Carnicom Institute Research

2001 - Part 2

Acknowledgements

Mission Statement:

Carnicom Institute is a non-profit organization working solely for the benefit of humanity. Our goal is to provide the public with beneficial and responsible information through scientific, educational,environmental, and health research for the public welfare. The Institute has devoted significant effort to the important issues of geoengineering and bioengineering.

Disclaimer:

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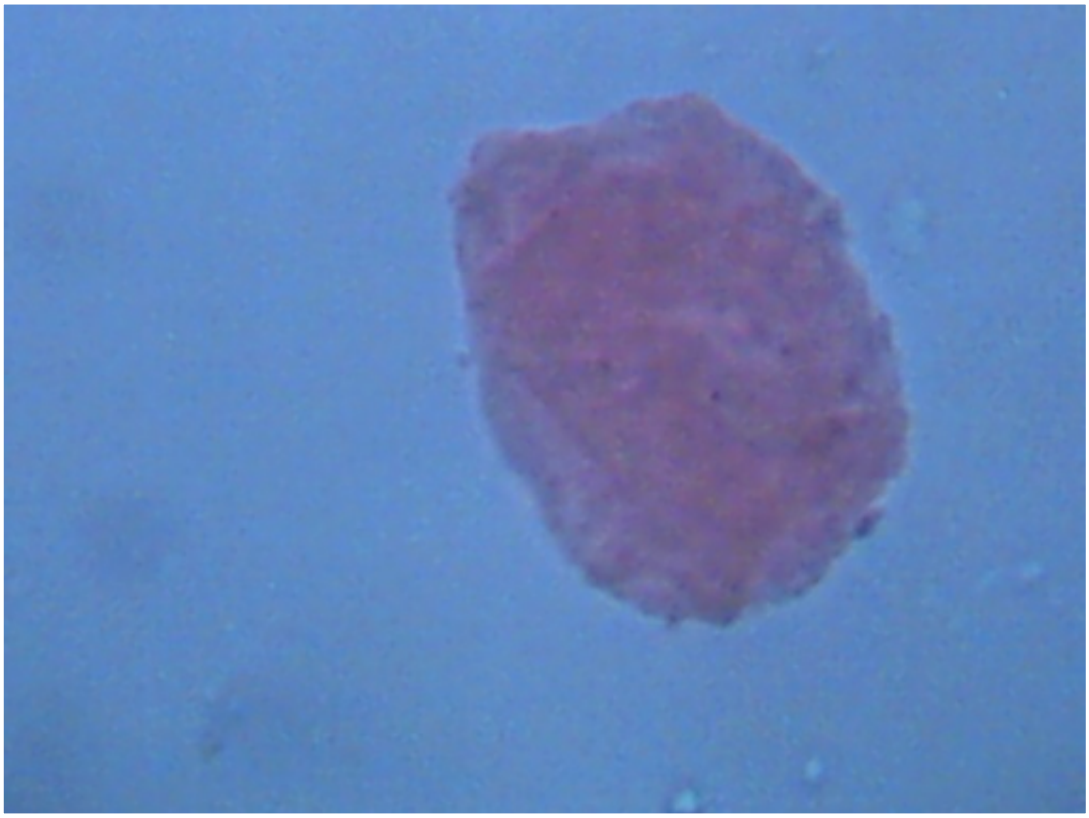
EUKARYOTE PRESENCE?
May 2, 2001

EUKARYOTE PRESENCE?
Clifford E Carnicom
May 02 2001

Electrostatic precipitation air samples analyzed on May 01 2001 and on numerous previous occasions are revealing the repeated presence of what appears to be a eukaryotic, or nucleated cell type. Professional assistance with identification of the materials being shown herein is again openly and fully requested. Previous calls for professional assistance with the identification of biological components repeatedly identified within atmospheric samples, accomplished through electrostatic precipitation as well as with HEPA filters, have remained unheeded. Capability for digital presentation of the imagery remains below that available through optical examination with the microscope. Initial analysis using an oil immersion objective at 1000x indicates the presence of a nucleus and an internal granulated structure; analysis at this level of magnification is preliminary and requires further effort. Motility is not evident. Pollen does not appear to be a viable alternative of identification; familiarity exists with both juniper and pine pollen resident to this area. These findings have been withheld to a point of repetition that now requires identification.



Magnification approx 2000x
Size Approx. 30-40microns.

The structures being shown have been repeatedly and consistently identified within numerous air samples that have been collected. The structures shown are stained with eosin, which is

readily absorbed. Malachite green dye is also readily absorbed. Heat fixing of the slides upon which the samples are collected appears to destroy the structures. The size of the cells approximates 30 to 40 microns, and they are easily visible with fairly low magnification with the use of eosin stain. Eukaryote cells commonly range from 10 to 100 microns in size. Bacteria commonly range from .5 to 10 microns in size. Viruses commonly range from .04 to .1 microns. It is presumed that the size of the structures should make identification relatively easy by knowledgeable parties. Any revision or corrections to this report will be made as is appropriate.

The following comment on eosin stain is available at :http://www.abbeycolor.com/eosin.htm**:**

“Eosin is vital in medicine and biological science to show details in cells and microorganisms. It highlights cell granules and nuclei, and mast cells (cells that create other cells). Eosin demonstrates the presence of viruses borne by mosquitoes, or early necrobiotic changes. It is used to characterize tissue cells, protozoans and bacteria. Eosin’s most important medical uses are in blood and bone-marrow testing.”

In addition, from http://www.cba.arizona.edu/Histo/stains.html**:**

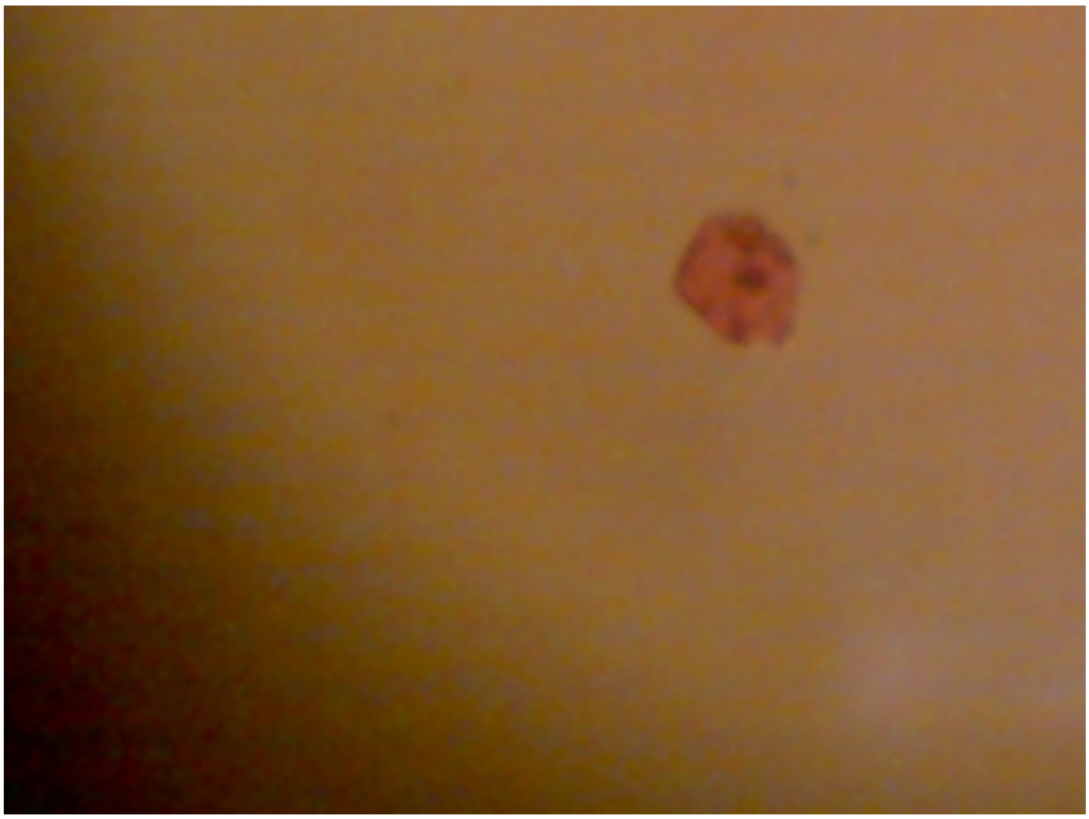
“H&E (hematoxylin and eosin): H&E is the most commonly requested histologic stain. The Gill’s hematoxylin/eosin Y technique stains nuclei blue and cytoplasm, muscle and connective tissue pink to red.”

Professional identification of the structures shown is of paramount importance to the general public.

It may be of interest to make known, according to *Microbiology*, Torra, 2001 that viruses must be grown in living host cells. This reference also states that animal viruses are cultured using three primary methods : 1. The use of living animals. 2. embryonated eggs 3. cell cultures.

Macrophages are one cell type under investigation.

Further assistance is required to resolve the questions that are being raised from this finding, and it is appreciated. Duplication of methods of testing and analysis is encouraged. Any further information provided will be incorporated into this report.



Magnification approx 480x
Size Approx. 40microns.

Cluster of cellular structures.
Most cells appear individually; clusters are occasionally found.

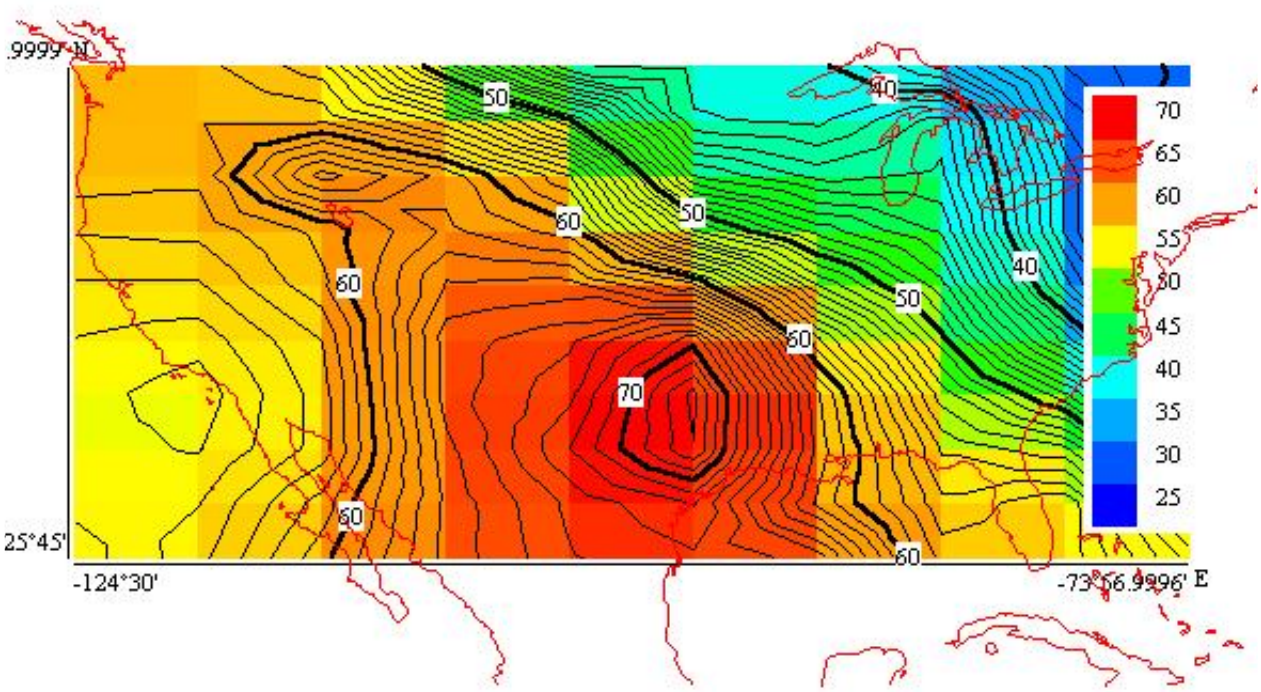
Magnification approx 480x
Individual Cell Size Approx. 30-40microns.

THE AEROSOL REPORTS: UNITED STATES

May 2, 2001

THE AEROSOL REPORTS:
UNITED STATES
A Model Under Development
Clifford E Carnicom

Probability of Favorable Aerosol Conditions:
100 : Favorable
0 : Unfavorable



053101 Date: **Northwest US Seattle WA** **South US Ft. Worth TX** **North US Minneapolis MN** **East US Brookhaven N** **Southeast US Miami FL** **South west US Santa F** **Reports of HeavyOperations CT:ChemtrailTrackingUSA Calendar or Board**

				Y	**e** **N**
0531	59	73	41	2 5 58 8 4	6 NM 5
0529	44	75	21	3 5 83 1 6	7 CT: TX, 0530: LA,TN 1
0527	38	58	26	5 7 91 7 5	6 CT:0526-FL,LA, 0527-NM in a.m. 4
0525	29	29	37	4 5 90 7 1	5 FL 8
0524	75	29	58	4 5 76 5 3	6 OR, WA. 3
0523	71	31	66	8 5 80 0 5	5 CT:OR. 2
0522	61	34	60	8 6 66 7 1	5 CT:0520-FL,MI,CT 0520-FL,0522-MD 0
0518	24	47	77	6 7 37 1 6	8 0

ERYTHROCYTES: POSITIVE VISUAL IDENTIFICATION

May 3, 2001

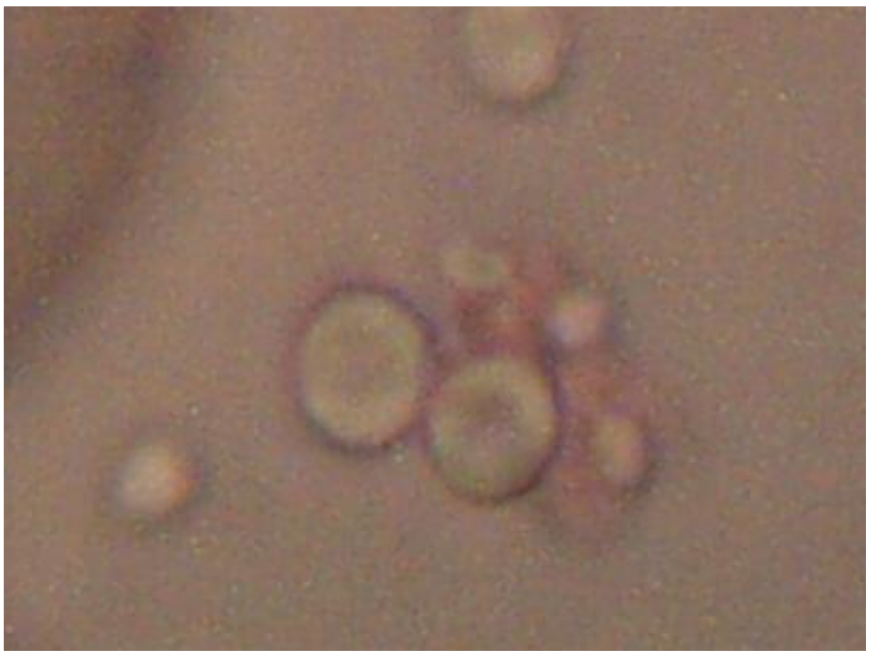
**ERYTHROCYTES:
POSITIVE VISUAL
IDENTIFICATION
Clifford E Carnicom
May 03 2001**

Positive visual identification of erythrocytes, or red blood cells, is now apparent from the microphotographs which are presented on this page. The samples shown are taken from atmospheric testing in Santa Fe, NM using the methods of electrostatic precipitation as described earlier.

The bi-concave surfaces, circular shapes, and dimensions of the structures shown are an indisputable match with that of erythrocytes. Professionals, citizens, activists and researchers are requested to conduct these tests independently for verification or refutation of what has been repeatedly presented through recent atmospheric analysis.

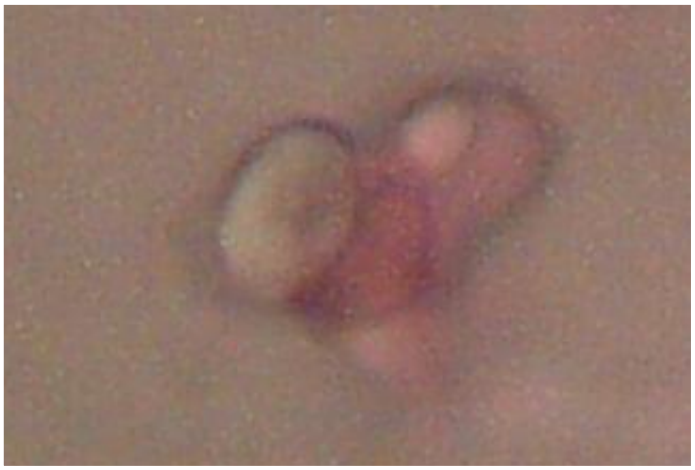
The magnification achieved on this most recent analysis makes the case quite clearly that biological components are now a regular feature of the atmosphere that we all breathe. This is in addition to the saturated level of particulate matter that has been documented at an equal level of veracity, along with the obvious degradation in visibility that is now all too apparent. Crimes of the highest order are being perpetrated on the citizens without their knowledge or consent. The citizens of this country must confront this issue in a public and vocal forum with urgency.

Any positive refutation of the results shown on this page by any responsible party will be immediately presented. Any refutation will require a duplication of the collection and analysis methods that have been employed. Sincere and genuine efforts to examine these findings in an honest fashion is invited and encouraged.

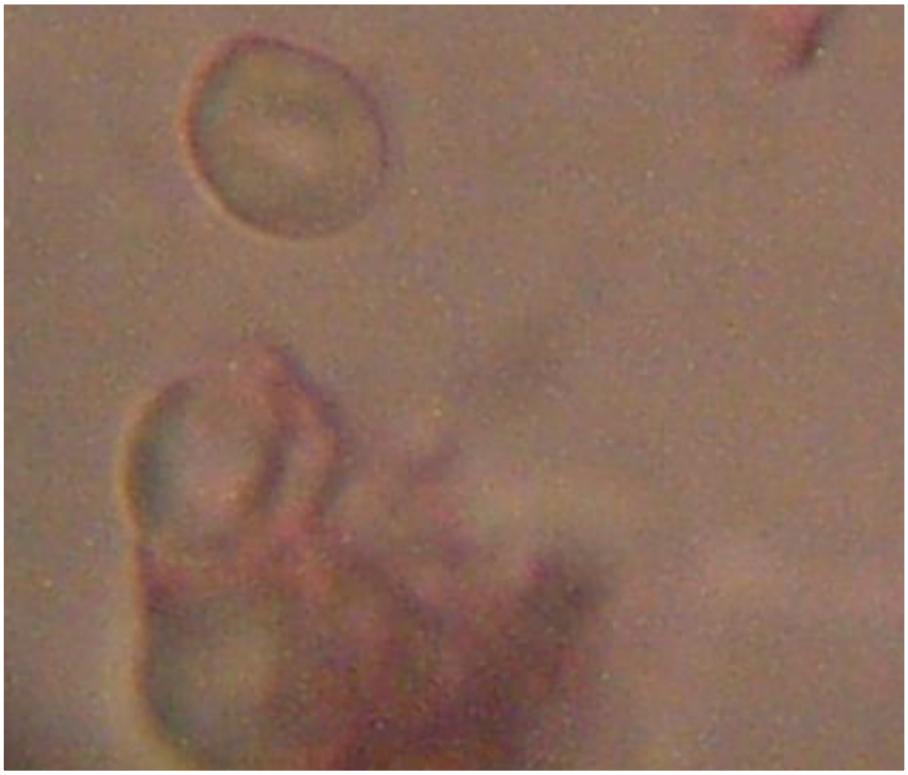


Magnification approx. 5000x

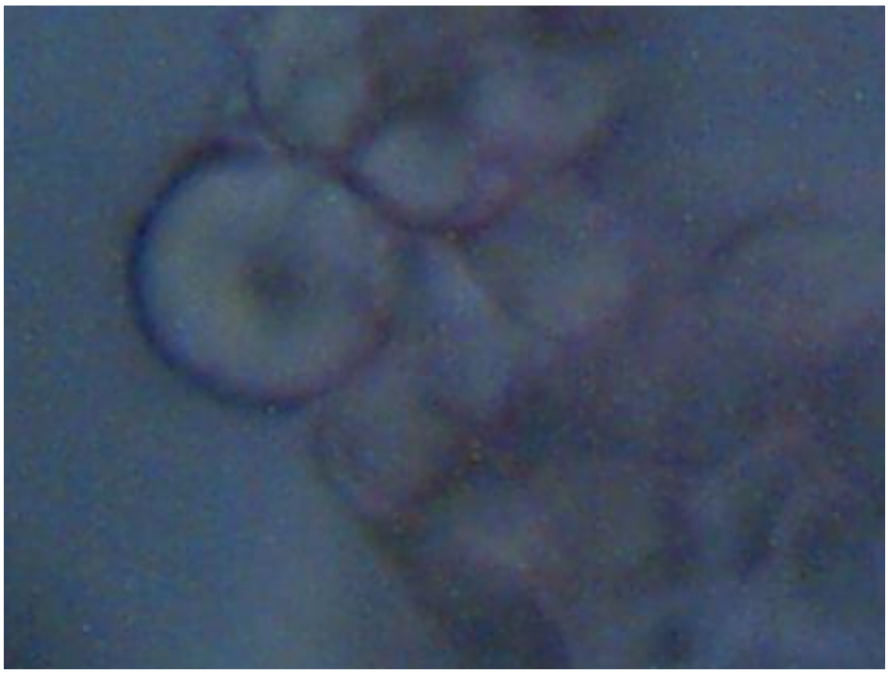
Bi-concavity characteristic of erythrocytes readily visible.



Magnification approx. 5000x
Bi-concavity characteristic of erythrocytes readily visible.



Magnification approx. 5000x
Bi-concavity characteristic of erythrocytes readily visible.



Magnification approx. 5000x
Bi-concavity characteristic of erythrocytes readily visible.

Specifics of collection in this case are as follows:

Samples are collected by electrostatic precipitation as described earlier. Air volume also exposed to a humidifier during processing to enhance aggregation. Samples collected on clean microscope slides. Wet mount slides using eosin stain prepared prior to digital image collection. Dessication appears to remain a viable consideration, as some cells appeared to reconstitute to a degree from the eosin stain. Degradation of the cell structure appears to occur over extended exposure to this particular stain. Images viewed with an immersion oil objective at 1000x, and joined with a digital coupler to achieve a magnification of approximately 5000x. Results are in complete agreement and concordance with previous analyses at lower levels of magnification using both electrostatic precipitation and HEPA filter techniques. Size of the cells measure from 4 to 7 microns.

Any corrections or revisions to the information presented here will be made as is appropriate.

Clifford E Carnicom
May 03 2001

SF AEROSOL REPORT

May 4, 2001

THE AEROSOL REPORT
Clifford E Carnicom

This information will now be integrated within the US report page.
Please refer to that page.

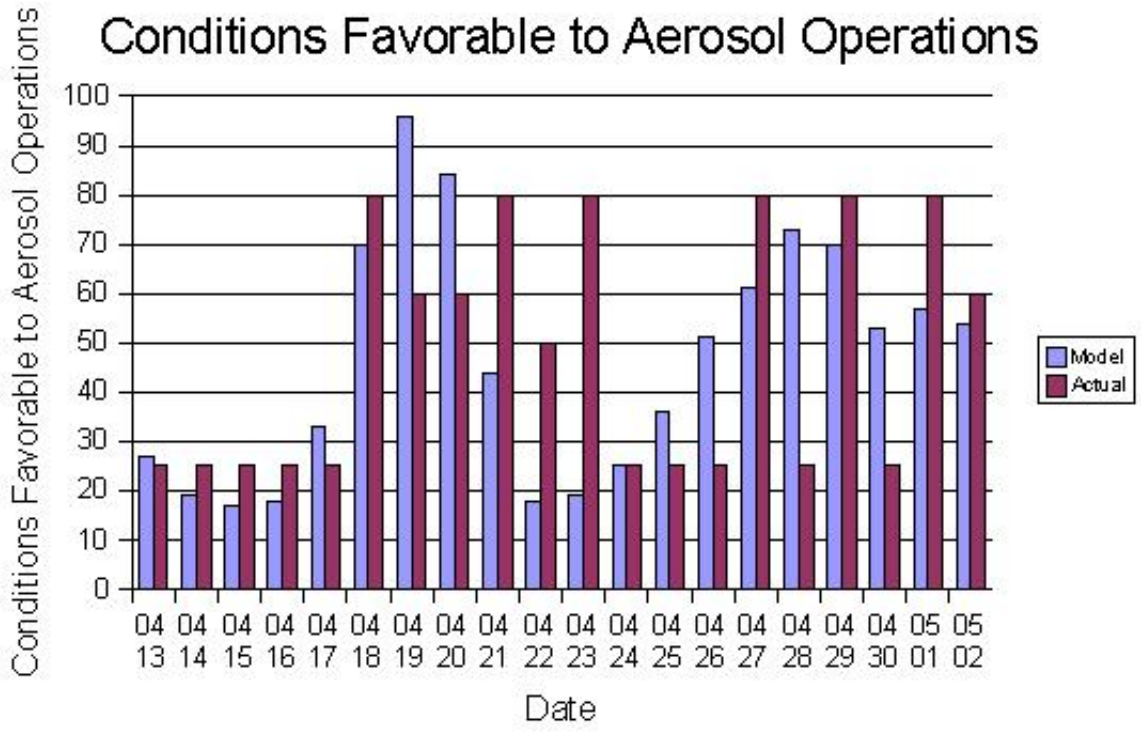
CE Carnicom
05/04/01

Date of Report : Wed May 03 2001
Time of Report : 0900 Mountain Daylight Time
Location: Santa Fe NM

The probability, based upon current investigative modeling, that conditions in the southwestern United States (Albuquerque-Santa Fe) are favorable to aerosol operations is now estimated at 29%.

This report is offered for investigative purposes only to the general public, and no guarantees of reliability are stated or implied. It will be provided as circumstances permit. Using the observational history table below in conjunction with this graph, please note the association with increased moisture content and precipitation that is often evident.

A graph of the recent probability history for this same area is as follows:



Actual results are reported according to the following

arbitraryranking system of observations reported below:

Vapor Trails Only	**25**
Mixed Vapor and Aerosol	**60**
Heavy Aerosol Operations	**80**
Full Cloud Cover – No Visibility	**50**

OBSERVATIONAL HISTORY TABLE

Date	Location	Weather Report Time (UTC)/ Observation Time (Local)	Altitude /Temp /DewPoint	Required Relative Humidity from Model RH_{min} %	Actual Relative Humidity %	Does Model Predict Vapor Trail Formation at Report/ Observation Time?	Are Vapor Trails Visible in the Sky at Report/ Observation Time?		Notes
041201	ABQ/ Santa Fe	1200 0900	34K/ -48.7/ -60.7	28	28	Marginal	NO	Partly Cloudy-Cu	No Traffic Visible
041301	ABQ/ Santa Fe	1200/ 0900	34.6K/ -51.7/ -64.7	8	19	YES	YES-Vapor	Clear	Light Traffic
041401	ABQ/ Santa Fe	1200/ 0900	36.3K/ -55.7/ -67.7	0	20	YES	YES-Vapor	Clear	Light Traffic

041501	ABQ/ Santa Fe	2400/ 1600	37.1K/ -61.3/ -71.3	0	25	YES	YES-Vapor	Clear Light Traffic
041601	ABQ/ Santa Fe	1200/ 0900	36.5K/ -55.3/ -65.8	0	25	YES	YES-Vapor	Clear Light Traffic
041701	ABQ/ Santa Fe	1200/ 1300	37.3K/ -58.1/ -69.1	0	22	YES	YES-Vapor	Clear Light Traffic
041801	ABQ/ Santa Fe	1200/ 0900	36.3K/ -51.6/ -56.6	10	54	YES	Heavy aerosol activities 0830-0930	Clear Numerous passes not shown on Flight Explorer-Heavy Traffic/ Vapor trails appearing at 41K- Light Traffic Aria
041901	ABQ/ Santa Fe	1200/ 1000	35.1K/ -50.3/ -56.3	18	48	YES	Mixed aerosol and vapor	Medium Traffic After noon clearing
042001	ABQ/ Santa Fe	1200/ 1000	34.7K/ -50.7/ -55.4	15	57	YES	Mixed aerosol and vapor	Cu Light Traffic

042101	ABQ/ Santa Fe	1200/ 0900	34.6K/ -52.7/ -60.7	0	38	YES	Vapor in AM/ Heavy Aerosol Activities in PM	Clear Increasing Cu	Light Traffic AM/ Heavy Traffic PM
0422	ABQ/ Santa Fe	1200/ 0900	33.8K/ -43.3/ -60.3	67	35	NO	No visibility	Full Cloud Cover-Stratus/	No Traffic Visible

							Snow	
0423	ABQ/ Santa Fe	1200/ 0900	35.5K/ -53.9/ -62.9	0	32	YES	YES-Vapor Trails in Early AM Heavy Aerosol Activities in Late AM-PM	Clear	Light Traffic Early AM/ Heavy Traffic Late AM/ Lite Traffic PM
								Skies A
								Hazy Skies Late A
								Cu
0424	ABQ/ Santa Fe	1200/ 0900	34.9K/ -54.1/ -65.1	0	24	YES	YES-vapor	Clear	Light Traffic
0425	ABQ/ Santa Fe	1200/ 1000	35.1K/ -52.7/ -60.7	1	37	YES	YES-vapor	Clea	Light Traffic

0426	ABQ/ Santa Fe	1200/ 0900	35.0K/ -51.5/ -61.5	10	29	YES	YES-vapor trails in AM Heavy aerosol operations 1130-1300	Light Traffic Heavy Haze to Alto-Cu Rain
0427	ABQ/ Santa Fe	1200/ 0900	35.0K/ -51.7/ -58.7	8	42	YES	YES-vapor trails in AM Heavy aerosol operations 1130-1300	Med Traffic in AM/ Heavy Traffic 1130-1300 No visibility from cloud cover in PM Heavy Rain

								n A ft e r n o o n a n d N i g h t
0428	ABQ/ Santa Fe	1200/ 0900	34.9K/ -50.1/ -63.1	19	20	Marginal	YES	V a p o r T r a il s A
								I n c r e a si n g C u
0429	ABQ/	1200/	35.0K/	17	48	YES	Extremely	E

Light Traffic AM
Heavy Traffic Late AM
Heavy Traffic

	Los Alamos	0900	-50.5/-56.5				Heavy Aerosol Traffic Dominated Skies All Day	xtreme
								1000+trails fro
								So
								Heavy Haze fro
0430	ABQ/ Santa Fe	1200/ 0900	34.9K/ -52.1/ -66.1	5	16	YES	YES-Vapor	Clear A

0501	ABQ /Santa Fe	1200/ 0900	35.2K/ -49.9/ -61.9	21	22	Marginal	YES-occasional vapor trail Extremely Heavy Aerosol Traffic 0830-1000 60+Trails	Ex tre	Heavy Aerosol Traffic in AM/ Light Vapor Trail Traffic Throughout Day/ Numerous passes not shown on Flight Explorer in AM
								He avy Haz eat	
0502	ABQ/ Santa Fe	1200 /0900	34.9K/ -51.5/ -63.5	9	22	YES	Mixed Aerosol and Vapor	Hi gh Cl ou ds an d Ha ze in A	Moderate Traffic
								C	

							u
0503	ABQ/ Santa Fe	1200/ 0900	34.5K/ -54.1/ -64.1	0	28	YES	Vapor	CLight Traffic u
0504	ABQ/ Santa Fe	1200/ 0900	34.5K/ -51.9/ -58.9	6	42	YES	No Visibility	Full Cloud Cover/ So

A QUOTE RECEIVED

May 4, 2001

A QUOTE RECEIVED
Posted by Clifford E Carnicom
on behalf of a wise sender..
May 04 2001

The ultimate authority…resides in the people alone.

James Madison

THE RH DECEPTION

May 21, 2001

THE RH DECEPTION
Clifford E Carnicom
May 21 2001

THE RH DECEPTION

Much ambiguity has been circulated regarding the effect of humidity upon the persistence of contrails, or vapor trails. Numerous sources, without exception, state that such vapor trails (composed of water vapor by historical and conventional definition) may persist for "extended periods" under conditions of "higher" relative humidity. Unfortunately, it is apparent that quantitative information attached to these repeated generalizations is lacking. Even the recently issued "fact sheet" under distribution by a combination of federal agencies, including the EPA, NOAA, the FAA and NASA falls victim to this same deficiency.

Observations by this researcher as well as countless citizens of the country for the past 2 1/2 years have revealed the glaring inconsistencies of the official positions and statements made in contrast to the physical reality of a tragically altered atmosphere resulting from the aircraft operations under examination. These records have been most dramatically illustrated in the arid high desert regions of the southwestern United States, where the physical contradictions with the proffered official positions are at the level of absurdity.

The presentation made herein will demonstrate a realistic, and I might add, quantitative assessment of the expected effect of humidity upon what we all now witness on a day to day basis. The foundation of this argument will rest on what can be called a "Relative Humidity Thought Experiment", which seeks to establish a realistic model upon which to base any quantitative examination. This work can be compared at a later point with a rather interesting discussion and dialogue between a curious citizen and three scientists from the United States Department of Energy on this same topic. That discussion follows at the end of this report.

Let us begin by imagining one of two extreme situations at either end of the relative humidity scale. To start, imagine you are in the middle of a fog bank, and an aircraft whizzes by your face leaving the most dense vapor trail (composed of water vapor, of course) possible from the exhaust emissions. Let us assume that we hold the temperature constant for these experiments. The question is, would that trail evaporate? Would it dissipate? The expected answer must be no. Although the visible vapors would eventually mix with the surrounding fog bank, they would not change form. This leads us to conclude that if the atmosphere was at a pre-existing level of saturation (i.e., 100% relative humidity), a vapor trail would not be expected to dissipate or evaporate, although it would continue to mix with the surrounding environment.

Now examine the opposite end of the spectrum. Imagine you are in the desert, the driest desert possible, and the air around you has absolutely no moisture within it (i.e., 0% humidity). The same aircraft zooms by your face, and leaves you with the same question, will the trail evaporate or dissipate? The answer this time must opposingly be yes, and it must dissipate at the maximum rate that is possible for the given temperature. So with the desert, a maximum rate of evaporation is achieved, and for the fog bank an evaporation rate of zero is earned. To assign a sense of scale to this problem, let us call the maximum attainable rate of evaporation as 1 and the rate of zero evaporation as, well, zero.

It is now time to introduce the model. First, it shall be done narratively, and secondly, within the world of mathematics. The conceptual basis for the model is as follows:

The rate of evaporation is inversely proportional to the humidity itself.

This is the fundamental premise of this work which must be examined with a fair degree of thought. Conceptually, this premise states what has just previously been reviewed. It states that the greater the level of relative humidity that exists within the atmosphere, the slower the rate of evaporation of moisture within it. Conversely, the lower the level of moisture within the atmosphere, the greater the rate of evaporation. Both of these tenets are fundamentally sound, as is demonstrated through the thought experiment described earlier. It will be of interest to scrutinize the mildly variable Department of Energy – Argonne Laboratory responses stated at the end of this report which, incidentally, have provoked this inquiry.

We must now convert the conceptual formulation into a statement of mathematics to achieve any quantifiable results. It is as follows:

$$E = (1 / k) * RH + C$$

In this equation, E represents the rate of evaporation, and RH represents the relative humidity itself, and it will be expressed as a decimal value (100% = 1.0; 0% = 0.0). C represents an arbitrary constant, and k represents a proportionality constant.

For those with an interest, this equation results from the differential equation:

$$dE = (1 / k) * dRH$$

where dE represents the instantaneous change in the evaporation rate and dRH represents the instantaneous change in relative humidity.

This equation is an ordinary, first order and separable differential equation. It can therefore be readily solved through integration of both sides of the equation. This leads to the general solution given above.

We now need to solve for k and C. This can be accomplished with the initial conditions that we have already discussed within the thought experiment.

The first case is that when RH = 0, E = 1.
Therefore,
$$1 = 0 + C$$
or
$$C = 1$$

The second case is then when RH = 1, E = 0.
Therefore,
$$0 = (1 / K) * (1) + 1$$
or
$$0 = (1 / K) + 1$$
or
$$K = -1$$

Therefore our specific and final solution is:

E = 1 – RH

Non-linear model extensions of the current discussion have also been considered, with no real impact on the final conclusions that result from this work.

It is now of much interest to examine the results of using this equation under the range of circumstances that can be expected in the real world. The results are somewhat enlightening, especially with respect to the abundant generalizations that have been included within the many official responses to citizen inquiries regarding the aerosol operations.

Here is a tabulation of the results, where the relative humidity will now be expressed as a percentage for convenience sake. Recall that a rate of evaporation of 1 means that maximum evaporation will occur at the given temperature, and zero evaporation means that no evaporation will take place (i.e., hydrostatic stability has been achieved).

Relative Humidity(%)	Rate of Evaporation
0	1.0
10	.90
20	.80
30	.70
40	.60
50	.50
60	.40
70	.30
80	.20
90	.10
100	0.0

We can also translate these results into a tabulation of a “persistence factor”, i.e., if the rate of evaporation is zero, the vapor trail is expected to persist indefinitely (disregarding any mixing of mediums within the environment). Therefore the reciprocal of the rate of evaporation leads to this factor of “persistence” under the circumstances considered.

Relative Humidity(%)	‘Persistence’ Factor
0	1.00
10	1.11
20	1.25
30	1.43
40	1.67
50	2.00
60	2.50
70	3.33
80	5.00
90	10.00
100	Infinity

This means for example, if a vapor trail under conditions of 0% humidity was, hypothetically, to last for 10 seconds and the relative humidity was instantaneously increased to 50%, the trail would be expected to persist for approximately 20 seconds (2.00 *10sec) instead. More realistically, if the relative humidity was 30% and a vapor trail was to last, hypothetically, for 15 seconds, and the relative humidity was suddenly increased to 60% (a reasonably high value under commercial flight conditions), the trail would be expected to last approximately 26 seconds ((2.50 /1.43) * 15secs.).

This formulation and the results now reveal some rather enlightening conclusions. Before embarking further, it is worthwhile to mention that the upper atmosphere at flight levels may generally considered as a relatively arid environment. It is not uncommon, as countless examinations throughout the previous two years plus have disclosed, for the relative humidity at flight altitude to range between 10 and 60 percent. This should not be surprising in any particular way, since it is easily established that most cloud layers form at lower altitudes where the moisture levels commonly exceed relative humidity levels of 70%. This is not the case for upper regions of the atmosphere, which is the favored domain of jet aircraft traffic. As a case in point, during congressional hearings regarding the environmental effects of projected supersonic flight traffic at 65,000 ft., the expert testimony explained that "persistent contrails" would not be a factor as the relative humidity at that level commonly is approximately 5%. My own computations and analysis of radiosonde observations as well as those of those of the witness in this case are in complete concordance. It is fair to state that the upper atmospheric regions are generally more arid than the lower counterparts, with relative humidity levels commonly within the range that has been stated. Extreme upper levels of relative humidity within the flight corridor region are uncommon, and again are in complete agreement with our common sense observations. It is interesting to note that one study involving persistent contrails by NASA focussed on a SINGLE persistent contrail under conditions of uncharacterisically high relative humidity. The examination of relative humidity data (reported with respect to water vapor per conventional standard) in a quantitative sense is now required for anyone that wishes to justify the existence of so-called "persistent" vapor trails on a regular basis. This is the epitome of requirements if the area under consideration is the arid southwestern desert of this country, where this work has been developed.

It may be recalled that an earlier study assessed the expected times for contrail, or vapor trail dissipation. The results of that model are in complete agreement with the observation, common sense and experience base that has accumulated during the last 50 years, i.e., vapor trails routinely dissipate within a matter of seconds, and the extreme range extends at most to a couple of minutes under usual conditions. That particular model was developed independently of any effects from relative humidity, and it is a function of the particle size, the surrounding temperature and the amount of energy placed into the system via solar radiation.

If we now wish to develop the model further, and include the expected effects from relative humidity, we learn that the model is not affected significantly by any commonly encountered levels of humidity at those upper altitudes.

Even at a relative humidity level of 70%, which must be considered quite high for the commercial flight domain, a factor of 3.3 against the maximum evaporation rate of a completely arid environment must be considered as relatively minor. Most of us would have a difficult case of

making the argument of a persistent vapor trail within a moisture-free environment, and more realistically we would expect dissipation within a matter of seconds (disregarding deliberate aerosol injections). To multiply a few seconds by a factor of 3.3 leads to no real world change in the situation at hand.

One of the accomplishments from this most current analysis is that generalized statements regarding the effect of humidity upon the duration of vapor trails can no longer be accepted without further definition. It can be seen that the effects of humidity upon vapor trail evaporation rates are generally insignificant and minor within the historical reference frame of human experience, physics, chemistry, meteorology and common sense observation. To offer any extraordinary and exceptional circumstances to the American public as an explanation for the events now witnessed on a regular basis is deceptive, disingenuous and a prevarication. It is important that the citizenry educate themselves on the facts and physics of the world around themselves to serve the purpose of establishing the truthfullness of that which the public is subjected to without their consent.

