Carnicom Institute Research

2004

Acknowledgements

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Jan
GLOBAL WARMING & AEROSOLS
Jan 23, 2004

GLOBAL WARMING & AEROSOLS
Clifford E Carnicom
Jan 23 2004

It can be demonstrated that the introduction of essentially any metallic or metallic salt aerosol into the lower atmosphere will have the effect of heating up that lower atmosphere. The impact is both significant and measurable. Those that seek and express concern on the so called global warming problem might wish to begin their search with an inquiry into the thermodynamics of artificially introduced metallic aerosols into the lower atmosphere. The direct injection of massive amounts of particulate matter by aircraft into the atmosphere for more than five years establishes the foundation for this inquiry. An examination of the specific heat characteristics of an altered atmosphere will provide the path for the realistic conclusions that can be made.

Any claim that the aerosol operations represent a mitigating influence on the global warming problem appears to be a complete facade that is in direct contradiction to the fundamental principles of physics and thermodynamics. The lack of candor and honesty by government, media and environmental protection agencies in response to public inquiry is further evidence of the fictitious fronts that have been proposed. It is past time to recognize that one of the primary effects of the dense aerosols that now permanently mar the lifeblood of this planet is the heating up of the very atmosphere that we breathe.

The early stage of the current argument for global heating and the aggravation of drought conditions was proposed approximately two years ago[1]. The benefit of the current study is that an estimate of the magnitude of the heat influence upon the atmosphere can now be made. Those that continue to claim that a benevolent, but necessarily secret, enterprise to protect the planet with a blanket of purportedly heat reflective aerosols in the *lower* atmosphere exists will need to provide the primary evidence of that claim. That claim will need to be justified with solid physical principles and observation. Hypothetical research models that are under discussion and rationalization, such as the Teller proposal, are more appropriate to the outer reaches of the planet and space. These proposals do not explain the deposition of massive amounts of hygroscopic aerosols into the lower atmosphere.

The recent media attention to the dramatic and accelerating climatic changes will hopefully be extended to the fundamental principles that are expressed within this report.

The mathematics, physical principles and thermodynamics of this argument will be made available on a separate entry.

FURTHER DISCUSSION:

1. Clifford E Carnicom, *Drought Inducement*, (https://carnicominstitute.org/wp/drought-inducement/**), 04/07/02**

Feb
TELEPHONE TAP INDICATED
Feb 21, 2004

TELEPHONE TAP INDICATED
Clifford E Carnicom
Feb 21 2004

Anomalous and unusual telephone activity indicates the possibility that the monitoring of telephone conversations may have increased in the recent past.

Notice is also given that I am now in the process of creating a video documentary on the aerosol operations and the associated research. If any citizens wish to offer any video or still source material or documents for potential inclusion within this documentary, they are welcome to contact me at cec102@usa.com. I will be unable to return any materials delivered, but attribution will be provided if the material is incorporated into the production and if the donor so desires. Any material offered should be of significant value to the public. This will be a NOT-FOR-PROFIT documentary provided for the public benefit; duplication and distribution expenses will be covered by donation.

Clifford E Carnicom
Feb 21 2004

GLOBAL WARMING & AEROSOLS (II)

Feb 23, 2004

GLOBAL WARMING & AEROSOLS
Clifford E Carnicom
Feb 23 2004

FURTHER DISCUSSION

The fundamental equations that address the heating of the atmosphere with the introduction of foreign materials are the following:

$c_v = \text{sum } [m_{fi} * c_{vi}]$

which is the specific heat of a mixture (gravimetric analysis)[2]

where

m_{fi} is the mass fraction of the ith component, and c_{vi} is the specific heat of the ith component in units of joules / (kg * ^oK)

and c_v is the specific heat of the mixture in units of joules / (kg * ^oK) and ^oK is degrees Kelvin.

and the heat transfer as given by the first law of thermodynamics[3]

$Q = m * c_v * \text{del } T$

where Q represents the change in energy in joules, m is the total mass of the mixture, and del T is the change in degrees of the mass in degrees Kelvin.

Let us assume the atmosphere as a shell around the earth of variable height, the volume of which is given by:

$v_{air} = (4 / 3) * pi * [(R + upper)^3 – (R + lower)^3]$

where v_{air} is the volume of the atmospheric shell in cubic meters, R is the mean radius of the earth in meters, upper is the upper limit of the atmospheric shell under consideration in meters (above sea level), and lower is the lower limit of the atmospheric shell in meters (above sea level).

Based upon an exponential regression of atmospheric density data in kilograms[4], a suitable model for the mass of a column of air 1 meter square in dimension can be developed in the following form:

$$m_{air} = \int 1.474 * \exp^{-1.424E-4 * h} dh$$

integrated with respect to the upper and lower limits of the atmospheric shell, and m_{air} is the mass of the atmospheric shell in kilograms, and h is in meters.

The mass of the aerosol in kilograms within an atmospheric column of air 1 meter square in dimension is

expressed as:

$m_a = d_a * (upper – lower)$

where the density of a particular aerosol in units of kilograms is designated as d_a.

As the density of the aerosol and the atmosphere will be considered to be uniform throughout the shell considered, the mass fractions of the atmosphere and the aerosol contribution, respectively, are:

$mf_{air} = m_{air} / (m_{air} + m_a)$

and

$mf_a = m_a / (m_{air} + m_a)$

Therefore:

$c_v = (mf_a * c_{va}) + (mf_{air} * c_{vair})$

where cva and cvair are the constant volume specific heats of the aerosol and air, respectively.

since $Q = m * c_v * del T$

and since we are interested in the change in Q that results from a change in the specific heat of the mixture, we have:

$dQ = m_{atotal} * del T * dc_v$

where dQ represents the change in energy in joules that results from a change of temperature in the atmospheric shell in degrees Kelvin and a change in the specific heat of the atmosphere from the introduction of an aerosol component within this mixture. The total mass of the atmospheric shell is given by m_{atotal}.

where $m_{atotal} = m_{air} * v_{air}$

and $dc_v = c_v – c_{vair}$

It will be found that all introduced materials with a specific heat of less than 1003 joules / (kg * ^oK) (the specific heat of air) will lead to a decrease in the amount of energy required to raise the temperature of the mass of the atmospheric shell by 1 degree Kelvin. Since the energy from the sun can be considered as a relative constant for the problem of concern, this solar energy will result in an increase in the temperature of the atmospheric shell. The specific heat of barium, for example is approximately 190 joules / (kg * ^oK).[5] This particular element will have highly significant thermodynamic impacts upon the lower atmosphere; the effect of the vast majority of metals and most chemical elements is significant as well.

1. Clifford E Carnicom, *Drought Inducement*, (https://carnicominstitute.org/wp/drought-inducement/), 04/07/02
2. Merle C. Potter, *Thermodynamics for Engineers*, (McGraw Hill, 1993), 251.

3. Potter, 251.
4. David R. Lide, *CRC Handbook of Chemistry and Physics,* (CRC Press, 2001), 14-19 to 14-22.
5. Carnicom, 04/07/02.

Mar
ORBS REQUIRE CONSIDERATION
Mar 14, 2004

ORBS REQUIRE CONSIDERATION
Clifford E Carnicom
Mar 14 2004
Santa Fe area of New Mexico
Edited Oct 19 2006

Reports of orbs, or lighted spheres, have occurred frequently during recent years and these reports appear to frequently coincide with the aerosol operations. Isolated but credible photographs of such orbs have been brought to my attention in the past. I have, however, refrained from presenting this information due to the lack of corroboration and redundancy in the imagery evidence that is available.

On March 10, I conducted video taping of heavy aerosol operations to the southwest that were centered over the Albuquerque, NM region during the sunset hour. The camera was on a tripod during the entire session. At the close of filming, the camera was pointed at an airplane in the southeast sky at an angle of approximately 30 degrees in altitude. After the aircraft had passed, a spherical object appeared and remained relatively stationary in the viewfinder. I videotaped this object for approximately 1 1/2 minutes, and the evidence from that taping appears on this page.

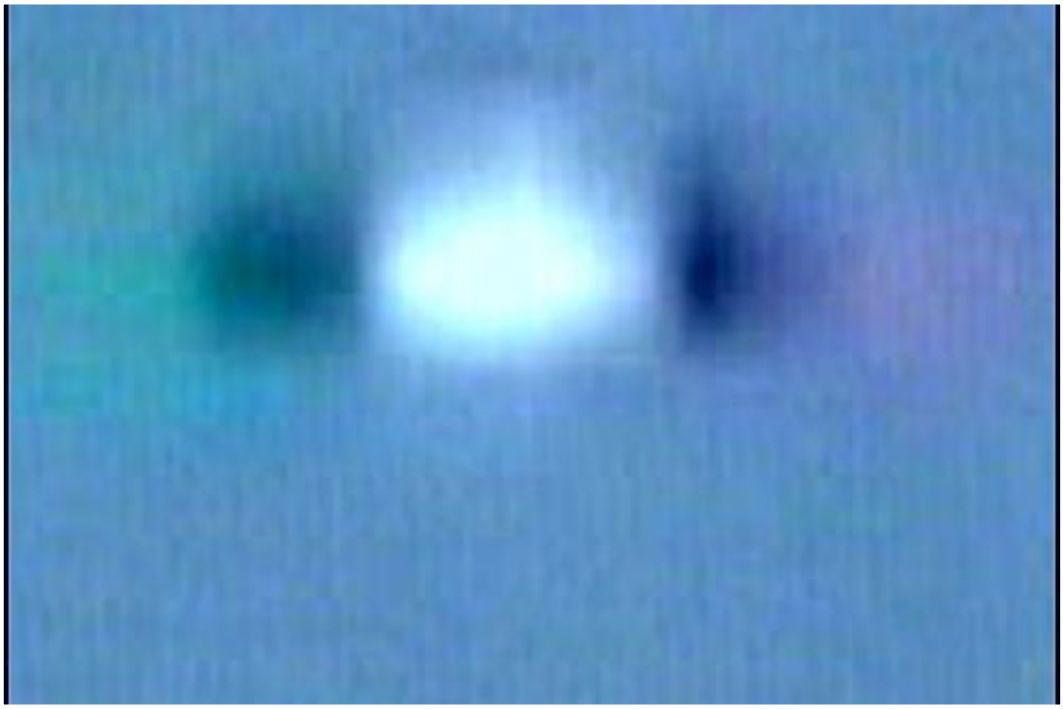
Video Still of Orb
Santa Fe NM Mar 10 2004
SE Sky, Altitude Approx. 30 deg., Approx. 1830
No Zoom

The size and origin of the object can not be determined at this time. The character of the object is generally that of a ball of light. Higher resolution video remains available for examination, and

limits of resolution are inherent in the internet presentation of this information.

Examination of the video reveals several interesting aspects. The physics of motion of the object defy common explanation. There is no obvious propulsion system visible, and the movement of the object is generally non-linear. The boundaries of dark on the right and left sides of the image frames may be an artifact of the camera process; similar exaggeration of light boundaries have been observed during the filming of conventional contrails, for example. The camera was operating in a digital mode, and increased zooming of the lens reveals increasing pixelization as is expected.

In the original video or higher resolution formats of the video, an interaction of the object with the surrounding atmospheric medium can be seen. This interaction occurs in periodic pulses, always on the same side of the object (left side). The interaction is visible as variations in the lighting of the pixels over a fairly broad region of the frame, an area slightly smaller than the area of the orb itself. It would appear that this interaction is of a plasma nature. There also appears to be a pulsation within the light source itself, however it can not yet be determined if this is an artifact of the imaging process. Any variation in the size of the object is due to variations in the video camera focal length (zoom), and it is not due to change in the distance to the object.



