an elaboration of work recently presented in the paper entitled [Blood Testing : Lasers, Blood & Fungus\(?\)](#). In this recent addition, the anomalies that were documented in that report are magnified further, and the difference is significant. This set comprises four microphotographs. The first two microphotographs are from the blood of the individual with advanced manifestations of the Morgellon's condition. The focus here is on those structures that were identified in the earlier paper as being "what appears to be a fibrous ring like structure..."; the increased magnification further confirms that original supposition. There was also an allusion to a fungal form(or modified fungus) for further research; this suggestion remains in force. The important discovery from this examination is twofold:**

1. There appears to a remarkable coincidence of form and similarity between the internal structure of the Morgellon's skin fiber and the anomalous form in the blood of the same individual.

2. In addition, the spherical or circular micron to sub-micron structure is again repeating itself within the invasive structure. Both the fiber network and the smaller internal structures are emphasized with the arrows shown on the photograph.

The conclusion at this stage is that there appears to be a remarkable similarity, and quite likely origin, between the manifestations of the fibrous network within both the blood and the skin of the Morgellon's individual. It would seem reasonable to me that the blood of the Morgellon's individuals should now obviously become a focal point of further research on the condition.



Anomalous form within the blood of a Morgellon's affected individual.

Magnification approximately 2500x.

Sub micron network of fibrous structure becomes apparent.

Embedded spherical/circular structures.

Remarkable similarity in basic form and structure to the internal morphology of the skin fiber from the same Morgellon's individual.

Blood of the Morgellon's individual becomes a focal point of investigation at this point.



Second anomalous blood anomaly within the Morgellon's affected individual.  
 Repetition of identical form and internal fibrous structure.  
 Magnification approx. 2500x.

The second set of two microphotographs present further disturbing concerns of the impact of the anomalies upon the blood. In addition, the images here are taken from a person that does not outwardly manifest any skin problems, lesions or fibers associated with the Morgellon's condition. It should be recalled that the vast majority of all blood samples that have been observed are showing the same anomalous forms. The question of Morgellon's manifestation may be one of degree, and the general population is not exempt from the discussion that is taking place here. It has been stated that the Morgellon's condition may have a much broader basis and distribution than we might like to admit or know.

There is additional concern on the effect that is taking place within the blood. A section on the border of the anomaly has been photographed; both normal and abnormal cell integrity can be observed. The observation is that the blood itself seems to be undergoing a transformation; the cellular structure appears to be changing to a more fibrous form. In addition, we see the appearance of spherical structures in the midst of the disturbed blood cells; these structures also appear identical to those reported in both the skin fiber sample and the anomalous blood incursion.



Disturbed region within the blood of a “non-Morgellon’s” individual.  
 These same developments occur within the Morgellon’s affected individual.  
 Magnification approximately 5000x.  
 Remarkable transformation of blood cellular structure is taking place.  
 Culminates in what appears to be a fibrous nature similar  
 in appearance to original blood anomalies that have been disclosed.  
 Arrows show transformation within the cell to a more fibrous nature.



The central disturbed region within the blood of a “non-Morgellon’s” individual.



Magnification approximately 5000x.

Spherical/circular sub micron structures easily visible (arrows);  
these measure at approximately 1 micron..

Bacterial forms(coccus, streptobacilli) are also under consideration at this stage.

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### CATEGORY THREE:

#### AIRBORNE FIBER

The final subject of this paper presents discoveries that I would prefer to not have to report. What follows are microphotographs, at much higher magnification than was originally available, of the airborne fibrous sample that was sent to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency for identification. The EPA refused to identify that sample. The correspondence and history of that interaction with the EPA resides on this site. The results of this study pose a rather serious confrontation for us all. It now becomes clear with the improved imagery over that of several years ago that the airborne fibers have a structure and composition essentially identical to that reported above. This now clearly implicates and questions the role and relationship of the airborne filaments to Morgellon's and the blood conditions that are currently under research.