That truth now includes overwhelming evidence that the populace has been systematically subjected to a covert, extensive and sustained project of aircraft aerosol dissemination without their consent. Biological components repeatedly identified within atmospheric samples during that same time period remain equally distressing and disturbing. Let it be reiterated that the United States Environmental Protection Agency remains in possession of one of those samples referred to, and to date refuses to acknowledge the existence of that sample or to disclose the results of any testing.

The need for accountability, disclosure and Congressional hearings to serve the rights of the people of this nation and the world remains paramount.

Clifford E Carnicom
Authored at Rio Chama
May 19 2001

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
ARGONNE NATIONAL LABORATORIES
EVAPORATION AND HUMIDITY
ASK A SCIENTIST – WEATHER ARCHIVE
INQUIRY AND DISCUSSION

AIR FORCE INCREASES RANK OF LIE

May 22, 2001

AIR FORCE INCREASES
RANK OF LIE
This letter authored by Walter M. Washabaugh, Colonel, USAF
This document received by email on May 22 2001
Posted by Clifford E Carnicom
May 22 2001

“hoax (n.)- An act intended to deceive or trick.”
“lie (n) – 1. A false statement deliberately presented as true.
(v) 2. To convey a false image or impression.”
The American Heritage Dictionary, 3rd Edition, 1994.

Dear Clifford,

Below is Sen. Feinstein’s cover letter and the attached letter to her from Col. Walter M. Washabaugh.

May 16, 2001

Dear Mr. Moors

With reference to your inquiry concerning “chemtrails”, I have received a response from the Department of the Air Force which I am enclosing.

I hope that the response is helpful, and that the information it contains will clarify the situation for you. If you have further questions, or if my office can assist you with any other federal matters, please do not hesitate to call on me again.

Once again, thank you for contacting me.

With warmest personal regards.

Sincerely,

Dianne Feinstein

The attached letter is on DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE letterhead with the seal of “Office of the Secretary” in the left margin.

4/20/01

Dear Senator Feinstein,

This responds to your inquiry for Mr. Rick Moors concerning

“chemtrails.”

The term “chemtrail” is a hoax that began circulating approximately three years ago which asserts the government is involved in a joint federal program of covert spraying of the public. The “chemtrails” are most often described as “unusual contrail or contrail patterns” seen coming from military and civilian aircraft. The “chemtrail” hoax has been investigated and refuted by many established and accredited universities, scientific organizations and major media publications

There has been an increase in the number of contrails observed due to the significant civil aviation growth in the past decade, and the patterns observed are directly correlated to the grid pattern formed by aircraft flying north/south and east/west routes designated by the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA). The FAA manages the National Airspace System (NAS) and controls both civilian and military aircraft using the NAS. The National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) are the agencies charged with conducting atmospheric and climate experiments and are investigating the effects of contrail formation and dissipation on the climate.

Aircraft and their engines can produce a variety of condensation patterns (“contrails”), exhaust plumes, and vapor trails. Furthermore, the Air Force performs missions during which, exhaust is released into the atmosphere. The exhaust emissions produced by aircraft and space launch vehicles can produce contrails that look very similar to clouds whcih can last for only a few seconds or as long as several hours. Vapor trails are formed only under certain atmospheric conditions and create a visible atmospheric wake similar to a boat propeller in water and usually dissipate very rapidly.

Contrails consist ofice particles that form or nucleate around the small soot or aerosol particles in the exhaust hases. The contrails are formed when the relative humidity increases because of the mixing of warm and moist exhaust gas with colder and less humid ambient air of the atmosphere. Contrails become visible roughly about a wingspan distance behind the aircraft. Contrails can be formed by propeller or jet turbine powered aircraft.

The contrails formed by the exhaust at high altitude are typically whicte and very similar to cirrus clouds. As the exhaust gases expand and mix with the atmosphere, the contrails diffuses and spreads. At sunsets, these contrails can be visibly eye-catching and striking as they reflect the blue, yellow and red spectrum of the reflected sunlight. Due to horizontal wind shear and a (comment – sentence ends here, and does not continue on the second page).

P.2

A different type of contrail or condensation trail is caused when a wing surface or winglet causes a cavitation of iar in very humid conditions. This results in a unique vapor trail that is not formed due to exhaust gases.

Aerial spraying for pest or weed control and fire suppression is the only Air Force activities that involve aircraft intentionally spraying chemical compounds (insecticides, herbicides, fire retardants, oil dispersants). The only unit in the Air Force capable of aerial spray operations to control disease-carrying pests and insects is the Air Force Reserve Command's (AFRC) 910th Airlift Wing, Youngstown – Warren Air Reserve Station, Ohio. The aerial spray mission uses four specially configured C-130 Hercules turboprop iarcraft. Aerial spraying enables large parcels of land or water to be treated safely, quickly, accurately, and cheaply. This is the only fixed wing aerial-spray capability in the Department of Defense. Although the Department of Defense initiates most of the unit's missions, its services are also requested by local, state, and other federal agencies and coordinated with the Center for Disease Control. The most common missions flown are for mosquito, sand flea and weed control. Several states have also requested support to combat grasshoppers and locusts.

For a number of years commercial companies have been involved in cloud seeding and fire supression measures. Cloud seeding requires the release of chemicals in the atmosphere in an effort to have water crystals attach themselves and become heavy enough to produce rain. The Air Force does not have a cloud seeding capability. The Air Force's policy is to observe and forecast the weather to suport military operations. The Air Force is not conducting any weather modification experiments or programs and has no plans to do so in the future.

In short, there is no such thing as a "chemtrail" -the actual contrails are safe and are a natural phenomenon. They pose no health hazard of any kind. We thank you for this opportunity to address your concerns and trust you find this information helpful.

Sincerely,

WALTER M. WASHABAUGH, Colonel, USAF
Chief, Congressional Inquiry Division
Office of Legislative Liason

ERYTHROCYTES: MAY 22

May 22, 2001

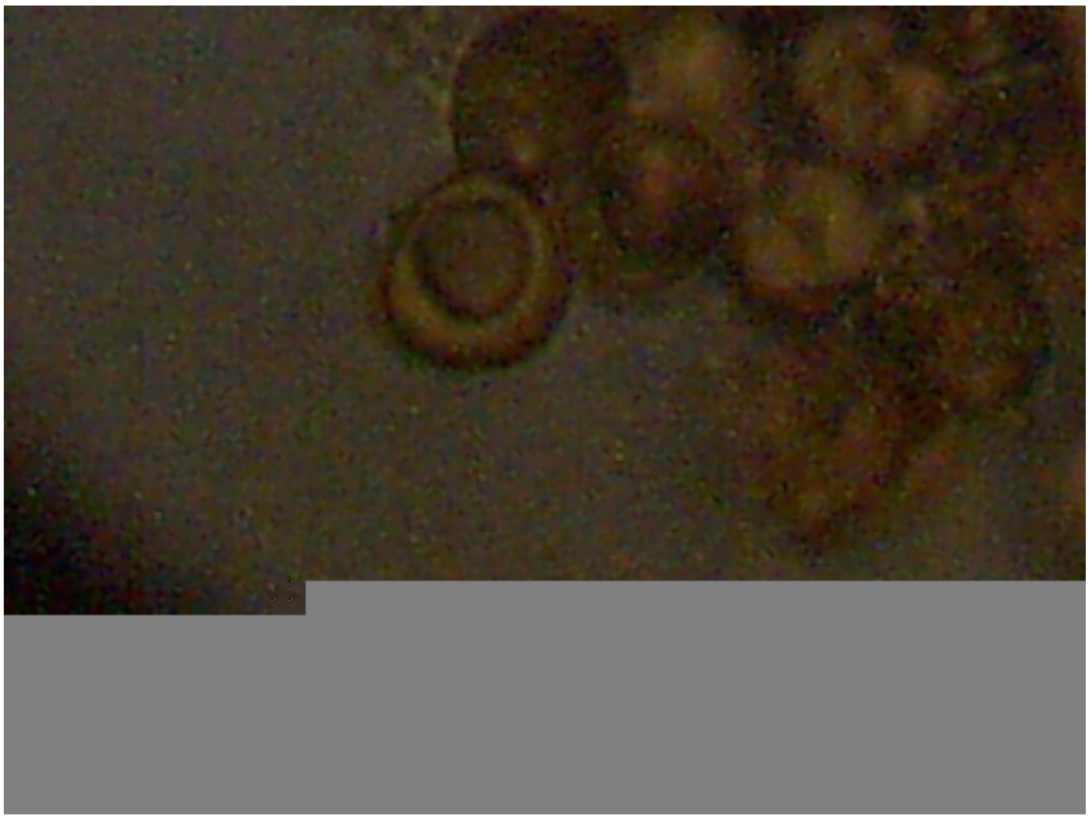
**ERYTHROCYTES:
MAY 22
Clifford E Carnicom
May 22 2001**

Positive visual identification of erythrocytes, or red blood cells, has again taken place from atmospheric samples collected in Santa Fe NM on May 22 2001. The method of electrostatic precipitation has again been used. Extensive counts of clusters of cells and the surrounding matrix material which readily absorbs an iodine stain were found on the microscope slides analyzed. The atmospheric samples were subjected to both sound and vapor fields to increase aggregation, in addition to exposure to the high voltage, low current electrical field.

The bi-concave surfaces, circular shapes, and dimensions of the structures again clearly identify the structures shown as erythrocytes. Measurements taken again show the size of the cells as approximately 6 microns. This represents a total of 7 out of 8 tests that have shown themselves to be a positive visual identification of erythrocyte characteristics. Both electrostatic precipitation and HEPA direct filtering techniques have been repeatedly used with identical results.

Magnification of the images shown below is approximately 5000x, obtained with the use of an oil immersion objective in combination with a digital coupler.

**Magnification approx. 5000x
Bi-concavity characteristic of erythrocytes readily visible.**



Magnification approx. 5000x
Bi-concavity characteristic of erythrocytes readily visible.

Clifford E Carnicom
May 22 2001

THE BARIUM DEDUCTION

May 30, 2001

THE BARIUM DEDUCTION
Clifford E Carnicom
May 30 2001

The following is a list of conditions, observations and analyses which focus direct attention on barium and barium compounds within the investigation of the aerosol operations that are occurring without informed consent:

1. Aerosol is a salt crystal; absorbs moisture at low levels of relative humidity, i.e., hygroscopic.
2. Is expected to be soluble.
3. Reactive with water but not explosive.
4. Reacts with cold water.
5. Is alkaline in nature when combined with water.
6. Provides uniques spectrometry signature in the visible light range which are identified with a specific element.
7. Is ionizable as evidenced by particulate imagery.
8. Is colorless or white.
9. Electrolytic in nature; i.e., subject to disassociation of ions in water.
10. Microwave frequencies are subject to disruption with injection of particles into the atmosphere.
11. Has an estimated vapor pressure of approximately .0143torr at -50deg. C.
12.Historical interest and experimentation documented with use of element(s) in ionization and plasma physics.
13. Respiratory distress associated with ingestion into the respiratory tract.
14. Highly probable to involve a product of combustion.
15. Favorable conditions for aerosol dispersion include increased moisture content and higher relative temperature.

Analysis indicates, to my knowledge, that only one element (and associated compounds) satisfies each of the above conditions. That element is barium. In addition, these conditions are strongly identified with the following compounds of barium:

Barium carbonate, Barium Oxide, Barium hydroxide and Barium hydrate.

Barium Titanate is also under review due to the following property:

"…crystals of barium titanate, a material that can capture the pulses of certain electromagnetic frequencies in the way that a radio can pick up certain radio frequencies. When the crystal pulses, or resonates, it produces electric power."
Source: A New Physics for a New Energy Source by Jeanne Manning

The need for chemical review of the properties and reactions of barium titanate remains.

Consideration will be extended equally to any other elements or group of compounds that are known to satisfy the above conditions. Any corrections to this information will be made as is appropriate.

CRYSTALS UNDER EXAMINATION

May 30, 2001

CRYSTALS UNDER EXAMINATION
Clifford E Carnicom
May 30 2001

A crystalline form has been recently identified within atmospheric samples collected in Santa Fe NM by the methods of electrostatic precipitation which have been outlined previously. Metallic salts are typical examples of crystalline forms. A potentially significant alteration to the precipitation method used has recently been incorporated; these methods introduce both sonic and vapor fields in the collection container. These additions have been made due to the stated improvement in aggregation by the use of these methods. The precipitation occurs on clean glass microscope slides. The crystalline forms are abundant within atmospheric samples collected approximately 1 week ago.

The crystalline forms are essentially colorless and transparent, and are fairly difficult to identify with a visual light microscope. Geometric patterns within the forms are quite evident, often including a zig-zag or wave structure. Rain water samples collected from last year appear to contain the same structures, although again the visual identification remains difficult due to both concentration and transparency. Research on both fronts of identification will continue. The consideration of atmospheric particulate matter easily visible and identifiable under proper light conditions is of high importance.

Initial chemical tests indicate the crystalline forms may be soluble under treatment with hydrochloric acid. Sulfuric acid appears to have little to no effect. The chemistry of barium compounds is also a strong consideration with respect to the analysis currently underway.

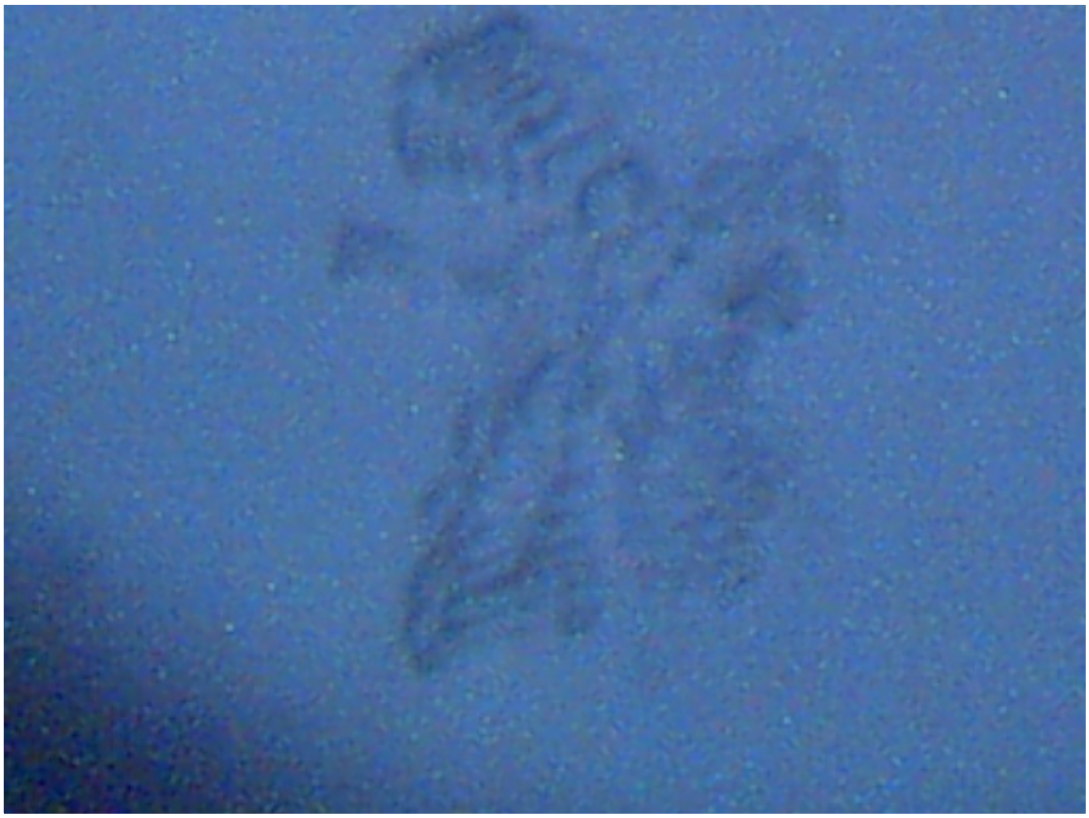
Size of the crystal forms varies considerably , along with form. Reasonable estimates of size appear to range from 30 to 70 microns. No organic attributes are evident at this time.

Magnification of these images is rather large, at approximately 2000x.

Magnification Approx 2000x.
Note wave structure visible.

Magnification Approx 2000x.

Note zig-zag wave structure visible.



Magnification Approx 2000x.
Note zig-zag wave structure visible.

Magnification Approx 2000x.
Note zig-zag wave structure visible.

Jun
ATMOSPHERIC MAGNESIUM DISCLOSED

Jun 10, 2001

ATMOSPHERIC MAGNESIUM
DISCLOSED
Clifford E Carnicom
Jun 10 2001

The presence of substantial amounts of elemental magnesium within the atmosphere, as procured from rainfall samples, has now been established through recent tests. There is now a need for the extensive collection of rainfall samples by citizens to validate or refute those results which have been obtained locally in Santa Fe, New Mexico.

The method developed to establish this finding is simple to perform, inexpensive and is readily available to all concerned citizens.

The current findings deserve broad distribution due to the simplicity of the method used and the level of access for confirmation or refutation now available to each citizen.

The method of determination of magnesium within atmospheric samples is as follows:

1. Collect rainfall samples in a clean container.
2. Place approximately 2-3 ml (approx. 1/2 tsp.) of a rainfall sample in a clean test tube or container.
3. Add several drops (e.g., 4 to 5) of copper sulfate solution to the rainfall sample. This solution is inexpensive and readily available at aquarium shops.
4. After a few minutes have elapsed, extract a single drop of the rainfall + copper sulfate solution, and place it on a clean microscope slide or a piece of glass.
5. Let the drop evaporate completely at room temperature without disturbance.
6. A crystalline form is expected to develop if sufficient metal concentration exists within the rainfall sample. Each trial conducted thus far on samples obtained Oct 12 2000 and Jun 07 2001 in Santa Fe NM has produced the visible crystalline form.
7. This crystalline form can be identified through a variety of methods, e.g., visual and chemical. Identification processes thus far confirm the existence of magnesium sulfate as a product of the reaction with copper sulfate. This demonstrates the presence of elemental magnesium within the rainfall sample tested. Essentially, the magnesium will replace the copper within the solution, and will precipitate into a solid sulfate form that can be crystallized under the conditions described.
8. A ring of copper sulfate crystals, visually distinctive, is expected to form on the perimeter of the crystal development. Magnesium sulfate crystals will form interior to this ring.
9. An inexpensive hobby microscope ($15-$30) at low power (100x) is sufficient to examine the crystal formations.

Numerous control tests of crystalline observations have been conducted, which include:

1. Pure water (reverse osmosis).
2. Reverse osmosis water with copper sulfate added.
3. Copper sulfate solution alone.

4. Rainwater samples alone.
5. Rainwater samples with copper sulfate added.
6. Magnesium sulfate solution alone.
7. Magnesium sulfate with copper sulfate added.

Sufficient variations exist between the control samples and the current findings to justify this presentation. If any alternate identification of the crystal form that develops is made, please provide that finding along with the basis of the decisions.

The reaction under consideration is:

$Mg + CuSO_4 \rightarrow MgSO_4 + Cu$

Magnesium sulfate (commonly known as epsom salt) has the following properties:

1. Distinctive visual identification under the microscope. Linear, prism or filament crystals are commonly formed.
2. Soluble in water.
3. Soluble in alcohol.
4. Soluble in glycerin.
5. Distinctive bitter taste(also known as bitter salt).
6. Dissolves in both hydrochloric and sulfuric acid.
7. Colorless, transparent or whitish crystal.

Additional important properties to consider for additional analysis within the aerosol operations include the density, conductivity and ionizability of the element or compound. Magnesium is an extremely light metal, approximately 2/3 the weight of aluminum. Magnesium is extremely conductive, on par with copper and aluminum. Magnesium can be ionized with the energy available within the ultra-violet portion of the spectrum.

These findings provide further evidence of the aerosol operations that have been conducted and remain in progess without the informed consent and knowledge of the citizenry. These findings provide further just cause for the call of accountability and disclosure that remains. All citizens are urged to take an active role to resolve these issues.

It can be stated that the original motivation for this research involves an attempt to physically identify the barium presence that is strongly evidenced by data that has been made available. The high level of solubility in water of the resulting crystal form immediately dismisses barium sulfate as the candidate of examination for this test that has been developed. Elemental magnesium, combining with the sulfate ion provided by the copper sulfate solution, exists as the viable solution to the problem of identification of this crystal. Sufficient and credible evidence to support the claims of unexpected levels of barium in the atmosphere as an adjunct of the aerosol operations remains in force. Recall that attention has repeatedly been directed toward all elements within Groups I and II of the periodic table.

Past external data that has been made available to me reveals the unusual presence of both magnesium and barium within atmospheric samples. As the data within those reports has not yet been publicly distributed, they have not been given undue attention. Previous data made available to me that indicated the presence of unusual amounts of magnesium in the atmosphere is now elevated in status.

Evidence continues to accumulate that certain metals, i.e., magnesium and barium, as well as certain biological and fibrous components, are established as the core elements of the aerosol operations in progress. Current testing suggests that magnesium may indeed be the dominant metallic component present. Toxicity levels between varying metals stands as a separate issue. Aggressive testing for these two metal forms as a minimum is now required.

Research on this finding will continue. Any revisions or corrections to this presentation will be made as is appropriate.

Clifford E Carnicom
Jun 10 2001

Additional Notes:

Numerous other sulfate forms have been considered as a part of the analysis, and each has been eliminated as a candidate of further evaluation by a variety of methods.

In each of the following cases, one or more conditions preclude further consideration in light of the properties that have been observed. The alternative sulfate forms which have been eliminated from further consideration within this test form include:

1. Cadmium sulfate – effloresces, i.e., crumbles upon exposure to the air.
2. Sodium sulfate – (1) visibly different from the crystal obtained (2) yellow solution formed upon addition of copper sulfate to sodium chloride solution. (3) color variation.
3. stannous sulfate – no significant reaction will take place between tin and copper in solution due to the electrochemical potential difference between the elements.
4. barium sulfate – not soluble in water.
5. calcium sulfate – only moderately soluble in water.
6. cobalt sulfate – melting point of 98.6 deg. C.
7. copper sulfate – appearance, blue color.
8. iron sulfate – blue-green color.
9. mercuric sulfate – not soluble in water.
10. magnesium sulfate – not eliminated, satisfies all conditions and properties.
11. manganese sulfate – color, melts at 30 deg. C.
12. lead sulfate – insoluble in alcohol.
13. strontium sulfate – insoluble in alcohol.
14. potassium sulfate – insoluble in alcohol.
15. aluminum sulfate – melting point of 87 – 92.5 deg. C.

The copper sulfate solution used in these tests is manufactured by Aquarium Products, Glen Burnie MD, and has a stated strength of metallic copper at 1.61%.

Jul
REAL MEDIA PLAYER AUDIO REPORTS
Jul 1, 2001

WORLD NET DAILY :

REAL MEDIA REPORTS
SUGGESTION: FOR REAL VIDEO SEGMENTS,
CONSIDER SETTING VIEW OPTIONS IN REAL PLAYER
TO DOUBLE SIZE.

DIANE HARVEY ESSAYS – AUDIO (I)
as read by the author
The People's Republic of Information
The Meaning of Labor
Jul 17 2001

OHIO NATIONAL PROTEST – AUDIO (I)
OHIO NATIONAL PROTEST – AUDIO (II)
Jun 23 2001

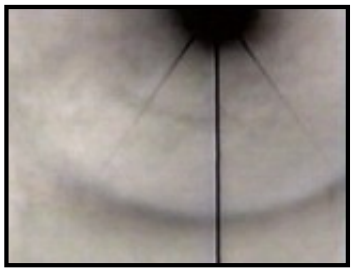
PARTICULATES VISIBLE
VIDEO DEC 22 2000
SANTA FE NM
Dec 22 2000
Full credit for the methods and observations recorded on this video are extended to a member of the message board by the name of "Lookinup", as well as to several other members that have substantiated the efforts made to identify particulate matter now readily visible in our skies. Additional information on this page will be forthcoming as time and circumstances permit, but the significance of the evidence available warrants the immediate release of this video. The evidence provided by this video further substantiates those demands which now exist for a formal investigation into drastic atmospheric changes which, by all evidence available, are a direct result of aircraft aerosol operations imposed without citizen consent.
Clifford E Carnicom

PARTICULATES VISIBLE
VIDEO – (no audio)
SANTA FE NM
Jan 03 2001

JULY 17 2001:
THE FOLLOWING MEDIA FILES
ARE TEMPORARILY UNAVAILABLE
THEY WILL BE RE-ESTABLISHED AS TIME PERMITS.

Real Video Images : April 13 2000: Santa Fe NM
04/14/00 (15min)
Clifford E Carnicom

Real Video Images : April 8-9 2000: Santa Fe NM
04/12/00 (15min)
Clifford E Carnicom



World Net Daily Coverage of the Aerosol Issue
Clifford E Carnicom : 02/05/00 (10min)

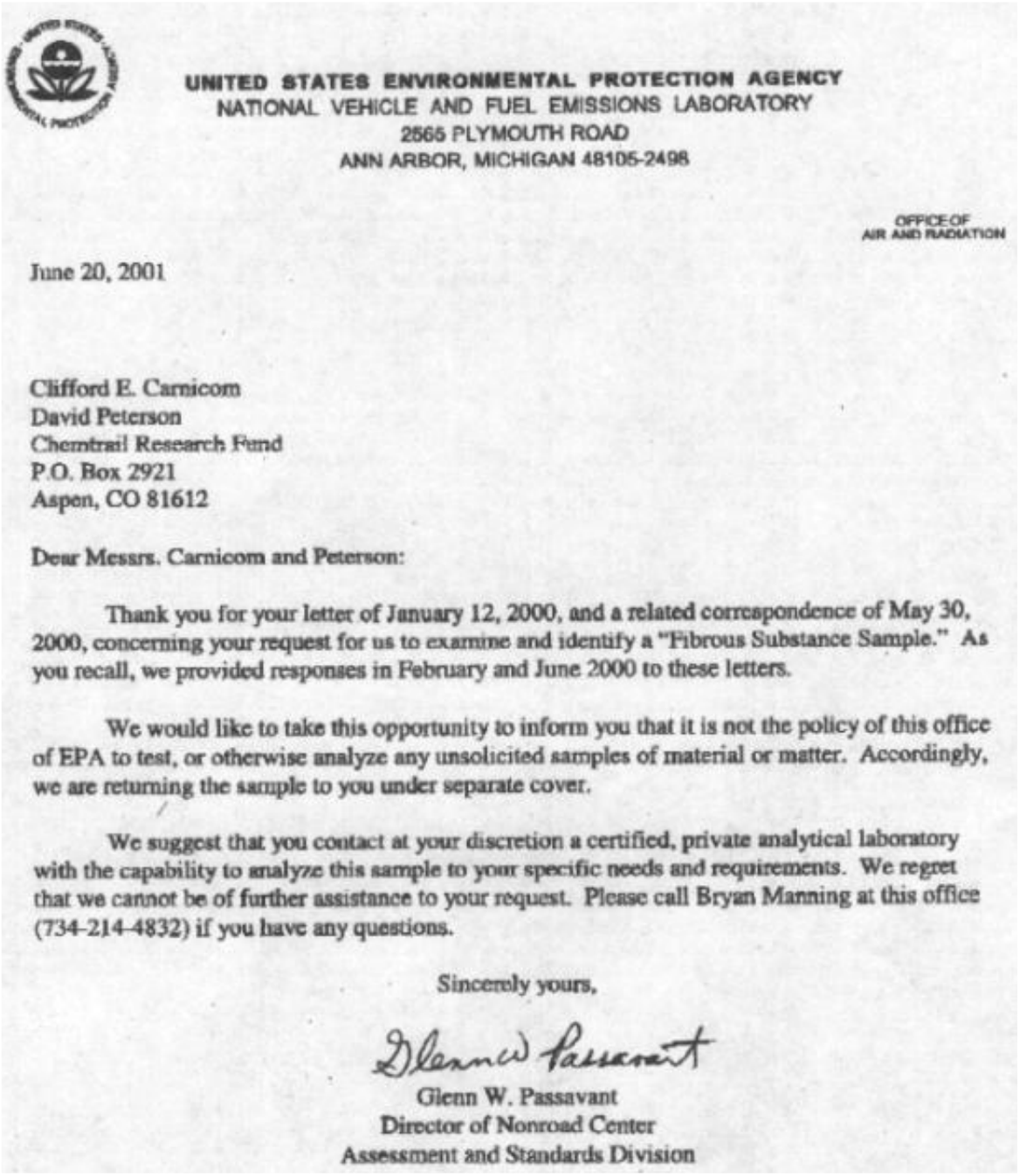
A free Real Media player is available from www.real.com

EPA REFUSES TO IDENTIFY, RETURNS SAMPLE AFTER 18 MONTH DELAY

Jul 5, 2001

EPA REFUSES TO IDENTIFY,
RETURNS SAMPLE
18 MONTH DELAY
Jul 05 2001
Clifford E Carnicom

Note :
Original Request Sent Jan 12 2000
First acknowledgement to senders of existence of sample on Jun 20 2001.



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
NATIONAL VEHICLE AND FUEL EMISSIONS LABORATORY
2565 PLYMOUTH ROAD
ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN 48105-2498

OFFICE OF
AIR AND RADIATION

June 20, 2001

Clifford E. Carnicom
David Peterson
Chemtrail Research Fund
P.O. Box 2921
Aspen, CO 81612

Dear Messrs. Carnicom and Peterson:

Thank you for your letter of January 12, 2000, and a related correspondence of May 30, 2000, concerning your request for us to examine and identify a "Fibrous Substance Sample." As you recall, we provided responses in February and June 2000 to these letters.

We would like to take this opportunity to inform you that it is not the policy of this office of EPA to test, or otherwise analyze any unsolicited samples of material or matter. Accordingly, we are returning the sample to you under separate cover.

We suggest that you contact at your discretion a certified, private analytical laboratory with the capability to analyze this sample to your specific needs and requirements. We regret that we cannot be of further assistance to your request. Please call Bryan Manning at this office (734-214-4832) if you have any questions.

Sincerely yours,

Glenn W. Passavant

Glenn W. Passavant
Director of Nonroad Center
Assessment and Standards Division

PARTICULATE CRIMES

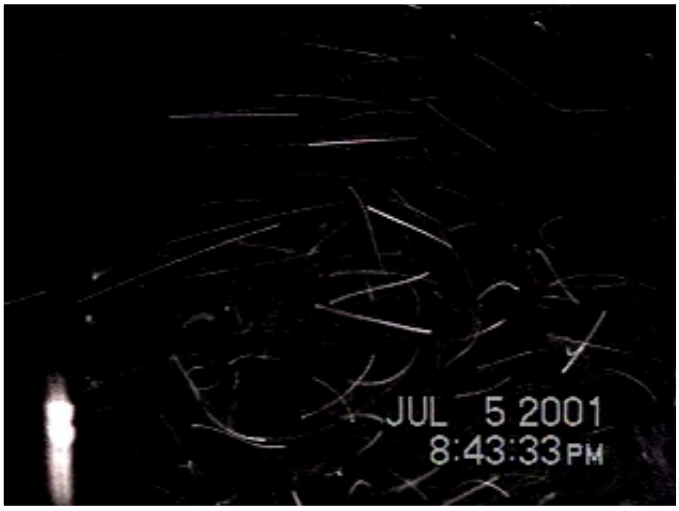
Jul 6, 2001

PARTICULATE CRIMES
Clifford E Carnicom
Jul 06 2001

The following photographs introduce another body of evidence that demonstrates that the atmosphere of this earth has been tragically altered as a result of the aerosol operations. It is the duty of each citizen of this nation and of the globe to seek an immediate accountability for the damage that has been done. These photographs extend the earlier body of evidence presented on this site that demonstrates the saturation levels of particulate matter that are now in our atmosphere.

Each citizen is urged to recognize the events which are herein recorded as being a crime against humanity. Each citizen is urged to demand the immediate cessation of the aerosol operations under progress. Each citizen is urged to seek an immediate disclosure of the parties responsible for the damage to the atmosphere, health and the environment. Each citizen is urged to seek immediate accountability for those events which we as a people have become subject to. Life and health, as it has been known, will not continue unaffected under the present circumstances.

The level of particulate matter visible under these controlled lighting conditions is by any measure astounding. The direct involvement of the citizenry at large is required to bring an end to the aerosol operations that have been conducted without informed consent.




JUL 5 2001
8:43:33 PM


JUL 5 2001
8:53:44 PM


JUL 5 2001
8:53:44 PM

These photographs are stills taken from a video taken on the night of Jul 05 2001 in Santa Fe, New Mexico. The methods used to acquire these photographs are the result of original research

by an individual on the message board attached to www.carnicom.com, whom is registered as ‘loookinup’. The method employs a 1,000,000 candlepower flashlight (Q-Beam) in combination with a video camera. The particulate matter shown is approximately 6-12 inches from the lens of the video camera. Light of this intensity is required to make the particulate matter visible at the level recorded within these images. These methods are a counterpart to those earlier described involving observation of the sun’s corona under specific lighting conditions. The methods shown have the advantage of being able to be produced at will under conditions of darkness, and they provide for controlled visibility of the abundant particulate matter now in our atmosphere.

Clifford E Carnicom
Jul 06 2001

ATMOSPHERIC CONDUCTIVITY

Jul 9, 2001

ATMOSPHERIC CONDUCTIVITY
Clifford E Carnicom
Jul 09 2001

Research is indicating that the conductivity of the atmosphere has been increased. This finding is in conjunction with the extensive aerosol operations that have been documented in detail for the last 2 1/2 years, and with the most recent findings that support the claims for the existence of saturated levels of metallic particulates within the atmosphere.

A Van de Graaf generator has been used to create a spark in the open atmosphere at repeated intervals. The length of the spark that the generator can produce is generally predictable, and it is highly dependent upon the size of the sphere of the generator as well as the dielectric strength of the medium (e.g., air) that the spark traverses.

In the cases that are under examination, the generator being used is rated at 200,000 volts. This agrees reasonably well with the theoretical value of the potential for the generator, which has an oblate spheroid of 18 cm. diameter.

The dielectric strength is a measure of the insulating capability of a medium, and is represented by a constant known as the dielectric strength of the material. The dielectric strength of air is stated from numerous sources to be approximately 3 million volts per meter.

This leads to an expected spark length from the generator being used of:

200,000 V / (3E6 volts / meter) = .067 meters = 2.6 inches.

Outdoor measurements with a clean sphere are producing spark lengths much greater than that which is expected, on the order of 10 -12 inches (.254meters).

This indicates that the breakdown voltage of the atmosphere (dielectric strength) of the atmosphere under testing has been reduced to approximately:

200,000 V / .254 meters = 787,400 volts / meter.

This indicates a reduction in the dielectric strength of the atmosphere under testing by a factor of 3.8. If the manufacturer claims of maximum spark lengths of 5? is used, there remains a reduction factor of 2 in the dielectric strength of the atmosphere that is to be accounted for. This finding leads to the conclusion that the atmosphere is not acting as efficiently as an insulator, or conversely, the atmosphere is more electrically conductive than is expected.

One observable and expected consequence of a reduction in the dielectric strength of the atmosphere would be an increase in lightning frequency and intensity.

These findings are preliminary. Any corrections to this presentation are appreciated, and any revisions will be made as is appropriate.

Clifford E Carnicom
Jul 09 2001

Note : July 16 2001

These tests were repeated on the night of Jul 16 2001 with the same results. Maximum spark length reached during this test ranged between 10 and 12 inches. Theoretical considerations continue to support and confirm an expected maximum spark length of approximately 3 inches. The results of this test continue to indicate that conductivity characteristics of the atmosphere have been altered.

CRYSTAL CHEMISTRY

Jul 18, 2001

CRYSTAL CHEMISTRY
Clifford E Carnicom
Jul 18 2001
Santa Fe NM

Methods of crystal chemistry are now being used to examine rainfall samples on a repeated basis. Results thus far indicate substantial levels of metallic particulates within the samples, with a special emphasis upon magnesium. The following are microphotographs of crystalline forms that have been developed from a set of chemical analyses. The majority of these images are at a magnification of approximately 500x. Positive and unique crystalline forms are now available for identification, and any assistance to this end is appreciated. The systematic elimination of any crystal forms that do not satisfy all visual or chemical properties observed is also required. Collection of rainfall samples in clean containers is encouraged by all citizens across the nation.

The methods that have been developed exploit the electromotive series of the elements, i.e., some metallic elements are more reactive with certain elements than with others. Analysis of the aerosol operations by a combination of methods repeatedly results in considerable attention being given to the elements of Group II of the periodic table (e.g., magnesium calcium, barium). The crystalline form that is primarily shown on this page is most currently and best assessed by myself as magnesium chloride, a derivative product of the qualitative chemical analysis that has been performed. Any information that provides a contrary identification of this crystal form is welcome along with the associated rationale for that decision.

It is expected that crystal chemistry will assume a valuable role in the identification of certain particulates that are now readily documented to exist at inordinate levels within the atmosphere, and that are in direct association with aerosol operations conducted across this country for the last 2 1/2 years without informed consent. The methods are simple to perform, inexpensive, and are subject to specific chemical tests by all interested researchers. The crystals can be initially examined with a relatively inexpensive consumer grade microscope, as this size is sufficient to identify unique formations at relatively low magnification (e.g., 100x).

The method developed to create the crystalline forms as shown on this page is as follows:

1. Approximately 30ml of a rainfall sample collected on Jul 02 1991 was placed in an Erlenmeyer flask.
2. Simple distillation was performed on this sample, and the volume was reduced from 30ml to approximately 4ml to concentrate the sample.
3. Step 2 is optional based upon earlier testing and methods, however, it is found to be beneficial if the sample can be concentrated through distillation or evaporation. Maintaining purity of the sample will be especially important if evaporative methods are used. Results similar to those being presented have been achieved without the use of distillation or evaporation, i.e, rainfall in original concentration.
4. The remaining 4ml sample was then transferred to a test tube.
5. At the end of the distillation procedure, fine particles of apparent metallic form were readily visible within a test tube held up to a bright light.
6. The 4ml sample was then divided evenly among 4 test tubes, each consisting of approximately 1 ml. of rainwater concentrate.

7. The first test tube was left unaltered for control purposes. The heat of the distillation process appears to introduce an oxide reaction which is visible from the evaporation results that use this control sample. The second test tube received 1-2 drops of copper sulfate solution. The third test tube received 1-2 drops of cobalt chloride solution. Lastly, the fourth test tube received 1-2 drops of ferrous sulfate solution. These solutions were chosen because of the electromotive series mentioned earlier; elements of magnesium, calcium and barium will be expected to react positively with these salt solutions that were chosen. Of these solutions, the reaction would be expected to be the strongest with cobalt chloride, followed by ferrous sulfate and copper sulfate because of the electromotive potential differences. These chemicals are not especially difficult to acquire; copper sulfate will be available at aquarium supply shops, and the remaining solutions can be acquired through consumer grade chemistry sets. The general nature of the reaction that will occur in these cases is that free ions of the candidate metal, if existent, (e.g. magnesium, calcium, barium, etc.) will replace the metallic component of the salt solutions used. For example, if magnesium is contained within the sample, magnesium sulfate will form within the second test tube, magnesium chloride will form in the third test tube, and magnesium sulfate will again form in the last tube in reaction with ferrous sulfate.
8. Extremely fine particulate matter within the rainfall samples appears to be readily visible after these chemical reactions are established, identifiable by holding the test tube to a bright light. The amount of material appears, to this observer, to be unusual and unexpected.
9. A single drop of each of the four solutions is then placed on an individual microscope slide. It is left undisturbed and allowed to evaporate completely. During the process of evaporation, obvious and easily visible crystalline forms have developed from each of the rainfall samples under examination. Distillation appears to aid considerably in concentrating the particulate matter within the samples, and crystalline forms are readily visible in all cases. A solid visible crystalline layer across the area of the drop has formed in all cases with the use of the sulfate and chloride solutions.
10. The crystals are then analyzed under the microscope or other suitable examining equipment.
11. Visual and further chemical identification is then to take place by all participating researchers.

Magnesium sulfate crystals have been previously developed with the use of the copper sulfate solution, and those results are presented on a previous page. Magnesium sulfate crystals have been again identified, to the best of my ability, with the use of both the copper sulfate and the ferrous sulfate solution during this most current test. This page is devoted to the presentation of what is, by the best analysis currently available, magnesium chloride crystals. This indicates the existence of ionic magnesium (Mg+2) within the rainfall sample. The magnitude of crystallization as well as visual examination of the sample prior to crystallization indicates inordinate levels of highly reflective particulate matter within the rainfall concentrate. One characteristic of the magnesium chloride crystal is a hexagonal structure. The base form of the crystals under presentation have a definite hexagonal basis that is especially viewable under the microscope during the crystallization process.