Video Still of Orb
Santa Fe NM Mar 10 2004
SE Sky, Altitude Approx. 30 deg., Approx. 1830
Zoom Approx 50x

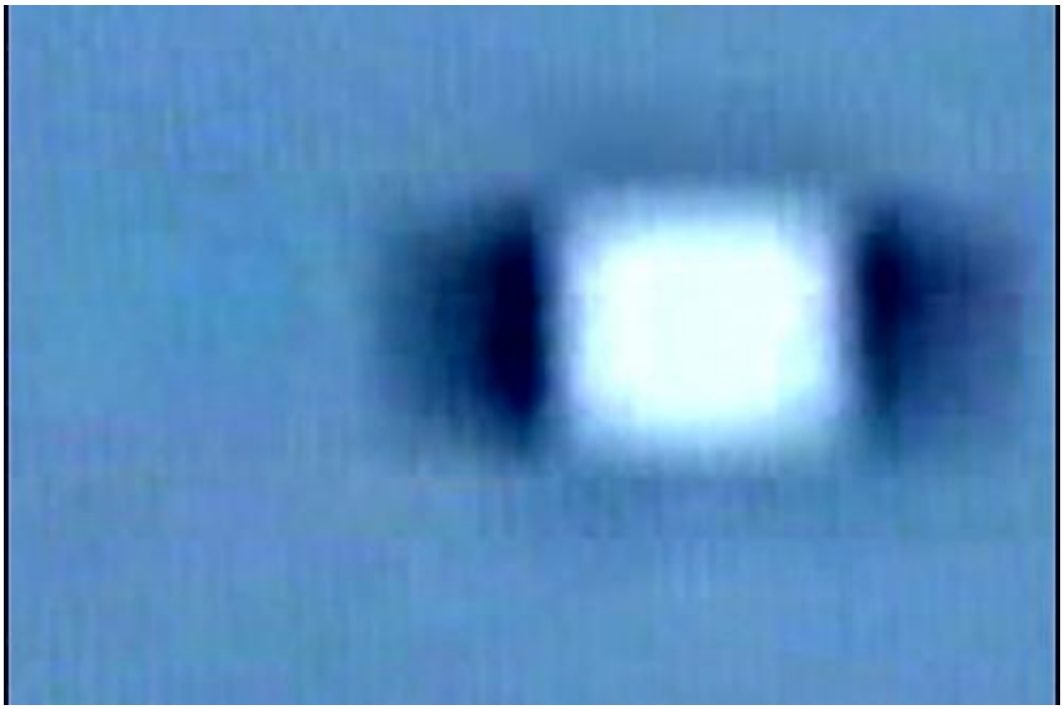
It is not known whether or not there is an association between the existence of this object and the concurrent conduct of heavy aerosol operations in the same general area and at the same general time. The appearance of the object and the subsequent video record of this object are simply made available to the public for consideration in light of previous reports that have been made.

Citizens are encouraged to further this research topic, and to seek out the highest quality

imagery if such events reoccur. The circumstances of this videotape were somewhat fortuitous, as the camera was relatively stationary on a tripod at the time and appeared in the viewfinder somewhat serendipitously.

Video versions of this event suitable for distribution over the internet are available at the bottom of this page through a variety of links.

It is appropriate and proper to consider the existence of such orbs and/or other anomalous objects in the context of the research that has been conducted for more than five years on the nature, origin, applications and purposes of the aerosol operations.



Video Still of Orb
Santa Fe NM Mar 10 2004
SE Sky, Altitude Approx. 30 deg., Approx. 1830
Zoom Approx 60x

Additional Note:

Two additional anecdotal reports of anomalous airborne objects have been received, one over the Farmington, New Mexico area and the other over the outskirts of Santa Fe, New Mexico. These reports occurred during the same general time period of this report, however, the specifics of observations are not available at this time.

Additional notes for Oct 19 2006:

It has been brought to my attention that the date of observations recorded under the images has been previously misstated as Mar 10 2002. The actual date of observations was Mar 10 2004. The original date of the authoring of the report on Mar 14 2004 is correct. These dates have been corrected. My appreciation is extended for the identification of this error. This date has been verified by its association with the documentary production released in Jan 2005 as well as the date and time stamps of the original media files that were produced. The report stands as stated.

VIDEO STREAMING VERSIONS:
Real Player : Low Resolution Streaming Media Video File (360k)

Windows Media Player : Low Resolution Streaming Media Video File (390k)

Real Player : Broadband Resolution Streaming Media Video File (1.1M)

VIDEO DOWNLOAD VERSIONS:

Real Player : Low Resolution Video File (orb.rm download version – 360k)

Windows Media Player : Low Resolution Video File (orb1.wmv download version – 390k)

Real Player : Higher Resolution Video File (Orb128.rm download version – 1.1M)

March 10, 2004 - Orb Video :: Real Player : Low Resolution Streaming Media Video File (360k)

Mar 14, 2004

March 10, 2004 – Orb Video

Clifford E Carnicom

Play the clip
using the stand-alone player

March 10, 2004 - Orb Video :: Windows Media Player : Low Resolution Streaming Media Video File (390k)

Mar 14, 2004

March 10, 2004 – Orb Video

Clifford E Carnicom

Play the clip
using the stand-alone player

March 10, 2004 - Orb Video :: Real Player : Broadband Resolution Streaming Media Video File (1.1M)

Mar 14, 2004

March 10, 2004 – Orb Video

Clifford E Carnicom

Play the clip
using the stand-alone player

MORTALITY REQUIRES EXAMINATION

Mar 22, 2004

MORTALITY REQUIRES EXAMINATION
Clifford E Carnicom
Mar 22 2004
Edited Jan 16 2006

The following information has been provided by a citizen as a basis for further inquiry and examination:

“Dear Clifford,

I have been very curious as to whether or not the chemtrails have increased the death rate. I found it very difficult to get any official figures to compare from different years so I decided to do an informal check using the classified death listing archives from my local newspaper.

I was shocked at what I found. These figures are truly alarming. I compared the number of death notices for the same two months (Jan and Feb) going back for approx ten years (to compare pre chemtrails years with chemtrails years). This is what I found:

Year	Death Notice Totals for Jan-Feb:
1995	191
1996	134
1997	105
1998	98
1999	144
2000	196
2001	1680
2002	1734
2003	1728
2004	2000

As you can see the totals for 2003 are almost 10 times higher than the totals for 1995. This seems way out of line and very alarming even taking into consideration an aging population. Perhaps there is another reason for these figures but I suspect it is a result of the chemtrails and what we are seeing may be the result of a deliberate depopulation campaign. These figures are from the San Francisco Chronicle death notice archives. For accuracy the actual newspaper archives should be doublechecked aginst the online archives because death notices that were originally listed in the newspaper are not necessarily included in the online archives. This is only done with the families permission.

Perhaps you could ask people in other communities to run this check to see what figures they come up with.

I appreciate your efforts on behalf of the greater community.

Best Regards,”

Anonymous by Request

Apr
MAGNETIC FIELD MEASUREMENT
Apr 13, 2004

MAGNETIC FIELD MEASUREMENT
Clifford E Carnicom
Santa Fe, New Mexico
Apr 13 2004

There have been recent reports of a magnetic field orientation change of up to five degrees. A digital logging magnetometer is often running at this location, and attention is focused on unusual magnetic field activity. Anomalies have occurred in the past and they have been recorded and discussed on this research site. Any relatively sudden directional change in the orientation of the magnetic field of up to five degrees would be a phenomenal event.

A measurement has been taken at this location on this date. There is no unusual or unexpected value of magnetic declination occurring on this date, and at this time and location. A surveyor's transit (30 sec. horizontal resolution) has been used to measure the angle from magnetic north (estimated accuracy : 15 minutes of arc) to a known azimuth of true north. The true azimuth is known to approximately one or two minutes of arc. The angular measurement at this time and date is 10 degrees and 15 minutes, counterclockwise from magnetic north to the known azimuth. The accuracy of this entire procedure is estmated at approximately +/- 15 minutes of arc.

This leads to an expected magnetic declination value of approximately 10 and 1/4 degrees East at this location (+/- 1/4 deg).

From numerous sources and methods, this is well within any expected value for this location.

From the World Magnetic Model 2000, the declination for Santa Fe, NM is currently estimated at 10.0 degrees East. From a 1983 United States Geological Survey quadrangle, the declination is stated at 11.5 degrees. The annual change is currently estimated at approximately 5 minutes of arc (negative). This leads to an expected change of approximately 100 minutes of arc, or 9.8 degrees East. Again, both values agree quite well with the observed declination value, as the daily variation of the magnetic field alone can reach up to approximately 1/4 degree[1]. A change of approximately 1.5 degrees over a 20 year interval also does not exceed any expected change in the orientation of the magnetic field.

In short, observation at this location at this time and date does not support any claim of any relatively sudden change in the orientation of the magnetic field of up to 5 degrees. This conclusion is made for this location, this date and this time only. It is understood that alignment with the magnetic field lines is not the equivalent of alignment to the pole location. If any such claims of change of this magnitude are made, they will need to be substantiated with observations of sufficient accuracy. If such data becomes available, it will be of immediate and tremendous interest. The possibility of local variations, however extreme, must also be allowed for. The suggestions for testing over over a larger area are fully supported and hopefully they will occur.

This finding does not deny the presence of and recording of anomalous magnetic field activity, especially as related to pulse type data. There also may be a significant increase in

ferromagnetism levels, as determined from measurements that have been made several months ago. The result of that research has not yet been presented on this site. There is the possibility of ferromagnetic resonance being a factor in these studies[2]. The reception of ELF-VLF energy in coincidence with the magnetic field lines has also been previously discussed. Change in geomagnetic activity at any level does exist as an important research topic.

My appreciation is extended to those who are actively monitoring geophysical field changes, and let us hope that this network extends broadly and quickly at the citizen level.

1. Charles B. Breed, *The Principles and Practice of Surveying, Volume I.*, (John Wiley and Sons, 1931). 27.
2. Max Born, Atomic Physics, (Dover reprint, 1989), 163-164.

SUB-MICRON PARTICULATES ISOLATED

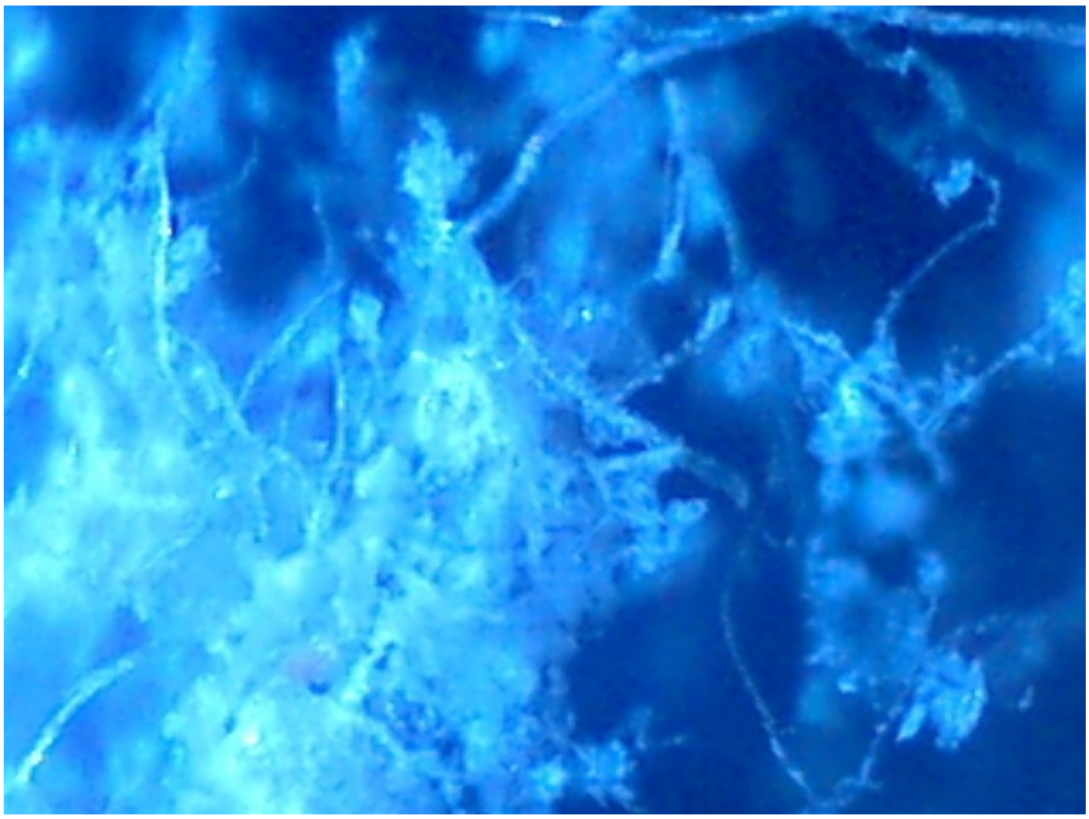
Apr 26, 2004

SUB-MICRON PARTICULATES ISOLATED
Clifford E Carnicom
Santa Fe, New Mexico
Apr 26 2004