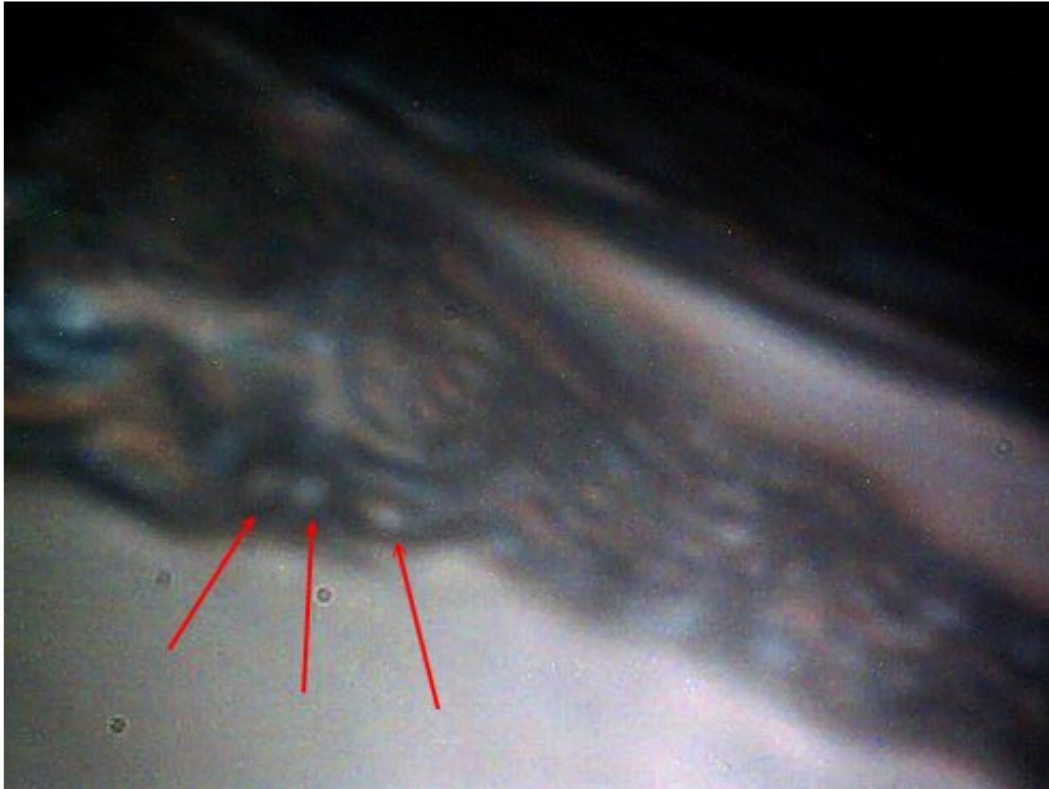
Unfortunately, we see a sub-fibrous network of the same dimensions as that observed within the Morgellon's sample and the blood samples. We also see the recurring circular/spherical structures. This establishes a common theme within all three topics of investigation.

We are now forced to examine the relationships between:

- 1. Environmental contamination of the atmosphere with highly unusual sub-micron fibrous networks which the EPA refuses to identify.**
- 2. The match of the airborne fibrous structure in appearance, size and structure to the manifestations of the Morgellon's condition..**
- 3 The subsequent similarity to anomalous forms within numerous blood samples that have been observed, one of which comes from an individual with advanced symptoms of the Morgellon's condition.**
- 4. The effect of all the above upon the health and welfare of the public at large.**



Highly magnified view of the airborne filamentous sample sent to the EPA.  
The internal sub-micron fibrous network, similar to that shown  
under the separate topics of the Morgellon' condition and blood testing.  
Limiting size of internal filaments makes photography difficult.  
The EPA refuses to identify this sample.