In addition, there is a very strong polarizing effect visible within these crystals under the microscope. This will exist as one of the identifying characteristics of this crystal under examination. Polarizability is “a measure of the response of a molecule to an external electric field” (Oxford Dictionary of Chemistry, 2000). The crystal shown here is easily soluble in water. As has been mentioned, any identification contrary to that of magnesium chloride will be accepted if the appropriate rationale is provided.

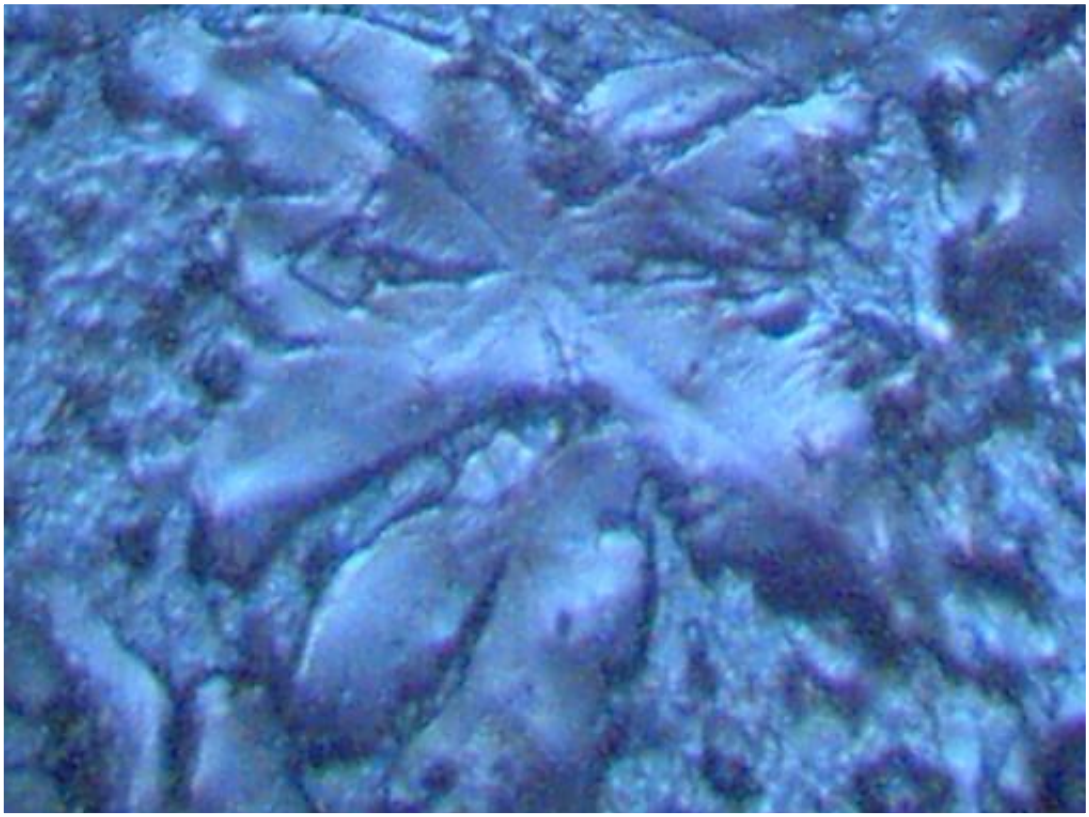
Another attribute which supports the identification of this crystal as magnesium chloride is its

deliquessence. The crystals shown undergo a major transformation in form after exposure to the air for 24 hours, and they essentially disintegrate. Deliquessence is defined as “the absorption of atmospheric water vapor by a crystalline solid until the crystal eventually dissolves into a saturated solution” (McGraw Hill Dictionary of Chemistry, 1994).

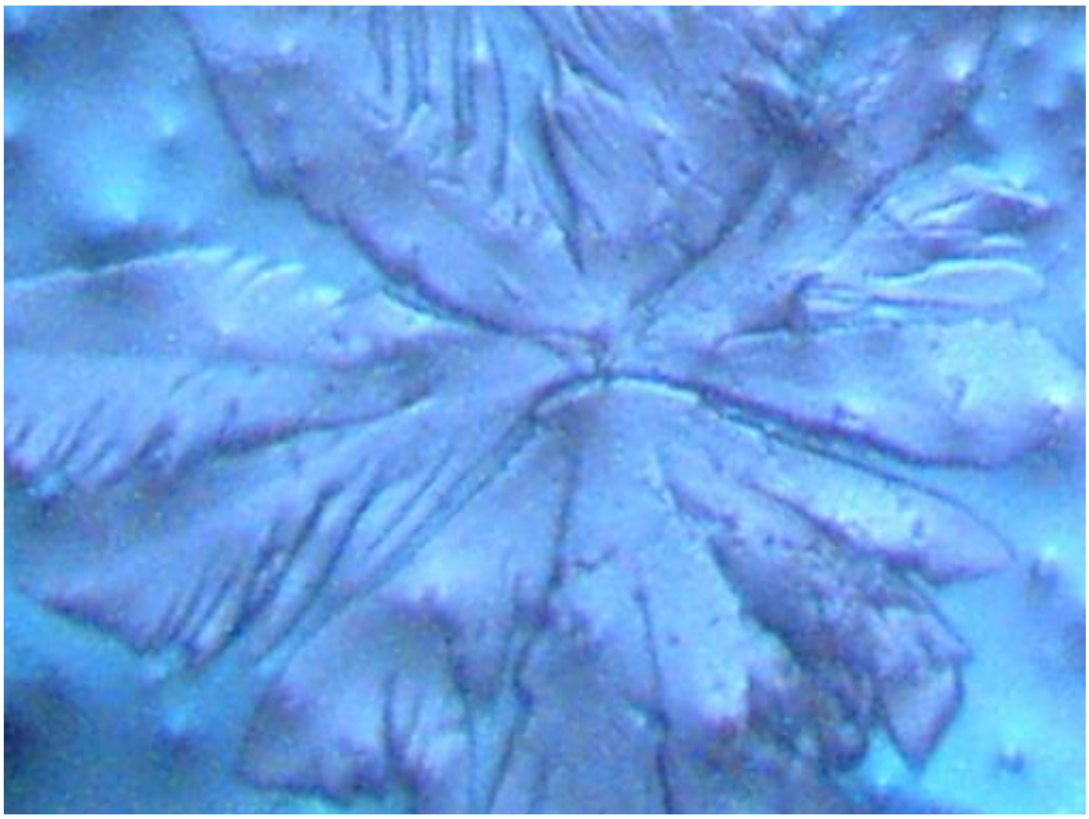
The first four microphotographs show the crystal structure in an original form as developed through the methods describe above. Photographs 5, 6 and 7 show the reaction of the crystal to heat. Again an oxidized form appears to result, and the visual signature appears to be quite unique which should aid all researchers in the identification process. Photograph 7 shows a cubic or block form of crystal which occurs within isolated patches of the slide sample shown. Discussion of that crystalline form will be reserved for a later time as it is now a minority representation.

It is hoped that all researchers will investigate and employ the methods that have been outlined, as well as any variations in technique that prove to be beneficial. It is hoped that researchers will engage in accurate identification of the crystalline forms that can now be developed with relatively simple means. It is hoped that quantitative assessments and comparisons to expected baseline values of particulate concentrations will be made.

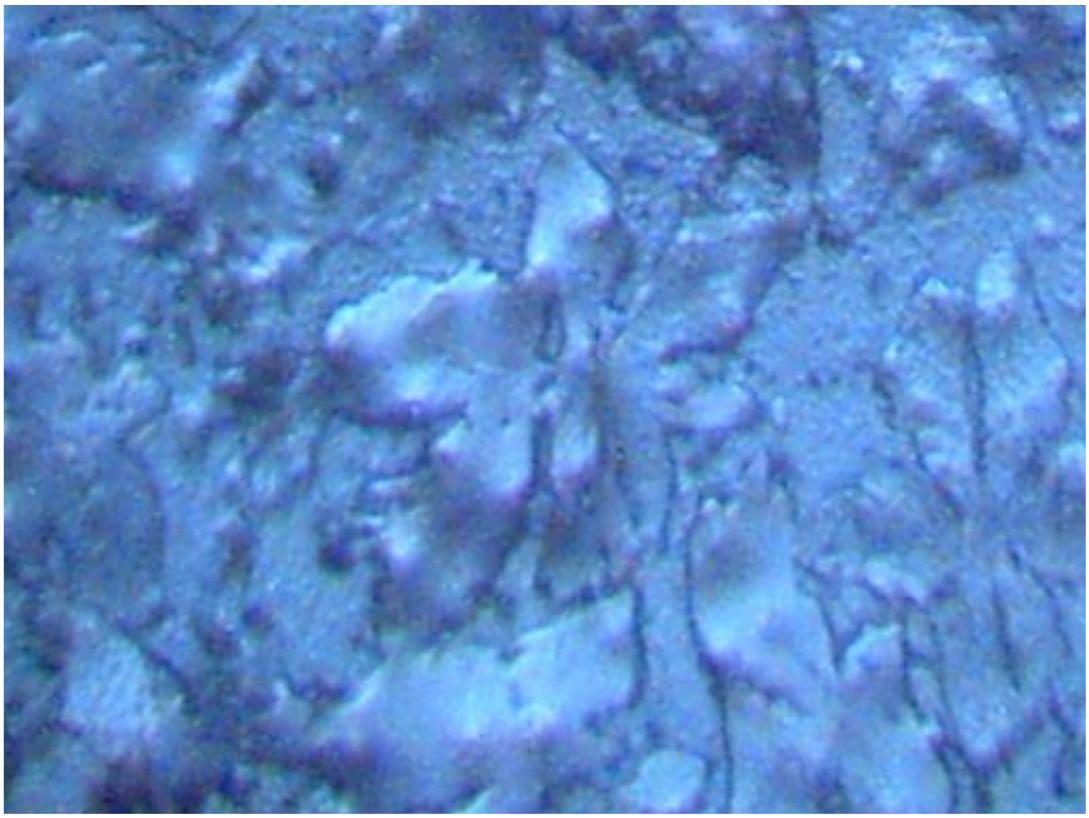
Any revisions or corrections to this presentation will be made as is appropriate.



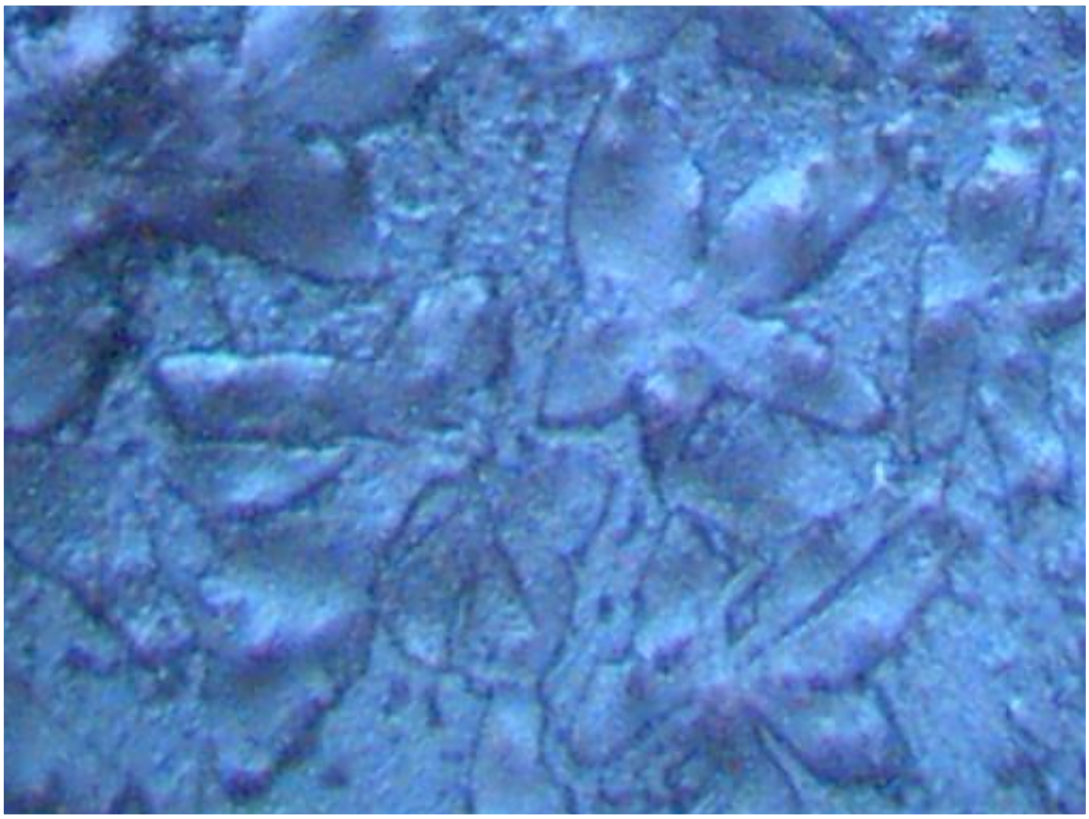
Magnification Approximately 500x.
Rainwater distilled, subjected to cobalt chloride, and crystallized upon evaporation.



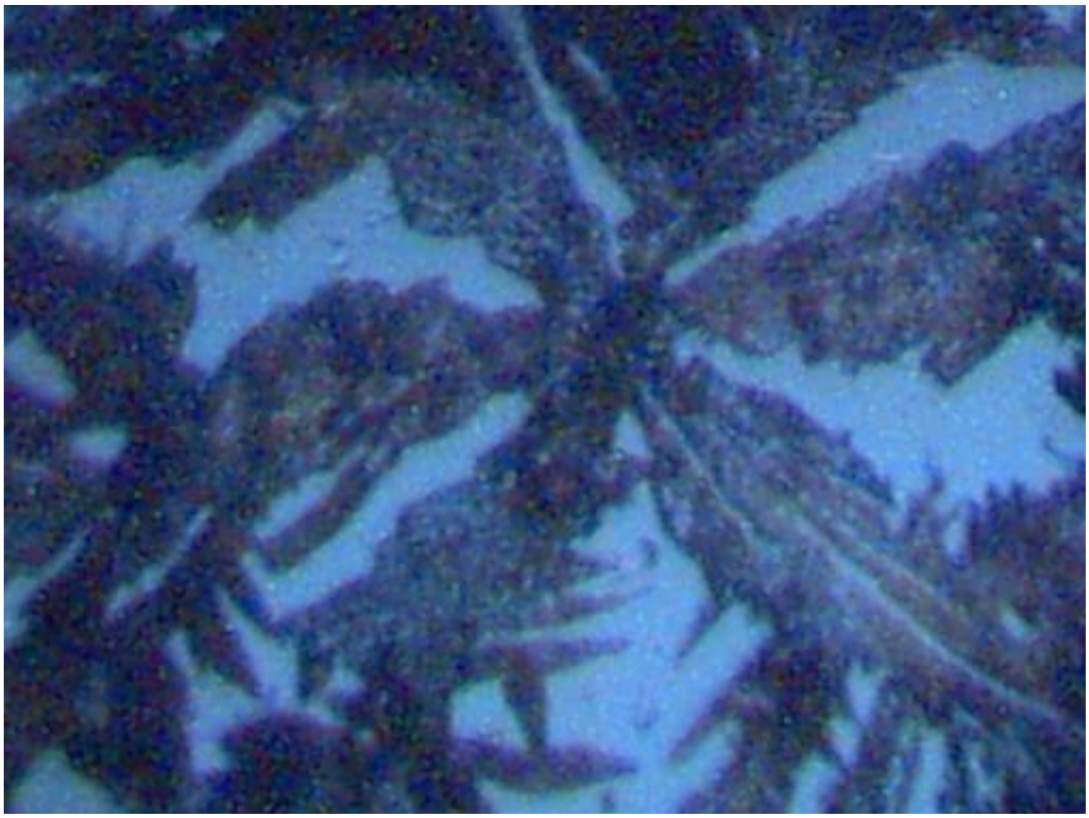
Magnification Approximately 500x.
Rainwater distilled, subjected to cobalt chloride, and crystallized upon evaporation.



Magnification Approximately 500x.
Rainwater distilled, subjected to cobalt chloride, and crystallized upon evaporation.

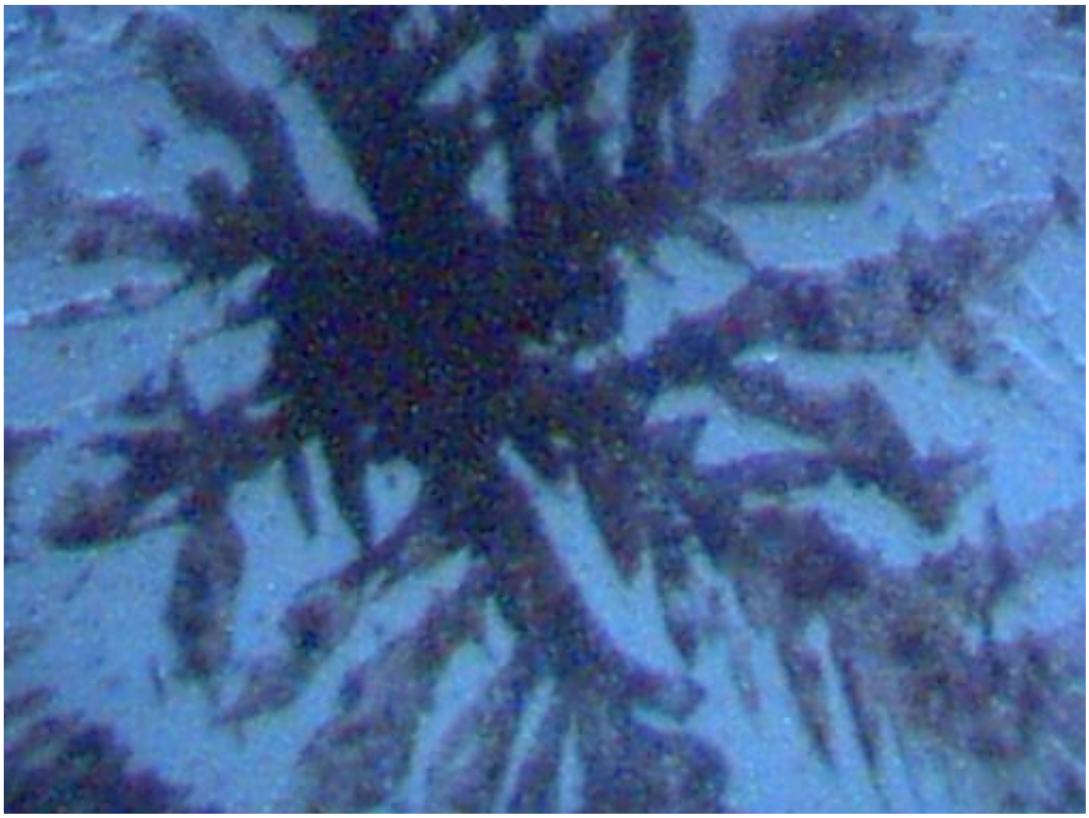


Magnification Approximately 500x.
Rainwater distilled, subjected to cobalt chloride, and crystallized upon evaporation.

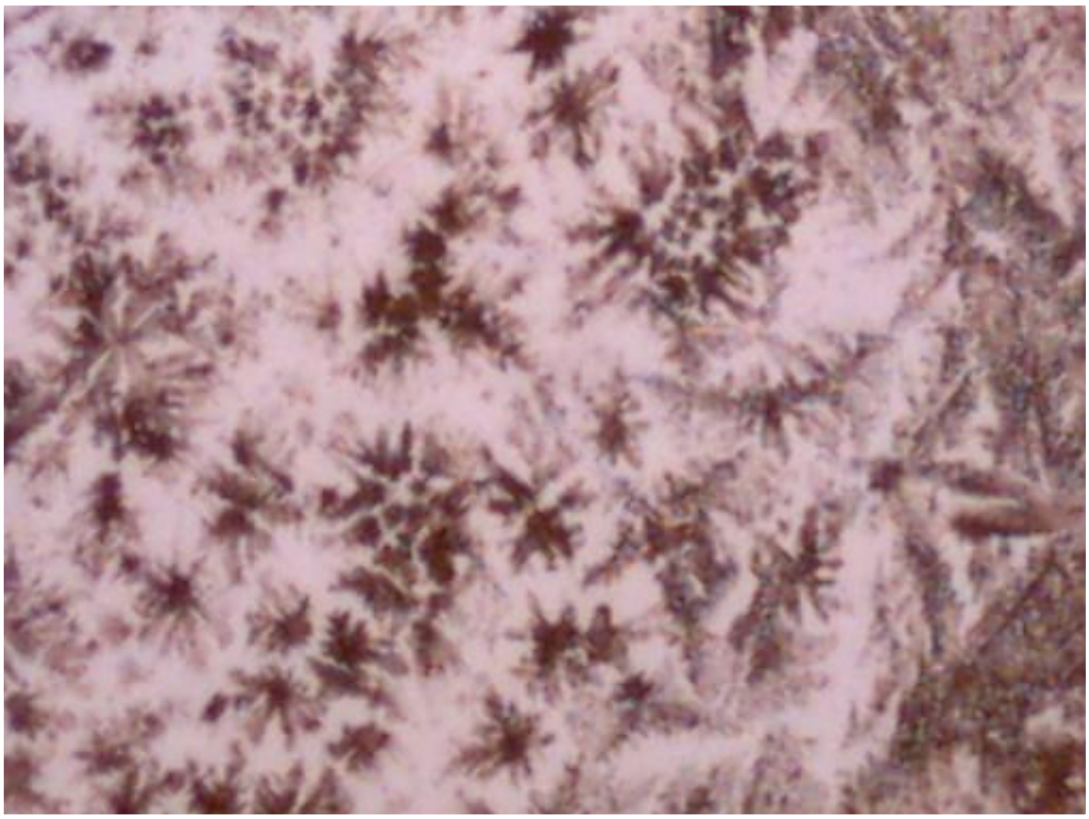


Magnification Approximately 500x.
Rainwater distilled, subjected to cobalt chloride, and crystallized upon evaporation.

Additionally subjected to heat.



Magnification Approximately 500x.
Rainwater distilled, subjected to cobalt chloride, and crystallized upon evaporation.
Additionally subjected to heat.



Magnification Approximately 60x.
Rainwater distilled, subjected to cobalt chloride, and crystallized upon evaporation.
Additionally subjected to heat.

Cubic or Block form – isolated patches

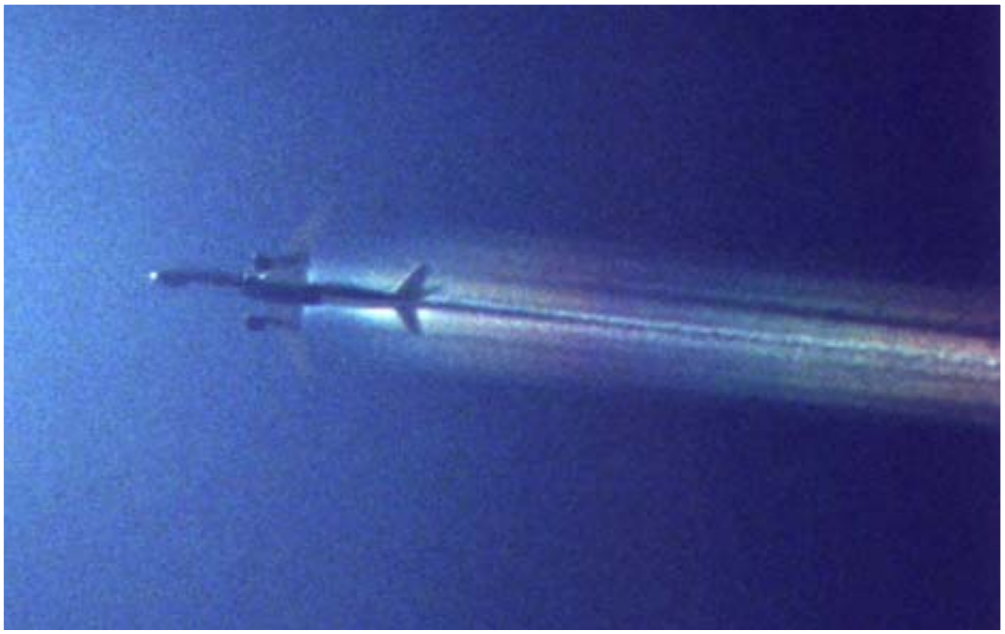
Magnification Approximately 500x.
Rainwater distilled, subjected to cobalt chloride, and crystallized upon evaporation.
Isolated patches only of this form are found within the samples examined.

Clifford E Carnicom
Jul 18 2001

TWO SUBMITTALS: MEGASPRAYER - SATELLITE PHOTO

Jul 24, 2001

TWO SUBMITTALS:
MEGASPRAYER – SATELLITE PHOTO
Received by Email
Posted on behalf of the sender
by
Clifford E Carnicom
July 24 2001



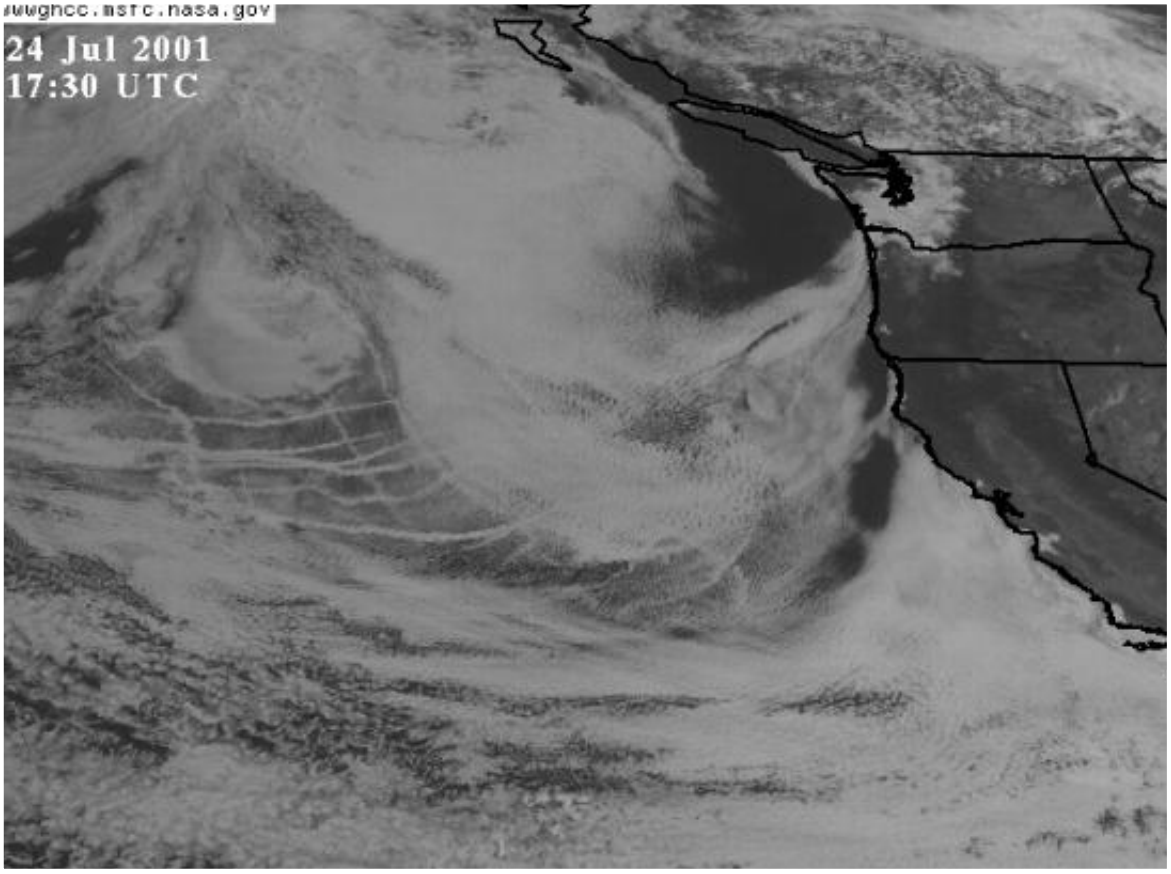
Photograph received by email 071001

Notes submitted by the sender:

“Hi Clifford. I’ve got another sprayplane for you to see. Both photos are of the same plane just a few seconds apart. The photos were taken on July 5 at approx. 9:00AM in Diamond Springs, CA. the plane approached from the South heading North. It sprayed for approx. 30 seconds, 10 seconds before I took the photo and about 20 seconds after. The trail that it left for that 30 seconds eventually turned into a high cirrus cloud that persisted for several hours. The relative humidity for sacramento at 300mb on July 5 was approx. 67%. Notice the white spray coming from the wings between the engines and the cabin.”

“I’m sending you the uncropped picture of the Megasprayer I sent you. I thought it might be helpful in determining altitude. I believe it is a Boeing 757 series 200 with an overall length of 155ft. 3in. The print is 4by6 inches and as you recall was shot with 1000 mm lens.”

Photograph received by email 071001



Satellite Image Received by Email on 072401

Notes submitted by the sender:

“Hi Clifford. No sprayplanes over Sacramento since the 16th. They’ve been busy off the coast. Check it out.“

RAINWATER METALS

Jul 27, 2001

RAINWATER METALS
Clifford E Carnicom
Jul 27 2001

Extraordinary levels of metallic particulates are now in the process of being identified within rainwater samples. The particular sample shown here is from rainwater collected on Jul 26 2001 in Santa Fe NM. Distillation of rainwater is being used as the method to accumulate the metallic particulates which are now readily visible to the naked eye within a test tube under sufficient lighting. Methods of crystalline chemistry have previously been outlined; in the case shown here no chemical reagents are involved. The high levels of metallic particulates are directly visible in concentrated form after distillation occurs.

The method shown on this page uses an initial sample of approximately 30ml of rainwater in an Erlenmeyer flask. This amount of rainwater is distilled to leave a concentrate remainder of approximately 4ml. This sample is illuminated with a strong source of light and subsequently photographed.

Future analysis will submit these samples to microscopic examination.

A video file (.mpg format, ~2meg. in size, 36secs. duration) of the current analysis is available for download at the end of this page. A file of this size and resolution is required to adequately demonstrate the reflective and insoluble nature of the material.

Notes : August 1 2001:

The pH of the concentrated rainwater samples has recently been measured at 7.6 or higher (end of scale currently available). This demonstrates a level of alkalinity much higher than that expected in rainwater. The equlibrium pH of rainwater is approximately 5.6 due to the presence of carbonic acid; it is usually less in industrialized areas due to the well-known acid rain phenomenon.

**Distilled Concentrate of Rain Water in Test Tube.
Metallic particulates are highly visible.**

**Distilled Concentrate of Rain Water in Test Tube.
Metallic particulates are highly visible.**

**Video File of Current Analysis
(.mpg format, 36secs., 2meg)
Click Here to Download
(Windows : To Save File to Hard Drive :
Right Click, Save Link As)
(Windows Media Player Option :
Use ALT+ENTER to make full screen size)**

[File missing as of 2016/02/09]

RAINWATER METALS: MICROSCOPE VIEWS

Jul 30, 2001

**RAINWATER METALS:
MICROSCOPE VIEWS
Clifford E Carnicom
Jul 30 2001**

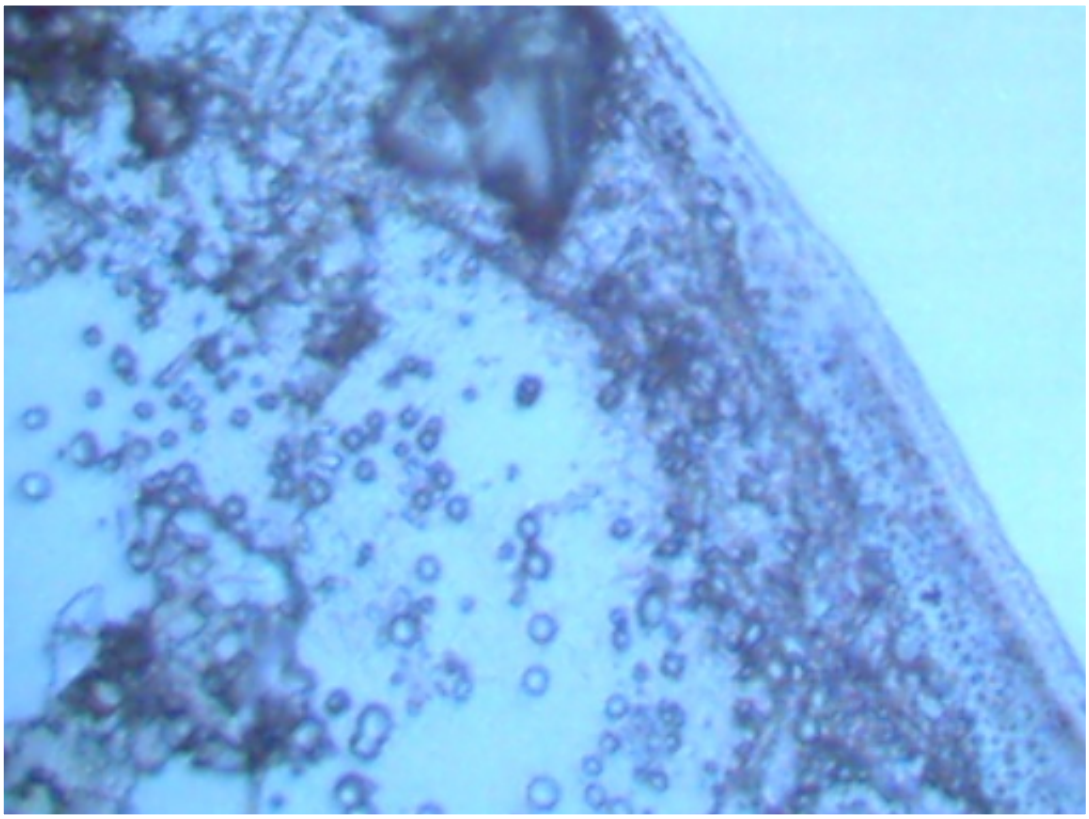
The following photographs of rainwater concentrate as viewed under the microscope are now offered to the public as a complement to the initial investigations recently presented on this website. The majority of the photographs are taken at a magnification of approximately 500x, and they depict an evaporated crystalline form as well as a wet slide mount of the samples.

Collection of rainwater samples by citizens and the subsequent positive identification of all materials that are being shown is both requested and encouraged.

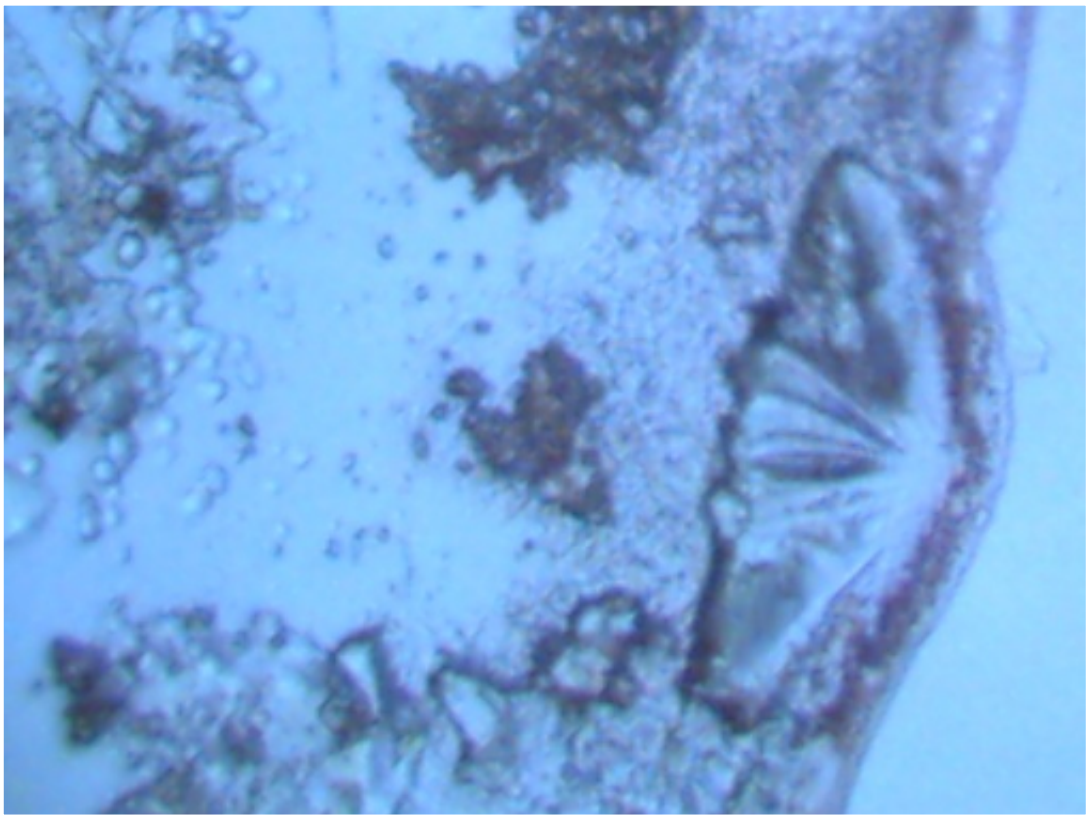
The materials appear to be composed of several distinctive and complex forms. The dominant material appears to be occurring as a metal oxide, which apparently is forming as a result of the heat applied to metal particulates during the distillation process. The evaporated crystalline form on a clean glass slide has a slight pinkish tinge to it. Spherical bodies frequently occur near the perimeter of an evaporated crystal. Isolated occurrences of a rather large crystal also occur along the perimeter. Wet slide mounts make the basic unit of constitution difficult to discern with a light microscope; it appears to be on the order of 1-2 microns in size or less. The presence of fibrous material occurs frequently and is easily visible within the wet slide mount. It appears to measure on the order of 1-2 microns (or less) in diameter. As a frame of reference, a human hair is approximately 60-100 microns in diameter and asbestos fibers are on the order of 2-3 microns in diameter.

Users may also refer to the initial investigation on this page. Crystal examinations as described on previous pages may also be of interest to readers.

Research will continue on the positive identification of these excessive levels of airborne particulates. Participation by other citizens within this endeavor will be of benefit.

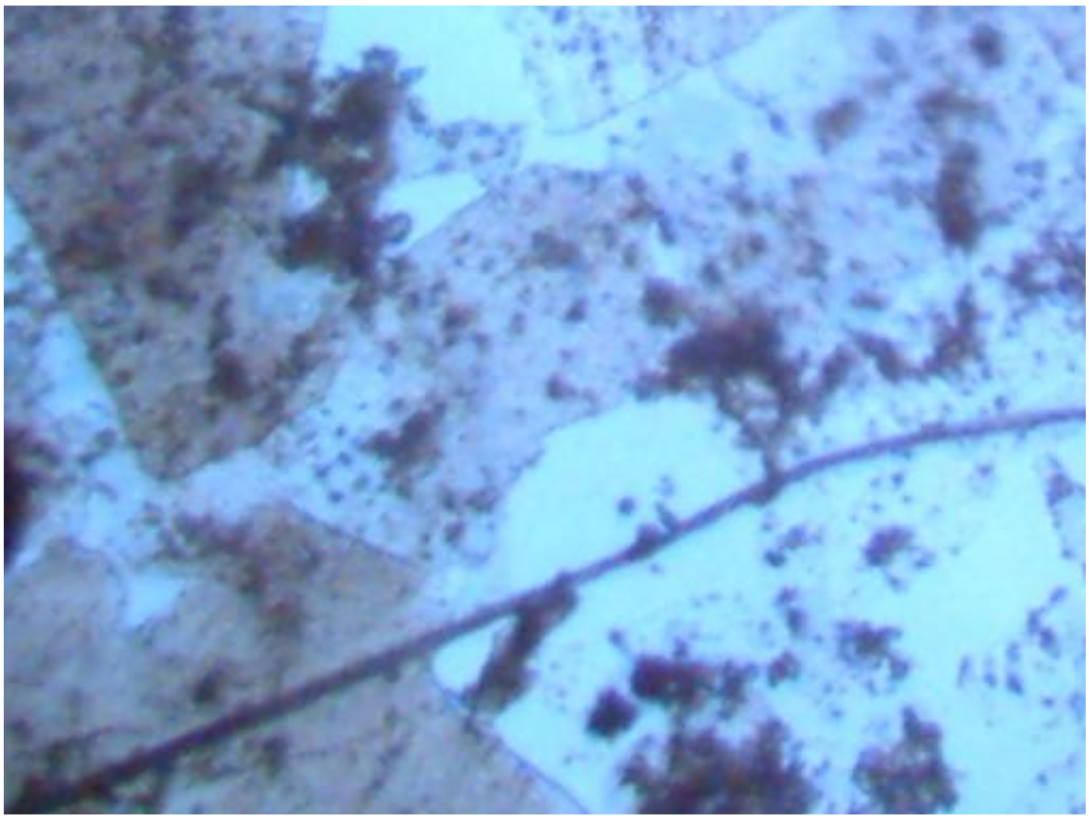


Dried Crystal Form; Magnification Approx. 500x
Note Spherical Bodies, size approx. 6 microns;
form near perimeter of evaporated crystals.