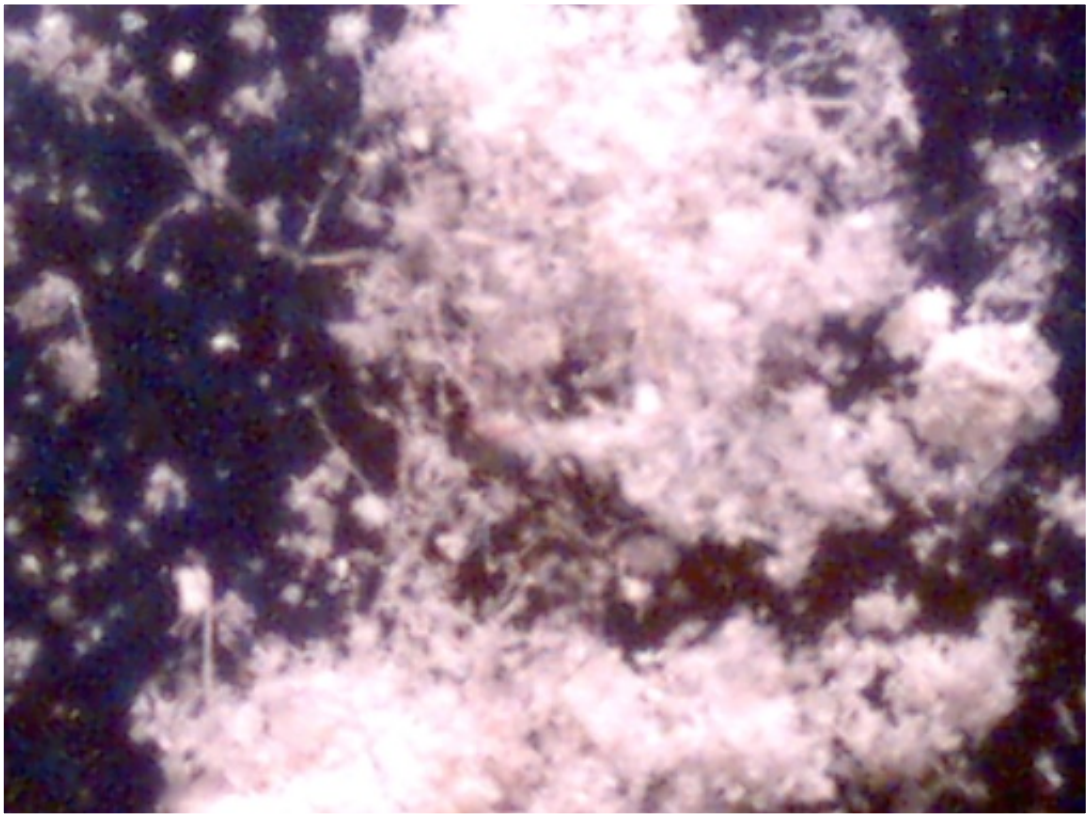
A method has been developed to isolate and record the existence of certain sub-micron particulates that appear to be resident within the atmosphere. The evidence from this research continues to support the claim of high levels of extremely fine metallic salts within the atmosphere as a consequence of the aerosol operations. The method developed incorporates a combination of ionization collection, electrolysis for separation, and significant advances in microscopy that have been made with relatively modest means. A significant chemical reaction demonstrating the presence of metallic ions from the atmospheric sample is presented.

The presence of the fibrous and powder/crystal photographed below was called to my attention in early January by a resident of Santa Fe, New Mexico. The filtration system within the house uses three Ionic Breeze Electrostatic Air Cleaners (Model number 51637) manufactured by Sharper Image. This resident pays careful attention to the state of cleanliness of the house and filter system, and an unusual coating was observed to exist on a plate ionizing air filter after an absence of several days. After cleaning, an identical condition occurred again after a second absence. Acting upon a request, I therefore made a direct visit to the residence to view the sample. The light coating was not obvious to a casual observer, but was discernible and beige in color.

Over a period of a couple of weeks, samples of the material were accumulated and have been placed under the microscope. The results of that session at magnification levels of 60x and 200x follow. The material is unusual in that it is fairly uniform in composition, and consists of two primary materials: powder/crystals and fibers. The fibers are translucent to white, and are surprisingly uniform in their general nature. They do not appear to resemble textile or animal fibers in any way because of the uniform nature, size and color. There is no known source within the residence to explain the origin of these two materials. Close observation of the filtration system by the resident is a likely factor in the discovery of this material.



Magnification 200x
Fibers and Crystal-Powder Form Collected from Ionizing Air Filter



Magnification 60x

Fibers and Crystal-Powder Form Collected from Ionizing Air Filter

The material has now been placed into solution and subjected to electrolysis. A significant chemical reaction does occur. It is apparent from the level of electrolytic reaction that occurs that a metallic salt is a dominant component of the material. A highly insoluble precipitate forms as a result of this reaction; a record of this event is also shown below. The copper electrodes do not appear to be highly significant in the reaction, but they do appear to be a factor in the final bluish tint to the precipitate that forms. The insolubility of the precipitate is a dominant factor in the identification process. Subsequent observations will more carefully analyze the effect of the electrolysis upon the fibrous materials.

Readers are referred to an earlier paper[1] of May 27 2002 entitled "Electrolysis and Barium" as a precedent to the current research. It will be recalled within that paper that an outdoor filtration system was used to collect the solid materials over a six week period, and the solids subsequently placed into solution. The current method of ionization appears to be a more direct and rapid method of accumulating the solid material forms, as the final results are identical in both cases. Advances in microscopy also provide a significant and new benefit. Two years have elapsed since the earlier progress, and this delay continues to point out the need for additional resources, expertise and activism to progress with disclosure on the aerosol issue.

**Approximately 45 minutes into the electrolysis process.
Fibers have risen to top of distilled water.**

**Approximately 24 hours into the electrolysis process.
Significant precipitate formation at bottom of container.
Fibers have been removed.
Gas forms at cathode.**

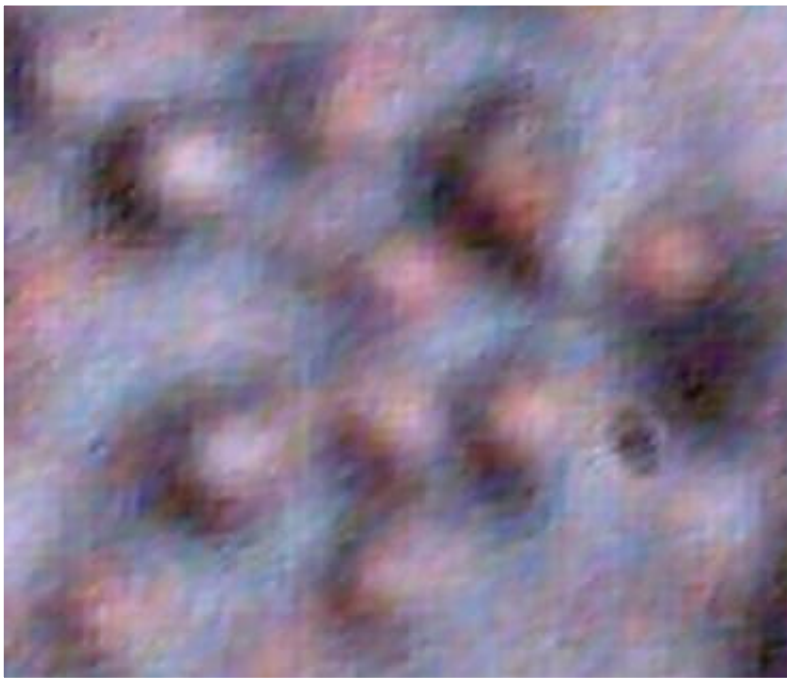
Solubility tests have also been conducted on the precipitate that forms from the electrolysis reaction. The results of this testing, including the use of distilled water, hydrochloric acid, sulfuric acid and ethanol again point to the likelihood of an identical precipitate[2] being formed in this case. The precipitate is highly insoluble in water, insoluble in weak hydrochloric acid, insoluble in ethanol and slightly soluble in weak sulphuric acid. The best analysis that exists at this time continues to point to the formation of a barium sulphate compound. It is not to be concluded that barium sulphate is an original atmospheric compound; the compound forms as a result of electrolysis. A reasonable supposition that can be made with current and former information available is that high levels of a barium or metallic compound exist within the atmosphere, and that this compound leads to ion formation within solution or water. In addition, testing with sodium hydroxide leads to a white precipitate being formed (close examination required); this along with the electrolysis does indicate the presence of a metallic cation within the solution, regardless of any final identification that is to be made[3].

In summary, the current research involves a process of collection of atmospheric samples with the use of a plate ionizing filter. This material is unusual in nature and is composed of two primary forms : fairly uniform fibrous and crystalline/powder material. This material has been collected, placed into solution and subjected to electrolysis. A definite and repeatable chemical reaction does take place, which results in the formation of a highly insoluble precipitate. The best current analysis of that material positively identifies the existence of a metallic salt. The best analysis of the nature of that metallic salt is that of a barium compound which releases positive metallic ions in solution.

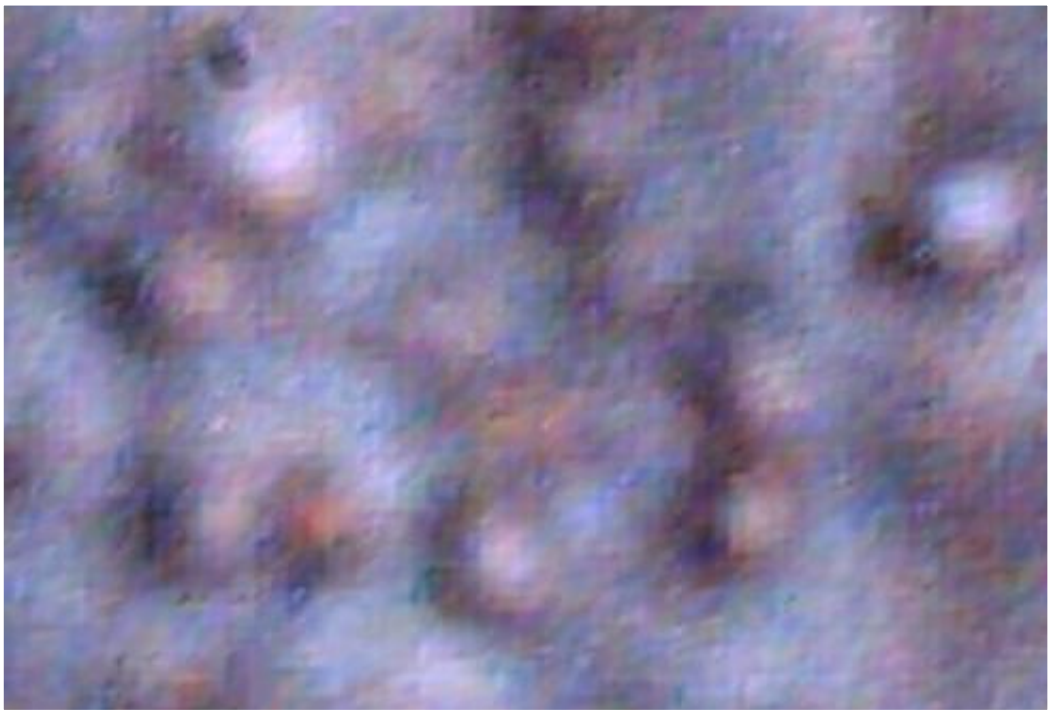
In addition, direct visible observation of the precipitate under extremely high magnification detects the presence of reasonably uniform spherical sub-micron particulates within the electrolysis result. The specific gravity of these particulates is greater than that of water. The microscope technique developed combines an analog oil immersion microscope rated at 1000x

with a digital camera addition that was originally applied to astrophotography. This microscope now provides views which can be recorded at 1000x, 4000x and 10,000x; these levels far exceed conventional visible light microscopy limits of 1000x to 2000x, and materials at the 2 micron size range. It has long been postulated that the size of the aerosols under examination is in the sub-micron range, and that extremely high magnification will be necessary for detection. The size range of the aerosols has previously been estimated at approximately 0.5 microns in size as a result of atmospheric light effects; this conforms to the current observations.

Magnification ~20,000x
Oil Immersion Microphotograph of Precipitate Components
Estimated size of particulates is 0.7 microns
(Original ~ 10000x with 2x enlargement)



Magnification ~20,000x
Oil Immersion Microphotograph of Precipitate Components
Estimated size of particulates is 0.7 microns
(Original ~ 10000x with 2x enlargement)



Magnification ~20,000x
Oil Immersion Microphotograph of Precipitate Components
Estimated size of particulates is 0.7 microns
(Original ~ 10000x with 2x enlargement)

It is now hoped that citizens will begin duplicating this sampling process and obtain a positive identification of the materials that have been isolated. A justifiable case for analysis and

identification of the metallic based materials by private professionals and by public and government environmental and health agencies is well established, and citizens are asked to pursue that goal in earnest.

References:

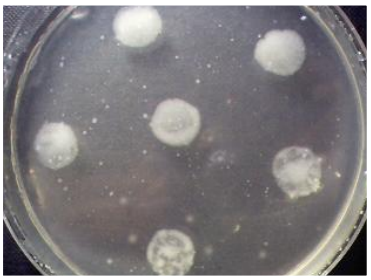
1. Clifford E Carnicom, *Electrolysis and Barium*, (https://carnicominstitute.org/wp/electrolysis-barium/), May 27, 2002
2. Carnicom, May 27, 2002.
3. Lawrie Ryan, *Absorb Chemistry for GCSE by Lawrie Ryan*, *Testing for Ions*, (http://www.crocodile-clips.com/absorb/AC4/sample/LR).