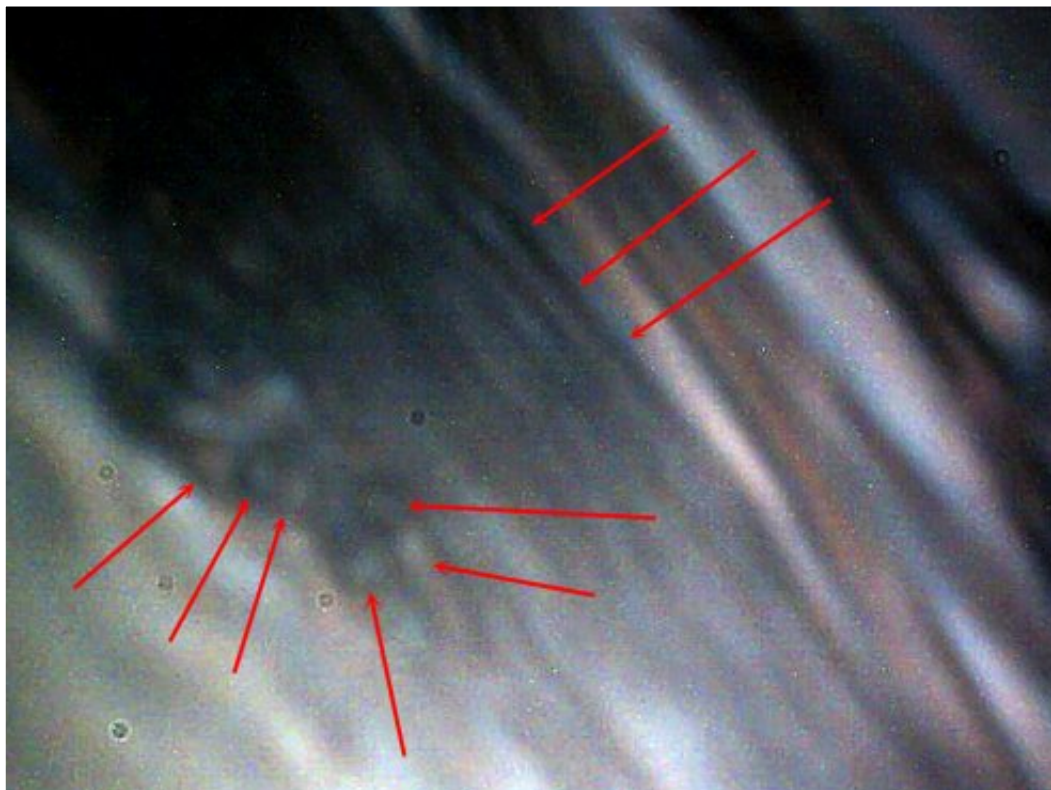
Airborne fibrous sample sent to the EPA.

Complexity of internal fibrous network is apparent within an encapsulating fiber.

What appears to be a single airborne fiber is essentially an infinite network of sub-micron fibers.

Notice appearance of circular/spherical individual structures (arrows),  
and similarity to both Morgellon's and blood testing presentations.

Magnification approx. 5000x.



Airborne fibrous sample sent to the EPA.

Further evidence of internal sub-micron fibrous nature and circular/spherical structures(arrows).

Bacterial (or modified bacterial) forms are a consideration here.

Magnification approx. 5000x.





Airborne fibrous sample sent to the EPA.  
 Parallel presentation of internal sub-micron fibrous nature  
 and circular/spherical structures(arrows).  
 Bacterial forms are a consideration here.  
 Magnification approx. 5000x.



A focus on spherical structures exterior to the encapsulating fiber  
 at high magnification and with stacked images.  
 Readers may wish to revisit the papers on detected biological components  
 within and adjacent to the fibrous network. Bacterial forms(coccus) may wish to be considered here.  
 The airborne sample contains these structures both internal and external to the encapsulating fibers.  
 This photograph is of a set immediately adjacent to the exterior wall of  
 an encapsulating fiber (approx 20 microns in thickness).  
 Original magnification approx. 5000x.

In summary, this paper presents evidence that there are likely relationships between the original  
 contaminating airborne fibers as reported to the EPA (with subsequent refusal of identification by that  
 agency), the manifestation of compromised health as manifested in the Morgellon's condition and the  
 detection of certain anomalous forms within various blood samples. I end this paper with, once again, a  
 repeated appeal to those with adequate resources to address the issues that have been raised through  
 the course of research during the last decade. Public, governmental environmental, political and health  
 agencies have failed to serve the public in an extended fashion and the general public and the welfare of  
 the planet is bearing the cost of that denial. I urge you to assume your role.

**Sincerely,**

**Clifford E Carnicom**  
**Dec 10, 2007**

**Additional Note:**

Questions exist as to whether or not conventional biological processes are represented in this study; if so, a division into either eukaryotic, prokaryotic or archaea cell types could be helpful. It is clear that biological processes of some sort are involved. Studies to date (ref. H. Staninger), including this one do not yet identify a eukaryotic cell type; this calls into question the supposition of the filament form as a fungus. It would, however, be reasonable at this time to leave all options available and to investigate them thoroughly; both bacterial (e.g., coccus, streptobacilli) and fungal (e.g., hyphae) forms should be considered as a starting point. If we confine ourselves to prokaryotic cell types, an interesting question is whether or not there are any filamentous (not chains) forms of bacteria. The best progress that I have been able to make on this question is to realize that such forms of bacteria have existed in the past. A reasonable match has been found with a fossilized filamentous bacteria that existed in Australia during the Precambrian era, approximately 3.5 billion years ago. For an additional reference on this topic, please review Microbiology, an Introduction, Gerard J. Totor, 7th edition, 2001, p 281.