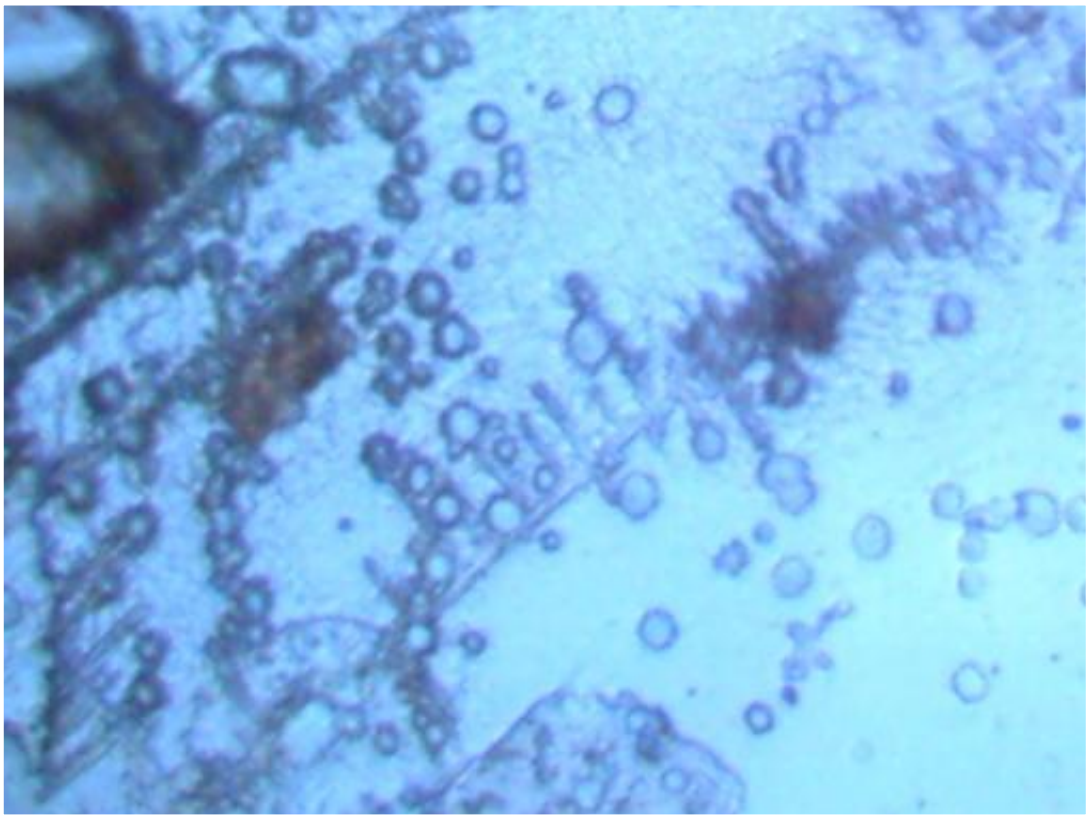


Evaporated Crystal Form; Magnification Approx. 500x

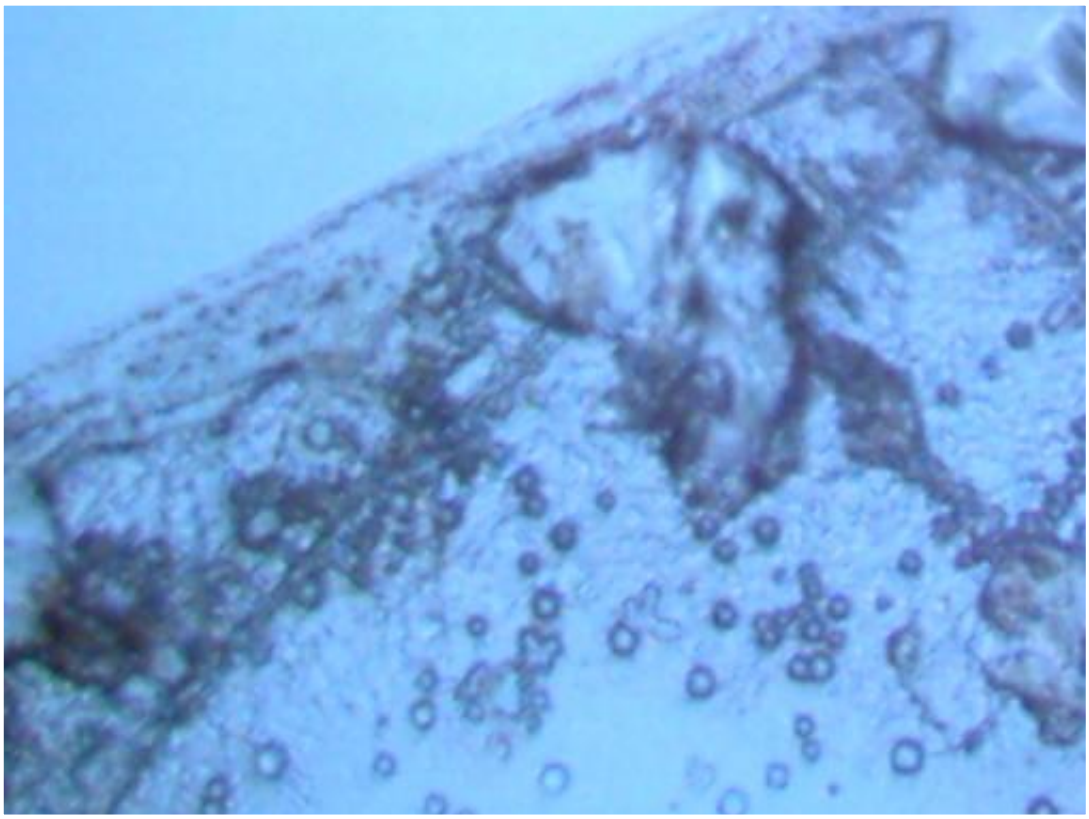
**Note large crystal form, size approx. 180 microns;
occasional formation near perimeter of evaporated crystals.**



**Evaporated Crystal Form; Magnification Approx. 500x
Apparent oxide formations;
dominates center of evaporated crystal.
Single fiber visible; this size of fiber occurs intermittently.**

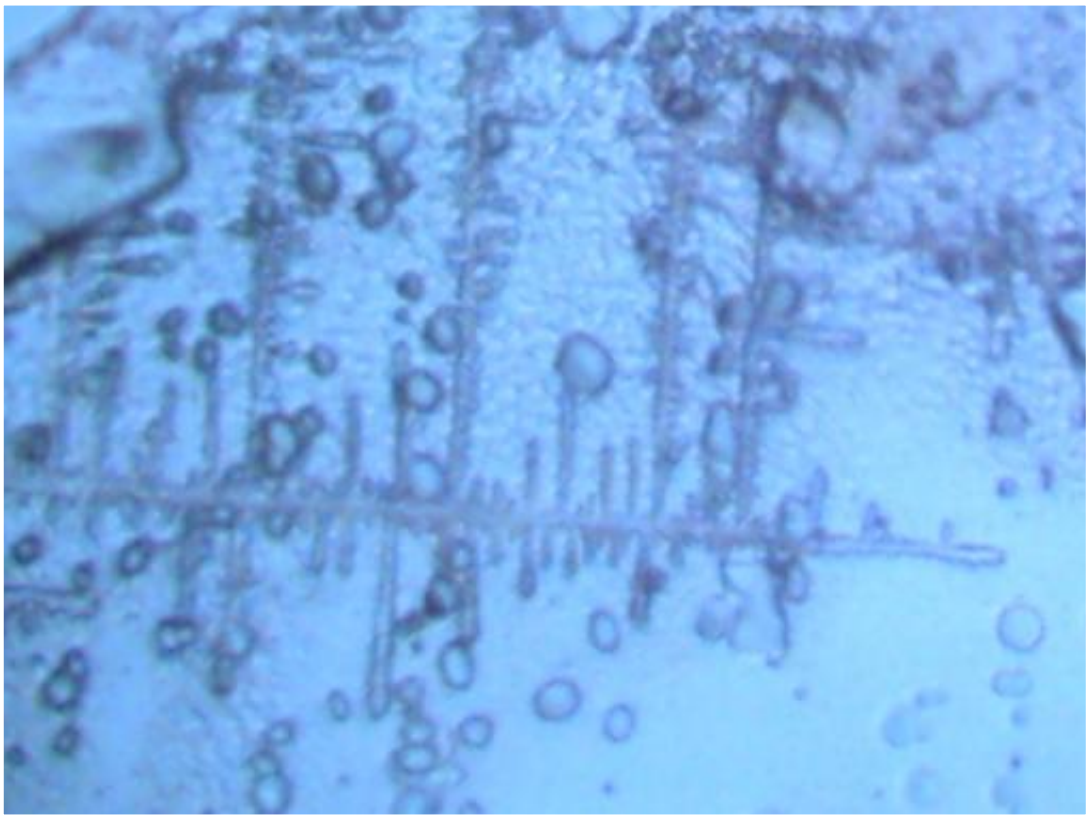


Evaporated Crystal Form; Magnification Approx. 500x
Dendritic crystal form;
Occurs near perimeter of evaporated crystal.

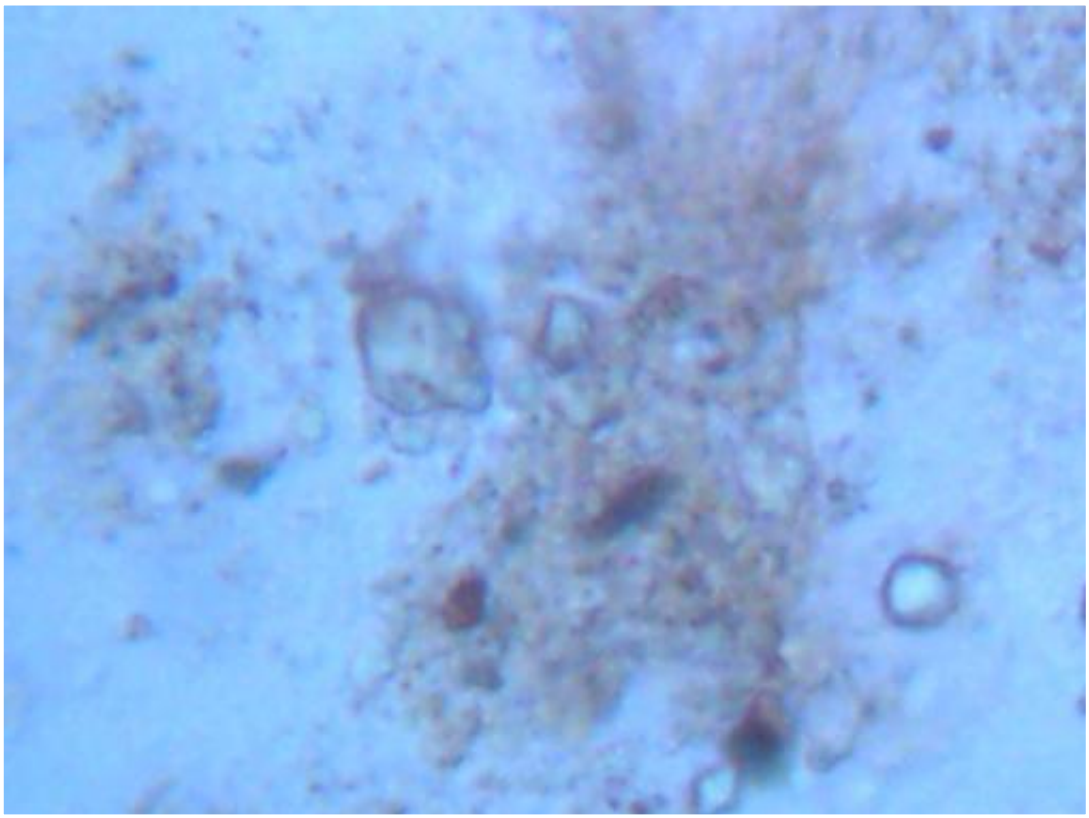


Evaporated Crystal Form; Magnification Approx. 500x

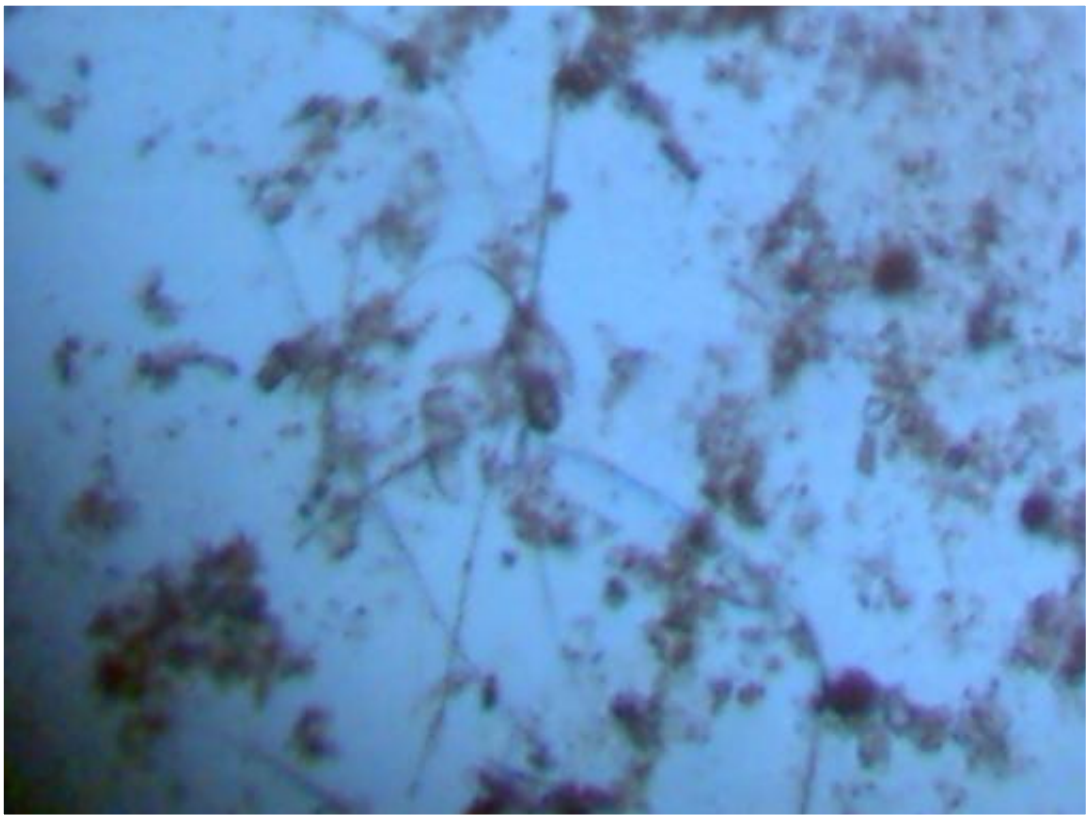
Combination of spherical bodies and large crystal formation.
Occurs near perimeter of evaporated crystal.



Evaporated Crystal Form; Magnification Approx. 500x
Dendritic crystal form;
Occurs near perimeter of evaporated crystal.

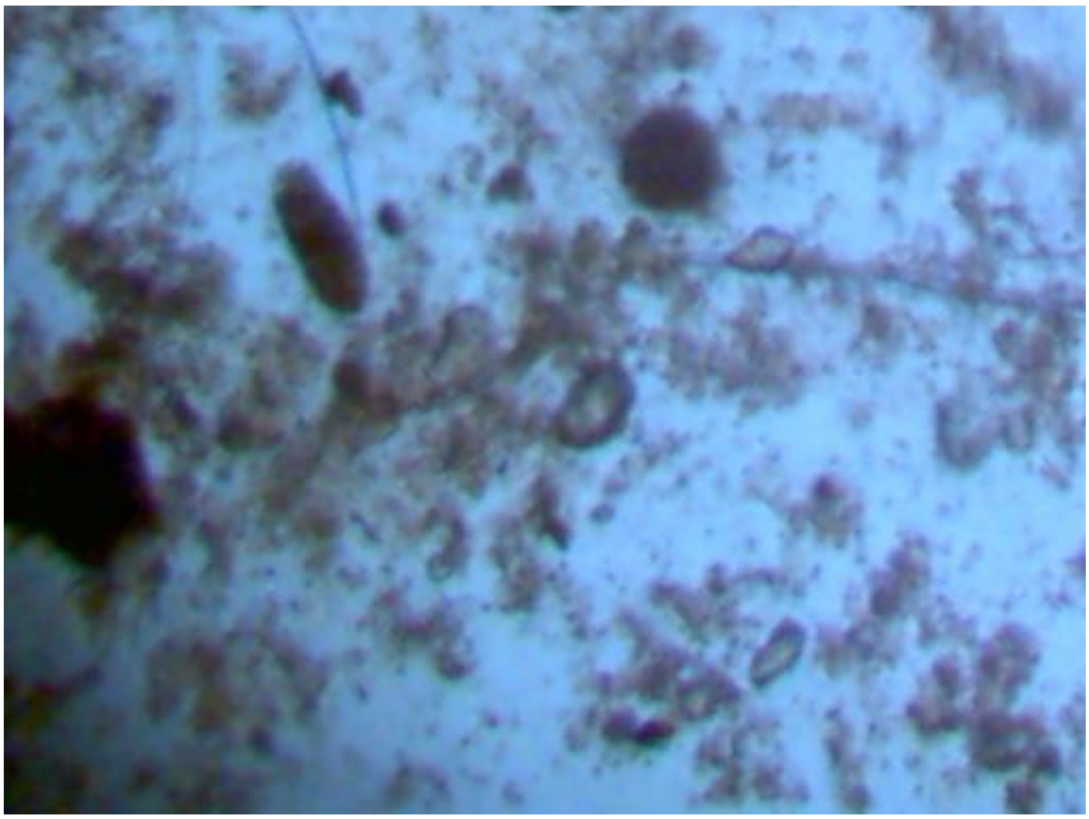


Wet slide mount, magnification approx 500x.
Materials appear generally diffuse, and of extremely small size.
Smallest distinguishable unit on the order of 1-2 microns or less.

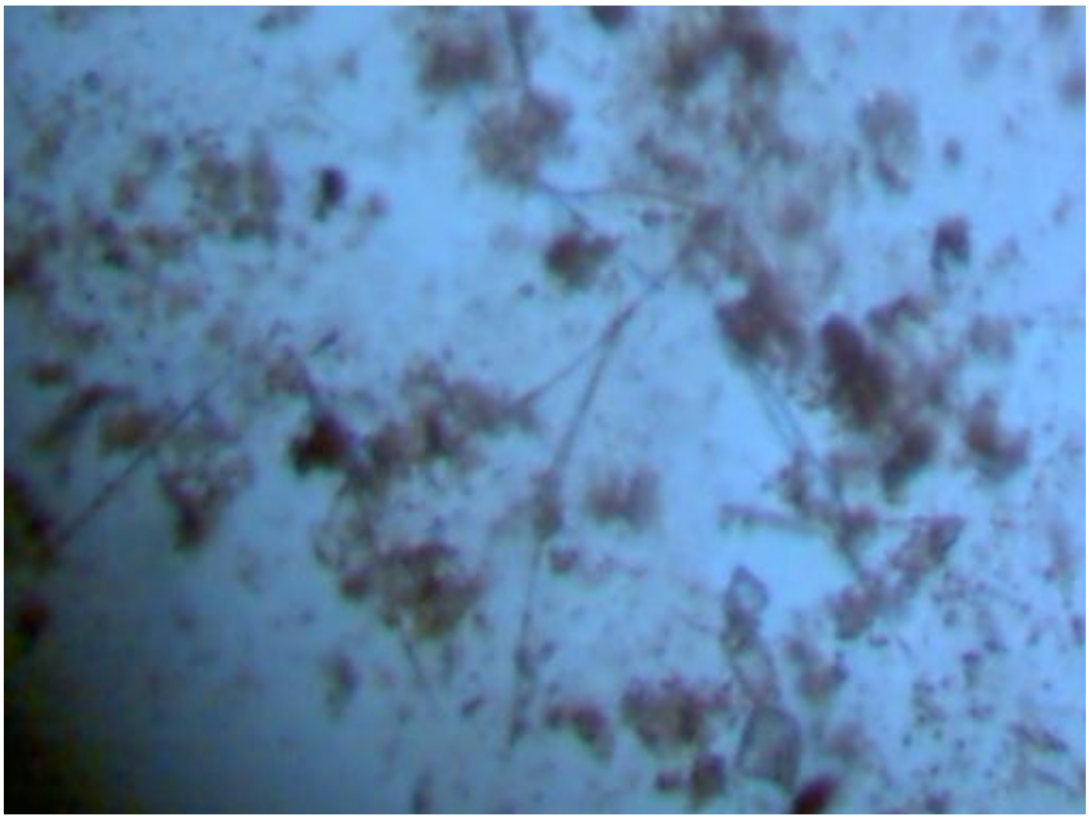


Wet slide mount, magnification approx 500x.

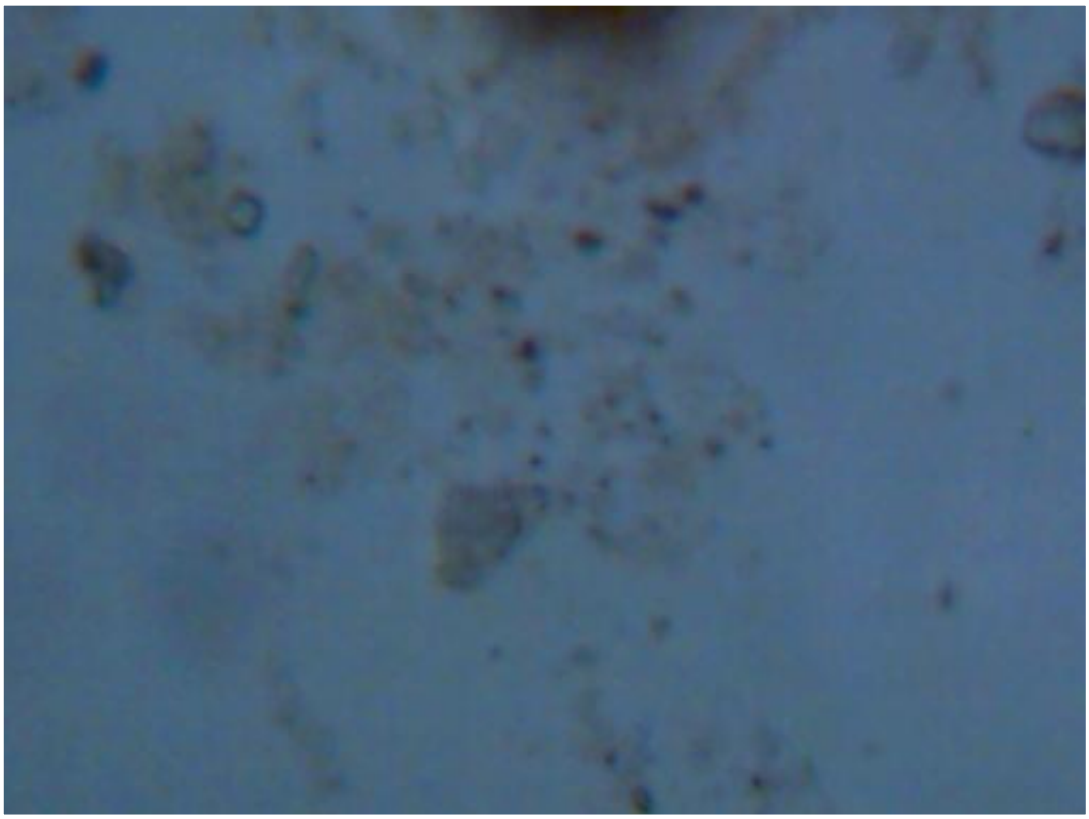
Note definite appearance of fibrous materials.
Fibers appear to measure at 1-2 microns in diameter.



Wet slide mount, magnification approx 500x.
Representative materials that dominate appearance in a wet mount.
Smallest unit of size appears to be on the order of 1-2 microns or less.



Wet slide mount, magnification approx 500x.
Note definite appearance of fibrous materials.
Fibers appear to measure at 1-2 microns in diameter.



Wet slide mount, magnification approx 2000x.

Note high magnification : Individual units remain difficult to discern.
Dark spotted materials measure at approx. 0.5 microns.

Aug
RAINWATER SAMPLES: MICROSCOPE VIEWS (II)
Aug 16, 2001

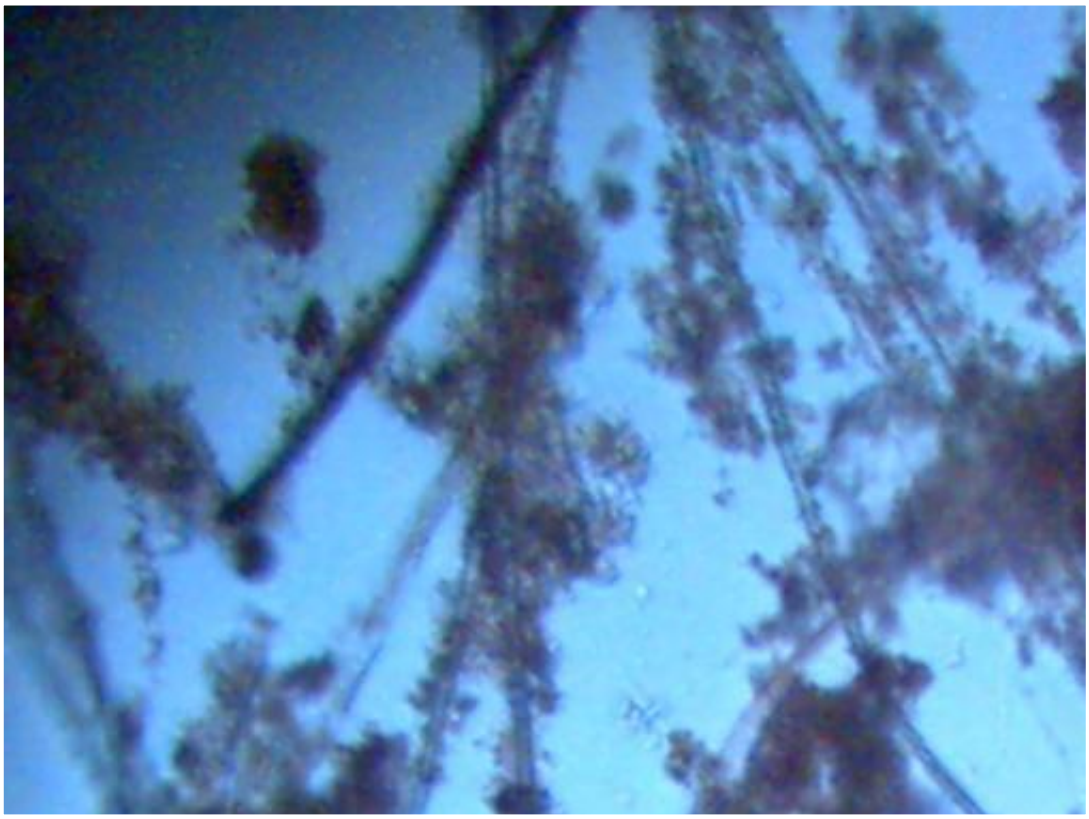
RAINWATER SAMPLES:
MICROSCOPE VIEWS (II)
Clifford E Carnicom
Aug 16 2001
Santa Fe NM

The following photographs of rainwater concentrate as viewed under the microscope are offered with limited interpretation. This page will serve primarily as a log of recurring structures which are found under various conditions. As further information is acquired regarding the identity of certain materials, it will be provided. All citizens are urged to participate in the process of further collection of rainfall samples, subsequent distillation or concentration and the identification of material substances within. Any assistance provided by other researchers or sources is welcome. The majority of the photographs are taken at a magnification of approximately 500x.

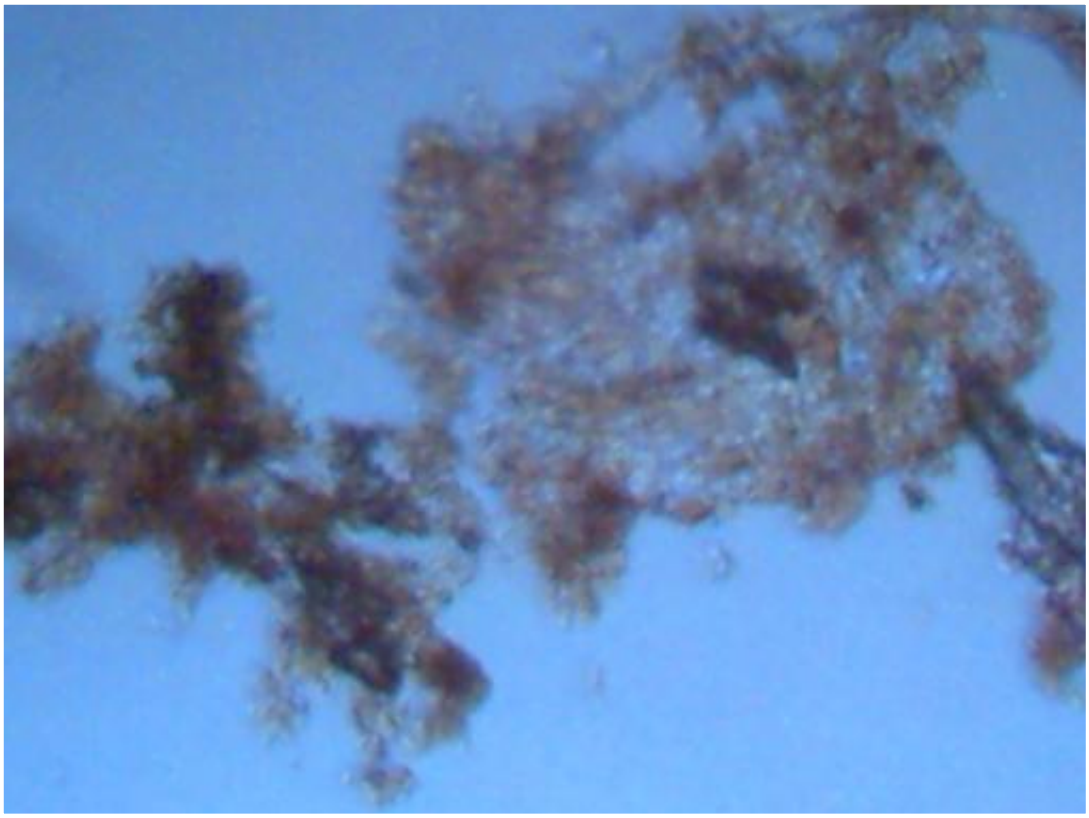
If sufficient rainfall is available, the water is now commonly being reduced by approximately 99% in volume. In two cases, approximately 400ml (~2cups) of rainfall was reduced to a volume of approximately 4ml.

Users may also refer to the initial investigation on this page. Crystal examinations as described on previous pages may also be of interest to readers. Additional microscopic images are available as well.

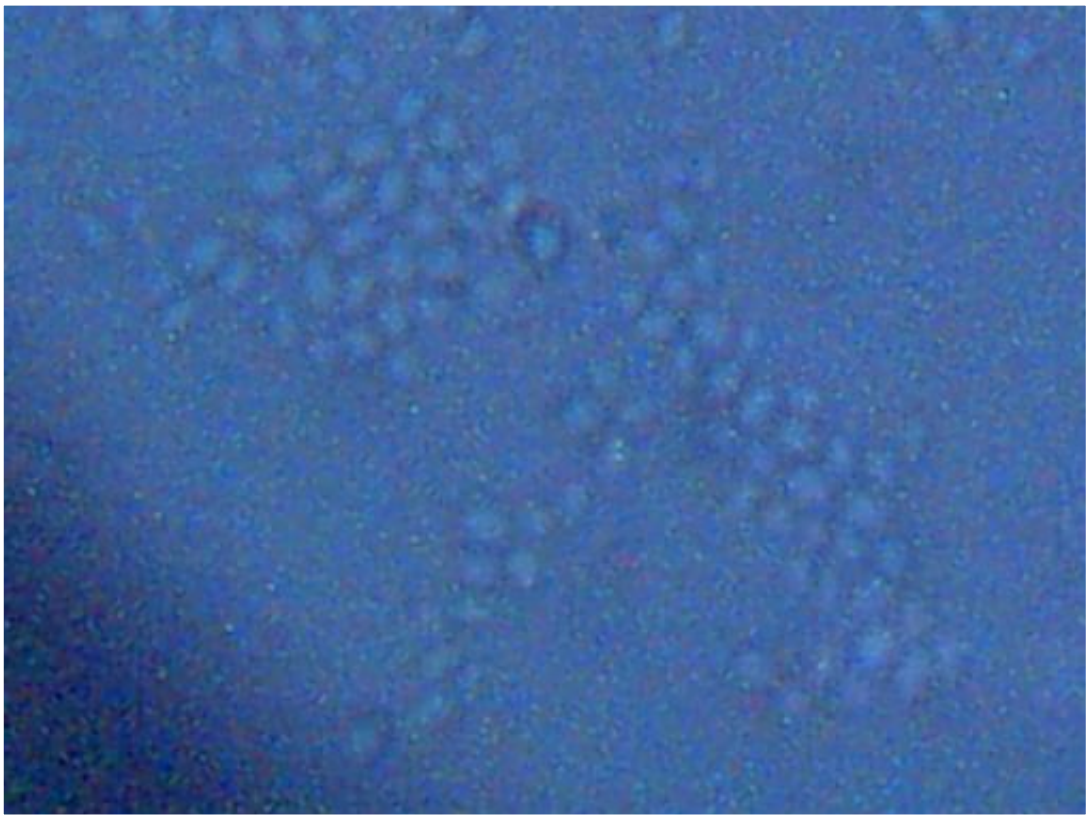
Additional short descriptions and captions for these microphotographs without comments will be provided in the near future.



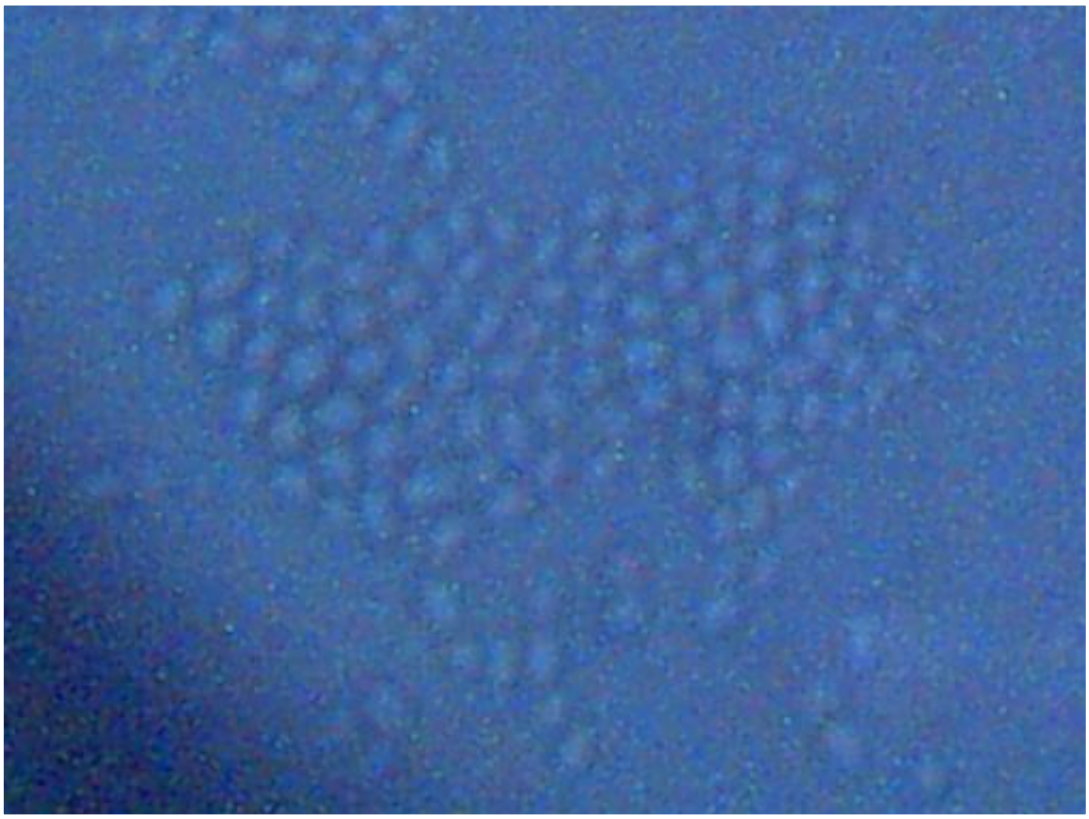
Magnification approx. 500x.
Fibrous materials occurring frequently within samples.
A dominant material of the samples appears to be an oxide form,
which appears to be attracted to fibrous elements when they are present.



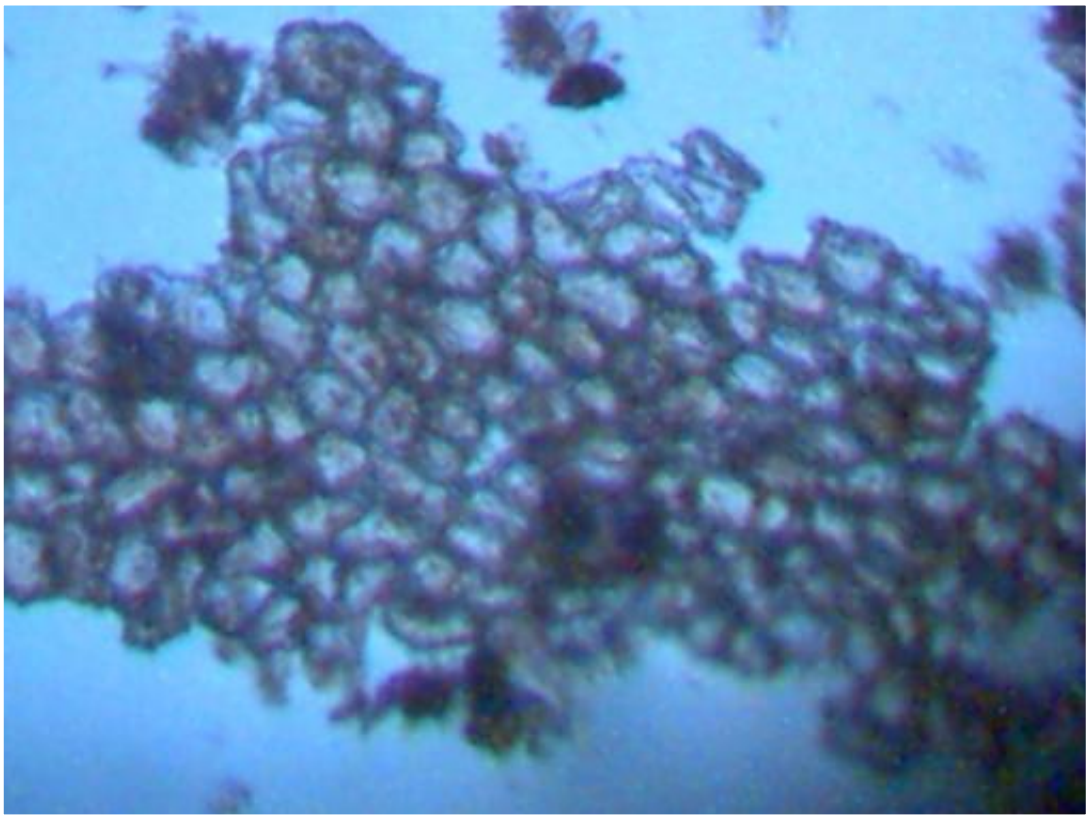
Magnification approx. 500x.
This is one of the visually dominant materials found within the rainfall samples that are subjected to the heat of boiling or distillation.
At this stage of investigation, it appears to be an metallic oxide form.
Further assistance of identification through chemical analysis is invited.