May
EXTRAORDINARY BIOLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

May 2, 2004

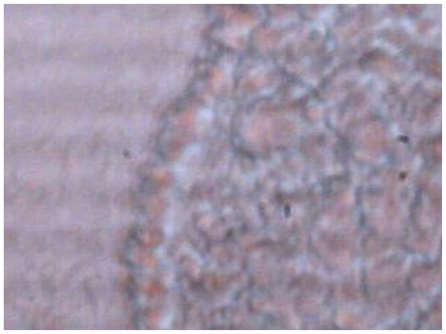
EXTRAORDINARY BIOLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS
Clifford E Carnicom
Santa Fe, New Mexico
May 02 2004

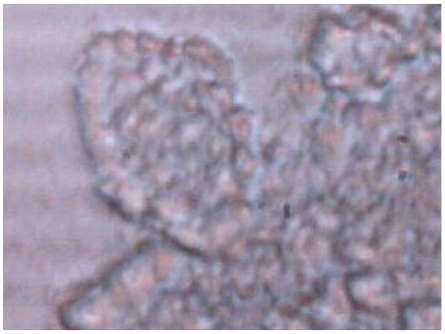
Original granular matrix material collected from outdoor HEPA filter segment placed in weak saline solution. Embedded cellular structures evident. Concavity of internal structures slightly visible. Estimated size of internal cellular structures approximately 2 microns. Numerous structures of this size and nature visible within HEPA-saline solution. No agar involved. Some motile bacterial forms initially observed. Note similarity to earlier reports of biological atmospheric samples. Magnification ~3000x.	Occasional and isolated circular biconcave structure apparently reconstituted within weak saline solution. Estimated diameter varies from ~3 microns to a maximum of ~10 microns. Common full size reached 6-8 microns. Most structures released from matrix material show irregular or broken reconstitution. Dessication of internal smaller structures becomes a consideration. No agar involved. Magnification ~3000x.



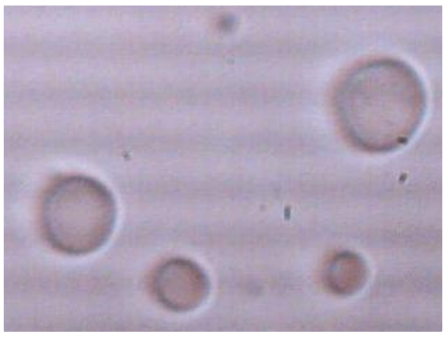
Petri dish with agar dish exposed to room where HEPA samples were removed from HEPA filter. Incubation period ~12hrs. Numerous small colonies develop. Petri dish covered with lid during incubation period. Agar contains small amount of beef bouillon.

Petri dish exposed to six drops of HEPA filter and weak saline solution. Major growth evident at test locations. Petri dish covered with lid during incubation period. Several small colonies also visible. Colonies have white, milky appearance. Agar contains small amount of beef bouillon.

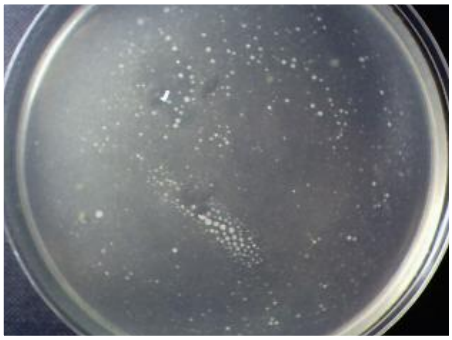


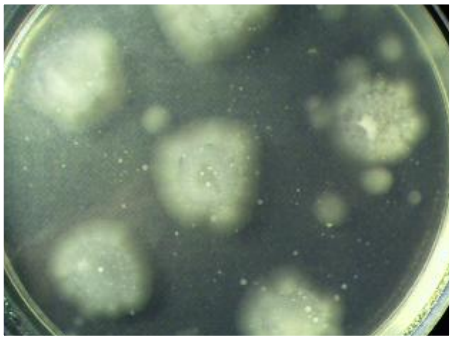


Massive growth of concave cellular structures on agar culture solution. Various stages of reconstitution evident from ~2 microns original size to ~6-8 microns. Appears to involve reconstitution from dessicated structures. Tremendous variation in cellular wall shapes. Magnification ~3000x.

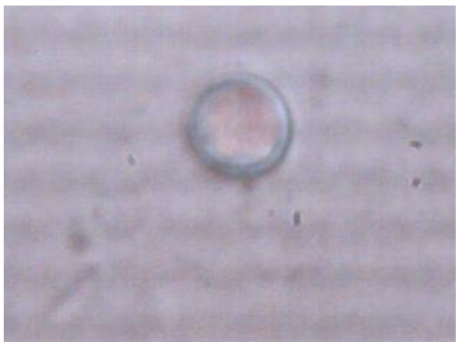
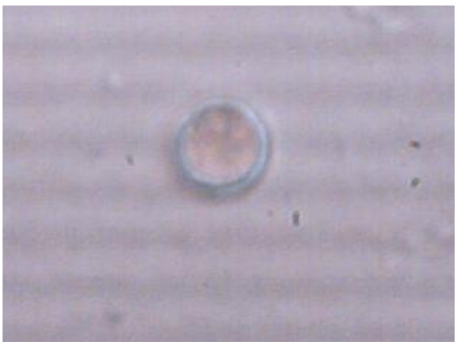
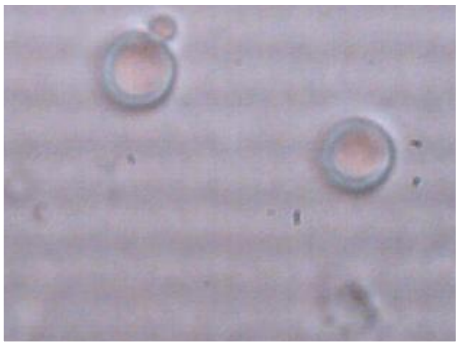
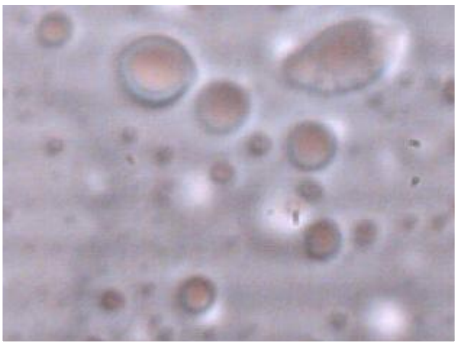


Very high count of perfectly formed (reconstituted) circular biconcave cellular structures now exist throughout agar solution after 12hr incubation period. Size range from ~3 to ~8 microns, with maximum size reached of ~6-8 microns. Maximum size reached appears to be the end of a reconstitution process within a moist nutrient environment. No resemblance to bacterial forms is evident. Resemblance to erythrocytes in shape, size, and structure is evident under microscopic examination. Magnification ~3000x.

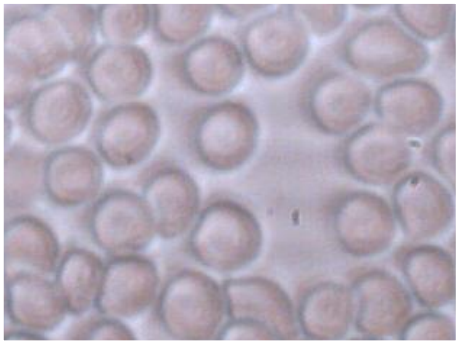
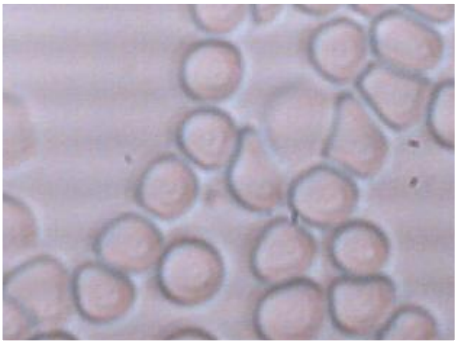




Control and cultured agar plates after ~24hr incubation period. Cultures on control plate remain relatively constant. Cultures developed from HEPA-weak saline solution continue to flourish.

Increased count of perfectly formed (reconstituted) circular biconcave cellular structures throughout agar solution after 24hr incubation period. Size range from ~3 to ~8 microns, with maximum size reached of ~6-8 microns. Maximum size reached appears to be the end of a reconstitution process within a moist nutrient environment. No resemblance to bacterial forms is evident. Resemblance to erythrocytes in shape, size, and structure is evident under microscopic examination. Magnification ~3000x.

Control microphotographs of human erythrocytes. Diameter 6-8 microns. Circular biconcave structure. Magnification ~3000x. All visual characteristics similar to reconstituted samples recorded above. No stains used on any microphotographs; stains not required to establish visibility due to light adaptive capability of charge coupled device microscopic eyepiece. Eosin and methylene blue stains investigated, no obvious benefit from their use at this time. Deformation of cells in control photograph due to cell packing.

Additional Notes : Reference numerous prior articles on atmospheric biological samples published on this site during the past five years. Reference refusal of EPA to identify physical materials that have been demonstrated to contain biological materials of a similar nature. Pursuit of positive identification of nature of material continues and remains as an outstanding request. Haemin crystal testing is planned. This work is partially dependent upon recent advances that have been made in microscopy methods and equipment. Additional discussion may follow at a later date. Stem cell developments and applications, along with properties and methods of biological dessication (freeze-drying, aerosols) are now additional inherent topics of research. Reference 1977 U.S. Senate Hearings on biological warfare operations conducted without informed consent. This page subject to revision.

ENFORCEMENT AND TOXICITY

May 24, 2004

ENFORCEMENT AND TOXICITY
Clifford E Carnicom
Santa Fe, New Mexico
May 24 2004

A preliminary analytical estimate of the concentration of barium compounds within atmospheric samples that are under analysis has been reached. This estimate exceeds the limit of human exposure to airborne contaminants. The question of the enforcement of air quality standards arises as a result of this study, and further public involvement with environmental organizations and agencies is advised to address this potential problem.

Atmospheric sample tests continue to confirm the presence of barium compounds within the atmosphere. The tests involve a variety of collection methods, including the use of plate ionization filters, electrostatic air filters, HEPA filters, and high grade furnace filters. Methods of analysis include solubility, pH, precipitation, chromatography, electrode, electrolysis, flame, spectroscopy and spectroscopy comparison tests. Public environmental agencies are advised to begin the process of replicating the test methods to confirm or refute the results that have been established.

Soluble forms of barium are highly toxic, and are on par with the toxicity levels of arsenic.

The compound reported under this analysis has been collected with a plate ionizing filter. The method of titration leads to a initial concentration estimate of approximately 4 parts per million (ppm). This is an estimate based upon the examination of one sample (collected over an interval of several weeks) only; testing by public service agencies with quantitative equipment with independent verification and monitoring is required. This report is provided as an estimate and an advisory. The initiation of quantitative tests by public service agencies, with independent monitoring and verification, is required.

The maximum allowable limit for human exposure to barium atmospheric contaminants is 0.5 ppm[1]; the current test result indicates that this limit may be exceeded by a factor of approximately eight times.

The maximum allowable limit for human exposure to arsenic is also stated to be 0.5 ppm.[2]

Additional Notes:

TO BE CONTINUED

This page is subject to revision.

References:

1. Dr. M. Fogiel, Staff of Research and Education Association, Handbook of Mathematical, Scientific, and Engineering Formulas, Tables, Functions, Graphs, Transforms, (Research and Education Association), 964.

2. Fogiel, 964.

BARIUM TESTS ARE POSITIVE

May 24, 2004

BARIUM TESTS ARE POSITIVE
Clifford E Carnicom
Santa Fe, New Mexico
May 24 2004

A series of qualitative chemical tests and deductions now confirm without doubt the presence of significant amounts of barium within atmospheric samples. Citizens may now begin the process of collecting the sample materials for formal submission to public environmental agencies and private labs for identification. The testing process can be done at modest expense and the results from laboratory analysis can now be qualitatively and independently verified without great difficulty. Any testing service employed will need to be able to demonstrate no vested interest in the outcome of the results, accuracy of method, and the willingness to have the testing process independently monitored.