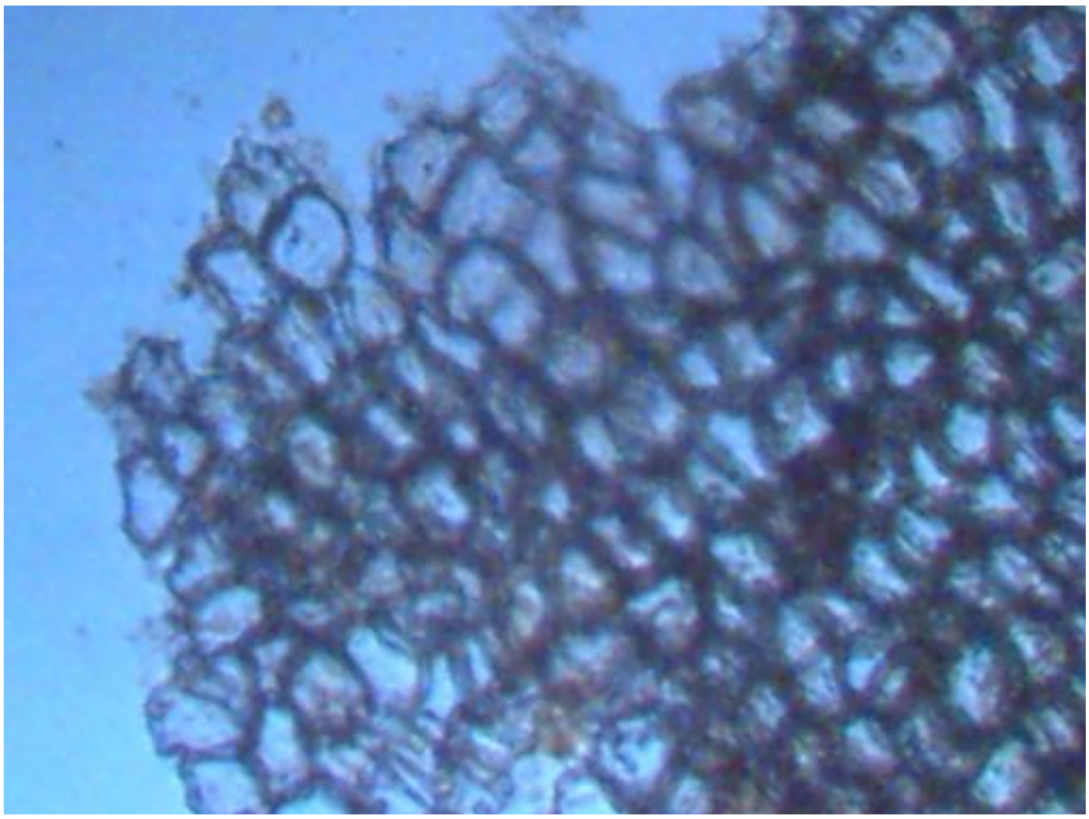
Magnification Approx. 2000x
The appearance of the spherical structures shown has been difficult to detect. Although these forms have been visible in an unaltered rainfall concentrate sample, they have been brought to greater prominence and visibility by the addition of a small amount of sulfuric acid (approx. 2 drops per 4ml).
The acid appears to dissolve the apparent oxide form which is dominant in both size and visibility to most samples, but does not appear to affect the spherical components. The spherical structures shown are essentially transparent and difficult to both see and photograph.
In a reference book on aerosols that has been consulted, it is of interest to note that aluminum particulates are shown within a photograph as being spherical in shape. The materials shown measure at approximately 2 microns for each sphere (human hair approx. 60-100microns thick).



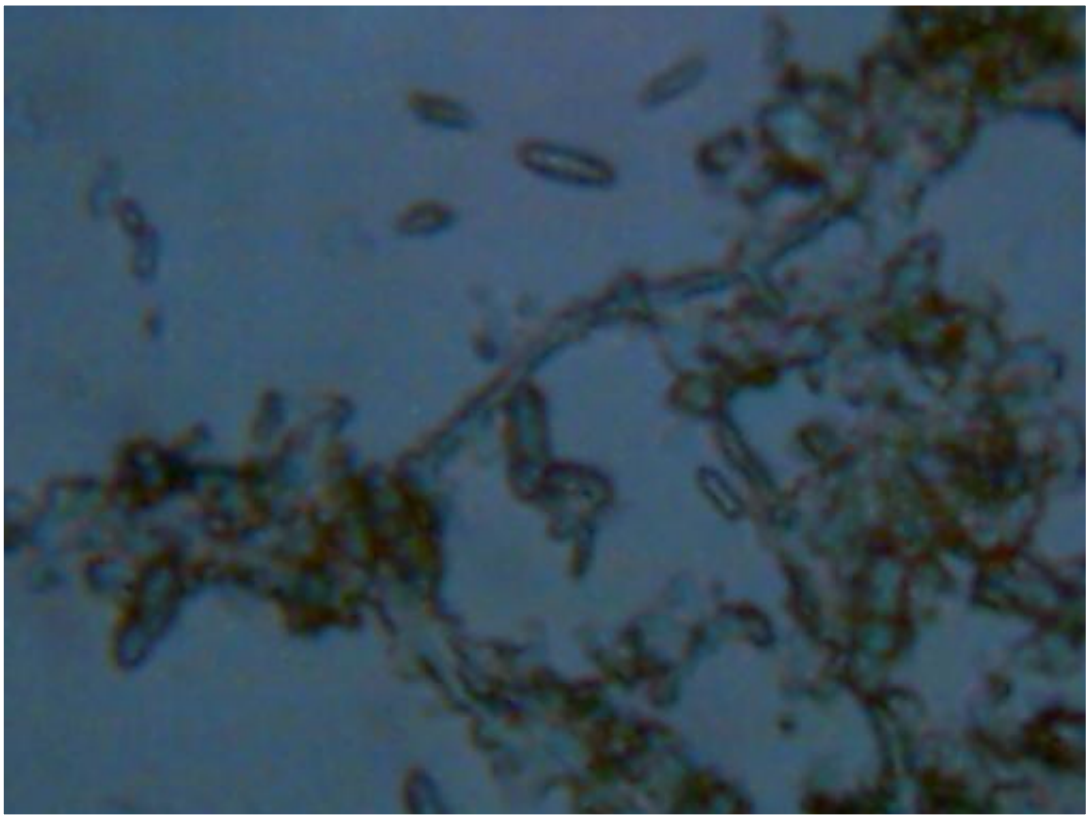
Magnification Approx. 2000x
Another example of the spherical components which have been described above, readily visible and isolated after the introduction of a couple of drops of sulfuric acid into the rainfall concentrate sample. It is also of interest that the remaining sample within the test tube that has been treated in this manner visibly shows what appears to abundant metallic particulate matter within it. Although no claim at this time will be made that this material is aluminum, it does satisfy the expected visible properties of that element. When the test tube is agitated, the highly reflective particulate matter can be seen to adhere and gradually descend on the inside of the glass wall of the test tube.



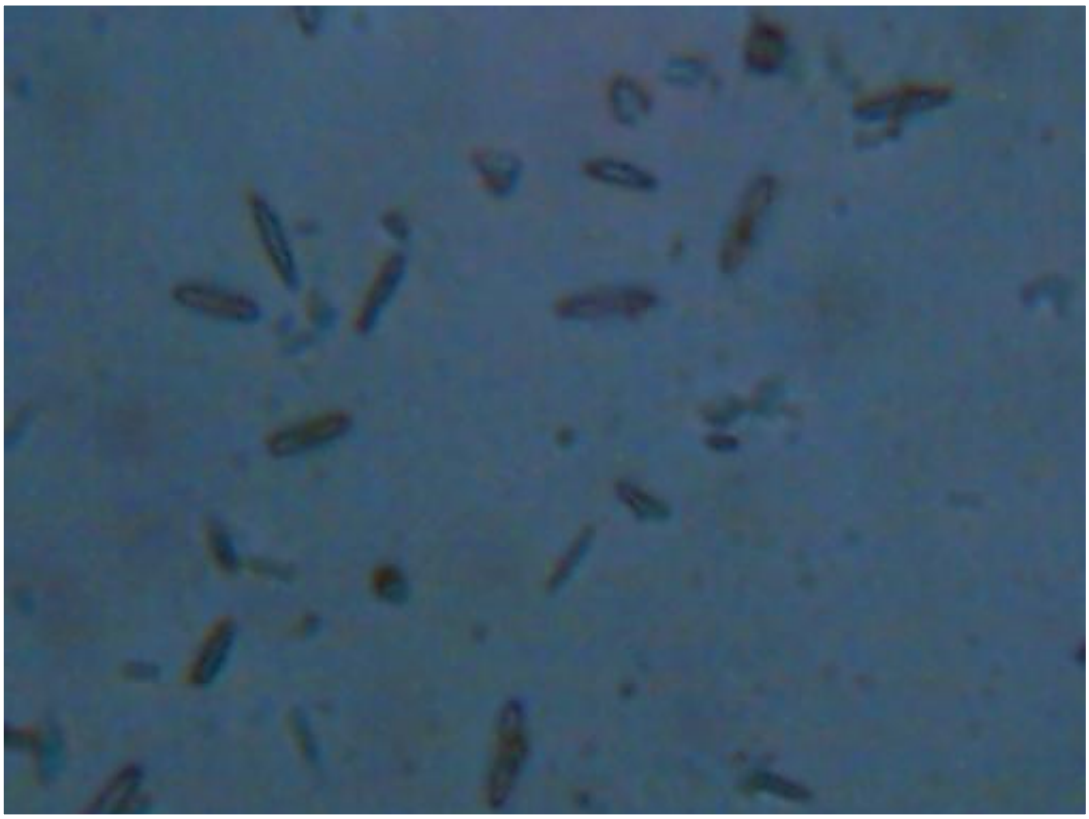
Magnification approx. 500x.
This material is being shown because of its repeated presence.
It has been dismissed on several occasions because it has been assumed to be of a spurious plant origin. The repeated appearance of this cellular structure establishes the need for positive identification of it.



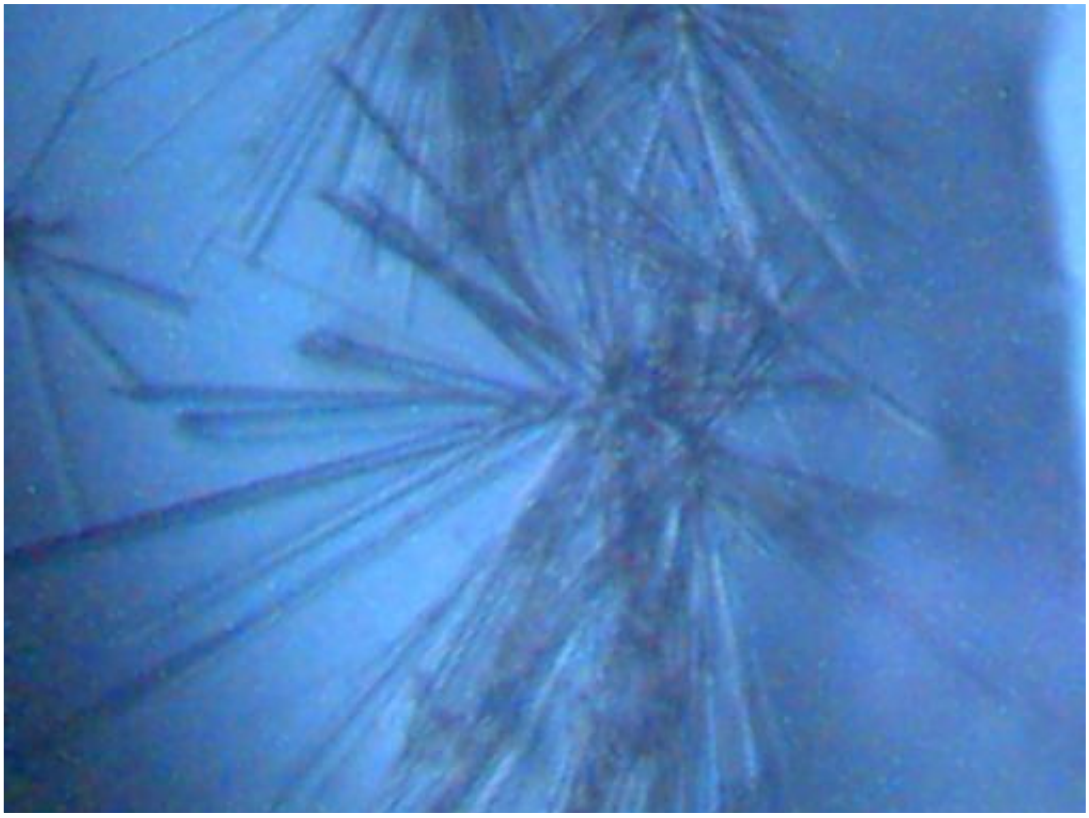
Magnification approx. 500x.
Another example of the cellular layer material that is repeating within different samples that have been viewed under the microscope. Strong consideration must be given to the possibility of a plant origin or contaminant with this material. It is reoccurring, however, and it maintains this form after subjection to heat. It is presented because of the need for identification that exists.



Magnification approx. 2000x.
This photograph shows two primary components. The first is a fibrous component, which forms the backdrop of the image. In addition, numerous rod shaped objects appear within this image. These rods are quite small and numerous within the sample shown. This is an image of what remains after a portion of a wet slide mount has dried. The higher magnification increases the difficulty of light collection under the microscope. The objects have been measured at approximately 1-2 microns in thickness, and approximately 5 microns in length. A human hair is approximately 60-100 microns thick.

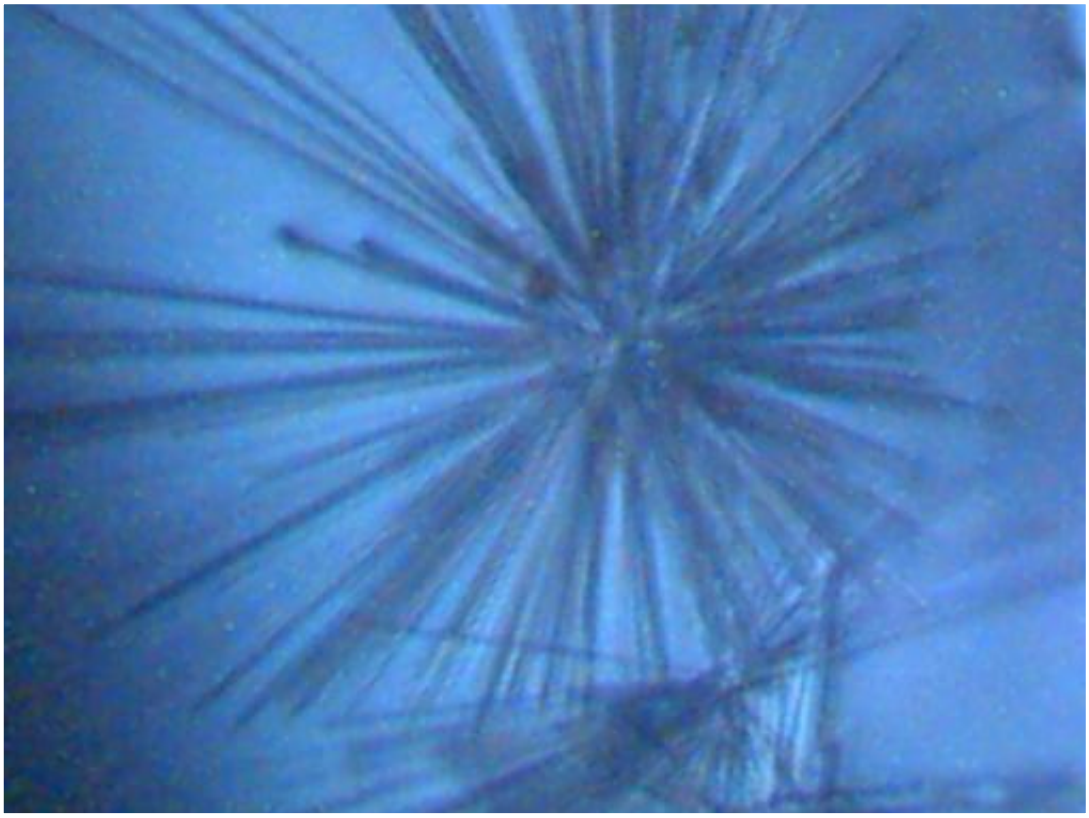


Magnification Approx. 2000x
Another image of the rod-shaped features that are visible under one sample of a wet slide mount that has been allowed to dry.

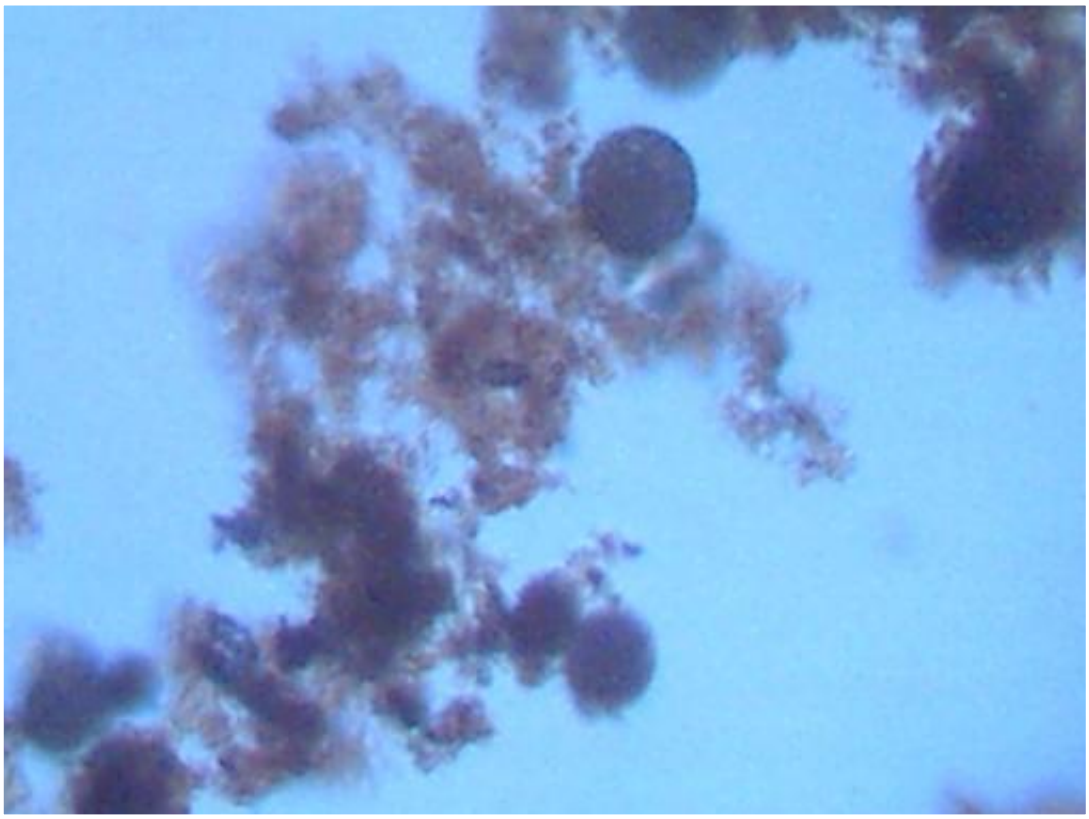


Magnification Approx. 500x

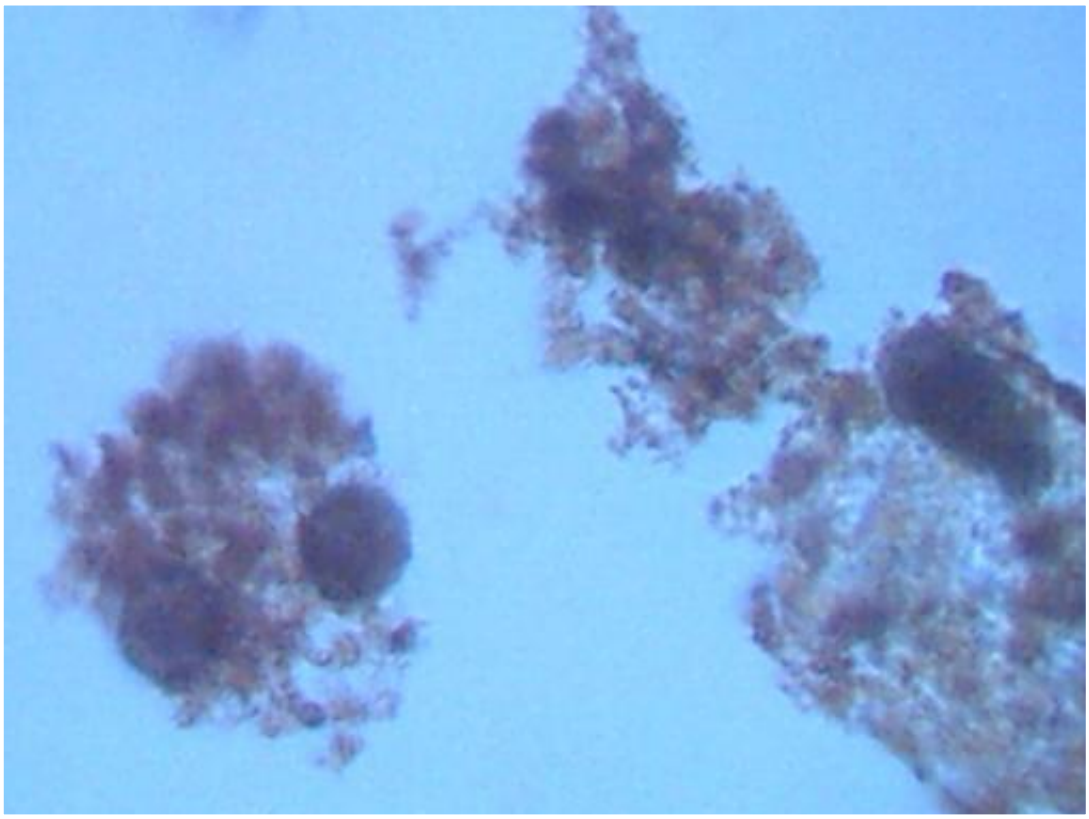
This is a distinctive crystal that is forming along the perimeter of a rainfall concentrate sample that has been treated with a small amount of sulfuric acid (approx. 2 drops per 4ml of rainfall concentrate).

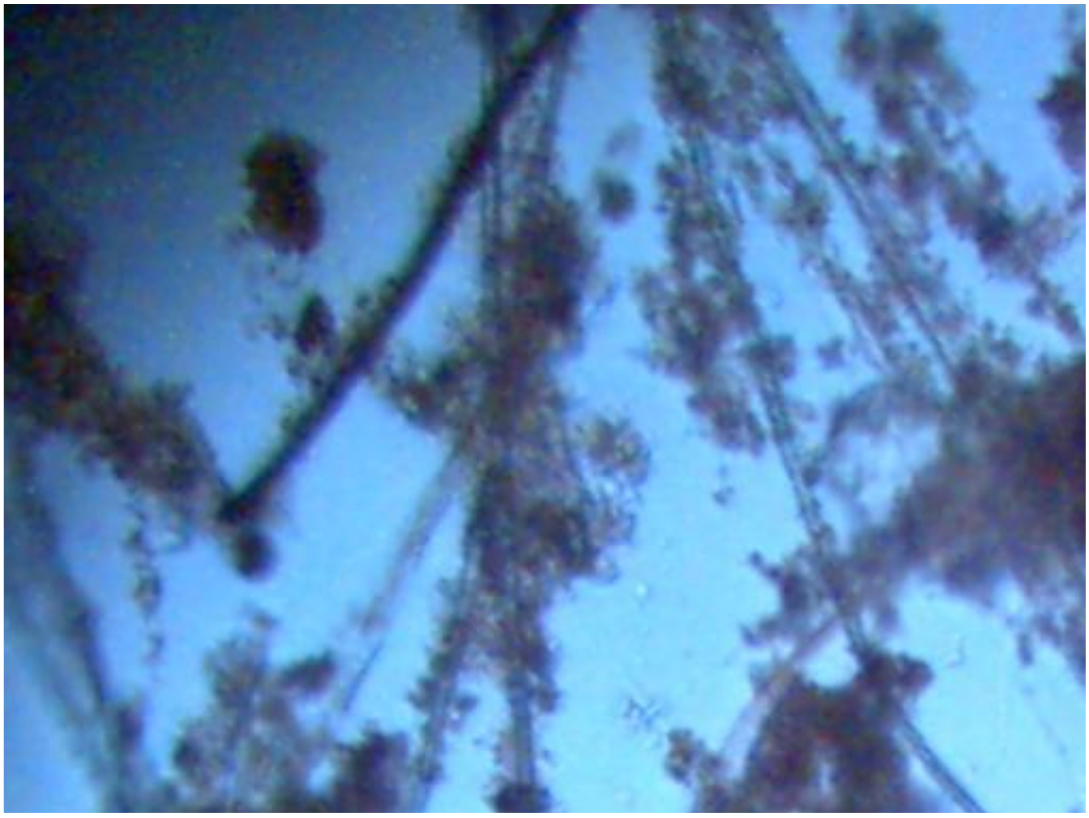


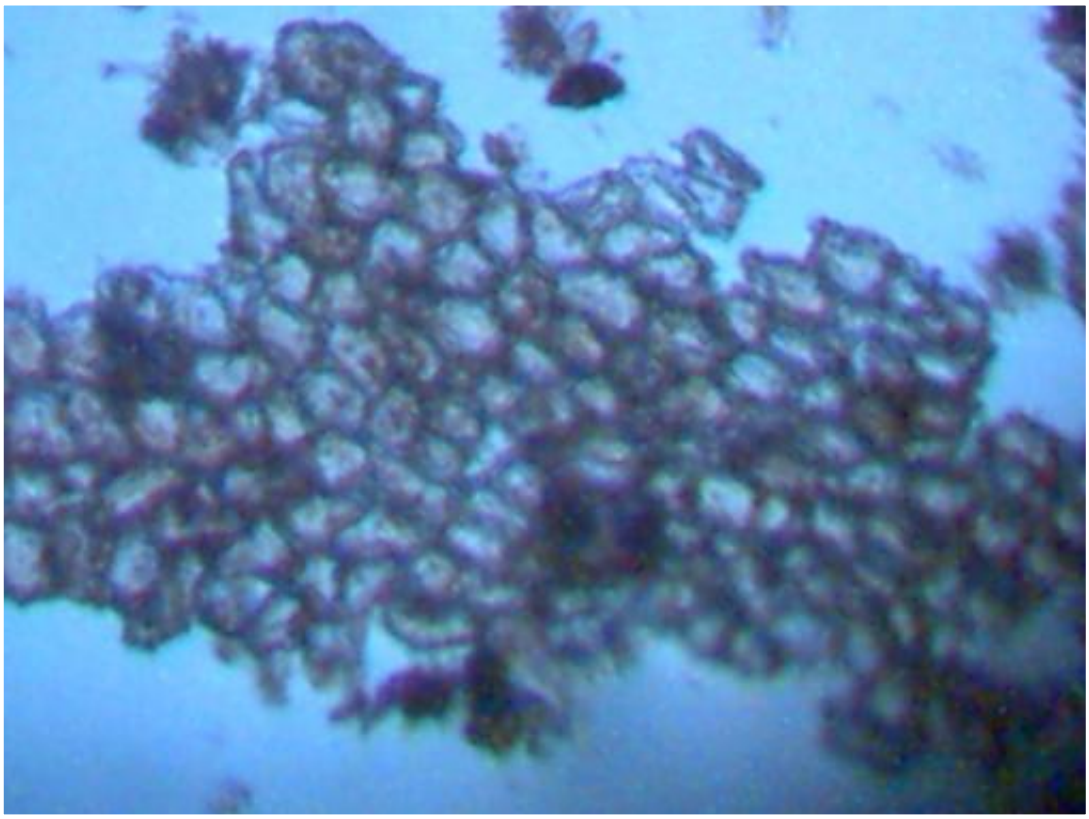
Magnification Approx. 500x
Another example of a distinctive crystal that forms under the conditions which have been described immediately above.



Magnification Approx. 500x
This photograph is dominated with by what appears to be a metal oxide form as has been described earlier. One strong candidate for testing will be magnesium oxide, due to earlier test results with unheated rain water samples. This sample also has the presence of larger circular or spherical objects. At this point these are not to be considered recurring components. Because of their size, strong consideration should be given to the possibility of being a pollen grain. In the past, however, both pine and juniper pollen grains have been identified, (both of which are expected in this southwestern region), and these are not similiar to form of either of these pollen types. It must also be remembered that these rain sample concentrates have been subject to the heat of distillation or evaporation by boiling. If the structures shown continue to appear under further observation, they will also require positive identification.







INITIAL IONOSPHERIC CONSIDERATIONS

Aug 20, 2001

INITIAL
IONOSPHERIC
CONSIDERATIONS
Clifford E Carnicom
Aug 20 2001
Santa Fe NM

The following statement is provided through the Lancaster University, Department of Communication systems:

"..Although less than 1% of the upper atmosphere becomes ionised the charged particles make the gas electrically conducting, which completely changes its characteristics. The ionosphere can carry electrical currents as well as reflect, deflect and scatter radio waves"…

Source: http://www.dcs.lancs.ac.uk/iono/opps/introduction.html

AIR QUALITY DATA REQUIRES PUBLIC SCRUTINY

Aug 27, 2001

AIR QUALITY DATA
REQUIRES PUBLIC SCRUTINY
Clifford E Carnicom
Aug 27 2001

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

A recent analysis indicates that the need for independent testing and verification of current atmospheric particulate counts now exists. Direct access to air quality data from independent sources requires scrutiny by the public in comparison to established US Environmental Protection Agency threshold values. Visibility of the atmosphere is directly related to particulate concentrations. The repeated lay observations of perpetually decreased visibility and omnipresent haze support the need for direct access to independent air monitoring data, despite the claims by federal sources of environmental improvement trends that have been made to the contrary. The demonstrated unwillingness of the U.S. EPA to adequately address the concerns of countless citizens regarding atmospheric degradation by aircraft aerosol operations adds to this need.

In addition, the reduction of visibility reporting standards from a maximum of 40 miles to a maximum of 10 miles by the National Weather Service requires further explanation. The wholesale passiveness by the so-called environmental organizations of this country, including the Sierra Club, Greenpeace International and others to the aerosol operations stands as an equal disservice to the public welfare. The apparent limitations of access to post 1998 public data base files that involve direct atmospheric monitoring (e.g., via nephelometers), such as the Climate Monitoring and Diagnostics Laboratory (NOAA) site, also require further investigation or explanation. In addition to this source, a basis for essentially real-time access to data by the public is now established. The direct visibility of excessive particulate matter by both the corona and high level candlepower light methods requires a formal accounting, as well as the recent concentrated rain samples that reveal extraordinary levels of metallic particulates.

Furthermore, the recent proclamation issued on April 20 2001 by a Walter M. Washabaugh, Colonel, USAF, Chief, Congressional Inquiry Division, Office of Legislative Liason that "The term "chemtrail" is a hoax that began circulating approximately three years ago…" and that "The 'chemtrail' hoax has been investigated and refuted by many established and accredited universities, scientific organizations and major media publications." is also entitled to an eventual reckoning with its author.

Readers may also wish to become familiar with the recently (belatedly?) released 1999 U.S. mortality statistics, which show an increase in chronic lower respiratory deaths. The category of "chronic lower respiratory disease" now ranks as one of the five leading causes of death within the United States.

All data under examination, including federal sources, now requires corroboration and independent verification to assure its validity.

The United States EPA air quality standards now permit 50 micrograms of particulate matter of size 10 microns or less per cubic meter of air. As a point of reference for size, a human hair is

approximately 60 -100 microns in thickness. This standard was apparently previously set at 75micrograms / m^3 and the current regulations can be viewed at the EPA web site. Mass quantities of particulate matter 2.5 microns or less are restricted to 15 micrograms / m^3.

An analytical case will be presented on this page to establish the need for direct access of particulate data counts by the public. Such data will need to become available in the raw format. Post processed data will need to be reviewed by independent sources. The approach taken in formulating this case is intended to be conservative, and it is only intended to point out the need for further investigation and independent analysis of raw data results. Any revisions to this presentation will be made as is appropriate.

The goal of this presentation is to arrive at an estimate of the amount of particulate mass in the atmosphere under current conditions, based upon certain relationships, analysis and data that are available at this time.

RELATIONSHIPS EXAMINEDIn the absence of direct and independently verified particulate count data, the theories of light scattering can be used to form at least an initial estimate of the atmospheric concentrations of particulate data. The results of this analysis can establish whether further investigation of particulate counts may or may not be justified. The study is not intended to lend finality to the question in any manner; only to examine the legitimate questions which have now surfaced regarding the degradation of atmospheric quality in direct correlation to the presence of aircraft aerosol operations. The results of this analysis indicate that such concerns are warranted.

This analysis uses the common and simplifying assumptions of particle single-scattering, non-absorbing spherical forms.

This analysis will use three relationships that have been established in the field of light scattering theory:

1. The exponential decay law : I(z) / Io= exp (-gz) where g is the extinction coefficient, z is the path length, and I(z) / Io is the light intensity ratio. (Waves and Grains, Mark Silverman 1998)

2. The extinction coefficient per unit length for a system of particles (N) of a single radius *a* per cubic centimeter (cm3) given as g = pi * a^2 * N * Q where Q is the efficiency factor for extinction, as derived from Mie scattering theory. (Light Scattering by Small Particles, H.C. van de Hulst, 1981)

3. Koschmeider's relationship, z =3.912 / extinction, which may be derived from the exponential decay law. The path length of visibility is z in this case.

In addition, a derived relationship from the previous relations will be used, along with an equation involving mass summation.

Relations 2 and 3 may be combined to form:

4. N = 3.912 / (z * pi * a^2 * Q)

and involving the mass of the particles:

5. Mt = N * mp where Mt is the total mass per unit volume (spherical particles assumed) and mp is the mass of an individual particle.

and since mass = density * volume

6. Mt = (4 * pi * a^3 * d * N) / 3 where d is the density per unit volume.

EXAMPLE CASESThe need at this point is to establish representative values for use in the relationships and equations that are outlined above. A conservative approach to these values will be taken.

The first goal is to solve for N, the estimated number of particles assumed to be of constant radius per unit volume. The following quantities are necessary to estimate:

z, *a* and Q.

Let us assume z, or the visibility in this case is 20 km (~12.4 miles). In light of the visibility report recently presented, this value is not unreasonable under many conditions that are now frequently encountered. Within this page, it is now observed that visibility is frequently reported as being less than 10 miles, and that 10 miles is now the registered maximum visibility of interest within climatic database sources. The change of standards from 40 miles to 10 miles in October of 1997 deserves additional consideration and review by all citizens.

Another method can also be used to establish a reasonable starting point for z, or the visibility. If the reader will notice the extinction coefficient data obtained by recent nephelometer readings at the University of Maryland, it will be noticed that the extinction coefficient for the current year appears to be generally increasing. The general relationship that exists (#3, Koschmeider described above) is that the higher the extinction coefficient, the lower the visibility. This increase corresponds to the general deterioration of atmospheric visibility that is described by current researchers and countless citizens on the aerosol issue. It is noticed that the readings have recently been peaking commonly at 0.35 to .37 / km. It is of interest that this value corresponds quite well with the values stated to accompany specified meteorological conditions at this site that concerns nephelometers. Hazy skies are stated to begin occurring at this level. Let us therefore choose a more conservative value of 0.2 km. From Koschmeider, or from direct derivations of the exponential decay law, the expected visibility in this case would would be 3.912 / 0.2 km = 19.6 km. This agrees therefore, with both measured data and real world observations at a fairly conservative level. Note that an increased value used for the extinction coefficient (also justifiable in certain cases being witnessed) would only lead to an increase in the mass concentrations estimated from this study.

Note also from *The Nature of Light and Colour in the Open Air*, M. Minnaert, 1954, that visibility is expected to be better in the summer months than in the winter months. This expectation is at odds with the nephelometer data thus far available, as the increasing extinction coefficient that is shown depicts an environment of decreasing visibility in the summer months.

The value of *a*, the constant particle radius assumed in this case is an important quantity, and will lead to highly variable results. It is therefore important to arrive at a reasonable and conservative value for this radius. The method of selecting this radius can be chosen to be dependent upon the color of the haze that is now commonly pervasive. Fortunately, the color of the haze can be used as a significant indicator of the particle size within the atmosphere.

Let us consider first a certain statement made by Vincent Schaefer (Atmosphere, 1981) where blue haze characteristics are described: Note that this statement refers to the diameter of the particle as opposed to the radius.

“This effect is caused by the nearly uniform scattering of light from particles just above the threshold of visibility (0.1 to 0.3 micron in diameter)”.

Next, consider statements by H.C. van de Hulst (Light Scattering by Small Particles, 1981):

“Scattering by the aerosol (haze and dust) .. is due to scattering by a large variety of particles, usually with radii < 1 micron”.

and in regard to larger particles,

“The drops of clouds, fog and rain are very much larger than those in the haze described in the preceding section. …the radii of the drops that dominate the extinction and scattering characteristics are in the range of 5 microns to 20 microns”.

The size of the particles evaluated is a critical factor, and must be considered in detail and in correspondence with observed visual characteristics of the atmosphere. There are, in fact, established relationships between the size of particles in the atmosphere and the corresponding colors of light observed.

A conservative estimate of particle size radius in this case being examined will be 0.3 micron. This would equate to a diameter of 0.6 microns. The blue haze described does little to impair visibility, and a value of less than 0.3 microns for the radius would likely be inappropriate. If the reader accepts a whitish haze as characteristic of the current conditions, it would be both reasonable and conservative to select a value for *a* at the size stated. If a larger value for *a* would be chosen for this example, it will only increase the mass estimates that have been arrived at. A conservative value for this radius is deliberately being chosen for this example, in an attempt to introduce no skews into the final results.

The efficiency factors, developed by Mie, are dependent upon the particle radius, and are tabulated within the source by van de Hulst. For a particle size of 0.3 microns, Q is tabulated as approximately 2.1 and it does not vary significantly over the expected size range to be considered.

We can now arrive at an estimate for N, the number of particles per unit volume. Units will be chosen to lead to a volume concentration of grams per cubic centimeter, and will subsequently be converted to EPA standards of micrograms per cubic meter. Using the chosen values:

N = 3.912 / (z * pi * a^2 * Q) = 3.912 / (2E6cm * 3.14 * (.3E-4cm)^2 * 2.1) = 329 particles / cubic centimeter.

Choosing a larger value for *a* (e.g., 1 micron) would significantly reduce the particle count. The mass concentration, however, will be significantly increased due to the cube relationship of volume.

Continuing with a mass concentration estimate for the current example:

Mt = (4 * pi * a^3 * d * N) / 3 where d is the density per unit volume,

and again choosing a conservative density estimate of 1.6 gms /cm^3,

This leads to a mass concentration estimate of:

Mt = (4 * pi * (.3E-4cm)^3 * 1.6 * 329) / 3 = 5.95E-11 gms / cm^3 = 5.95E-5 gms / cm^3 = 59.5 micrograms / cubic centimeter.

Note that this would exceed the EPA particulate thresholds under the conditions that have been described.

These results, along with the corresponding conservative values chosen, provide some level of justification for further scrutiny of the EPA threshold values contrasted with current observations, analysis and data that are now readily available. Independent data sources are now a requirement due to the disenfranchisement of citizens by the EPA and their lack of investigation.

Additional Notes:

Readers may wish to review the results of an earlier study completed by this researcher entitled:

**MICROSCOPIC PARTICLE COUNT STUDY NEW MEXICO
1996 -1999**

completed on Mar 23 2000. This study was completed at the time without any awareness or knowledge of EPA particulate threshold values. Analysis was made strictly from a statistical difference viewpoint. It is of considerable interest to note that an average level of 46 micrograms per cubic meter resulted from this study. This is surprisingly close to the threshold value even though the study concerns 1999 and pre-1999 data.

Most observers would agree that there has been a significant and further deterioration in the visual characteristics of our atmosphere since the time this study was completed.

It may also be recalled that a willful attack on the credibility of the earlier report was made by a certain “individual” shortly after the original presentation. Readers may wish to assess the value of the current report of this page and the referenced past report as well as any opposing claims. The use of original NM state data vs. the use of processed EPA data from a subsequent counter-study by the independent party may be relevant to the evaluation. The original study remains as presented without cause for revision.

A summary of that report is as follows:

APPENDIX:

Source of data : New Mexico Environment Department – Air Quality
No. of observations from five monitoring stations 1996-1998 : 129410
No. of observations from five monitoring stations 1999 : 43449
Measured quantity : PM10(<=10microns)
Mean of observations 1996-1998 : 39.42 micrograms/cubic meter
Mean of observations 1999 : 45.70 micrograms/cubic meter
Standard deviation of observations 1996-1998 : 111.69micrograms/cubic meter
Standard deviation of observations 1999 : 134.57micrograms/cubic meter
Zm Statistic : 11.65
F Statistic : 1.45

Sep
NATIONAL & GLOBAL NOTICE GIVEN
Sep 4, 2001

NATIONAL & GLOBAL
NOTICE GIVEN
Posted on behalf of an Active Citizen
by
Clifford E Carnicom
Sep 04 2001

INTRODUCTORY NOTES BY THE SENDER:

4 Sep 2001

Dear Cliff,

Per your request, I've compiled a partial list of individuals/positions/organizations to whom I've already MAILED (via snail mail USPS)copies of your website pages – 5 sheets in all, with both sides presenting your website materials.

Now then, the informational packets were sent out in either one of two 'configurations'.

First configuration consisted of :

Page showing "Particulate Crimes" (both sides)
Top page of "Clarifying Chemtrail Confusion" by Will Thomas off Jeff Rense's sight
"Biological Components Identified" off Cliff's site again,
"Erythrocytes: Positive Visual Identification" off Cliff's site,
"Third Megasprayer Captured" off Cliff's site, then
"Megasprayer Number 4 Captured" off Cliff's site,
then "CTs Stunning Visual, Physical Evidence of Massive Air Contamination" off Jeff Rense' site.