The material under analysis has been collected by a plate ionizing filter; it may also be collected with conventional fiber filtration over a longer period of time. HEPA filter collection and subsequent electrolysis of the filter material placed in distilled water has also proven successful. Extended time periods may be required to collect a sufficient volume of material for electrolytic processing and external testing preferences. Readers are referred to previous articles[1,2] for two methods of collection. The use of electrolysis is significant in producing a final compound for testing purposes. The solid materials (powder/ crystals) collected by the plate ionizing filter, assuming they satisfy the test procedures described on this page, will be sufficient for laboratory analysis. Qualitative chemical tests and flame tests positively establish the significant presence of barium compounds within the atmospheric sample.

Citizens with sufficient environmental concern are encouraged to begin this process of sample collection and identification, along with the documentation of the responses of both public and private environmental services.

Additional Notes:

The process of collection and analysis is summarized as follows:

1. Solid materials are collected with the use of a plate ionizing filter or fiber based filters as described previously.[1,2]

2. The material can be subjected to low power microscopic viewing to verify similarity of material form before proceeding. The powder/crystal material under collection has a tan, beige or gray cast to it. The presence of fibrous materials within the sample is not the focus of this report, and further analysis of those materials may occur at a later time.

3. The solid powder/crystal material that is the subject of this report will be found to dissolve easily within distilled water. Extremely small samples have been used for all tests as the material requires time and effort to collect in sufficient quantity. For testing purposes, samples of a fraction of a gram have been dissolved within a few milliliters of distilled water.

4. Solutions of higher concentrations, e.g., 1 part solid to 3 parts water will be found to be

strongly alkaline. This indicates the presence of a base and hydroxide ions. A pH value of 9 was recorded in the test that is the subject of this report.

5. A weak solution (fraction of a gram to 40ml water) will be found to permit significant electrolysis reactions. A variety of electrodes have been used to verify the chemical results, including aluminum, iron, copper, silver and graphite electrodes. The work at this point establishes the presence of a soluble metallic hydroxide form in solution.

6. Chromatography experiments and comparative analysis allows us to conclude that the atomic mass of the metallic cation under examination is greater than that of copper, or greater than 63.5 atomic mass units.[3] Cations under reasonable consideration[4] therefore include:

Ag^{+}, Au^{+2}, Ba^{+2}, Bi^{+3}, Cd^{+2}, Ce^{+4}, Cs^{+}, Ga^{+3}, Hg^{+2}, Pb^{+2}, Rb^{+}, Sb^{+3}, Sn^{+2}, Sr^{+2}

7. The results of electrolysis with graphite electrodes permits us to conclude that a reactive metal is a component[5] of the metallic hydroxide under examination.

8. The electrochemical series and the half-reaction electrode potentials are therefore consulted[6,7] to establish a list of reasonable candidates for the cation of the metallic salt which disassociates in solution to permit electrolysis. The list of candidate cations, with the condition of hydroxide formation included, is now reduced to:

Ba^{+2}, Sr^{+2}, Rb^{+} and Cs^{+} with oxidation potentials of 2.91, 2.90, 2.98 and 3.03 volts respectively.

It is noticed that this group is now closely confined within the periodic table, and that chemical properties of these elements are in many ways shared. It is also instructive to note the remarkable similiarity in the work functions of these elements, which is an expression of the ionization capability of the element.

9. Each of these cations must form a soluble hydroxide. Solubility tables[8] indicate that these conditions are satisified by each of the hydroxide forms: $Ba(OH)_2$, $Sr(OH)_2$, RbOH and CsOH.

10. Practical levels of worldwide production of the elements are helpful to consider[9]. Barium and strontium both are produced at high tonnage levels worldwide, rubidium and cesium are inconsequential in production. Barium production is stated at 6 million tons per year, strontium at 137,000 tons, cesium at 20 tons and rubidium in such low levels as to not be available. Common hydroxide forms are also to be considered in this analysis. This reduces the candidate cation list to strontium and barium, whereupon additional conditions of qualitative testing are to be imposed.

11. The material in solution must produce a cation and a hydroxide ion in solution. Precipitate tests are conducted with carbonate, oxalate and sulfate compounds for the existence of barium or strontium ions, using a combination of the unknown with sodium carbonate, sodium oxalate and copper sulfate[10]. The material in question forms a precipitate under all three conditions. The consideration of barium hydroxide and strontium hydroxide continues to be valid under under these results.

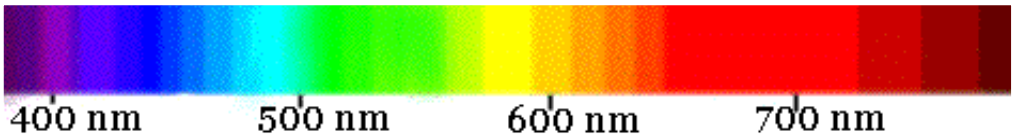
12. The precipitate formed with the use of copper sulfate is hypothesized to be barium sulfate. The precipitate formed under electrolysis is also hypothesized to be a barium sulphate compound. Solubility tests are necessary to test this hypothesis. The precipitate and the

compound formed from electrolysis pass the solubility tests when subjected to water, hydrochloric acid, sulfuric acid and ethanol. The identification of barium sulphate remains valid. The sulfate precipitate fails the solubility test for strontium sulfate, as strontium sulfate is soluble in hydrochloric acid. The sulphate compound that has been formed by both displacement and electrolysis is highly insoluble, and is insoluble in hydrochloric acid.

13. The solubility test for barium carbonate should also be verified. The carbonate precipitate is soluble in hydrochloric acid and passes this test. The identification of barium compounds in the analysis remains valid. No solubility tests for barium oxalate are specified[11].

14. The next test which is to be conducted is the flame test. Barium burns yellow-green under the flame test[12,13]. A sample of the electrolysis compound, identified as barium sulphate, is subjected to a flame test using a nichrome wire. The compound is observed to burn with a yellow-green color. The identification of barium compounds within the analysis is valid under all conditions and circumstances examined.

15. The final test is a viewing of the spectrum of the flame test with a calibrated spectroscope and an optical spectroscope. Dominant green and yellow emission spectral lines are measured at approximately 515 (wider line, boundary line) and 587 nanometers (narrow and distinct), they are confirmed with the optical spectroscope, and they correspond to the green and yellow wavelengths specified for the flame test. A secondary wide line in the green portion of the spectrum borders at approximately 560nm. For comparison purposes, the spectrum of barium chloride and barium hydroxide test salts in solution appears and measures identically within the green portion of the spectrum. The identification of barium compounds within the analysis remains valid under all conditions and examined and tests conducted.



The most reasonable hypothesis at this point is that the original compound is a barium oxide form. This compound readily combines with water to form barium hydroxide. The ionizing plate filter and the fiber filter both appear to be successful at accumulating the solid form of this metallic salt. Solubility, pH, precipitation, chromatography, electrode, electrolysis, flame, spectroscopy and spectroscopy comparison tests all support the conclusion within this report that significant levels of barium compounds have been verified to exist and are now to be examined in the atmospheric sampling process. This report corroborates, at an elevated level, the previous research that is available on this site.

This page is subject to revision.

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1. Clifford E Carnicom, *Electrolysis and Barium*, (https://carnicominstitute.org/wp/electrolysis-barium/), May 27, 2002
2. Carnicom, *Sub-Micron Particulates Isolated*, (https://carnicominstitute.org/wp/sub-micron-particulates-isolated/), Apr 26, 2004
3. Frank Eshelman, Ph.D., *MicroChem Manual* (Frank Eschelman, www.microchemkits.com, 2003), 1-4, 76.

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5. Andrew Hunt, *A-Z Chemistry*, (McGraw-Hill, 2003), 125.
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8. Lide, 4-37 to 4-96.
9. John Emsley, The Elements, (Clarendon Press, 1998), 30-31, 46-47, 176-177, 196-197.
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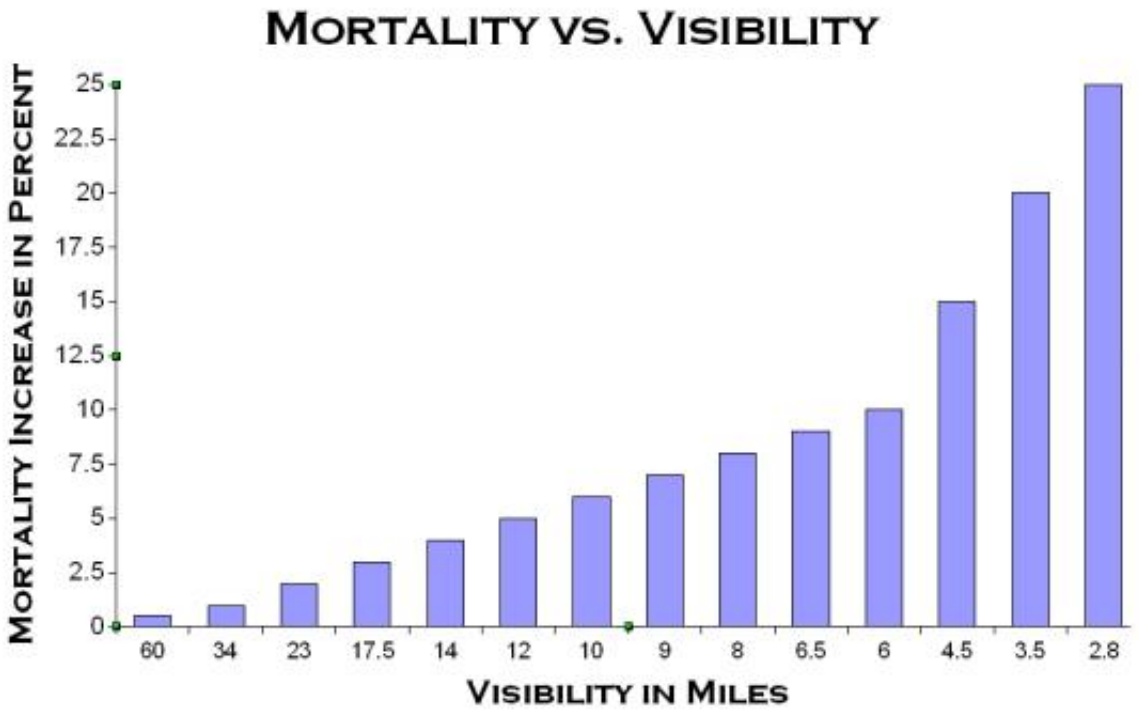
(http://dwb.unl.edu/Chemistry/LABS/LABS10.html**)**
11. Lide, 4-44.
12. Hunt, 152-153.
13. Infoplease Encyclopedia, *Flame Test*, (http://www.infoplease.com/ce6/sci/A0818856.html**)**

Jun
MORTALITY VS. VISIBILITY
Jun 3, 2004

MORTALITY VS. VISIBILITY
Clifford E Carnicom
Santa Fe, New Mexico
Jun 03 2004



Distance to Mountain Range : Approximately 15 miles
3 % of U.S. Population : Approximately 8 million people

A model has been developed to depict the estimated increase in the mortality rate as a function of the decrease in visibility. The results of this model in a graphical form are shown above. It can be observed that mortality increases as visibility decreases, and that the effect is highly significant. This model does not consider the additional negative health effects that occur from the toxic nature of particulate matter[1].

Additional Notes:

The American Heart Associations establishes that an increase in the density of particulate matter will cause an increase in mortality. The expected increase is expressed in a differential form of an increase of 1% mortality of an increase of 10ug (micrograms) per cubic meter.[2] Additional sources[3] refer to an increase of 3.4% mortality increase per equivalent density change, however the more conservative approach will be adopted within this model.

TO BE CONTINUED

References:

1. Clifford E Carnicom, *Barium Tests are Positive*, (https://carnicominstitute.org/wp/barium-tests-are-positive/), May 24, 2004.
2. American Heart Association, *Air Pollution, Heart Disease and Stroke*, (http://www.americanheart.org), Jun 1 2004.1. Clifford E Carnicom, *Mortality Requires Examination*, (https://carnicominstitute.org/wp/mortality-requires-examination/), Mar 22, 2004.
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Sep
UNUSUAL MEDICAL FINDING
Sep 5, 2004

UNUSUAL MEDICAL FINDING
Clifford E Carnicom
Dec 07 2003
Edited Jan 30 2004
Edited Sep 05 2004

Additional Notes Sep 06 2004:

Test fibrous mass for reaction with introduction of iodine into lower gum region (blunt syringe irrigation, tincture of iodine) or affected area. Consider dark-blue chemical reaction, presence of and abundant release of insoluble fibers as a potential indicator of amyloid presence. Chemical and fibrous reaction may be significant. Mechanical removal appears to be difficult to impossible over extended period. Migration of fibrils in response to various treatments appears to be possible.

Keywords for additional research :

actinomycosis
actinomycete
fungus
iodine
amyloid
prions
mycoplasma
insoluble protein fibrils
alzheimer's disease
degenerative tissue
proteins
starch
amyloidosis
prion diseases
Melzer's solution
Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease (CJD)
blood test for fungus

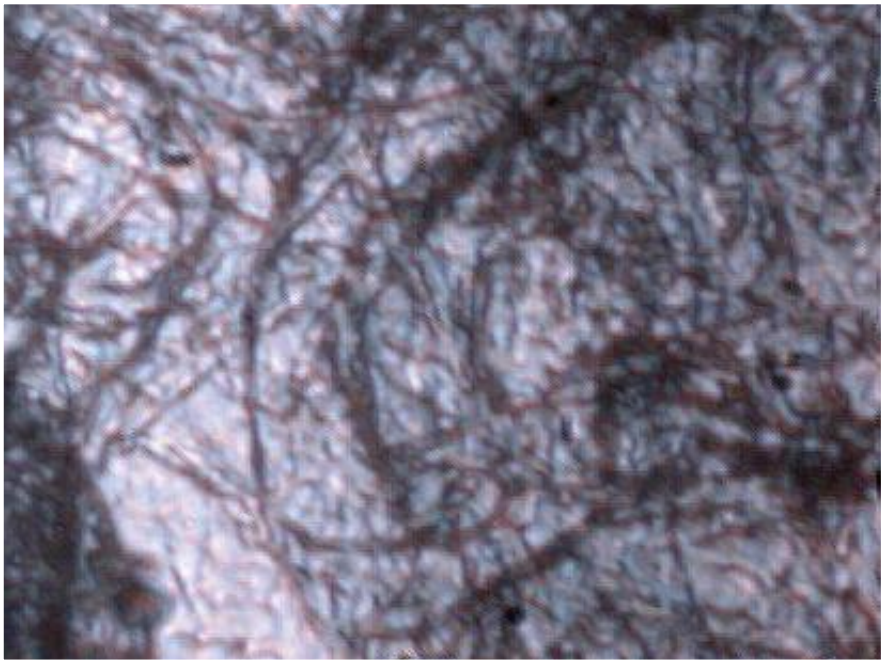
Additional Notes Jan 30 2004:

A second fibrous mass has been retrieved from the same general location within the teeth as it has been described in the article below. The material has been retrieved from a depth of approximately 1/4 inch below the gum line with a dental needle. A remaining source of pain, although reduced, has existed since the removal of the first sample in Dec 2003. This second sample appears to be identical in nature to the original one, and it is extremely fibrous in nature. The differences between the photographs of Dec 2003 and Jan 2004 result from two main causes:

1. The use of methylene blue stain on the sample. The sample was resistant to a broad variety of stains

including eosin and iodine.
2. A dramatically improved digital microscope construction, which now allows magnification to approx. 3000 without difficulty. Conventional visible light microscopy has an upper magnification limit of approximately 2000x.

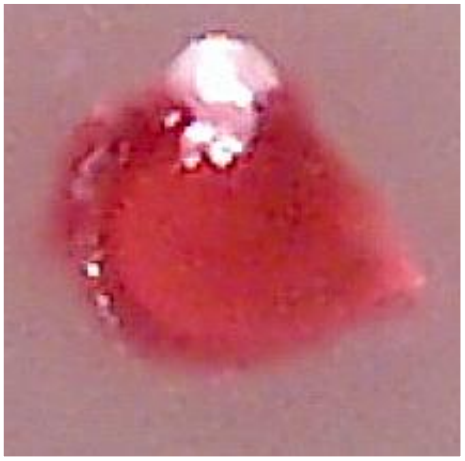
The extensive fibrous nature of the sample can be seen clearly in the microphotograph immediately below. The size of the filaments measure from approximately 1 to 3 microns in thickness. For comparison, asbestos fibers are on the order of 2 microns. A human hair is on the order of 60 to 100 microns n thickness.



Microphotograph of second fibrous sample.
Retrieved from lower gum. Magnification approx. 3000x.

An unusual helix form has been found within the fibrous sample.
Estimated size of helix approximately 10 microns in thickness.

The traces of the helix separations are barely visible within this microphotograph.



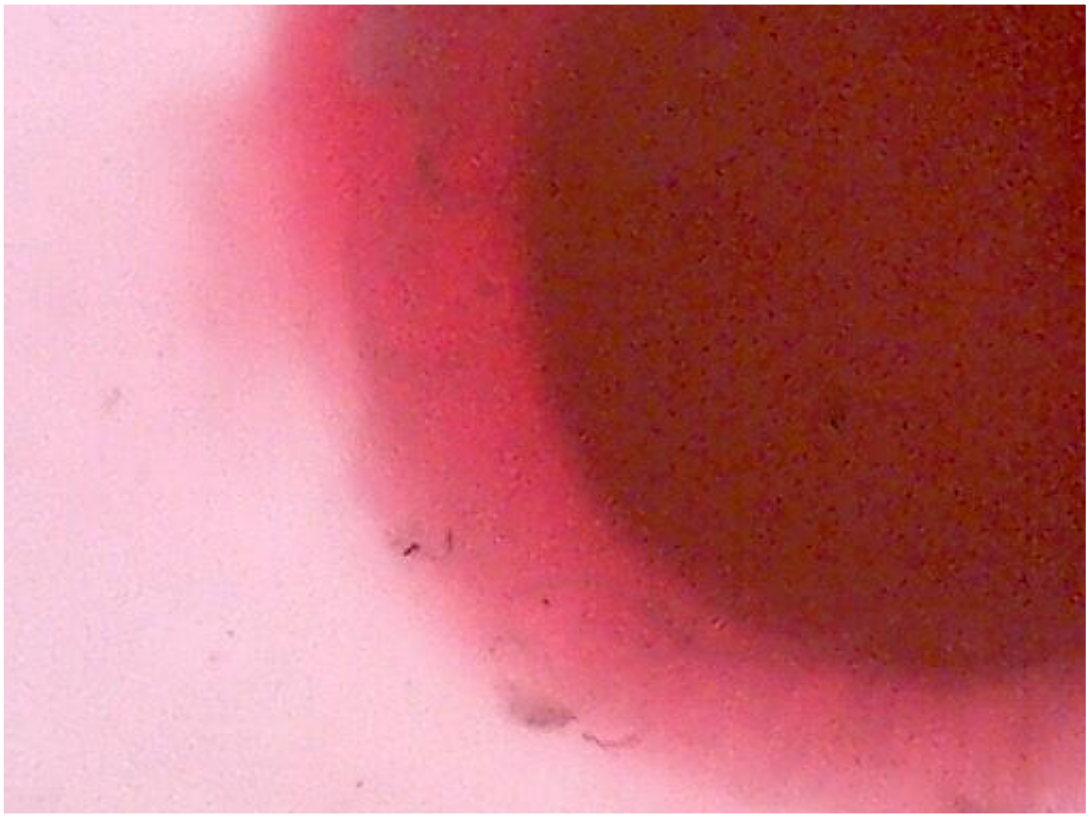
Microphotograph of removed mass : Magnification ~15x
Diameter of mass is approximately 1.5mm**.**
Note even circular form for a portion of the boundary at lower left.
Irregular boundary is likely affected by needle instrument used for removal.
Light spot at top is a combination of tissue and lighting conditions of microscope.

A personal dental medical situation has been under observation and examination for approximately five months. The photographs and descriptions of these findings are being made available due to the numerous sources that disclose the repeated findings of unusual microscopic fibrous material within our environment, including a direct association with the aerosol operations. In addition, a segment of the medical community has expressed an interest in identifying the origin of unusual ailments apparently associated with the presence of microscopic filaments within the skin. It is unknown whether any associations exist between the current finding and the above circumstances, but the pertinent information shall be made available for considerations.

Approximately five months ago I experienced a severe tooth ache in the second bicuspid in the lower left jaw, being the the first problem of that type in my life. I aggressively pursued the origin of the pain and found it to be most likely associated with the gum. A regimen involving the use of a water pic and a dental needle was strictly followed, and some progress on that tooth and gum soon followed. After several weeks of careful attention, the majority of pain in that particular location had alleviated. This particular tooth is unusual in that it has been described to me in early adult years as never having reached maturity, and consequently is more eroded than is usual. Ultimately, it appears that this particular tooth may have been more vulnerable to an infection or ailment, and thus may explain why the pain first appeared at this location.

In an effort to try to identify the true origin of the pain, gradual probing with the water pic and dental needle was continued beyond the immediate area for several weeks. This eventually led to the realization that the gum adjacent to several teeth of the lower left jaw had also been affected to a milder degree, with particular attention eventually between the central and left incisor of the lower jaw. The dental needle revealed a pointed source of pain deep within the gum between those two teeth. This pain was not evident unless sufficient probing to identify the source of any pain was completed. These

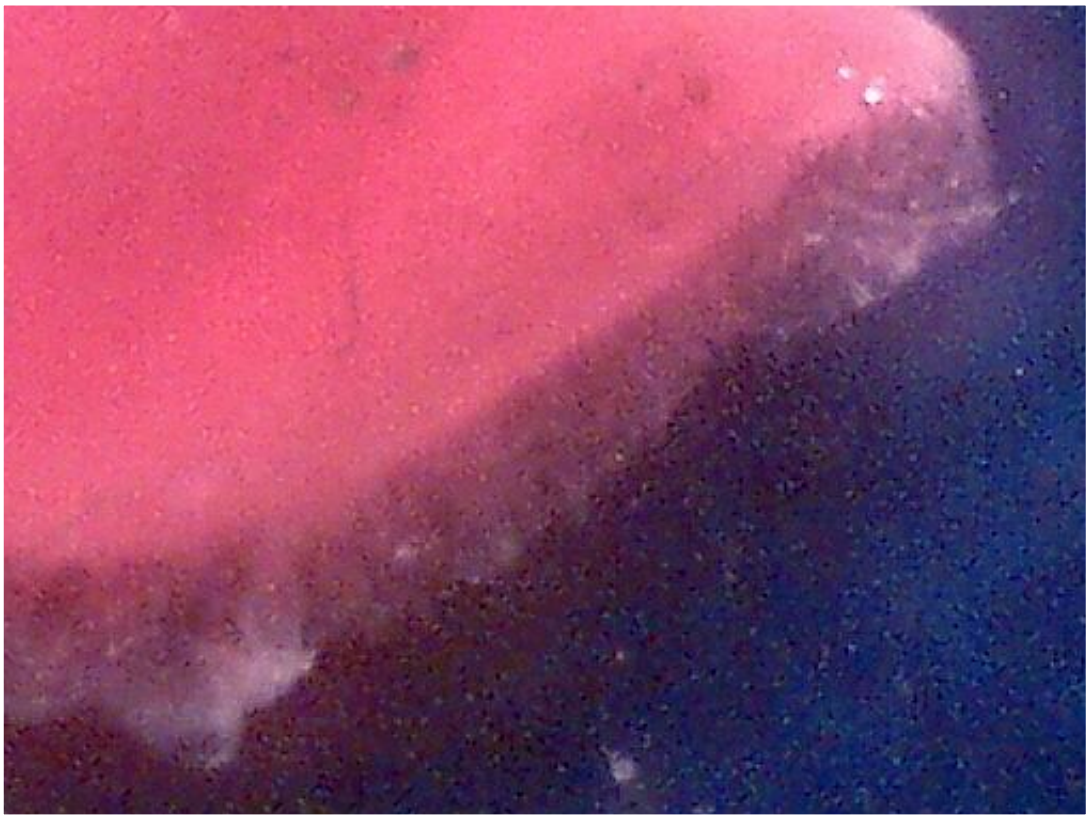
circumstances were established approximately two months ago, and they have remained generally in a steady state until now.



Microphotograph : Magnification 60x
Darker border of central mass visible.
Less dense and highly fibrous materials surround the central mass

The difficulty that had arisen is that this source of pain could not be eliminated, regardless of the attention and patience given over a several week to month period. No obvious degradation or deterioration in the gum adjacent to the pain origin was visible.