Second 5 sheet, 10 page 'configuration' consisted of

"Particulate Crimes" pages 1 & 2,
"Biological Components Identified", page 3,
"EPA Refuses To Identify, Returns Sample" page 4,
"Erythrocytes: May 22" page 5,
"The Stealth Genocide Program" (top page) from 'Ether Zone' site with address at
wysiwyg://block2.5/http://etherzone.com/dowb081601.shtml page 6,
Chemtrail spraying photos from http://www.carnicom.com/mega2.htm page 7,
More photos from http://www.carnicom.com/newspraybb.htm page 8,
"Rainwater Metals: Microscope Views" page 9,
and "Air Force Lies To America" page 10.

Sep 05 2001

Since it is blatantly apparent that FEDERAL officials appointed to their respective FEDERAL office and

their FEDERAL agencies during both the Clinton Administration as well as the Bush Administration have, are and will continue to use the powers of their office/agency to engage in CRIMINAL MALFEASANCE as well in OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE with specific regard to this CHEMTRAIL spraying all across the continental United States of America, chemtrail information letters have been sent to the following FEDERAL Law Enforcement Officers in the U.S. Marshal's Service:

THE LIST OF RECIPIENTS NOW INCLUDES:

The U.S. Surgeon General
Office of the U.S. Surgeon General
Department of Health & Human Services
200 Independence Avenue S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20201

The Deputy U.S. Surgeon General
Office of the U.S. Surgeon General
Department of Health & Human Services
200 Independence Avenue S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20201

The Chief of Staff
Office of the U.S. Surgeon General
Department of Health & Human Services
200 Independence Avenue S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20201

The American Medical Association
AMA Chicago Headquarters
515 N. State Street
Chicago, IL 60610

The American Medical Association
AMA New Jersey Office
119 Cherry Hill Road – 3rd Floor
Parsippany, NJ 07054

The American Medical Association
AMA Washington Office
1101 Vermont
Washington, D.C. 20005

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Passaic, NJ 07055

Executive Director
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Executive Director
Barnett Hospital
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Executive Director
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1333 Atlantic Avenue
Atlantic City, NJ 08401

The Mayor
Atlantic City, NJ

The Mayor
Brigantine City, NJ

The Mayor
Egg Harbor City, NJ

The Mayor
Galloway Township, NJ

The Mayor
Hamilton Township, NJ

The Mayor
Hammonton Town, NJ

The Mayor
Pleasantville City, NJ

The Mayor
Somers Point City, NJ

The Mayor
Ventnor City, NJ

Chair: Board of Chosen Freeholders
Bergen County
Court Plaza South – 21 Main Street
Hackensack, NJ 07601-7000

The Mayor
Bergenfield Borough, NJ

The Mayor
Cliffside Park Borough, NJ

The Mayor
Dumont Borough, NJ

The Mayor
Elmwood Park Borough, NJ

The Mayor
Englewood City, NJ

The Mayor
Fair Lawn, NJ

The Mayor
Fairview Borough, NJ

The Mayor
Fort Lee, NJ

The Mayor
Garfield City, NJ

The Mayor
Glen Rock, NJ

The Mayor
Hackensack City, NJ

The Mayor
Hasbrouck Heights, NJ

The Mayor
Lodi Borough, NJ

The Mayor
Lyndhurst Township, NJ

The Mayor
Mahwah Township, NJ

The Mayor
New Milford Borough, NJ

The Mayor
North Arlington Borough, NJ

The Mayor
Oakland Borough, NJ

The Mayor
Palisades Park Borough, NJ

The Mayor
Paramus Borough, NJ

The Mayor
Ramsey Borough, NJ

The Mayor
Ridgefield Park Village, NJ

The Mayor
River Edge Borough, NJ

The Mayor
Rutherford Borough, NJ

The Mayor
Saddle Brook Township, NJ

The Mayor
Teaneck Township, NJ

The Mayor
Tenafly Borough, NJ

The Mayor
Wallington Borough, NJ

The Mayor
Westwood Borough, NJ

The Mayor
Wyckoff Towship, NJ

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Burlington County
P.O. Box 6000 – 49 Rancocas Road
Mount Holly, NJ 08060

The Mayor
Burlington Township, NJ

The Mayor
Cinnaminson Township, NJ

The Mayor
Delran Township, NJ

The Mayor
Evesham Township, NJ

The Mayor
Florence Township, NJ

The Mayor
Maple Shade Township, NJ

The Mayor
Medford Township, NJ

The Mayor
Moorestown Township, NJ

The Mayor
Mount Holly Township, NJ

The Mayor
Mount Laurel Township, NJ

The Mayor
Pemberton Township, NJ

The Mayor
Southampton Township, NJ

The Mayor
Willingboro Township, NJ

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Camden County
Courthouse – 520 Market Street
Camden, NJ 08102-1375

The Mayor
Bellmawr Borough, NJ

The Mayor
Camden City, NJ

The Mayor
Cherry Hill Township, NJ

The Mayor
Collingswood Borough, NJ

The Mayor
Gloucester City, NJ

The Mayor
Gloucester Township, NJ

The Mayor
Haddon Township, NJ

The Mayor
Haddonfield Borough, NJ

The Mayor
Lindenwold Borough, NJ

The Mayor
Pennsauken Township, NJ

The Mayor
Voorhees Township, NJ

The Mayor
Winslow Township, NJ

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Cape May County
County Administration Bldg.
Cape May, NJ 08210

The Mayor
Lower Township, NJ

The Mayor
Middle Township, NJ

The Mayor
Upper Township, NJ

Chair: Board of Chosen Freeholders
Cumberland County
790 East Commerce Street
Bridgeton, NJ 08302

The Mayor
Bridgeton City, NJ

The Mayor
Millville City, NJ

The Mayor
Vineland City, NJ

Chair: Board of Chosen Freeholders
Essex County
465 Dr. Martin Luther King Boulevard
Newark, NJ 07102

The Mayor
Belleville Township, NJ

The Mayor
Bloomfield Township, NJ

The Mayor
Cedar Grove Township

The Mayor
East Orange City, NJ

The Mayor
Irvington Township, NJ

The Mayor
Livingston Township, NJ

The Mayor
Maplewood Township, NJ

The Mayor
Millburn Township, NJ

The Mayor
Montclair Township, NJ

The Mayor
Newark City, NJ

The Mayor
Nutley Township, NJ

The Mayor
Orange City Township, NJ

The Mayor
South Orange Village, NJ

The Mayor
Verona Township, NJ

The Mayor
West Caldwell Township, NJ

The Mayor
West Orange Township, NJ

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1 North Broad Street
Woodbury, NJ 08096

The Mayor
Deptford Township, NJ

The Mayor
Franklin Township, NJ

The Mayor
Glassboro Township, NJ

The Mayor
Mantua Township, NJ

The Mayor
Monroe Township, NJ

The Mayor
Washington Township, NJ

The Mayor
West Deptford, NJ

The Mayor
Woodbury City, NJ

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583 Newark Avenue
Jersey City, NJ 07306

The Mayor
Bayonne City, NJ

The Mayor
Harrison Town, NJ

The Mayor
Hoboken City, NJ

The Mayor
Jersey City, NJ

The Mayor
Kearny Town, NJ

The Mayor
North Bergen Township, NJ

The Mayor
Secaucus Township, NJ

The Mayor
Union City, NJ

The Mayor
Weehawken Township, NJ

The Mayor
West New York Town, NJ

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Hunterdon County
1 East Main Street
Flemington, NJ 08822

The Mayor
Clinton Township, NJ

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Mercer County
640 South Broad Street
Trenton, NJ 08650-0068

The Mayor
East Windson Township, NJ

The Mayor
Ewing Township, NJ

The Mayor
Hamilton Township, NJ

The Mayor
Hopewell Township, NJ

The Mayor
Lawrence Township, NJ

The Mayor
Princeton Borough, NJ

The Mayor
Princeton Township, NJ

The Mayor
Trenton City, NJ

The Mayor

West Windsor Township, NJ

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Middlesex County
1 J.F. Kennedy Square
New Brunswick, NJ 08901

The Mayor
Carteret Borough, NJ

The Mayor
East Brunswick Township, NJ

The Mayor
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The Mayor
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The Mayor
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Perth Amboy City, NJ

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Piscataway Township, NJ

The Mayor
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The Mayor
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The Mayor

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The Mayor
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One East Main Street
Freehold, NJ 07728

The Mayor
Aberdeen Township, NJ

The Mayor
Asbury Park City, NJ

The Mayor
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Keansburg Borough, NJ

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Long Branch City, NJ

The Mayor
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The Mayor
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The Mayor

Middletown Township, NJ

The Mayor
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The Mayor
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Red Bank Borough, NJ

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Tinton Falls Borough, NJ

The Mayor
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Administrative & Records Building
Morristown, NJ 07960

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The Mayor
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The Mayor
Brick Township, NJ

The Mayor
Dover Township, NJ

The Mayor
Jackson Township, NJ

The Mayor
Lacey Township, NJ

The Mayor
Lakewood Township, NJ

The Mayor
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The Mayor

Manchester Township, NJ

The Mayor
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The Mayor
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The Mayor
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The Mayor
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The Mayor
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The Mayor
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The Mayor
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The Mayor
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The Mayor
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Court House – 92 Market Street
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The Mayor
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The Mayor
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Clarksburg, WV 26302

Southern District of West Virginia
U.S. Marshal Edgar Mitman (Acting)
P.O. Box 75147
Charleston, WV 25375

Eastern District of Wisconsin
U.S. Marshal Nannette H. Hegerty
U.S. Courthouse
517 E Wisconsin Avenue – Ste. 38
Milwaukee, WI 53202

Western District of Wisconsin
U.S. Marshal Dallas S. Neville
U.S. Courthouse
120 N Henry Street – Room 440
Madison, WI 53703

District of Wyoming
U.S. Marshal Juan A. DeHerrera
Joseph C. O'Mahoney Federal Center
2120 Capitol Avenue – Room 2124
Cheyenne, WY 82001

I'm quite sure that, by now, these U.S. Marhsals and their Deputy U.S. Marshals have witnessed chemtrail spraying for themselves with their very own eyes over their own places of residence.

In order to circumvent the lies, deceptions and 'disinformation' bellowed by "authoritative spokesmen" of the U.S. Air Force and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency regarding the nature of

‘Chemtrails’, I’ve taken the liberty to send chemtrail information letters to the following individuals/organizations with the thought that THEIR expertise coupled with the resources/equipment at their disposal would validate and/or confirm the findings here on Mr. Carnicom’s Website. Confirmation of these findings would
provide the necessary evidence for Federal Law Enforcement officers TO ARREST those responsible for chemtrail spraying:

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JFK Federal Building – Room E340
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Clark Building
1057 Broad Street – 4th Floor
Bridgeport, CT 06604

Director – O.S.H.A. Hartford Area Office
Federal Building
450 Main Street – Room 613
Hartford, CT 06103

Director – O.S.H.A. North Boston Area Office
Valley Office Park
13 Branch Street
Methuen, MA 01844

Director – O.S.H.A. South Boston Area Office
639 Granite Street, 4th Floor
Braintree, MA 02184

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1441 Main Street – Room 550
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202 Harlow Street, Room 211
Bangor, ME 04401

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100 Middle Street, Ste. 410 West
Portland, ME 04101

Director – O.S.H.A. Concord Area Office
279 Pleasant Street – Ste. 201
Concord, NH 03301

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380 Westminster Mall, Room 243
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Bowmansville, NY 14026

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Fort Lauderdale, FL 33324

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LaVista Perimeter Office Park
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Tucker, GA 30084-4154

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Frankfort, KY 40601-1922

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3780 I-55 North – Ste.210
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City Center Square
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Political appointees to Federal Agencies as well as commissioned officers in the U.S. Armed Forces, particularly the U.S.Air Force, must think that the whole lot of U.S. citizens are as "clueless" as GS-1's or E-2's working in their offices or on their bases. Hence, I've taken the liberty to provide the information and data you have accumulated on chemtrails to the following ENVIRONMENTAL PROFESSIONS:

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Ruth McCully – USDOL/OSHA – Past Chair
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– William Dean Howells (1837-1920)
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“We are the tools and vassals of the rich men behind the scenes. We are the jumping jacks; they pull the strings and we dance. Our talents, our possibilities and our lives are all the property of other men. WE ARE INTELLECTUAL PROSTITUES.”
– John Swinton (1830-1901)
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where their interests are involved. One can trust nobody and nothing."
– Henry (Brooks) Adams (1838-1918)
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"'I will pull down my barns and build bigger ones, and store all my grain and my goods in them, and I will say to my soul; My soul, you have plenty of good things laid by for many years to come; take things easy, eat, drink, have a good time.' But God said to him, 'FOOL! This very night the demand will be made for your soul; and this hoard of yours, whose will it be then?" – Jesus Christ – Lk.12:18-20

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INVESTOR'S BUSINESS DAILY
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"The liberty of a democracy is not safe if the people tolerate the growth of private power to a point where it becomes stronger than their democratic State itself. That, in its essence, is FACISM – ownership of government by an individual, by a group, or any controlling private power."
– Franklin Delano Roosevelt (1882-1945)
32nd President of the United States

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– Hugo L. Black (1886-1971)
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“A man’s judgment cannot be better than the
information on which he has based it…give
him no news or present him only with distorted
and incomplete data, with ignorant, sloppy or
biased reporting, with propaganda and deliberate
falsehoods, and you destroy his whole reasoning
process and make him something less that a man.”
– Arthur Hays Sulzberger (1891-1968)
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AND RAISE HELL!”
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“After the year 1900, toward the middle of the 20th century…people’s minds will grow cloudy from carnal passions, and dishonor and lawlessness will grow stronger. …He will also give depraved wisdom to an unhappy man so that he will discover a way by which one man can carry on a conversation with another from one end of the earth to the other. At that time men will fly through the air like birds and descend to the bottom of the sea like fish. And when they have achieved all this, these unhappy people will spend their lives in comfort without knowing, poor souls, that it is deceit of the Antichrist. And, the impious one! – he will so complete science with vanity that it will go off the right path and lead people to lose faith in the existence of God in three hypostases.”
Prophecy of Saint Nilus – 431 A.D.

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“My People PERISH for lack of knowledge.”
– Hosea 4:6

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“All propaganda must be so popular and
on such an intellectual level, that even the
most stupid of those towards whom it is
directed will understand it. Therefore, the
intellectual level of the propaganda must be
lower the larger the number of people who
are to be influenced by it.”
– Adolph Hitler (1889-suicide 1945)
German chancellor – leader Nazi Party

ABC TV Network
77 W. 66th Street
New York, NY 10023

“The German (or American) people have
no idea of the extent to which they have
to be GULLED in order to be led.”
– Adolph Hilter (1889-suicide 1945)
German chancellor – leader Nazi Party

CBS TV Network
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“Through clever and constant application of
propaganda, people can be made to see paradise
as hell, and also the other way round, to consider
the most wretched sort of life as paradise.”
– Adolph Hilter (1889-suicide 1945)
German chancellor – leader Nazi Party

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“All advertising, whether it lies in the field of
business or politics, will carry success by
continuity and regular uniformity of application.”
– Adolph Hitler (1889-suicide 1945)
German chancellor – leader Nazi Party

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“Our country, right or wrong!
When right, TO BE KEPT RIGHT;
When wrong, TO BE PUT RIGHT.”
– Carl Schurz (1829-1906)
American journalist, stateman

American Bar Association
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Chicago, IL 60611

Emilia B. Klocek
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246 Clifton Avenue, Ste. 7
Clifton, NJ 07011

“I sincerely believe that banking establishments are more dangerous than standing armies and that the principle of spending money to be paid by posterity, under the name of funding, is but swindling on a large scale.”
– Thomas Jefferson (1743-1826)
3rd President of the United States

Department of the Treasury
Internal Revenue Service
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Philadelphia, PA 19161

“The two greatest obstacles to democracy in the United States are, first, the widespread delusion among the poor that we have a democracy, and second, the chronic terror among the rich, least we get it.”
– Edward Dowling, S.J.
American Priest, editor

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International Brotherhood of Teamsters
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“To CRITICIZE one’s country is to do it
a service…CRITICISM, in short, is more
than a right; IT IS AN ACT OF PATRIOTISM –
a higher form of patriotism, I believe,
than the familiar rituals and national adulation.”
– J. William Fulbright
(1905-) American Senator

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The NRA Foundation
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“Take care of the animals during these days. I am the Creator and Preserver of all animals as well as man. I shall give you a few signs before hand, at which time you should place more food before them. I will preserve the property of the elect, including the animals, for they shall be in need of sustenance afterwards as well.” – Feb. 7, 1950
Jesus Christ to Padre Pio, a Capuchin friar, stigmatist

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“The wind will carry with it POISONOUS GASES which will be diffused over the entire earth….” – Feb. 7, 1950
Jesus Christ to Padre Pio, a Capuchin friar, stigmatist

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“The Devil is at the origin of the first misfortune of mankind. So we know that this dark and disturbing spirit really exists, and that he still acts with treacherous cunning; he is the secret enemy that sows errors and misfortunes in human history… who finds his way into us by way of the senses, the imagination, lust, utopian logic, or disorderly social contacts in the give and take of life.”
– Pope Paul VI – November 7, 1972

“Then the dragon was enraged with THE WOMAN and went away to make war on the rest of her children, that is, all who obey God’s commandments and bear witness for Jesus.” – St. John – Rev.12:17

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00120 Vatican City State – Europe

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00193 Rome, Italy

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"Democracy serves what is true and right when it safeguards the dignity of every human person, when it respects inviolable and inalienable human rights, when it makes the common good the end and criterion regulating all public and social life…I say to you again, America, in the light of your own tradition: love life, DEFEND LIFE, from conception to natural death." – Pope John Paul II – Oct.8, 1995

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“The source and root of all the evils which affect
individuals, people and nations with a kind of
poison, and confuse the minds of many is ths:
ignorance, but at times a contempt for, and a
deliberate turning away from it.”
– Pope John XXIII (1881-1963)
Pope from 1958

“In the Catholic tradition, CITIZENSHIP IS A VIRTUE,
and participation in the political process is an
OBLIGATION…This kind of RELIGIOUS RESPONSIBILITY
can strengthen our Nation and renew our Church.”
– The Administrative Board of the U.S. Catholic Bishops –

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Irondale, AL 35210

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National Jesuit News
1424 16th Street NW #300
Washington, D.C. 20036

The Florida Catholic
9401 Biscayne Blvd.
Miami, FL 33138

Hawaii Catholic Herald
1184 Bishop Street
Honolulu, HI 96813

Idaho Catholic Register
303 Federal Way
Boise, ID 83705

National Catholic Register
P.O. Box 373
Mount Morris, IL 61054

Catholic Post
409 N. Monroe
Peoria, IL 61603

Catholic Explorer
402 S. Independence Blvd.
Romeoville, IL 60446

Divine Word Missionaires
P.O. Box 6099
Jechny, IL 60082-6099

Today’s Catholic
P.O. Box 11169
Ft. Wayne, IN 46856

The Catholic Answer
Catholic Parent
My Daily Visitor
New Covenant
Our Sunday Visitor
The Pope Speaks
The Priest
U.S. Catholic Historian
200 Noll Plaza
Huntington, IN 46750

The Catholic Moment
P.O. Box 1603
Lafayette, IN 47902-1603

N.W. Indiana Catholic
9292 Broadway
Merrilville, IN 46410

The Catholic Messenger
P.O. Box 460
Davenport, IA 52805-0460

The Catholic Mirror
P.O. Box 10372
Des Moines, IA 50306

The Catholic Advance
424 N. Broadway St.
Wichita, KS 67202-2310

The Catholic Commentator
P.O. Box 14746
Baton Rouge, LA 70808-1663

The Southwest Catholic
P.O. Box 3223
Lake Charles, LA 70602

The Bayou Catholic
P.O. Box 505
Schriever, LA 70395

Catholic Standard
5001 Eastern Avenue
Hyattsville, MD 20782

Catholic Library World
100 N. St. – Ste. 224
Pittsfield, MA 01210-5109

The Catholic Observer
P.O. Box 1730
Springfield, MA 01101-1730

The Catholic Free Press
51 Elm Street
Worcester, MA 01609

The Catholic Times
1045 Darling St.
Flint, MI 48532

The U.P. Catholic
P.O. Box 548
Marquette, MI 49855

The Catholic Weekly
P.O. Box 1405
Saginaw, MI 48605-1405

The Catholic Outlook
118 E. Superior St.
Duluth, MN 55802

Prairie Catholic
1400 6th St. N

New Ulm, MN 56073-2099

Catholic Aid News
3499 N. Lexington Ave.
St. Paul, MN 55126-8098

Catholic Digest
2115 Summit Avenue
St. Paul, MN 55105-1081

The Catholic Spirit
244 Dayton Avenue
St. Paul, MN 55102-1892

Gulf Pine Catholic
P.O. Box 1189
Biloxi, Mississippi 39533-1189

The Catholic Missourian
P.O. Box 1107
Jefferson City, MO 65102

The National Catholic Reporter
115 E. Armor Blvd.
Kansas City, MO 64111-1203

Liguorian
1 Liguori Drive
Liguori, MO 63057

Catholic Health World
4455 Woodson Rd.
St. Louis, MO 63134-3797

Jesuit Bulletin
3601 Lindlell Blvd.
St. Louis, MO 63108-3393

The Montana Catholic
P.O. Box 1729
Helena, MT 59624-1729

The Catholic Voice
6060 N.W. Radial Hwy.
Omaha, NE 68104

Catholic Star Herald
1845 Haddon Avenue
Camden, NJ 08103

The Catholic Advocate
171 Clifton Avenue
Newark, NJ 07104-9500

Slovak Catholic Falcon
P.O. Box 899
Passaic, NJ 07055

Eastern Catholic Life
445 Lackawanna Avenue
W. Paterson, NJ 07424

Western N.Y. Catholic
795 Main Street
Buffalo, NY 14203-11250

The Catholic Lawyer
8000 Utopia Pkwy.
Jamaica, NY 11439

Marynoll Magazine
P.O. Box 308
Mary Knoll, NY 10545-0308

Salesian
P.O. Box 30
New Rochelle, NY 10802

First Things
156 5th Avenue, Ste. 400
New York, NY 10010

Catholic Courier
P.O. Box 24379
Rochester, NY 14624-0379

The Long Island Catholic
P.O. Box 9009
Rockville Centre, NY 11571

The Catholic Sun
421 S. Warren St.
Syracuse, NY 13202

The Catholic News & Herald
1123 S. Church Street
Charlotte, NC 28203-4003

Dakota Catholic Action
P.O. Box 1137

Bismark, ND 58502

The Catholic Telegraph
100 E. 8th Street
Cincinnati, OH 45202

St. Anthony Messenger
1615 Republic Street
Cincinnati, OH 45210-1298

Catholic Universe Bulletin
1027 Superior Avenue
Cleveland, OH 44114-2556

The Catholic Times
197 E. Gay Street
Columbus, OH 43215

Today’s Catholic Teacher
330 Progress Road
Dayton, OH 45449

The Steubenville Register
P.O. Box 160
Steubenville, OH 43952-2181

Catholic Chronicle
P.O. Box 1866
Sylvania, OH 43560

Catholic Exponent
144 WS Wood Street
Youngstown, OH 44503

The Sooner Catholic
P.O. Box 32180
Oklahoma City, OK 32180

Eastern Oklahoma Catholic
P.O. Box 690240
Tulsa, OK 74169-0240

Catholic Sentinel
5536 N.E. Hassalo
Portland, OR 97213

Pax Christi
532 W 8th Street
Erie, PA 16502

The Catholic Accent
P.O. Box 850
Greensburg, PA 15601

Catholic Standard
222 N 17th Street
Philadelphia, PA 19103-1202

The Miraculous Medal
475 E. Chelten Avenue
Philadelphia, PA 19144-5785

Pittsburg Catholic
135 1st Avenue #200
Pittsburg, PA 15222-1506

Catholic Light
P.O. Box 708
Scranton, PA 18501-0708

The New Catholic Miscellany
P.O. Box 818
Charleston, SC 29402

West River Catholic
P.O. Box 678
Rapid City, SD 57709

The Bishop’s Bulletin
523 N.Duluth Avenue
Sioux Falls, SD 57104-2714

The West Tennessee Catholic
5825 Shelby Oaks Drive
Memphis, TN 38134-7389

W. Texas Catholic
P.O. Box 5644
Amarillo, TX 79107-7252

S. Texas Catholic
P.O. Box 3948
Beaumont, TX 77704-3948k

The Texas Catholic
P.O. Box 190347
Dallas, TX 75219

N. Texas Catholic
800 W. Loop 820 S.

Ft.. Worth, TX 76108

The Carmelite Review
6725 Reed Road
Houston, TX 77087

The Texas Catholic Herald
1700 San Jacinto St.
Houston, TX 77002

South Plains Catholic
P.O. Box 98700
Lubbock, TX 79499-8700

Today’s Catholic
2718 W. Woodlawn
San Antonio, TX 78228-0410

Catholic East Texas
1015 E.Southeast Loop 323
Tyler, TX 75701-9663

The Catholic Lighthouse
1505 E. Mesquite Lane
Victoria, TX 77901

Intermountain Catholic
P.O. Box 2489
Salt Lake City, UT 84103

The Vermont Catholic Tribune
P.O. Box 526
Burlington, VT 05402

The Catholic War Veteran
441 N. Lee Street
Alexandria, VA 22314

Arlington Catholic Herald
200 N. Glebe Road – Ste. 607
Arlington, VA 22203

The Catholic Virginian
P.O. Box 26843
Richmond, VA 23261-6843

Central Washington Catholic
5301-A Tieton Drive
Yakima, WA 98908

The Catholic Spirit
P.O. Box 951
Wheeling, WV 26003

Reign of the Sacred Heart
6889 S. Lovers Lane
Hales Corner, WI 53130

Catholic Herald
P.O. Box 07913
Milwaukee, WI 53207-0913

Wyoming Catholic Register
P.O. Box 1308
Cheyenne, WY 82003

“No single person or group has a monopoly on the defense of life. These are everyone’s task and responsibility. On the eve of the Third Millennium, the challenge facing us is an arduous one; only the concerted efforts of all those who believe in the value of life can prevent a setback of unforeseeable consequences for civilization.”
– Pope John Paul II – Encyclical Letter
“The Gospel of Life” (Evangelium Vitae)

“The February 6, 1994 Message from Jesus – Nancy was discussing with George her many recent visions of black embryos and, occasionally, a white embryo. Jesus then appeared. Jesus said, ‘Say to My children this: You must know that abortion is murder. Inhabitants of the earth stop committing murder.’

“Nancy said that the light on the Sacred Heart of Jesus picture was very bright. The clock was chiming as Jesus continued speaking.

“‘Time is running out. Repent, repent, repent or else you will suffer, suffer and suffer. I am the Creator; you are not. I am the Author of Life; you are not. Do not kill who I have created. The commandment of God is: Thou shalt not kill.’

“‘Why do you remain stubborn and in sin. Come back to Me. Come back to Me. Come back to Me now while there is still time. Sin breeds sin. If you choose the darkness of sin, then, so shall you be in darkness.’

“‘Man, you shall crawl upon the earth like serpents.

You choose this way of life with your own free will.
You have taken My gifts and perverted them. You have
become selfish.'

"'You have filled your heart with hate and you plot evil
against each other. Violence will beget more violence.
Conflicts will turn into wars.'

"'You will battle each other over laws that you create
apart from Me. Then so will the earth tremble in many
places. The earth will divide. The earth will divide and
take away your riches.'

"'Some of you will die suddenly. You will have no warning.
My Mother has told you: "Prepare, prepare, prepare."'

"You have closed your ears. You have closed your hearts
to Me. When you have pushed My Mother aside, I tell you,
you have pushed Me aside too. My Mother stands with Me.'

"When you push God aside, then you shall suffer the
consequences. The clock continues to tick. The hour is
rapidly approaching when one disaster after another will
befall you. There will be fighting everywhere. There will
be famine and polluted water in many places.'

"Great waves will crash upon your shores and you will
experience cold when you should experience warmth. Flood
waters will increase in many places. Fire will be upon the
earth. You will think that the heavens and the earth have
rebelled against you. The clock continues to tick.'

"Know that all that I have told you and more will come to
pass. Repent. Repent. Repent. If you have ears, open them.
If you have eyes, open them and come back to Me. Please,
dear children.'"
http://www.ourlovingmother.org/Messages_Monthly_1994_OurLovingMother.htm

The Prophet As Sentry
"The word of Yahweh was addressed to me as follows, 'Son of man,
speak to the members of your nation. Say to them, 'When I send the
sword against a country, the people of that country select one of
themselves and post him as a sentry; if he sees the sword coming
against the country, he sounds his horn to alert the people. If someone
hears the sound of the horn, but pays no attention, the sword will
overtake him and destroy him; he will have been responsible for his
own death. He has heard the sound of the horn and paid no attention;
his death will be his own responsibility. But the life of someone who
pays attention to the warning will be secure.

“If, however, the sentry has seen the sword coming but has not blown his horn, and so the people are not alerted and the sword overtakes them and destroys one of them, the latter shall indeed die for his sin, but I will hold the sentry responsible for his death.

“Son of man, I have appointed you as sentry to the House of Israel. When you hear a word form My Mouth, warn them in My Name. If I say to a wicked man: Wicked wretch, you are to die, and you do not speak to warn the wicked man to renounce his ways, then he shall die for his sin, but I will hold you responsible for his death. If, however, you do warn a wicked man to renounce his ways and repent, and he does not repent, then he shall die for his sin, but you yourself will have saved your life.” – Ezekiel 33:1-9

– Joseph Hryczyk Jr. T.O.Carm.

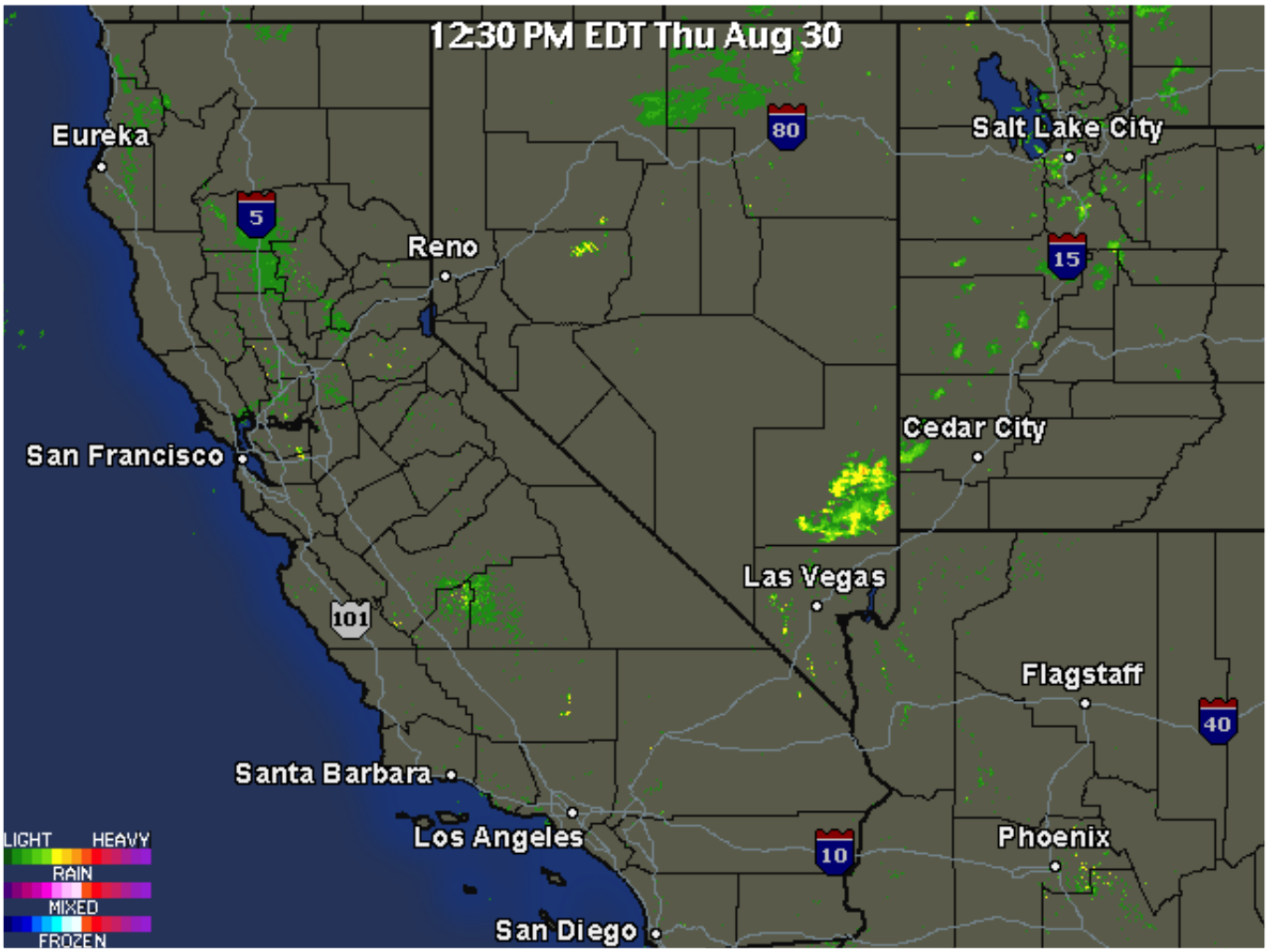
– Joe Hryczyk

AEROSOL TRACKING RADAR RESEARCH

Sep 4, 2001

AEROSOL TRACKING
RADAR RESEARCH
Posted on behalf of the Chemtrail Tracking USA
Message Board
by
Clifford E Carnicom
Sep 04 2001

Citizens are urged to devote increased attention to the anomalous radar images that have been monitored and reported in conjunction with the aerosol operations that are in progress over this nation and the globe. This particular image is representative of those that have been observed by various researchers during the past several years. Special credit is given to the Chemtrail Tracking USA message board and its participants for their alert vigilance in monitoring and reporting on this phenomenon. These observations remain inadequately explained to this date. This image is in animated form, and adequate time for downloading is to be allowed (225K). The radar image map shows a extensive circular and stationary return just southeast of Las Vegas NM. Appreciation is extended to the members of the Chemtrail Tracking USA board as well as others for their continued attentiveness on this aspect of the aerosol operations research. A complete examination and analysis of these events remains a need.


12:30 PM EDT Thu Aug 30
Eureka
5
Reno
80
Salt Lake City
15
San Francisco
Cedar City
Las Vegas
101
Flagstaff
40
Santa Barbara
Los Angeles
10
Phoenix
San Diego
LIGHT
HEAVY
RAIN
MIXED
FROZEN

Oct
Space Preservation Act of 2001 (Introduced in the House), HONORABLE REP. KUCINICH

Oct 2, 2001

Space Preservation Act of 2001 (Introduced in the House)

HR 2977 IH

107th CONGRESS

1st Session

H. R. 2977

To preserve the cooperative, peaceful uses of space for the benefit of all humankind by permanently prohibiting the basing of weapons in space by the United States, and to require the President to take action to adopt and implement a world treaty banning space-based weapons.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

October 2, 2001

Mr. KUCINICH introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Science, and in addition to the Committees on Armed Services, and International Relations, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned

A BILL

To preserve the cooperative, peaceful uses of space for the benefit of all humankind by permanently prohibiting the basing of weapons in space by the United States, and to require the President to take action to adopt and implement a world treaty banning space-based weapons.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the `Space Preservation Act of 2001?.

SEC. 2. REAFFIRMATION OF POLICY ON THE PRESERVATION OF PEACE IN SPACE.

Congress reaffirms the policy expressed in section 102(a) of the National Aeronautics and Space Act of 1958 (42 U.S.C. 2451(a)), stating that it `is the policy of the United States that activities in space should be devoted to peaceful purposes for the benefit of all mankind.'.

SEC. 3. PERMANENT BAN ON BASING OF WEAPONS IN SPACE.

The President shall–

(1) implement a permanent ban on space-based weapons of the United States and remove from space any existing space-based weapons of the United States; and

(2) immediately order the permanent termination of research and development, testing, manufacturing, production, and deployment of all space-based weapons of the United States and their components.

SEC. 4. WORLD AGREEMENT BANNING SPACE-BASED WEAPONS.

The President shall direct the United States representatives to the United Nations and other international organizations to immediately work toward negotiating, adopting, and implementing a world agreement banning space-based weapons.

SEC. 5. REPORT.

The President shall submit to Congress not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and every 90 days thereafter, a report on–

(1) the implementation of the permanent ban on space-based weapons required by section 3; and

(2) progress toward negotiating, adopting, and implementing the agreement described in section 4.

SEC. 6. NON SPACE-BASED WEAPONS ACTIVITIES.

Nothing in this Act may be construed as prohibiting the use of funds for–

(1) space exploration;

(2) space research and development;

(3) testing, manufacturing, or production that is not related to space-based weapons or systems; or

(4) civil, commercial, or defense activities (including communications, navigation, surveillance, reconnaissance, early warning, or remote sensing) that are not related to space-based weapons or systems.

SEC. 7. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) The term `space' means all space extending upward from an altitude greater than 60 kilometers above the surface of the earth and any celestial body in such space.

(2)(A) The terms `weapon' and `weapons system' mean a device capable of any of the following:

(i) Damaging or destroying an object (whether in outer space, in the atmosphere, or on earth) by–

(I) firing one or more projectiles to collide with that object;

(II) detonating one or more explosive devices in close proximity to that object;

(III) directing a source of energy (including molecular or atomic energy, subatomic particle beams, electromagnetic radiation, plasma, or
extremely low frequency (ELF) or ultra low frequency (ULF) energy radiation) against that object; or

(IV) any other unacknowledged or as yet undeveloped means.

(ii) Inflicting death or injury on, or damaging or destroying, a person (or the biological life, bodily health, mental health, or physical and economic well-being of a person)–

(I) through the use of any of the means described in clause (i) or subparagraph (B);

(II) through the use of land-based, sea-based, or space-based systems using radiation, electromagnetic, psychotronic, sonic, laser, or other energies directed at individual persons or targeted populations for the purpose of information war, mood management, or mind control of such persons or populations; or

(III) by expelling chemical or biological agents in the vicinity of a person.

(B) Such terms include exotic weapons systems such as–

(i) electronic, psychotronic, or information weapons;

(ii) chemtrails;

(iii) high altitude ultra low frequency weapons systems;

(iv) plasma, electromagnetic, sonic, or ultrasonic weapons;

(v) laser weapons systems;

(vi) strategic, theater, tactical, or extraterrestrial weapons; and

(vii) chemical, biological, environmental, climate, or tectonic weapons.

(C) The term `exotic weapons systems' includes weapons designed to damage space or natural ecosystems (such as the ionosphere and upper atmosphere) or climate, weather, and tectonic systems with the purpose of inducing damage or destruction upon a target population or region on earth or in space.

Nov
A LEADING CAUSE OF DEATH
Nov 3, 2001

A LEADING CAUSE OF DEATH
Clifford E Carnicom
Nov 03 2001
Edited Nov 19 2001

The mortality statistics for 1999 have been released by the Centers for Disease Control on June 26 2001.

Four questions result from that release:

1. Why is one of the 5 leading causes of death now “Chronic lower respiratory disease?”

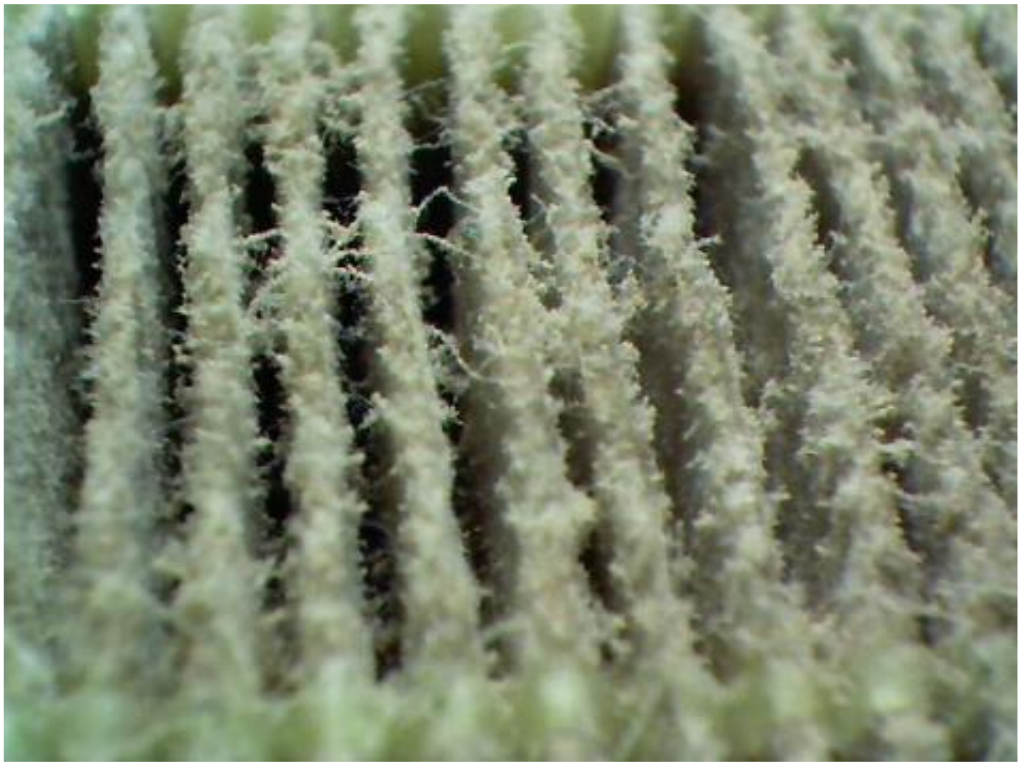
2. Why was the former leading death category “Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions” changed for the 1999 data to now read “Chronic lower respiratory disease?”