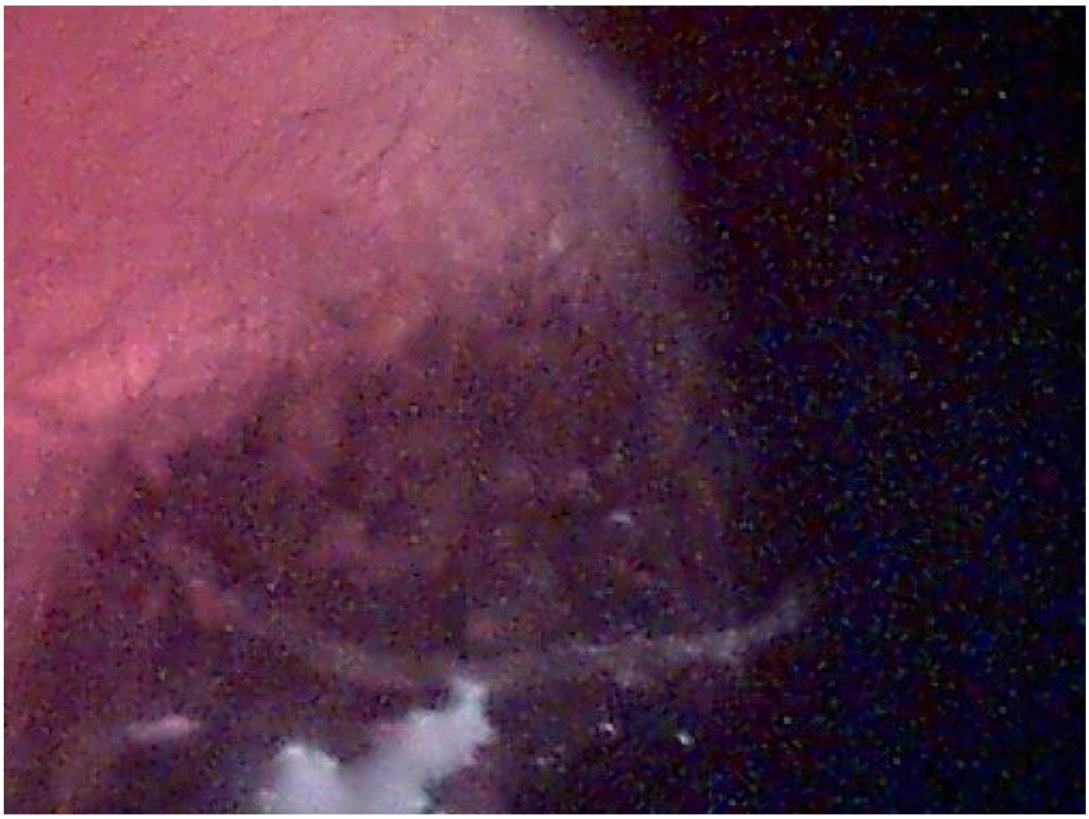
With continued effort, approximately one month ago, two small but visible filaments were removed from deep within the gum between these two teeth. Some time and effort were expended under the microscope to analyze those fibers. Ultimately, no conclusions of certainty could be reached on the affair, and the benefit of doubt was given to assume it was most likely of a natural origin or from the use of a toothbrush. One fiber in particular was tubular and transparent, and although the event may have been peculiar it could not be interpreted as being extraordinary.



Microphotograph : Magnification 60x
Darker border of central mass visible.
Less Dense and highly fibrous materials surround the central mass.
Nature of fibrous materials slightly visible extending from border of central mass.

The findings of this day appear to be of a more unusual nature, however, and the facts of observation should be made evident. On this morning, the process of probing with the dental needle to the source of the pain continued. A visible mass eventually appeared at the base of the two teeth mentioned. The size and solid form of the material did appear to be unusual at that point, and it was subsequently collected for observation and analysis under the microscope.

The mass is approximately 1.5mm in diameter, and at first glance might appear to be of biological origin due to the reddish color. The most striking characteristic of the material, however, is that it appears to be composed primarily of filaments. The first estimate of the size of the fibers is on the order of approximately 5-10 microns in thickness. The central core of the material is rather dense, and not suitable for examination under the microscope. Various light arrangements, however, indicate that this central and generally circular mass also appears to be of a filamentous or fibrous nature. This central core remains intact at this point pending further evaluation. Several of the photographs on this page show the transition between the denser central core and the less dense boundary. It is at the boundary that numerous microscopic filaments become visible, and that they can be seen to radiate generally outward. Most of these fibers are of a transparent nature, and are difficult to photograph adequately under low power because of light characteristics and their small size. The number of fibers that can be seen appear to number on the order of thousands to scores of thousands.

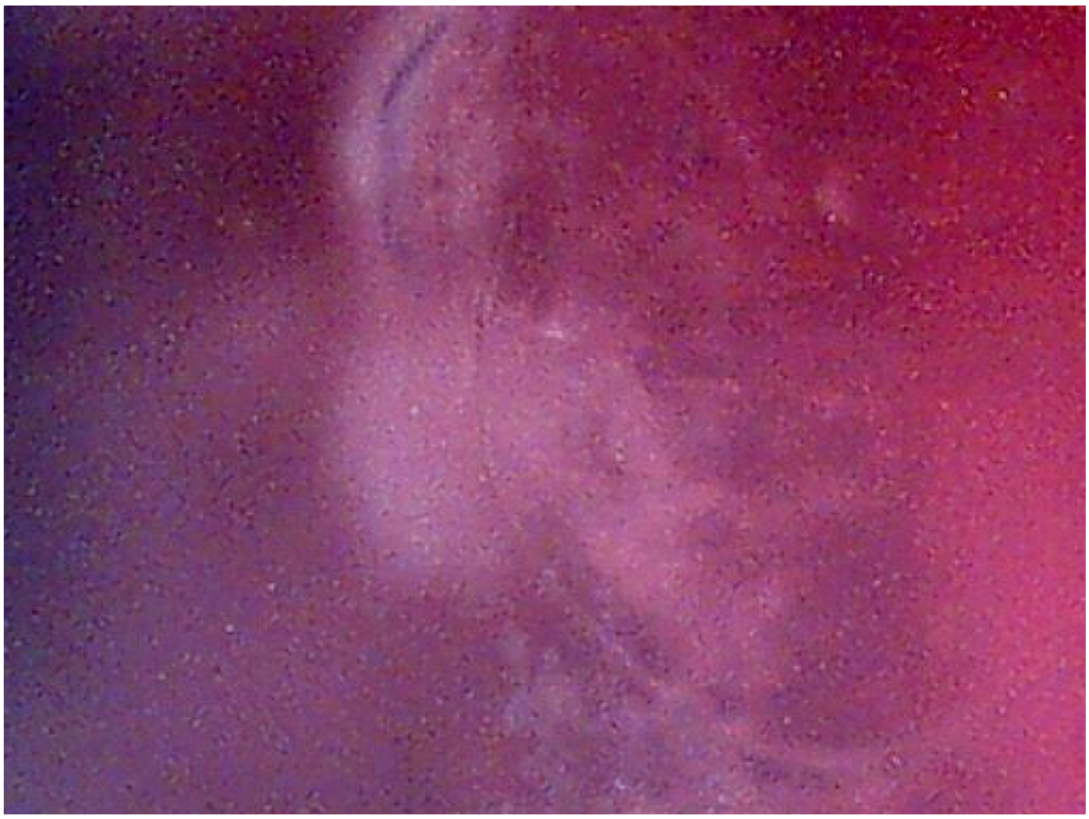


Microphotograph : Magnification 200x.
Fibrous nature of density transition zone visible.

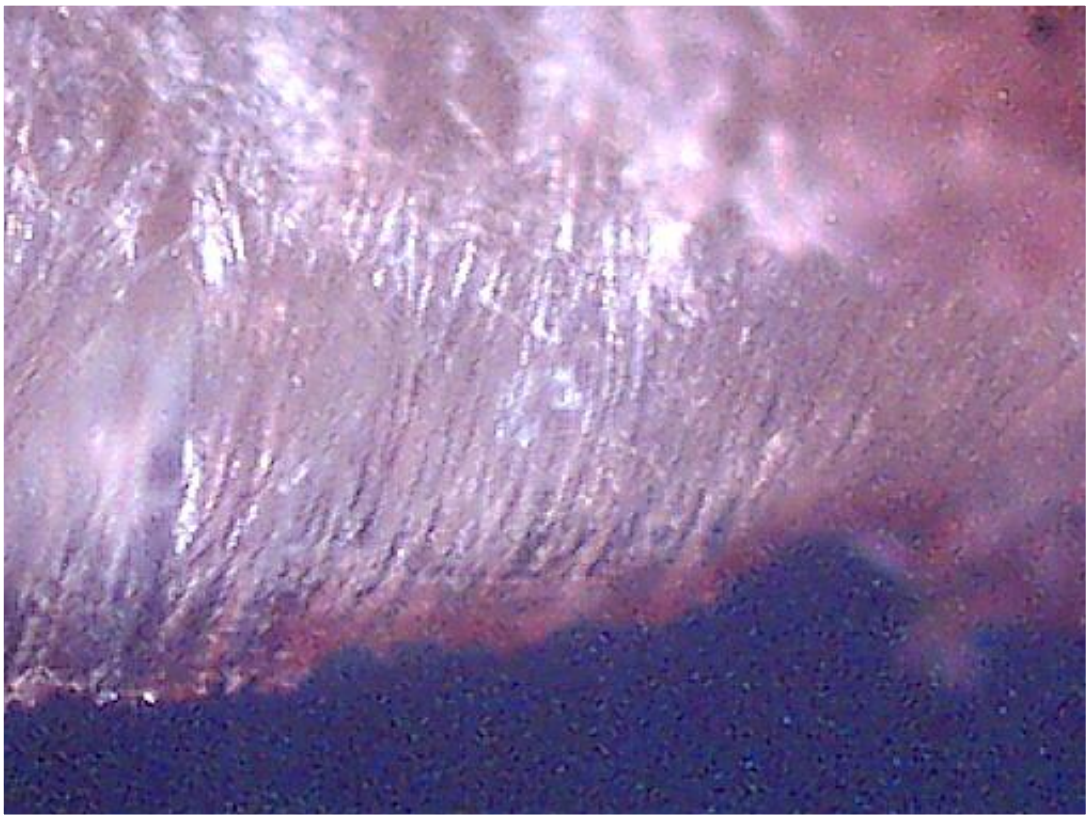
Interspersed amongst the transparent fibers are occasional larger fibers. These fibers appear to be transparent, red or blue in color. Some evidence of these less common fibers are visible in the photographs on this page, and they are much more easily seen than the bulk of radial transparent fibers. If the bulk of the mass is found to have an natural and adequate explanation, attention will still be necessary to explain the additional larger and often colored fibers.

The level of pain of removal of the mass indicates that the material may have been integrated to a certain degree within the local nerve system.

It remains unclear at this point whether this mass of filamentous material is of biological or synthetic origin, or a combination of the two. Priority remains for a natural biological explanation of these events that have been described, but it is not available from this researcher at this point in time. Perhaps those knowledgeable in microbiology at a higher level will be forthcoming with a suitable examination and explanation.

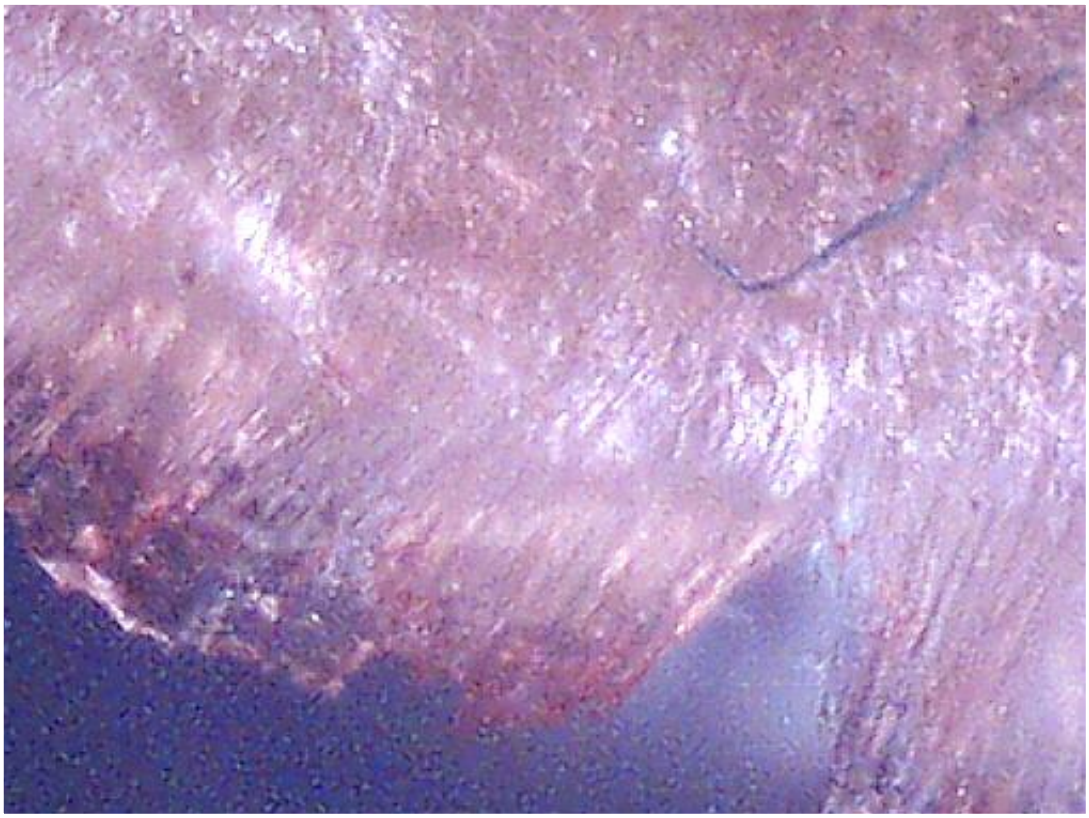


Interspersed transparent or colored larger fibers are occasionally visible.
Colored fibers are usually blue or red. Blue and transparent fiber visible in this microphotograph.
Wet slide.Magnification 200x.