3. When is the data for the year 2000 to be released?

4. Is the released data verified by independent sources?

Readers may wish to review the results of recent HEPA filter use comparisons below:

HEPA Filter in residential service(indoor) for approximately 3 weeks.



HEPA Filter in residential service(indoor) for approximately 6 weeks.

New HEPA Filter for comparison

CDC Reference

A Response Received to this Posting

THE PLASMA FREQUENCY: RADAR APPLICATIONS

Nov 5, 2001

**THE PLASMA FREQUENCY:
RADAR APPLICATIONS
Clifford E Carnicom
Nov 05 2001**

An analysis now exists to indicate that one of the primary applications of the aerosol operations is likely to involve the advanced use of radar technology for military purposes. Citizens may recall that this application was brought forth several months ago from unnamed sources; this current study substantiates that earlier disclosure through the processes of observation, analysis and deduction. Enhanced electromagnetic propagation of various energy forms, previously undefined as to specific wavelengths or frequencies employed, has been at the forefront of research by this author for some time now.

Although I do not, in any fashion, claim to be highly versed in plasma physics, this field has been an important topic of research for the past year in conjunction with the analysis of the aerosol operations. A plasma is an ionized gas consisting of ions and free electrons distributed over a region in space. The effect of the aerosol operations can lead to no other logical conclusion except that the lower atmosphere itself has been altered to a plasma state. Previous research over a substantial period of time within this site will support this finding. An alternative interpretation of a plasma is that of an electrically conductive gas. In this case, the 'gas' employed is the atmosphere. An artificial ionosphere has been, in effect, created within the lower atmosphere. It may also help to mention that a neon, or fluorescent light, is a familiar visual example of plasma physics.

Within the field of plasma physics, concentrated attention must be devoted to what is known as the 'plasma frequency'. The plasma frequency can be considered as a *resonant* frequency of the ionized gas. The magnitude of this frequency has highly significant ramifications with respect to the propagation of electromagnetic energy through the ionized gas. Take, for instance, the following elaboration by Richard Feynman, within Lectures of Physics, Vol II:

"This natural resonance of a plasma has some interesting effects. For example, if one tries to propagate a radiowave through the ionosphere, one finds that it can penetrate only if its frequency is higher than the plasma frequency. Otherwise the signal is reflected back. We must use high frequencies if we wish to communicate with a satellite in space. On the other hand, if we wish to communicate with a radio station beyond the horizon, we must use frequencies lower than the plasma frequency, so that the signal will be reflected back to the earth."

A difficult problem facing this researcher is how to arrive at the specific frequencies that are expected to be employed when provided with remote and limited data. Formal authorities and agents of the public welfare, including the national media and environmental organizations, have demonstrated a complete and total refusal to confront the numerous demands by the public for an accounting of, and an informed consent to, the affairs overhead.

In order to arrive at the plasma frequency for the current state of the atmosphere, it is essential to determine an estimate for the electron density of the atmosphere under its current and altered state. The plasma frequency is intimately dependent upon the electron density; it is, in fact, proportional to the square root of this electron density. Determination of the electron density of

the lower atmosphere(altered) has been a relatively difficult problem to approach with limited resources and the methods of analysis alone. It is thought that a satisfactory estimate of that electron density level can now be achieved. This work will show itself to be dependent upon earlier sustained research on the subject of particle density estimates within the atmosphere. This work is presented on the page entitled Air Data Scrutiny Now Required presented elsewhere on this site.

As an opening example, let us consider an estimate of the plasma frequency for the ionosphere. The ionosphere is a rather classic example of a plasma state, and is of tremendous importance to radio communications because of the properties of reflection of waves as has been mentioned earlier. There are several forms of equations available that involve plasma frequency determination, e.g., see Introduction to Modern Optics by G. Fowles 1975, Theoretical Physics by G. Joos, 1986, Lectures of Physics, Feynman 1964, Theory of Electromagnetic Wave Propagation by Papas 1988, Optical Physics by S.G. Lipson 1995, The Electromagnetic Field by A. Shadowitz 1975, Physics of Waves by W. E. Elmore 1969 and others.

The form which is most convenient and simple to use at this point is:

$$w_p^2 = N (q_e)^2 / (E_o m)$$

where w_p is the plasma frequency in radians, N is the number of electrons per unit volume, E_o is the permittivity of free space, q_e is the charge of an electron and m is the mass of the electron. The following values are available:

q_e **= 1.6E-19 coulomb**

E_o **= 8.85E-12 farad-meter^{-1}**

m = 9.11E-31 kgm

A value for N, the number of electrons per unit volume for the ionosphere is available from the University of Leicester, on a web page entitled Ionospheric Physics (valid 08/19/01). It will be seen that representative values for the electron density of the ionosphere range from approximately 1E2 to 1E6 electrons per cubic centimeter. For this example, let us use a rather representative value of 1E5 electrons / cm3.

Using these values in the above equation,

w_p^2 **= (1E11 (e-/m^3) * (1.6 E-19coulomb)^2) / ((8.85E-12 farad-meter^{-1}) * (9.11E-31kg))**

or

w_p **= 1.78E7radians**

and dividing by 2 * pi for cycles/sec

w_p **= 2.83Mhz.**

This value is quite realistic and representative of what is known as a critical frequency (peak plasma frequency) of shortwave (high frequency) radio communications. Ionosonde

measurements (measurements of ionization levels of the atmosphere) typically depict a value as has been determined above; please refer to Basic Ionosonde Theory (valid 07/28/01) for additional information.

The plasma frequency of solid metals can also be determined by these same principles. Electron density within metals is also known, and the plasma frequency of solid metals can also be determined. It is of more than passing interest that the plasma frequency of a solid metal is also related directly to its 'transparency' with respect to the electromagnetic frequencies to which it is subjected.

The problem of estimating the electron density of the altered atmosphere poses several difficulties, as some estimate of the concentration and type of the aerosols which have been injected into the atmosphere will be required.

Readers may now wish to refer to an earlier presentation, where such estimates of particulate concentration levels have been presented. It may be recalled that an extremely conservative approach to this problem was taken, with an end result of approximately 60 micrograms / cubic meter (EPA limit 50 : PM<10) being arrived at through a reasoned analysis and synthesis of observations. In addition, assume a baseline value of 39 micrograms cubic meter from the reference data of the interval 1996 – 1998; this value is taken from an additional study of particulate matter. Assume, therefore, a difference of particulate matter on the order of 21 micrograms / cubic meter from the reference value. Assume for the present example that we are using magnesium as a primary constituent of the aerosol particulate matter.

In a manner similiar to R. Feynman, within Lectures on Physics Vol II, subsection entitled, *Low Frequency and high-frequency approximation; the skin depth and the plasma frequency*, let us assume that there is one free electron per atom within the particulate material under analysis. This now leads to an estimate for N as:

$N = ((60E\text{-}6 \text{ gms} / m^3) - (39E\text{-}6 \text{ gms} / m^3) * 6.02E23 \text{ (Avogadros No.)}) / (24.3 \text{ gms / mole of Mg})$

$N(\text{estimate}) = 5.20E17 \text{ electrons} / m^3$

Notice that this estimate is significantly higher than the magnitudes expected within the ionosphere itself.

Determining the plasma frequency for this electron density, we have:

$w_p^2 = ((5.20E17 \text{ e-} / m^3) * (1.6E\text{-}19)^2) / ((8.85E\text{-}12) * (9.11E\text{-}31))$

which leads to an estimate of the plasma frequency of the altered atmosphere of:

$w_p = 4.06E10 \text{radians}$

or

$w_p = (6.46E9)\text{Hz}$

The significance of this frequency value is that it represents the upper end of radio waves, i.e., radar waves within the electromagnetic spectrum. Based upon the earlier discussion, it is

therefore expected that the altered atmosphere medium is conducive and beneficial to the reflection, propagation and/or the ducting of radar waves(as well as lower frequencies) over long distances. This strongly suggests that a significant application of the aerosol operations may well involve that same enterprise, i.e, the propagation of radar waves (as well as lower frequencies) over extended distances. There are numerous military and electromagnetic propagation applications that become evident from this finding. Any modifications to this presentation will be made as is appropriate.

Clifford E Carnicom
Nov 05 2001

A RESPONSE RECEIVED TO: A LEADING CAUSE OF DEATH

Nov 19, 2001

A RESPONSE RECEIVED TO:
A LEADING CAUSE OF DEATH
Received by email
Posted on behalf of the sender Nov 19 2001

Dear Mr. Carnicom,

Here are some answers to the questions you posted on your web page:
http://www.carnicominstitute.org/articles/cdc1.htm

1. Why is one of the 5 leading causes of death now “Chronic lower respiratory disease?”

In short, this is a reflection of Americas aging population, fewer deaths from infectious disease, decreased traffic fatalities, improved treatment or coronary diseases, and the fact that there are/were many active smokers. In the US, more than 80% of COPD or chronic lower respiratory disease is attributible to smoking. The remainder are the result of infectious agents, occupational exposures (silicosis, asbestosis etc), genetics and idiopathic disease (cause unknown.). In third world contries where heating and cooking is done by biomass fuels the rate of disease is very high; estimates of up to 400,000 deaths/year may be attributed to this cause. The common name for the disease is “Hut lung”.

2. Why was the former leading death category “Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions” changed for the 1999 data to now read “Chronic lower respiratory disease?”

This change is simply the result of the 10th Revision of the International Classification of Diseases. The ICD is an international standard for disease reporting. By establishing common disease criteria across nations, world-wide trends can be better interpreted. COPD was actually more restrictive than the new category which includes the following conditions:

J40 Bronchitis, not specified as acute or chronic
J41 Simple and mucopurulent chronic bronchitis
J42 Unspecified chronic bronchitis
J43 Emphysema
J44 Other chronic obstructive pulmonary disease
J45 Asthma
J46 Status asthmaticus
J47 Bronchiectasis

3. When is the data for the year 2000 to be released?

Preliminary data for the year 2000 can be found in this report:

http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/releases/01news/mort2k.htm

4. Is the released data verified by independent sources?

The annual reports from NCHS are compiled from reports from local and state health

departments, and state death certificate data. These reports are required by law at the sate and federal levels. Reports are edited and peer-reviewed by state, federal, university and other qualified public health professionals.

http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/about/major/dvs/mortdata.htm

I hope you find this information helpful in your studies.

Best Regards,

The senders name will be withheld until permission is granted or a request for inclusion is made by the author.
No affiliation was included with this response.

JEFF RENSE INTERVIEW with CLIFFORD CARNICOM AEROSOLS and ELECTROMAGNETISM

Nov 27, 2001

**JEFF RENSE INTERVIEW
with
CLIFFORD CARNICOM
AEROSOLS and ELECTROMAGNETISM
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Jeff: Hi again, and welcome back. I wish I had a dollar- well, even ten cents- for every email I've received dealing with the chemtrail issue. And I'm not like our guest tonight, Clifford Carnicom, who has spent so much so much of his life pouring over data and poking his nose, and his intelligence, and his wisdom into this most perplexing of problems that has been with us now for a little over three years. This chemtrail phenomenon has caused friendships to break apart, probably caused marital strife that we'll never understand the extent of; it has caused arguments, it has caused heartache. But more than that, it has caused apparently illness, poor health and- I'm sure- more than a couple of cases of terminal illness in people whose immune systems have been compromised going into this thing or were dragged down by whatever has been going on.

**For those of you who have seen them, you know what I'm talking about. For those of you who haven't, I would urge you to go to Clifford Carnicom's website: it is www.carnicom.com. Click on "Chemtrail Crimes and Cover-up Documented", and start reading. But before you start reading, look at the pictures. Prepare to be amazed. And then maybe things for those of you haven't really noticed chemtrails before will start to fall into place. You'll remember that: "Gosh, gee, I did see something like that- and this is what it was?" Yes- this is what it was. And back tonight for an update on this most perplexing, and at times, certainly enraging of apparent government operations being
conducted in this country, over our heads and into of our bodies, is Clifford Carnicom himself. Welcome back Clifford. How are you?**

**Clifford: Good evening Jeff- very well, and thanks very much for the opportunity to speak with you again. I know it
has been a little while.**

**Jeff: Sure. Well, a lot has been happening. And you have, again, at your own time and expense, been working this issue as much as any human being could do. We know chemtrails are real. We don't know exactly what's going on- if in fact there is one program underway; maybe: there may be several. We just don't know. Clifford Carnicom's data
on the website is overwhelmingly compelling. We are going to talk about much of that tonight and we're going to focus on the electromagnetic, the EMF aspect, of what may be involved with this most visible of phenomena. Clifford, what's been going on lately, in the last month or two? Have reports stayed the same as we've headed into late fall and approaching winter, or is there a change?**

Clifford: In terms of general character- at least from the sense I have from reports as well as locally- after Sept. 11 events, the skies were refreshingly clear, I would say, for probably two weeks to three weeks. About a three week period elapsed, and then it almost seems as if all hell broke loose because things got real heavy for the month or two

after that.

Jeff: That's true.

Clifford: So whether you're dealing with a make-up situation for lost time – that might be one question – I would certainly say there has been no decrease in the level of the program, other than there was a hiatus due to a national event of that magnitude and particularly involving aircraft.

Jeff: Sure. I remember the e-mails pouring in from people in the Portland, Oregon area saying they had never been sprayed harder and more often than they were, as you say, several weeks after September 11th when the program was reapplied, as it were, to the landmass of the continental U.S.- and of course to other areas around the world. It's not just here.

Clifford: Right. You know, one of the reasons I wanted to speak – and I really appreciate the opportunity – is because I really haven't had time to keep up with all the material posting on the website. There's been some material which at least appears to be consolidating or converging towards some centralized theme, but I'm simply not able to keep up with it on the website. And I thought it would be helpful, at least, to get the new material out there for people to begin investigating for themselves, and to potentially set some directions for further research and activity and activism by people.

Jeff: Yes. That's one thing that's important to remember always: that Clifford is asking for your help. If you want to become involved in this, the more the merrier, and the better we can approach this subject. With more data, more people looking, and Clifford always happy to help. His website, again, is a treasury of data and will open the door for many of you who want to take this a little bit further.

Quickly, though, back to September the 11th and shortly thereafter, Clifford, I had a number of e-mails from people who reported there were some spraying activities underway when the skies were supposed to be clear of commercial traffic. Did you get many reports about that?

Clifford: I certainly encountered the reports. I know there was some satellite imagery that people had referred to. I think it's unfortunate, but this is one of the cases where you see the results of never having had a centralized network on this- and that's very deliberate- where everything is operating on a grass roots level, in order to bring attention. But that's an occasion when, if there was an organized framework in place, that would have been an opportunity to document the events that were occurring. I think as it is, again, we are faced with fragmentary, grass roots, isolated accounts – but exactly to that effect in some areas. That wasn't the case here in Albuquerque by any means, or Santa Fe. The skies were conspicuously clear for several days and really up to a couple of weeks after: very light air traffic.

Jeff: I saw recently, again, another aircraft, too high for me to identify. But it was spraying along, and then turning it off and turning it on just like a skywriter would. It's amazing when you see it. It would make a believer out of many, many people. And it has, in fact, when you watch that going on.

Clifford: Right. And the help that I'm speaking of, referring to, is really beyond you know the

point of someone simply sitting there observing that. Truly there's been a legitimate need for professional, what I would call professional involvement and assistance for some time now, and I think that will only be accentuated tonight. This is a very serious issue and there is a need for professional involvement in very highly technical fields and well as medical fields and chemistry and this type of thing.

Jeff: Correct. You know, to tie this in- and I really don't know how to do it very adroitly at this point in time…but to look at what has happened in the country politically since September 11th in terms of the restriction of our freedoms, the basic nullification of, certainly, portions of the Bill of Rights by the anti-terror or Patriot bill, which was passed — and I again want to remind you – by the House of Representatives without even having seen that bill in print, friends. Shame, shame, shame on the men and women who voted for that without even having read it. But I don't know ultimately if we'll find a linkage or not. I just don't know. But I do know that whoever is doing chemtrail operations in deploying whatever it is they're deploying, are in some way at some level connected with the so-called shadow government that is really pulling the strings behind this country.

Clifford: Yes, and the word 'complicit' I guess has to come to mind at some point, from my side. I guess if we have the luxury, there were a couple points I wanted to mention before we got into the main directional topic, very much related to what you're speaking of. And that is that I did want to bring attention to a page you posted about a week ago, roughly. When I saw that page, to me it was immediately apparent that it was important enough to present it at the top of my site. And that is the page that related to the FBI flyer on the U.S. Constitution, if you recall that. I think every citizen in the country needs to be aware of what has happened – in this case, from a law enforcement point of view – that has literally classified individuals who defend the U.S. Constitution, and/or make numerous references to the U.S. Constitution, as a terrorist threat. I think that's a sad state of affairs, and it shows a mindset which we all need to be aware is in place. If you recall, one of the shows that you and I did was devoted almost exclusively – or at least in large measure – to constitutional issues.

Jeff: Correct.

Clifford: So, by no means will I exclude myself in any way, and I hope that all American citizens will not exclude themselves, and will consider themselves to be defenders of the U.S. Constitution. I hope that we are all intimately familiar with that document, and become more so than we are now. I will continue to make numerous references to the U.S. Constitution, and I will continue to defend the Constitution. I think it's a gross injustice to the American people that such a flyer by a national law enforcement agency was ever even presented.

Jeff: It was in fact created by the Phoenix FBI office and circulated to all law enforcement in the state of Arizona. It made its way around the country. This happened actually several years ago, subsequent to the Oklahoma City bombing. But as Clifford said, the mindset was in place. And now, when you look at the new definition of what they called "domestic terrorist" or "domestic terrorism", you really start to worry. And if you're not worried, you're misinformed, and you'd better catch up real quick. Be right back with Clifford Carnicom in just a minute. I'm Jeff Rense, glad you are here, and please do visit my website for real news, all the time, at www.rense.com.

Break

Jeff: Once again, the website to bookmark and continue to go back to and take your friends: www.carnicom.com, and look for the Chemtrails Investigation that has been so beautifully presented over such a long period of time. Heroic is my term for the work that Clifford has done for all of us in trying to bring the truth forward to what is being done over our very heads. Okay Clifford, go ahead, and let's get into it.

Clifford: Thanks, Jeff. Do we have a couple of hours tonight, do you think?

Jeff: We have a total of three hours. I've given you the whole program.

Clifford: Okay, at least I don't need to rush within an hour or so.

Jeff: No no, we've got until 10:00 Pacific, 1:00 Eastern.

**Clifford: Okay, thanks. We'll see how that develops. The second item is a small item to catch up with, but it's not
any less important, in terms of timing. I looked up today and I see that we spoke on the 20th of June. I think that
was the last time we spoke.**

Jeff: That long ago? Wow!

**Clifford: Five or six months ago, right. So, there have been some things that have transpired in between. I'm going to try to catch up, and build up into the main topic of electromagnetics. (First): a small item, but important, on the EPA, the Environmental Protection Agency. If you recall, there was a rather extended chronology of a sample of
materials sent to that agency- to the head of the agency; that material being sent by certified mail, that material not being acknowledged to exist by that agency, and no reference to it whatsoever. Even though it was physically known to have been accepted.**

**A year and a half transpired. On the day that we spoke last time, June 20th- I wasn't aware of it at the time- but on that day the EPA issued a letter, which I posted on July 5th of this year. In that letter, after a year and a half of no acknowledgment, no action whatsoever, on a request to have that material identified, the EPA sent a letter basically disavowing any interest, any obligation, or any responsibility to identify that sample. Their keystone sentence in that
letter is the following. I don't think we covered this, that's why I'm bringing it up. The statement is: "We would like to take this opportunity to inform you that it is not the policy of this office of the EPA to test or otherwise analyze any unsolicited samples of material or matter." A very interesting statement, if you look at that.**

Jeff: Unbelievable!

Clifford: First of all- "policy". Really, I have no interest in policy. I have interest in obligation and law.

Jeff: Unbelievable!

Clifford: And their duties to the public.

Jeff: It seems to me they are a public servant, aren't they, Clifford? Isn't that sort of what they

are all about?

Clifford: That was my understanding. I worked for the federal government for 15 years, and that was certainly my understanding when I worked there. The other interesting word in that sentence is the use of the word "unsolicited"'. Meaning that unless they ask for it, they have no obligation to identify unknown material that is of concern to citizens for their health and their environment.

Jeff: I wonder if that pertains to anthrax?

Clifford: Right, exactly. So for the sake of continuity I wanted to make this action known to the public, and also to re-emphasize the fact that a year and one half elapsed before they responded to this. And by the way, if you look into that response, it apparently was due to a Freedom of Information Act filed by a third party. So they apparently decided they didn't want their hands on this material anymore.

Jeff: It's critically important to underscore the fact that this note from the EPA is not negligence, it is not incompetence – this is part of the cover-up, another example, in what you just heard Clifford read, of how the government is no longer serving us- we are serving it. At least that's how the bureaucracy seems to look at it.

Clifford: That correspondence is all available on the site for people to read for themselves- the certified mail and the whole story.

Jeff: Pass it around and whatever.

Clifford: The whole story is there. With that taken care of, the next topic that emerged was in the end of July. Funny how it takes so long sometimes to do what seems to be obvious in retrospect. But in terms of this sampling, it's very difficult for lay people to get their hands on aerosol material that apparently is down to sub-micron to micron range. It's very, very small. Air filters have been used- there has been some work with HEPA filters. But for whatever reason, I took up the idea of collecting rainwater and distilling this rainwater: basically concentrating rainwater samples.

And that was done for several months in the middle of the summer. In June we were getting a lot of rain. I presented a page on this, and I guess the simplest thing I can say is that people should look at these photographs: the page starts with "Rainwater Metals". In the end I'd use a quart or about a liter and cook it down to just a few milliliters. But they started out being about 40 milliliters, down to about 3 milliliters: about a 10-to-1 concentration. And it absolutely astounded me when I started to see what was residual within this rainwater.

Jeff: May I ask how you reduced it, just for our listeners, so they understand how you would bring that down, from 40 down to 3?

Clifford: Sure. I did it by distillation. I simply hooked up a very simple distillation setup in a flask, heated that water, and drew the water out the top where it cools down. The process of distillation in its simplest form is what I used. I drew off the water: heated underneath with an oil lamp, an alcohol lamp, the water eventually will evaporate.

Jeff: You grabbed that moisture and condensed it back down. All right, we're going to find out

what was in that water. And this is called “rainwater”, friends. Remember when you were a kid and we all used to go outside and open our mouths and let the raindrops go in? Or maybe we’d do that with snow. You might not want to do that quite so readily anymore when you hear what Clifford has found in rainwater falling all over these United States. Be right back in just a minute with Clifford Carnicom.

Break

Jeff: OK, right back with Clifford Carnicom, who is explaining how he reduced rainwater down to a workable quantity through distillation. Real simple- OK, we’ve got that Clifford- go right ahead.

Clifford: Yes, and understand Jeff that the purpose here was not to collect the water. It was to collect the solid materials that exist within the water. So, the simple counterpart is simply to boil the water off. The reason I was distilling it is that I didn’t want it to be contaminated in any way, so I just kept it all sealed. In essence it’s quite simple, quite evident, and quite plain: there is a tremendous amount of metallic material that shows up in this rainwater. You don’t need a PhD to tell you that what is found here is metal. The photographs are there.

Actually what’s going on is that you’re just seeing things over and over from different angles. But this is such a simple technique. It was very sad to me when I saw this because the amount that is in there is really amazing to me. If you check the ph of this material, it’s extremely alkaline. This fits with the rainfall samples done months prior to that, that involved the whole nation, taking tests. It’s simply there. There are two photographs there, very clear, for people to see. I’ve prepared a video of it so that people could have the benefit of motion if they want it. It takes a little while to download, because I wanted the quality of the imagery high enough. But it’s just evident and clear as can be. I have air filter samples that were done over the last year and a half. They say the same thing. You have three or four things, saying it over and over and over. Here you can just plain see it. Several months ago I also took straight rainwater, and after it settled, allowed that to crystallize. I had the same thing occur in terms of the presence of magnesium, apparently- to my best identification- showing up. So, this is simply a simple method. This was also repeated by another individual. It’s amazing how few professionals seem to make themselves available for the work that needs to be done in the testing.

Jeff: Yes. We’ve got tens of thousands of people at the university level and outside of that who could step in here and verify, quantify, and help you assay all these materials – in their own geographical locations, with no trouble at all. And yet, so few do.

Clifford: Absolutely. And it’s not even so few – it’s none, apparently. Unfortunately. There are no formal tests that anyone will step up to the plate and perform publicly.

Jeff: Even some of the skeptics you’d think would step in and say: “I’m going to prove this guy wrong.”

Clifford: It’s all open. There’s a lot of talk that goes around, but it’s all open, and nobody conducts the tests. Whether it’s the federal government, whether it’s professional citizens, whether it’s universities – nobody will conduct the tests. You have to ask why.

Jeff: That’s that great malaise that they’re counting on, that somnambulant state of American culture.

Clifford: The obfuscation and distraction that takes place is incredible, when it's very simple: The material is just there. We had another citizen on the east coast by the name of lookinup who's actually done some pretty amazing work also. That's a pseudonym for her on the message board. This individual performed the same tests in her area and got identically the same results, and was equally astounded and amazed as to what she found on the other side of the country. So, continuously over a long interval of time, we have the same data showing up, over and over and over. And that is the presence of metallic particulate matter in the atmosphere, in extraordinary amounts. It's up to you whether you want to take a look it, but the fact is it's there. You can see it and do the work for yourself if you
have doubts, or feel the need to test any further, which we all do. This is rather an important junction point, because there is a certain time that it registers in the mind. You're not dealing with an air filter, where it's really hard to see this material. It's just plain there.

So, over the next month or two I was taken in a different direction and it became much more an analytical approach. It was the problem of saying: All right, we know the material is there. We've got to try to get a handle on how much is there.

Jeff: Before we do that, Clifford, can you tell our listeners a little bit more about what it was you found in that sample?

Clifford: Yes. About this discussion, there's a whole set of succeeding photographs that were taken under the microscope.

Jeff: We've got a lot of folks who aren't on-line. I don't want to leave them behind.

Clifford: What I did, again, from the lay point of view, was that under the microscope I did the best work that I was able to do. I performed a series of chemical tests to try and identify this material to the best of my ability. Like I say, I invite all others to perform their own tests. The results of my work are through fairly common and simple reagents that are available, and my studying chemistry books and such. My best analysis thus far is that it appears to be magnesium: I actually end up with a magnesium oxide. If you remember that this material was heated in a test tube, it's not a surprise at all that if you have a metal, an oxidized form is going to take place. My best analysis of the dominant material is that it appears to be a magnesium oxide. Like I say, the professionals can come in and do their work, but that's what I end up with.

I also end up with a pretty strong case for the existence of aluminum. You have to look at the photographs and make your own judgment, but these materials have unique shapes. Aluminum is interesting. In the books I have on aerosols, the mechanics of aerosols show it as a spherical particulate shape, which is a little bit unusual. Most of
them are not. Mostly things are cubic or hexagonal or whatever, but this spherical shape is listed as a photograph for aluminum. There is a set in there that shows these things. Sulphuric acid appears to make it the most visible. It's almost transparent. But if you look at those photographs under a microscope, you'll see these spherical shapes.
They measure about two microns in size. It's incredibly small. There are a lot of them there, but visibility is very difficult. Sulphuric acid seems to enhance and isolate it, and there's a great deal of it in there. All I can say is: My work indicates the strongest candidates for further examination and identification would be magnesium compounds
and aluminum compounds.

Jeff: And we're talking, again, about aluminum down to viral size.

Clifford: Yes, incredibly small. It's very difficult with my equipment to get that magnification but I did, I got it up to 2000X with the equipment I use.

Jeff: Well, amazing work. Okay, and it's all online for you if you have an interest in this and you'd like to take this to professional or lay people and say, "Here it is. What do you think of it?" We would encourage you to do that. It's all at www.carnicom.com. Be right back.

Break

Jeff: I got a nice e-mail from George. I won't identify him by last name, but thank you, George. Let me read this, Clifford:

**"Hi Jeff, I was surprised to see the rainwater metals video on Mr. Carnicom's page. I did the same thing here in Alberta, Canada last summer after three days of heavy chemtrail activity. Here in Alberta it rains like clockwork every evening during the summer. I evaporated mine off using a vacuum pump down to one-half atmosphere, to prevent the heat from making any chemical changes. I had the sample analyzed by a colleague at the university where I teach. The results were astounding: from aluminum oxides, barium oxides and hydrates, titanium carbonates, alum, to long-chain polymers, it was considered by my colleague to be quite toxic in the concentrations I had distilled it down to. That would be 10,000-to-1, one liter down to .5 ml. I have HEPA filters in all my rooms now. I'm going to follow this research up next summer with lake and river samples. I suspect I will find similar, if slightly
less concentrated, forms. Thank Mr. Carnicom for his work. We need more people like him to wake people up.
George."**

Thank you very much, George, for that. And I'll send this to you, Clifford, for your files.

**Clifford: I'd like the full statement. I appreciate that very much, because part of the game is to corroborate things from different sources. I can simply say from a lay level in summary, from numerous methods and sources over several years now, what appears to be our primary candidates for examination. These would be at least four metals: barium, magnesium, aluminum, and calcium. In addition, apparently the polymer fibers are another whole separate
topic worthy of discussion.**

Jeff: This can't be just jet exhaust accumulating at the higher levels.

**Clifford: No, the fact is: it's there. At some point we have to get plain and simple, and the fact is, the material's
there. It's been injected into the air in large quantities.**

Jeff: Got it.

Clifford: And it's having its effect. You know, people can play their games for years, but at some point we're going to get past that also, and get behind the driving agenda of this program. But each of us does have to go through that process of education ourselves. I'm simply saying in my case it's time for more detailed work, and for the nation to decide what it's going to do about this.

Jeff: The nation meaning you and I and all the wonderful people listening in. Let me read that one

**paragraph again from this e-mail, just to underscore what George has found. He said: "I had the sample analyzed by a colleague at the university where I teach. The results were astounding. From aluminum oxides, barium oxides and hydrates,
titanium carbonates, alum, to long-chain polymers, it was considered by my colleague to be quite toxic in the concentrations I had distilled it down to. I have HEPA filters in all my rooms now." So, there it is: You don't want to be drinking rainwater, folks. It's not what it used to be, as they say.**

Clifford: And unfortunately you have to now extend your considerations to the environment, and what the effects are to the environment. If it's toxic to drink it's not necessarily so hot for our world, as well.

Jeff: Exactly. We've got to stop thinking in little compartments. It's all one piece, folks. And if it's in the rain, it's in the rivers, it's in the lakes, it's on the land, it's in the plants, it's in our food: it's everywhere.

Clifford: Thanks for bringing that up, as well as examination of the specific materials. It's interesting, where that led. That was a very important part to talk about- the identification I've been able to make, and the subsequent corroboration from other sources and other locations.

**The next topic to turn to, very analytical work, is basically all pretty much theoretical- based on observation, empiricism, deduction, and analysis. It was the question: all right, since we know the material is in the air now – no need to play that game forever – how much is there? So, the desire was to try and come up with some kind of
quantitative estimate as to how much is there. And that ends up being a very difficult problem, because we don't have anybody out there measuring it. It's very simple if you have the right support and equipment and people behind it.**

Jeff: Sure.

**Clifford: Equipment exists for particulate counts and this type of thing, but I don't have it. Mostly what I have is my mind, and I have to try and solve the problems as best I'm able to. This one was another session of pretty serious and extended thought, and in the end, the problem centered around visibility. It's pretty interesting that in the end things are really quite simple. It's a matter of getting to them in the right way. But there is a direct relationship between visibility in the air and what is called the extinction coefficient. I use terms in math- and I'll always try to explain it in a couple of ways – but I do want to get the terms out and the numbers out, so that people know the
legitimate research does need to be done.**

**There is a quantity called an extinction coefficient. Basically, it stems from the idea of the attenuation of light. If you send a beam of light through particles, that beam of light will be attenuated. It will be attenuated in an exponential form. And the magnitude by which it attenuates or decreases is expressed through a quantity called the extinction coefficient. I started to look into this, and basically to learn about it, and see how it can relate towards trying to come
up with an estimate of the amount of materials in the sky. One of the first interesting things was how difficult in general it has always been for me to get hold of some databases that I think should be available.**

There is a device called a nephelometer. I've never seen one; I can only read about it, thus far. It is a device which measures the extinction coefficient. So, I started looking around and

researching for databases. I found all kinds of information telling about what it is, and that such things are being measured by numerous people. Numerous government agencies are measuring these particles all the time. But then when I tried to find databases I found them very difficult to find. I couldn't get the raw data. By data I mean current, real-time data on measurements that are being taken by official sources. After quite a bit of looking, and coming up pretty much empty with respect to real, hard-core, raw data, I found one source. The University of Maryland had their data up on the Net. So I started to look at the actual numbers that were there. And these numbers were concurring with the visibility situation, and the deterioration of visibility, that we find ourselves in. There's a whole separate topic that you and I have already discussed, I think, regarding the change in the visibility standards from 40 miles to 10 miles.

Jeff: Oh, yes.

Clifford: The fact that in a clear desert environment you can easily see 90 to 120 miles, and we have visibility commonly being reported at 10 miles- in fact, a maximum being set at 10 miles. It's actually ludicrous and absurd for people to say that the visibility conditions of our atmosphere have not changed dramatically over the last three years in direct correlation to these aerosol operations.

Jeff: Exactly.

Clifford: Again, as with the rainwater metallic particulates, it's a matter of at what point do you wish to accept it. We have mountains here: a big set in Albuquerque about 50 miles away and another set 20 miles away. You ought to be able to see these, and double. And we have many, many cases where you literally can barely see these mountains 20 miles away now.

Jeff: Friends, this is not smog. We're not talking smog here. Let's get that straight.

Clifford: Not at all- the stuff is just there. I mean, it's that simple. And so my question is: How much is there? The one data source I found was, sure enough, corresponding exactly with the estimates of visibility that were expected, in relation to this measured quantity called the extinction coefficient. It was also out of hand. It was not what you would expect it to be. The visibility is much lower than it is expected to be. Also, the sources I have say visibility is expected to increase during the summer months, and here it was that the visibility was decreasing during the summer months. So, this was one of the first times where I had a known relationship between visibility and a quantity which can be measured, and fortunately which I was able to find at least one contemporary source for at a university.

The extinction coefficient by itself doesn't do much for us. But, as with a lot of my work, it is composed of a series of stepping stones, where one thing will lead to another and another, with enough thought and deliberation. The next part of this chain – and it's a very important one – comes when you have the extinction coefficient, which, remember, is directly related to visibility. You can consider those two things hand in hand. Once you have that, there is within it what is called the theory of light scattering. There's a whole theory of science called light scattering. It studies how light is attenuated, and what happens to light when it goes through particulate matter, in exactly the kind of setup we're talking about. It's a very involved, important branch of science. If you start studying that science you will see that there are relationships that have been established. Remember, these are all models, and all or much of science is based on models.

There are relationships between this extinction coefficient and/or visibility and – this is what's important – the number of particles in the air and their size. And that is a very important link to make.

Jeff: Okay: the number of particles in the air and their size.

Clifford: The number of particles in a given volume of air and the size of the particles that are there. And that is a very crucial link to make because here's what you're saying. You're saying: I can only see so long. If I can only see such and such a distance, in theory I should be able to determine, to make an estimate, on the amount of material that's there, and how big it is in the sky.

Jeff: Got it. What's blocking my view. Okay. We're going to pause and listen to what they commonly call "news" for a couple minutes. We'll be right back with Clifford Carnicom to follow this latest update on the chemtrail controversy, as it affects each and every one of us listening in and participating tonight. We'll pause and take a few minutes off. While we away if you are on line do go to www.rense.com and take a look at the raft of new material up there. There are some very compelling stories, especially today- especially as the web gets thicker.

Break

Welcome back- we're talking chemtrails with THE man tonight, Clifford Carnicom. For all of you who have been looking up these past three years and at the very least experiencing that wave of emotion that runs over people – many emotions, not just one. There is anger, there is certainly anxiety, there is fear, there is rage, there is confusion, and there is a feeling of helplessness. There is a whole raft of things that people have described to me, and I have frankly felt myself, looking up. I remember the very day when the reality of this hit home. It really is a profound and life-changing issue. It's not a joke. We're talking about some of the hard and fast scientific data that Clifford Carnicom has assembled for all of us tonight.

Clifford, if you might, for listeners who have joined us, go back and read that vile EPA response very quickly.

Clifford: Sure, I do have it. And this is just one sentence which I consider a key and critical sentence out of their response. The sentence is this, coming from the U.S. EPA: "We would like to take this opportunity to inform you that it is not the policy of this office of the EPA to test or otherwise analyze any unsolicited samples of material or matter. Accordingly, we are returning the sample to you under separate cover."

Jeff: I guess that means if somebody came across what they thought was anthrax, or had good reason to think it was anthrax, you'd send it to the EPA and after a year and a half they'd just send it back.

Clifford: That's right. There is no logic in what has happened whatsoever and there is no public service, as is required.

Jeff: Nope. Okay, go right ahead, my friend.

Clifford: Thank you, Jeff. I see in my typical lagging fashion I am through page one of eight on my notes. So I will obviously have to adjust a little bit as we go. We're talking about analytical

work, with the objective being to make an estimate of how much material was in the sky.

Jeff: And why we can't see as far as we ought to be able to.

Clifford: Yes. How much and how big it is. In summary, there are established relationships between visibility and the amount of particulate matter in the sky. Of course, it's a little bit more complicated than that, but this is the basic relationship. There are by necessity certain estimates that will be required in order to solve that problem, and that's what my work is about. On that particular page I think it's called: Air Quality Data Requires Public Scrutiny. I won't go through the details of the math here, but let me say that what I did, what I attempted to do, was to take what I would call a very conservative approach. In other words, attempting to err on the safe side and be very conservative in my estimates. I'm doing that deliberately because I truthfully don't want to try and skew the results to give some ridiculous, absurd number. I want a conservative estimate of what is in the sky, and to see if it would make sense.

Now here's where some numbers come in, but I'll say it in text or literary form and then I'll give the numbers. In literary form, what I found that was my estimate of particulate matter in the atmosphere exceeds the limits established by the Environmental Protection Agency for atmospheric quality. That's what I found: that the estimates exceeded the maximum values permitted by the EPA. Now remember, this is analytical work. I don't have the instruments. Every individual has to go through my reasoning and my process to see whether or not they think it makes sense or not.

Jeff: Got it.

Clifford: Just in terms of the numbers, in terms of comparisons, I did a particulate study a couple of years ago when this issue first started to come up. The number I ended up with at that point was 39 micrograms. Just for a point of reference, the EPA limit for what's called ten micron or less size is 50. Call it 50 as a reference number. Through studying data from '96 to '98, I found the number being at 39. In 1999, the data I analyzed showed the number being at 46. And the estimate that I have arrived at through this very conservative approach, which I will keep re-emphasizing, is at 60. So, this is another stage of accomplishment, which is again subject to cross-examination by all parties of interest. Nevertheless, for the first time I have an estimate as to the physical amount of material. You're talking mass at this point: the actual physical amount of material in the sky. There are several factors that affect that process. The color of the haze is a very important one. And you will notice as we talk there will always be cross-linking between these topics, more and more as we go along. I'd like to suggest one thing tonight, if I'm able to get through this material. It is that it appears to me there is a unifying theme beginning to develop between the different disciplines I have been involved in studying. And this will lead strongly into the electromagnetic consideration.

But at this point you're saying: Okay, you've got metals there and you have an estimate of how much of it there is. That's an important step in the process. I'm sure that a couple of months elapsed, because a lot of times I'll do my work, I'll think; and it sits for a while, and then it associates with something else later on. Many, many months ago I had encountered a term within scientific studies that caught my interest because it appeared to be relevant. And that was one of a plasma. I suspect we mentioned the subject at one point in our earlier interviews. What happens is: one begins a study of a plasma, and it becomes less and less esoteric the more one studies it.

Plasma is an ionized gas. It's electrically neutral over a large area, but not electrically neutral on a local scale. It is a gas which is ionized, which has charged particles in it. It's not esoteric. Actually, something like 99% + of the universe is in a plasma state. The Earth is an anomaly, in a universal sense, in that most of the universe is ionized gas. The Earth is denser and doesn't qualify. But plasma is a very real thing. You can think of it as an electrically conductive gas. The simplest visual, physical example I can give people would be that of a neon light tube, a fluorescent light tube. This is a gas that has electric currents sent through it, which causes a physical and chemical reaction producing light. So, it is a very physical thing. It's not just a Star Trek term. The more and more I study, the more and more I have come to accept it and finally start to get used to it. This state of matter, considered the fourth state of matter, is actually dominant. It's just that we haven't been particularly schooled or trained in it, in our solid, liquid, gas teaching.

So, this term surfaces again in my studies because the situation seems to fit. In other words, I have metals in the sky, and those metals have been seen by certain lighting techniques also. You can see that it's there. The material also had very interesting behavior, which we mentioned earlier. It appeared to be ionized. It was very erratic behavior. It was not linear in its motion at all. It appeared to be electrically charged. And so the term comes up again. The study comes up again. And what's different now is that when you have an estimate of how much material is in the sky, you then begin to analyze that from a plasma point of view. If you assume that there is a gas, if you assume that there are particulates in that gas, and if you assume that those particulates are of an electrically conductive nature, which is the state of affairs, you now have the essence, the foundation, of a plasma.

Jeff: We have turned the atmosphere into – however diluted it might be – certainly a rudimentary form of plasma.

Clifford: It appears to me that I cannot avoid that conclusion, no matter where I go. Again, I did not drive towards it…

Jeff: You didn't go looking for it. I understand.

Clifford: The same thing happened with HAARP, as we talked about HAARP, and these things you're going to see that start cross-linking no matter where we go. They all start to begin to tie together.

Jeff: We can follow these all the way back to Bernard Eastlund's patents, can't we?

Clifford: Exactly. And the connections become stronger and stronger the more I go into this.

Jeff: Okay. Now all of you, if this sounds a little complicated, it's not. Stay right with us. We're going to pause and come back. Just imagine that the atmosphere is slowly being reworked into a weak, but certainly usable and viable, plasma. And why would somebody want to do that? We have potential answers coming up and much more, with Clifford Carnicom after this.

Break

Jeff: www.carnicom.com is the place to start when you want to try and figure out what those big

white things are up in the sky above your head. Of course, now that winter is here storm systems are moving through. However, there are reports of heavy spraying in advance of systems; there are reports of people getting a break in the clouds and looking up and they are still there. I do remember in the area I am located that spraying stopped. I wrote the date down. It was July 16-17. They stopped and they didn't spray a single day for nearly three and a half weeks, and then it started up again. And all during this time, of course, the weather never changed. Nothing changed up there.

All right, Clifford, go ahead. We're talking about some fascinating things, for you latecomers. Clifford has been able to ascertain there is metal in the sky. There are elements up there. Metals, tiny pieces of metals, down to 2 microns, which apparently are behaving in a fashion that would indicate they have been in some way electrified, if you will. And we're talking about a rudimentary plasma that our atmosphere is now appearing to represent. Go ahead, Clifford.

Clifford: Thank you, Jeff. One of my strong suggestions for the evening is that each of us begins to educate ourselves on what a plasma is: on that state of matter. How you characterize it is what I'll try to talk about tonight. And then also: how is it used? What are its applications and what is it good for?

Jeff: All right. Now this is the kicker, folks. Don't lose this. What is it used for? And why would somebody want to do that?

Clifford: Right. And I would only encourage people not to be intimidated by the subject. I dig out the physics books myself. It's important to get to the core, to get an understanding of things. And the math is simply a tool to try and help quantify things.

**Jeff: Of course, when we get to the punch line, we must not for a moment leave anybody behind who has been made ill by this. That's not what we're about here. People are being sickened, probably by the millions, for the last three years. And I suggest that there have been more than a few who have died due to complications of upper respiratory
and other issues that have been spawned by these metals that are in the atmosphere now. But again, it's a layperson's endeavor. We will get no support from our alleged government. So, all right, carry on.**

Clifford: Thank you. And, again, I will also keep drawing the audience's attention to making these connections, which I know they're very good at making for themselves. There are a lot of people doing a lot of good research. That's hopefully what I can partly accomplish: to set some potential directions to dig into, for people who do have the appropriate knowledge and skills. You can spend a lifetime studying Maxwell's equations alone, which are the foundation of electromagnetics. I don't profess to have devoted my entire life to this subject by any means, but the need is there at the professional level to dig into this stuff. Just to continue to make this subject of plasma real: down at the store the other day, I saw that there are now plasma television sets. This is a very real thing that will be increasingly around us, probably in terms of our being more exposed (to its presence) as we learn more about it.

Jeff: Plasma physics. And where there is money to be made, friends, capitalism rushes to fill the void. Plasma physics is coming home to our homes. You watch and wait and see.

Clifford: Exactly. And I suspect that we will learn that we are surrounded by it. Okay, so you have the thing called a plasma. Then the next part is, well- how do you determine what it is? How do

you figure out what it is? And what is it? Maybe I didn't really explain what it is properly. We know what a plasma is. There is this entity that is called the plasma frequency. Now the best characterization that I have of the plasma frequency is it can be considered the natural resonance of the plasma. You know, everything in the world resonates at a frequency. Whether it's the opera singer with the glass, whether it's a mycoplasma, or whether it's the Earth with its Schumann resonance. Everything resonates, and a plasma has a resonant frequency.

Jeff: It varies? Or is it pretty much stable?

Clifford: I think in the end it's probably a very complicated variable quantity, because things are always changing in a plasma state. There's no doubt about it- plasma physics is advanced physics. I can only begin to get my conceptual understanding, and then dig into it to the level I can. But you have whole agencies that do nothing but study plasma physics. You don't do that unless you have a very complex entity that you're dealing with.

Jeff: Right.

Clifford: Now I wouldn't say it's constant, but part of my work here – and part of my work in general – is to come up with estimates that are reasonable and make sense but give you a starting point.

Jeff: Okay. Even that starting point, once in hand, certainly has to be put on the table with manipulation, with malleability. Can plasma vibrational frequencies be changed, and controlled? And the answer is, probably: yes. But we'll see what happens. Go right ahead.

Clifford: Yes, I would say the answer to that will be undoubtedly yes, that there is a great deal of manipulation. In fact that is a whole science in itself. But in terms of what I'm after, coming up with this estimate — this thing called a plasma frequency – how do I go about getting a handle on the thing? And how do I relate it to my world around me? If you start studying a plasma frequency and you dig into the math of it, you'll find varying equations and such. And in the end, what are you led to? You are led to the fact that the plasma frequency is a direct function of the amount, the number, of electrons in that gas.

Jeff: Okay. All right, let's hold it right there. The plasma frequency is a direct function of the number, the amount, the density, and the concentration of electrons in that gas – i.e., our atmosphere. Okay, hold that thought and we'll continue in just a minute.

Break

End Part I

Jeff Rense Interview with Clifford Carnicom

Part II: Chemtrails and Electromagnetism

Part II:

Jeff: We are talking with Clifford Carnicom about what's up there; heck- what's in our lungs- let's be realistic about this. Go ahead Clifford.

Clifford: Thank you very much Jeff. And I wanted to thank you again for the assistance you always provide, in helping to make these concepts understandable in ways I may not be able to. I appreciate that a lot. If you have any questions, or you think I am missing something- you caught me several times on things that can be explained further. So don't hesitate if that comes up- I'll do the best job I can.

Jeff: Sure. No problem at all.

Clifford: We had established that this entity called the plasma frequency, which can be considered a natural resonance of this electrically charged ionized gaseous state, is directly related to the number of free electrons within that gas. Now I don't want to lose folks, because what I'm after tonight is making connections. And when I say "free electrons", now I threw a new term in there. But the connection that I am going to suggest to you exists. Because it does, there's going to be a connection between the number of free electrons and that amount of particulate matter that we said we know is up there. So that's a real important connection that's going to take place here.

Jeff: All right.

Clifford: If you know how much material is within that gas, you can make a reasonable estimate of the number of free electrons that are in that same gas.

Jeff: All right.

Clifford: And that comes from several sources. I'll recommend this fellow named Feynman, who I suppose a lot of people have heard about. The guy is great. His physics books came out in the sixties and I guess he worked on nuclear power projects quite a bit. The guy writes as clear as can be- he's very helpful.

From more than one source it appears to be a rather customary assumption to make that every atom of a metallic material has one free electron available. This is what he as well as other sources has stated. So you can start to make a direct connection and estimate of the number of free electrons that exist in relation to the amount of metallic material that is there.

Jeff: All right.

Clifford: So now that's another step, and an important one. Because now, if you have that estimate, you should be able to come up with an estimate for the plasma frequency of the altered atmospheric state that we find ourselves in. In addition, if you are correct in your analysis, and you understand what's going on, you also ought to be able to arrive at the plasma frequency for the ionosphere. Because we know some things about the atmosphere; it's been studied in great detail. That's a part of what I do; that's how I cross check my work. I started out by looking at the ionosphere to find out how many free electrons are up there. What is this plasma frequency? All I can say is that I have arrived at all these numbers- I've done the work. I end up with a value that agrees quite nicely with what all the sources are saying is a reasonable estimate of the plasma frequency for the ionosphere. And that value- just out of curiosity, the one I came up with- is about 3 megahertz, which is in the radio wave band. Actually, as you can see, it fits quite nicely into the whole discovery that radio waves reflect off of the ionosphere.

Jeff…Yep, up and down: they bounce around the globe.

Clifford: That's an important characteristic of it. So the numbers made sense when I started to look at the ionosphere. I'd like to read this short statement by Feynman to further clarify what is important about a plasma, and especially this plasma frequency. This I think is a very helpful statement. Feynman says: "This natural resonance of a plasma has some interesting effects. For example, if one tries to propagate a radio wave through the ionosphere, one finds that it can penetrate only if its frequency is higher than the plasma frequency. Otherwise the signal is reflected back. We must use high frequencies if we wish to communicate with a satellite in space. On the other hand, if we wish to communicate with a radio station beyond the horizon, we must use frequencies lower than the plasma frequency so that the signal will be reflected back to earth."

This is obviously a very important interpretation and application of the plasma frequency. Because it's saying: once you know what the plasma frequency is, you can then characterize how electromagnetic energy is going to behave when it is sent through that medium.

He is saying is that he had a critical threshold, and that if you are putting more energy into it than that threshold, then you punch right through it. And in terms of the ionosphere, it just goes right on through into space. But if it is at that point, or less than that point, then it has the behavior of either being reflected or propagated, or conducted through that medium.

Jeff: OK- propagated, or conducted through the medium. Now this is the ionosphere we are talking about. And many of you are saying "Aha." We have heard something about this before, when Jeff has had guests on talking about the HAARP Program. Which is intended to pump up mass amounts of energy into the ionosphere, and which propagates and changes the ionosphere into a "tool", as it were. We will follow up with more as we continue. We are headed toward a break now. Clifford Carnicom has done some masterful work. I've had another email from George; we will read that, Clifford, when we come right back, in just a minute. I'm Jeff Rense, talking about very important things- things that would probably not surprise Nicola Tesla at all. But which would come as a surprise to Mr. And Mrs. America if they were to realize, or be confronted with the data, that would indicate that our atmosphere is being turned into a large "tool". For what? For the military, for defense, for mass control of one sort or another? Good guesses. We'll talk to Clifford more as we continue.

BREAK

Jeff: Another follow-up email here, as I mentioned, from George. Thank you again George. He says: "Hi Jeff. I am a certified plasma-cutting/welding equipment technician with the Thermodynamics Corporation, with many years experience with plasma-generation devices. Mr. Carnicom is quite right. Plasma is "the fourth state of matter", and has been harnessed by companies like Thermodynamics to cut and weld anything which is electrically conducted. Electrical conductivity is the key. One of the hallmarks of plasma equipment is its ability, considered a drawback, to generate extremely powerful EMR fields around the plasma stream. It is so powerful that at a distance of a thousand feet, a 70-amp plasma torch can completely block out tv and radio signals. It is one of the reasons that this equipment is not sold for home use. You would wipe out the tv reception in an entire neighborhood." And he goes on; there is more. Let me finish up. Are you there Clifford?

Clifford: I certainly am.

Jeff: OK. I heard another big squeak on the line. I wanted to be sure our connection was still up.

He finishes up by saying: “The temperature and frequency of the plasma can be easily modulated by varying the gases used to generate the plasma. We have used argon, carbon dioxide, and even dry, dehydrated, normal air. And by convarying the amperage and voltage applied to the plasma stream.” So you see the malleability here- it’s extraordinary. “One guess” says George “I have as to why the atmosphere would be being primed for plasma applications is that it would be very simple to selectively prevent the use of specific frequencies for radio communication- EMR. Doing this would be relatively simple if you were able to pump enough energy into the atmosphere. Installations such as HAARP could theoretically provide this sort of energy requirement.” That’s from George.

Clifford: You’re getting some great feedback tonight Jeff, and you can tell that there are some real thinking and knowledgeable people out there…

Jeff: Who appreciate what you are doing, I might add.

Clifford: Thank you, and my hope is that these knowledgeable people come to the forefront and act in the public welfare to expose and disclose those activities which have and are taking place without the participation of the American public. It’s good to know that there are people that are taking the issue seriously, as it should be, and hopefully will be inspired to take action as well. So I really appreciate some of the feedback that you are getting.

Jeff: Well, it’s underscoring what you are doing- perfectly.

Clifford: In continuation of this discussion, we tried to characterize what a plasma is, and how you arrive at it, and what its physical interpretation is in terms of resonance.

Jeff: We might also add, Clifford, if I may interject here, that the general thrust of where we are going is that this atmospheric manipulation has been a deployed project for the last 3 years now. This is the application to the atmosphere of apparently what may be very tiny, micron-sized pieces of charged metal and so forth. Or that would become charged with the proper application of enough energy pumped up into the ionosphere.

Clifford: That’s right. Ionization was another study that had come forth some time ago and we also had talked about. The energy from the sun itself is sufficient to ionize certain metals, and those metals are the candidates we’re speaking of. So, in the ultraviolet light portion of the spectrum, and even part of the visible spectrum, there is ionization of metals that can take place. So we may have a source of energy for a portion of operations even in the ambient atmosphere. What I have done is extend the same method- mathematics and reasoning- that I applied to the ionosphere studies, to an examination of the lower atmosphere in its, what I call- altered state.

This means that I have arrived at an estimate for the number of free electrons that are expected to exist within this modified lower atmosphere. I have attempted to the best of my ability to make an estimate of the corresponding plasma frequency for that state. Bear in mind in terms of connections there is a pretty strong one with this. Because this starts with visibility studies, then it leads to mass estimates, and then mass estimates lead to free electron estimates. Free electron estimates lead to plasma frequency estimates, and that’s where I’m at right now.

My work in that regard again leads to a number, again subject to cross-examination. But I end up

with a number that is at the upper end of radio waves; actually, radar is where I end up. Bear in mind that it's an estimate, the best I can do. But it's an important estimate. Because a part of this is that even though there may have been general conceptions about electromagnetic energy, you want to know where to put your effort. You don't want to be tracing down gamma rays and X rays, if that doesn't seem to be a primary target. And there's a huge difference. The electromagnetic spectrum is very important to become familiar with, as we study this. Because we want to know where to put our energy, no pun intended, to understand what is going on. So this is a threshold: plasma is a threshold frequency that is an important one to attempt to identify as best we can. What I am saying is that at this point in my research I end up at- you could call it the upper limit of radar. You have radio waves, then you have radar, and then you have microwaves and then you have visible light. Then you go up into the high stuff- gamma rays and all this type of stuff.

Jeff: So it's sitting right at the top of radar.

Clifford: Yes, I am speaking of a limit at the upper end of radar. And consider leeway- this is hardly exact, what's going on here, so don't rule out microwave frequencies by any means. In fact there are some interesting observations I have made over time which suggest we might be in that borderline area. I'm just saying that this is a point where I end up, and it's an important threshold to identify. Because it now opens up the question of interpretation and application, in a more specific way than just to say generally- "Hey, they must be doing something about sending energy". This threshold is important in the sense of propagation and/or reflection, as we described earlier.

So the conclusion I would draw from this, if the analysis is correct- and I will always qualify myself- is this. If the analysis is correct, then the interpretation is that you now have a medium in the lower atmosphere (now close to the earth instead of 60 miles up in the sky) that is potentially beneficial to the propagation and to the conduction, the transmission, reflection- let's call it modification and control- of electromagnetic energy at the radar level and below.
And that's a real important part to stress here. Because even though you have a threshold value, that means everything below that and up to that point has many many possibilities for application.

Jeff: Many.

Clifford: So, don't think of it just as a plasma frequency, as though it either reflects or doesn't reflect. I will speak about modulation soon, and you enter a whole range of considerations of use and control of frequencies below that point. Say in the radio waves and such, up through and including radar and/or microwave.

Jeff: Keep in mind also that some of the frequencies in the radio wave spectrum have certainly been demonstrated already to have sometimes profound effects on living organisms. Keep in mind also another image here: the ionosphere, 60 miles high, has somehow, through the possible and apparent spraying of *something,* been either extended all the way down- or a second ionosphere, if you will, has been created at a much lower level, to deal with whatever issues the folks doing all this are intending to deal with. This is again a technology that has been around for probably a hundred years, conceptually, through the sheer, peerless genius of Nicola Tesla, and is being implemented now as we speak. We have about a minute to the break, Clifford.

Clifford: Yes, that's probably a good breaking point. You are very helpful at your conceptual interpretation and relays to people, in terms of what's happening. And I think you very well describe the general content in a large conceptual way of what it is I am trying to relay. I think you have hit it exactly right on the head at this point so far.

Jeff: Good. All right. And again, on Clifford's website at www.carnicom.com you can read for yourself, at your leisure, the works of Bernard Eastlund as they may apply to this. We are going during our next hour to look into some very dark and potentially dangerous corners for the future of all of us, in terms of mass mind control, mass health control, and owning the weather- which is the avowed goal of the Air Force by the year 2025 or sooner. And certainly environmental and climatological manipulations which many feel are going on now, and have been going on for several years at least. When you turn the atmosphere of this planet into your blackboard, into your tool, into your mechanism- and have at your disposal literally hundreds, maybe thousands, of potential applications- it is a little disconcerting to think of who, just who might have that kind of control over our atmosphere. OK we'll pause, and ruminate and cogitate, and come right back to continue our discussion with Clifford Carnicom.

Break

Jeff: Welcome back- hour 3 coming up with Clifford Carnicom. I'm Jeff Rense, and we're glad you are here. We are riding the wave generated by the magnificent research of Clifford. We're getting to the point, I think, of coming up with a real disturbing scenario as to where at least part of this chemtrail phenomenon may have been leading us all, or forcing us all to go. Clifford, I am going to stand aside. We have got one hour to make a lot happen here in a short period of time. So go ahead.

Clifford: Thank you Jeff. I'll just fit things in as best as I can here. What I would like to do is jump ahead in my outline a little bit, and just give one example of an application I ran into which now makes sense to me. I have to say that up until a few weeks ago or so I didn't really feel as though I had any sense as to how frequencies are used. You know, my knowledge of electromagnetics is limited in extent. I do the best I can. I'm a ham radio operator, but there is still plenty I can learn. I remember saying: "How do you use these frequencies? How do you know what's being used? And how do you use it?"

After I had done this work at the state we have discussed thus far, I ran into a paper which I had seen, and registered, probably five or six months ago. But at this point it now takes on a whole different meaning to me, in terms of an excellent demonstration and example of applying the technologies and medium we're speaking of. Here's the title of the paper- it's technical, but we'll sort of punch through it: "Simulations of ELF Generation Generated by Heating the High Latitude D Region" The translation is: playing around with the ionosphere and generating ELF, extremely low frequency, radiation. Now, a couple of things of interest: guess who the paper is put out by, to begin with. It's put out by the Naval Research Laboratory in Washington, DC- the Plasma Physics Division. The Beam Physics Branch are the folks who put out the paper.

Jeff: What year was that?

Clifford: It's fairly recent- 1999. It's just an abstract. And I'll give you the punch line of what I have been able to understand is going on here. It's really pretty amazing. I mean it fits right in. Now this is a simulation, but simulations are based for purposes of reality at some point. Here's

what they're doing. Remember we talked a little bit about the spectrum, and that the radio is below this threshold frequency that I'm coming up with. They're saying that if you take a radio frequency energy- they call it a few megahertz- and send it into the ionosphere, it causes the ionosphere to heat up. When it heats up, the conductivity of the ionosphere changes. Conductivity is a term I'll talk more about soon. The conductivity of the ionosphere changes, and there is a direct result. As the conductivity varies according to this heating, a current is generated in the ELF portion of the band. Now, what's important about ELF? It's something that you just mentioned. One important point about ELF- extremely low frequencies- is that you are talking about 5 cycles, 10 cycles, up to a thousand I think they call it.

Jeff: That's hertz.

Clifford: These frequencies are established, are known to directly affect biological systems.

Jeff: Yep. 5 hertz, 10 hertz, 5 thousand hertz… Royal Raymond Rife found that the harmonics in Hertzian frequencies in some cases can destroy harmful bacteria and viruses. We do know, and I might raise this very quickly, about Kasnachev's experiments in Russia. Some years ago he demonstrated very clearly that the transmission of disease, and certainly the diseased condition itself, can be manifested by some kind of energy. He supposed it was some kind of electromagnetic energy, and a fascinating experiment was done in a laboratory with two pieces of tissue. Starting with one piece, he separated the tissue into two and put them on either sides of a crystal glass. He infected one piece of tissue with a mortal dose of a bacteria, and watched the other piece- the sister half on the other side of the crystal- become ill with the same physical characteristics but with none of the bacteria present.

Clifford: This is an open door for us to be investigating now- the biological implication of what's going on. When you read the papers from these folks they have their statements out there: "Hey, this is weak as can be, won't cause a problem, at all, not even close."

Jeff: (hah)

Clifford: But I'm just not seeing these papers as being the whole story. Number 1, they're not talking about the consideration of using a modified atmosphere. They're not talking about a medium which is much more conductive than it should be.

Jeff: *Much* more conductive than it should be.

Clifford: The representations of doing no harm- I don't know that they're done in a fair presentation.

Jeff: Well, since when do we trust "them" anyhow? Go ahead.

Clifford: Something that's real important here to me is that it is radio frequencies that are being used to control a current at another point. So the topic here is one of modulation. Modulation is a term we also need to learn about, because this is basically one frequency using or controlling another frequency. And so that's why this notion of dealing with just radar waves or so doesn't hold. That's not what it's about. You now consider the range of frequencies available to you. You need that special frequency, for basically modification and playing around in all kinds of numerous ways.

Jeff: Yep.

Clifford: Using one frequency to control another, to generate another. And so if you're using a radio frequency wave, as your main carrier or whatever, in the end you may be dealing with ELF waves- which were truly the final objective. Remember ELF waves: their claimed objective is one of communications and such. Also ground probing radar and this type of thing are the official applications of that.

Jeff: The "official applications". That's what they are talking about now: how HAARP may be used to find Osama bin Laden, hiding in one of his caves.

Clifford: Absolutely- that's a part of this. That's a part of this technology. If you can generate ELF – what I am saying is we have a medium surrounding us that appears to me to be sufficient and conducive to that transmission and creation of energy. So that's an application I wanted to mention to open up the door. There are some things we need to be studying real quickly, to learn what is potentially being done to us and to raise the alarm- as is appropriate.

Jeff: Just don't send your complaints to the EPA.

Clifford: Apparently they're not the most favorable agency to actually accomplish anything.

Jeff: Unless they ask you for input- save your time.

Clifford: Right. Do we have time to carry on into the next subject then?

Jeff: We certainly do. We've got about 45 minutes of the hour left and about 80% of that is talk time.

Clifford: OK, thanks Jeff. What I think will start to emerge as the night goes on, beyond these connections, is that we are going to see a merging taking place between things I am measuring, and those things I am arriving at primarily through analysis. And that's really how this whole topic of discussion came about tonight. I just felt as though we've got to get some information out so people can start to dig into it for themselves.

The next topic concerns one of measurement of current. Although each of these exists as a separate topic, side by side, they all establish a connection I simply cannot avoid, the more I understand. What happened was, about 4 months ago, in July or so, I said: OK, we've got this metal in the air. It would seem reasonable to me that I'm postulating there's a current flowing in the air that shouldn't be there. If that's true, how do I go about measuring that current? Is it possible to measure current in the atmosphere? That was a very interesting problem for me. I kept finding myself going into numerous disciplines, which I knew a little bit about, and then had to dig into and study. Basically I became involved in electrical engineering for about 2 months, concentrating on a particular circuit I designed and modified from a base circuit that I found. The instrument of discussion here is called an electrometer. Measuring atmospheric current is possible. It's not real easy. You can't just go down and buy something- let's say inexpensively. You can if you have a thousand bucks or so, to buy meters, but I don't have that. So to measure atmospheric current through layman resources is a difficult problem, for me at least.

Jeff: All right. It's a great goal; it's an amazing task. We'll find out more from Clifford about that

in just a minute. Don't forget his website, www.carnicom.com, the data center for the chemtrail phenomenon. And you can read again about Eastlund's patents- we'll see if we have time for that. The illness issue is of grave significance and importance- we'll touch on that as well, after this.

BREAK

Jeff: All right. We're right back with Clifford Carnicom. Plumbing the depths, or the heights, of the chemtrail mystery. Go ahead Clifford.

Clifford: What I did was, I combined the mathematics and studies and some electrical engineering to construct and design what is called an electrometer- a very sensitive electrometer, I might add. An electrometer is a device that is useful for measuring static electricity. It sort of looks like magic until you get the science behind it. It's actually quite fascinating to watch this thing as it is employed. To give you an idea of the sensitivity of this thing, if you were to take a plastic comb and comb your hair, this meter will deflect quite visibly and noticeably- from a distance of five or six feet away is not an exaggeration at all. So if you move a plastic comb five or six feet away from this meter, you're going to see this meter register very easily. That's a fascinating thing to watch, and this meter will distinguish between positive or negative charge.

Just so people understand the general layout, the earth is negatively charged. This is all expected and known. And the atmosphere is generally positive in nature; in fact most of our environment seems to be positive. I think we have an incredible skew that's taking place though, because the air is positively charged, but it's not supposed to be that much. The ratio is 250 to 200, apparently, from what I can gather. So I constructed this device, and I have to say it was a lot of fun. It is just an amazing thing to see this, and to investigate your world in terms of electrical charge: positive, negative, and what's going on around us.

I had the disadvantage of not having enough money to buy a calibrated meter, so I had to somehow try to come up with qualitative data again to attach to this meter. Through quite a bit of work I came up with an algorithm, a method that probably involved about ten steps, primarily using mathematics and the definition of current and charge and this type of thing. I came up with a method of quantitatively assigning measured electrical flow to this meter. This was quite complex for me, and I wanted some confirmation on it, because what I was doing was a little bit experimental and theoretical. So I actually had to outline my algorithm. I sent it to the Department of Energy for their response, because they have an active scientist aboard; they run Newton BBS- or whatever. I sent them an inquiry asking: "Is this method sound, what I'm doing? Does this all make sense? " And they wrote me back and they said: "This is beyond the scope of our service."

Jeff: (chuckle) They didn't say "knowledge"- they said "service," didn't they?

Clifford: Yes, so I wasn't able to get any help from them. I also put it up on some electrical engineering boards. Didn't really get any response at all. But curiously enough, about a week ago, I went back and found that one person had left a response, in detail. And he basically confirmed the soundness of the method. So to the best of my ability it does appear to be legitimate, in terms of what I am doing here. Now, atmospheric current does exist. It's known; it's a fundamental physical property of the atmosphere and the earth- the electrical current flowing. It's a very small number we're dealing with. The expected numbers are in the order of 1

**to 2 microamps of current. This would be expected to be flowing through the air. Now a hairdryer or a microwave takes something like ten amps, or something
like that. So you're talking about a millionth of 1 amp.**

Jeff: Now you'd expect to find that naturally.

Clifford: Yes, yes. This is what should be there, from what I can gather. I actually see ranges from a portion of a microamp up to, say, 1 or 2 microamps.

Jeff: All right. This is what we would expect through Clifford's research to find in the atmosphere.

**Clifford: So when I did this work, very systematically, I did it over and over and over. I just kept measuring and measuring and measuring, and applying the algorithm. And no matter what I did, it was pretty much consistent over many days, at different times, in good weather. Here's what I get. I end up at a number roughly 11 to 13 microamps.
Now, again, my work is all open to examination and someone else, if they can help me and tell me I'm wrong, then I'll adjust my ways.**

Jeff: So it's ten times what you would expect to find?

Clifford: Yes. This is what I find. What was amazing was how consistent it was, no matter how I did it. Because it involves a differential equation, where you are measuring current over time, using a basic definition. And even though the circumstances changed through the day, the end result was always the same. I would end up at a magnitude, which was dependent upon my analysis and understanding of the circuit I had designed, and that type of thing. All I can say is, this is what I end up with. What happened next was, I just let that thing sit, because I had no confirmation. I had no one to tell me: "Is this real or not?" So I just kept recording the values, and doing the work. It exists as a study, and then I just let it sit. And it probably sat for 2 or 3 months before I start doing the other work that we're talking about, to do with plasma physics.

Jeff: Fascinating. Let's take that point right there and hold it. You see the parallel tracks here that are coalescing, and we'll get where they join in just a couple of minutes as we continue with Clifford Carnicom. I'm Jeff Rense, and we are getting the latest possible into what is apparently going on in many, if not most, places in the world- called "chemtrails".

Break

Jeff: OK. We're back with Clifford. Remember, all the work he has done over the years is being done out of the goodness of his heart, and out of his own pocketbook for all of us. That's the part we need to keep in mind, as we ponder all these amazing things he has come up with. You can tell from listening to the description of how it went about this work, he is essentially large self-taught. This is science standing up and shining as brightly as you're going to see it shine. Go ahead Clifford; we've got the parallel tracks- there are several of them- let's see where they come together.

Clifford: Thank you Jeff. And to keep things in perspective, one source I found on this electrocurrent in the atmosphere says that during a major storm- if you have a really heavy-duty storm going on- you can get up to 10 microamps.

Jeff: That's an electrical storm.

Clifford: Yes. There's a whole lot of activity going on, and things are really charged up there. So what's happening here, if my work is correct, what it's saying is: the results I was getting under fair weather, normal, mild conditions…

Jeff: Should be under extreme weather conditions.

Clifford: Yes. Exactly. There is another interesting thing that has developed. I told you I did this some time ago. It's been sitting for a couple of months. I just picked up the meter again a week or so ago, and started to look at it again. And what's happening right now is: the thing is playing off the scale. In other words, this meter was designed and developed to be very sensitive, within a certain range, and it is a really narrow range. It is really is an incredible thing to watch. But what's happening now is that it appears to me that the current flow may have increased to the point that where my meter is no longer usable. That the circuit needs to be…

Jeff: It's off the scale of your meter?

Clifford: Yes. It appears as though it needs to be redesigned to accommodate a greater magnitude of value. That's the way it appears to me. I really cannot get readings right now, because the time differential is just too short. It's dependent upon time measurements. So that's an interesting side note, after a lapse of a couple of months. We may also take note, as we said, that the aerosol activity has been especially heavy during those the last couple of months. Now I am in the situation where my meter is going to need to be redesigned to pursue that study.

So you have a measurement taking place that indicates a certain value, which is, let's say, of great interest. Parallel to that, you have analytical studies taking place, which are attempting to examine the fundamental characteristics of the atmosphere as characterized in a plasma state. We have discussed the plasma frequency being one of those fundamental defining characteristics of that state. In addition to that plasma frequency, there is another entity, which is equally fundamental in characterizing the behavior of that plasma. And that is the conductivity. This is another whole line of research and analysis I have engaged in: that is, to attempt to assess the conductivity of this altered atmosphere- in addition to using the ionosphere as a reference point.

Actually what I'm doing is looking at the conditions of the ionosphere- the normal atmosphere, as it has always been portrayed, and of which certain values are available that have characterized that. Then this altered state of affairs I am finding is basically sort of in between these two. I'm arriving at results for defining both a plasma frequency and what's called conductivity- conductivity is like the opposite of resistance- for this altered state. Here's what happens, and this is partly what certainly prompted me to make contact with you again. What occurred was, I ended up with a value for the expected current flow, by analysis alone, which traced all the way back through, to that original discussion we had tonight: from visibility. Remember that whole lineage that takes place: visibility, number of particles, number of free electrons, plasma frequency, and conductivity- current density is what conductivity is called. From that whole lineage, I arrived at a number, in terms of what I see and study around me. That number is matching exactly with what I was measuring.

Jeff: How shocked were you about that?

Clifford: It was- well, I think you can imagine.

Jeff: Yeah, that's almost overwhelming, to contemplate that.

Clifford: I'm not claiming to be right on everything I am doing. I am claiming to be doing the best I can.

Jeff: It sure brought you into the right room though.

Clifford: Right- to solve the problems that are facing us. And I do like to look at things in more than one way. I do like different angles, and what I am saying is- I am being led to this place of identification and consideration of the electrical properties of the atmosphere being altered in a way which is fundamentally significant. I mean as a property of the earth, of our world: the analysis of data shows to me that it has been fundamentally altered. This can lead to no other consideration than that the propagation of that current is potentially the primary subject and target matter of the affair to begin with.

Jeff: Wow. Wonder if Mr. Eastlund is listening.

I know a lot of people are, who are very concerned about your headway. Not that they're too concerned about the cat really getting out of the bag. Because most people are pretty well diverted in day-to-day living. Fascinating. An incredible odyssey. We'll come right back and get a final wrap up in our last segment with Clifford as to where he thinks this may be directly leading. And remember, it's all being paid for by us.

Jeff: OK. We're right back with our last segment with Clifford already tonight. It went fast. Here's another note, Clifford, from George. And he says: "What Mr. Carnicom is describing is known as carrier frequency. Carrier waves in the ELF and long wave spectrum have been used, for instance, in CB radio to communicate around the world using skip technologies, whereby a wave is bounced off the ionosphere and recaptured at stations many thousands of miles away. The carrier wave is "excited"- selectively energized. A particular carrier wave is "excited"- selectively energized, to carry a message when necessary. And otherwise it becomes a standing wave, undetectable, until it is energized again. It would be very simple to measure the current in the atmosphere of a carrier wave, using a signal strength meter tuned right directly to the frequency of that particular wave. You need to know the exact frequency and wave length of the carrier wave- otherwise you will need to sample with oscilloscopes until you get a variance in the background. The interesting thing about the whole carrier wave technology is that it needs to be at extremely low power. Otherwise it leaves the atmosphere- goes right through the ionospheric level and heads out into space. With as little as 0.1 watt of power, at wavelengths of 9 meters or longer, you can excite a wave and make it circum-globally receptible, thereby allowing the dispersal of potentially damaging radio frequencies."

Clifford: I think that George is undoubtedly a helpful source and resource for this problem.

Jeff: No doubt.

Clifford: I hope we can make contact. The basic proposition, which is being put forth here, is

fairly simple. That is: it is proposed that the atmosphere has been turned into a conductor. That's the argument, which needs either to be proven or disproved. We have to make our priorities, in terms of what is covered in the last few minutes. But as another aside, to do with this business of measurements, I'll also say I have another set of measurements which is important to me. They cause more than a mild level of curiosity in me, and also extend back to measurements which I have just sat idle on. Again, there is no confirmation. I don't have the tools or resources to substantiate it. But it is one of radio frequency measurement. I do have a frequency counter that I was able to acquire. This frequency counter does measure radio waves- actually a broad range of radio waves.

I will say that I am almost continuously and repeatedly monitoring, and finding what appears to be a continuously varying RF signal in the magnitude range of roughly 3, 3 and a half, to 7 megahertz, primarily centered on about 4 megahertz. It is of more than passing interest that these frequencies I appear to be picking up on a sustained basis do correspond exactly to the preferred range of HAARP transmissions. These measurements, again, need either proving or refuting, from other sources and other locations. I did have the meter transported to Colorado, and the measurements were occurring along that trip. I have no meter to compare it to. Am I giving completely erroneous information? I would like to know, but I know that I am seeing a convergence and confluence of both measurements as well as analytical work that strongly supports the proposition that the atmosphere is indeed in a conductive state.

Jeff: That it has been put into a conductive state.

Clifford: In the end we want the truth- that's what it is all about. I want to say I have been questioning and asking about the other scenarios that are being mentioned. You know, one of the Grand Theories out there is about a global shield for global warming. I started to look at the paper that circulated prominently for that argument. I saw the paper probably several months ago. But I'll tell you, when I read it last week, there was a word that really stuck in my mind as I read that paper. If you remember what that's about, it's about Teller and his proposition that by putting aerosols into the air we can reduce global warming. If you look at the report, what I see is a key word showing up that I have been completely oblivious to before. And the word is "dielectric". The primary thesis of this paper appears to refer to the introduction of dielectric aerosols. Here's what is important: a dielectric is an insulator. A dielectric does not conduct: that is the definition of a dielectric. The aerosols that we are speaking of, that are being identified repeatedly, over and over, are metals. They are conductors. It doesn't fit.

Jeff: Not with what Teller said- no.

Clifford: It doesn't fit. And I found in that same paper that they considered the introduction of aluminum aerosols, and they say that this would be very damaging and would have serious environmental consequences.

Jeff: Ah. Environmental, as in health, potentially.

Clifford: I seriously have to question the viability of that thesis, based upon the data that are available. In addition to that, there are size issues that come up with that. My best analysis indicates a size range anywhere from a half-micron to a couple of microns for primary sizes involved. It has to do with light properties: the light-scattering theories we were talking about- this type of thing. When you start dealing with aerosols that are 10 microns or a tenth of a

micron, what I'm finding in these reports about that hypothesis, is about stopping global warming. They don't fit either. So I have two fundamental contradictions showing up right now that I cannot accommodate into the analysis.

Jeff: Doesn't sound like global warming is the answer folks.

Clifford: In addition, if you look at this question of ozone protection- here's a statement. Listen to this statement from another paper: " Aircraft emissions of nitrogen oxides and water vapor add to the accretion effect by creating ice crystals that serve as a base for ozone-destroying reactions." So it also appears contradictory to me that there would be a supposition of aircraft operations to remediate ozone damage.

Jeff: Got it. You don't remediate it- you exacerbate it. I understand.

Clifford: I know we only have a few minutes left. But I guess what I would like to say is that I'm looking for a proposition consistent with all the data and all of the theories. If you consider such suggestions as have been reasonably made, such as weather modification, transfer of particulate matter by design, the illness, health and increasing mortality data that is readily available: the question arises as to why you would use a metal as your aerosol base. Then there are the degraded visibility conditions, which are easily documented. Another side issue, which we didn't have time to talk about, is the whole radar anomaly phenomenon. The visitors who have taken an interest in this information since the research first began are of a strongly military nature. If you are looking for a thesis that appears to be consistent with all of these agendas that have been postulated, the one that appears to me to be the most consistent, the most comprehensive, does by necessity involve the postulate that the air has basically been altered to be a conductor.

Jeff: That means, friends, that our atmosphere has been taken over and turned into a tool by somebody- some group, some faction, some power base- to do potentially many many things. Not all of which are salutary to our physical, mental and environmental well being.

Clifford: "Many many things" is really a key phrase. Because just think in general terms: if I can send energy from point A to point B, that means I can do things. And I can do lots of things.

Jeff: And if I can send energy from point A to world wide- I own the world.

Clifford: So one cannot deny the military implications in the data that has emerged, and the consistency with all of the studies and reports that have been done by numerous citizens beyond myself over a three-year period. Consider the technology of HAARP, which was introduced into my work a year and a half or two years ago. Think of the technology as not occurring up in Alaska but occurring anywhere that the medium is suitable for the transmission. Then I think you have a more accurate portrayal of how the energy is likely to be used. There's no restriction to Alaska on this.

Jeff: Of course not. And a HAARP array can be trucked around; I understand that three or four tractor-trailer rigs can be set up anywhere.

Clifford: There is an array about 40 miles down the road from here. It's quite amazing- like a little mini-HAARP. And who is to say it has to be ground based? The technology allows for propagating this energy in any form you wish, on a local or regional scale.

Jeff: For almost a limitless number of results. It's mind-boggling. Ultimately it is anxiety-producing, when you consider that the people who are in control of this technology, this potential control of the planet- which I think is ultimately where it would lead- are not necessarily benevolent folks like most of us are.

Clifford, would you agree?

Clifford: I would entirely, Jeff.

Jeff: All right, my friend. Thank you. Magnificent work. I salute you- I thank you on behalf of countless Americans for your work. We will talk again soon. Take care.

Clifford: Thank you Jeff. Have a good night.

End