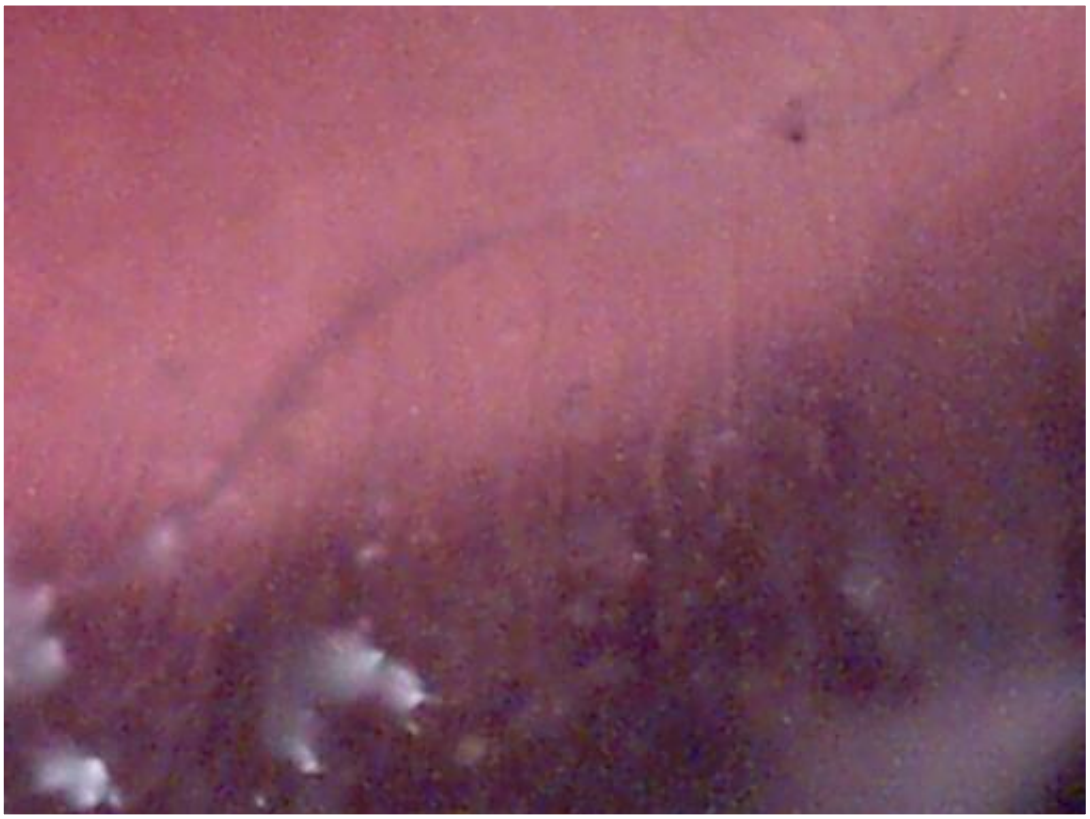


Fibrous nature more readily visible after drying of the sample.

Magnification 200x.



Fibrous nature more readily visible after drying of the sample.
Interspersed transparent or colored larger fibers are occasionally visible.
Colored fibers are usually blue or red. Blue fiber visible in this microphotograph.
Magnification 200x.



Interspersed transparent or colored larger fibers are occasionally visible.
Colored fibers are usually blue or red. Blue fiber visible in this microphotograph.
Wet slide. Magnification 200x.

Fibrous material of mass is slightly visible.

Direction of fiber orientation is generally radial. Wet slide.
Primary fibers appear to be on the order of 5-10 microns in thickness.
Central mass also appears to be fibrous in nature, but density makes observation difficult.
Magnification 200x.

Under normal dentistry conditions, it is thought that these events would likely be undetected and unrecorded.

Clifford E Carnicom
Dec 07 2003

Oct
BRAZEN PROPAGANDA FROM NASA
Oct 22, 2004

BRAZEN PROPAGANDA FROM NASA
Clifford E Carnicom
Oct 22 2004
Edited Feb 11 2005

The highest levels of the United States government have been used to lie to the American public and the world. These lies have culminated in the conduct of a criminal war, and the harm to civilized society from these actions continues to this day.

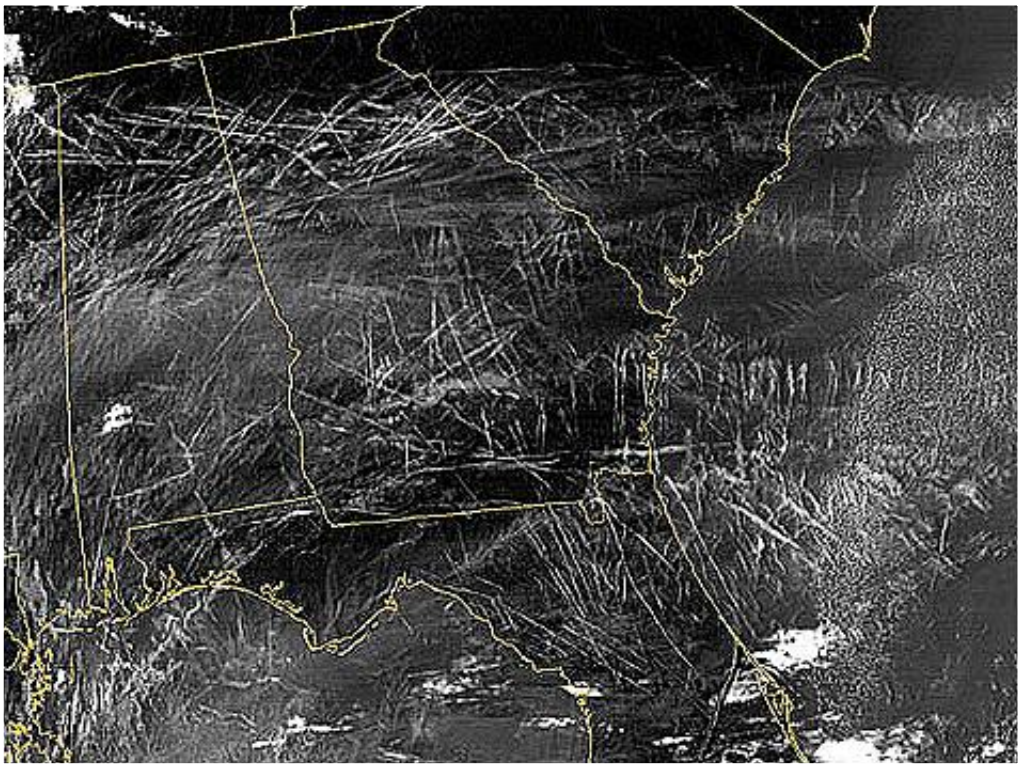
History will eventually reveal, if it is truthfully written, that the United States Air Force is party to another set of falsehoods that attempt to conceal the nature of the aerosol operations that are being conducted upon the public without their informed consent. These aerosols have now dramatically altered the very nature of the atmosphere in ways that threaten our existence upon this planet. Examination of the issue strongly indicates a dominating military objective as only one of many aspects of the aerosol campaign. The first tactic of choice by the United States Air Force was an attempt to ridicule the issue by *authoritatively* declaring it as a "hoax."

This complicity has forayed into the arena of brazen propaganda, and is being conducted by another arm of United States "authority", the National Atmospheric and Space Administration (NASA). NASA has recently adopted a public strategy of abusing its position of national and public service by attempting to indoctrinate the citizens, including children, that the aerosol operations are a "normal" and expected consequence of daily life and aircraft. Nothing can be further from the truth, as is also apparent from an honest and thorough examination of the issue.

The latest strategy, apparently in partial reaction to the failures of the "hoax" declaration, would earn a rank of commendation from George Orwell himself. The doublespeak from NASA now characterizes the onslaught of aerosol operations, i.e., the deliberate and systematic injection of massive amounts of particulates into our atmosphere by aircraft, as "CONTRAIL CLUTTER" and as "SPECIAL CLOUDS".

The "clutter" and "special clouds" are now to be counted by our children in staged "educational" events. These events serve the purpose of indoctrination for an Orwellian world that declares the operations to be "normal". It is a world in which there is no need to question this authority.

The following excerpts exist from recent public web sites that are administered by NASA:



“Contrail Clutter”
(A Proclamation by NASA)
http://antwrp.gsfc.nasa.gov/apod/ap041013.html

From the NASA Student Features Program:
“We’re looking for *special clouds* called contrails.
We want students, teachers and parents all over the world to report the number of contrails in the sky….
Contrails *look* like white lines in the sky”
http://www.nasa.gov/audience/forstudents/5-8/features/F_Contrails_5-8.html

“Unusual”*, *“Persistent”*,** and **“*Persistent Spreading”
http://asd-www.larc.nasa.gov/GLOBE/contrails/

For those that wish to examine the question of “normalcy”, I encourage them to view a documentary that is available through the public domain on this site. Images from a documentary are sometimes helpful to clarify an issue. The recent presentations by NASA, coupled with the historical stance of the US Air Force, and the actions of the United States government are at the very core of propaganda. The effects of this deceit are now apparent in the world situation.

The citizens and nations of the world have not yet confronted the aerosol issue in an organized and public fashion. There is no guarantee or assurance that they will ever do so. The methods of deception are now being extended to the minds of youth with a longer term goal of indoctrination. These methods purposefully separate us from truth with an agenda of manipulation and control.

If the children are not given the opportunity to seek out the truth, you have lost your cause.

Clifford E Carnicom
October 22, 2004

Note: My thanks to the citizen that has brought this “public information” to my attention.

Dec

DOCUMENTARY - FIRST EDITION IS AVAILABLE

Dec 20, 2004

DOCUMENTARY
FIRST EDITION IS AVAILABLE
Clifford E Carnicom
Santa Fe, New Mexico
Dec 20 2004
Edited Jan 06 2011
Last edit Feb 22 2016

Note: The documentary is now fully available for viewing on YouTube

Full downloads are available via the bittorrent network.

Aerosol Crimes AVI: torrent or magnet

Aerosol Crimes ISO: torrent or magnet

All of the information provided below this line might be outdated and is provided for archival and historical purposes.

The First Edition of the not-for-profit documentary, entitled "Aerosol Crimes (aka Chemtrails)" by Clifford E Carnicom, is now available. The First Edition supersedes and replaces the preview edition that was available throughout 2004. It is requested that all distribution efforts be directed toward obtaining and distributing the First Edition as soon as is practicable. The broadest distribution of the documentary on a global basis is invited and encouraged.

The documentary is now in the public domain and due to costs I am unable, with apologies, to provide copies to the general public.

Active distributors are entitled to receive a copy of the First Edition. Please contact me at [cec102@usa.com] when and if you wish to be placed on the distributor list for the First Edition. The preview edition distributor listing has been phased out.

Preview Opening Segment

The conditions for release of the First Edition remain as previously stated. There is not to be any profit motive associated with the release of this documentary. This documentary is made available to the public under the following conditions:

1. The documentary may be copied in its entirety and freely distributed.

2. No individual may distribute the documentary with a profit motive.

3. Any one who assists with distribution is entitled to reasonable compensation of expenses for

reproduction, packaging and shipping of the documentary.

The format is currently DVD and it is 1 hour and 40 minutes long. VHS versions will be made available from various distributors.

Any distributor listing does not imply endorsement of that group or individual. I seek to be advised of anyone involved in distribution efforts that are in violation of the distribution conditions.

My gratitude is extended to all those that have contributed, and that continue to contribute in any way toward the distribution of this documentary.

Clifford E Carnicom

PROSPECTIVE DISTRIBUTORS:

Those wishing to assist in the distribution of the documentary may also acquire a copy from a torrent link on the list above. The documentary is now in the public domain and due to costs I may be unable to provide additional copies to prospective distributors.

If you are a prospective distributor and now are able to reproduce and distribute the documentary, please contact me at [cec102@usa.com]; if you can provide additional contact information please feel free to do so. If you wish to be listed as an active distributor, please contact me at [cec102@usa.com]. Thank you. All citizens are welcome to participate, and much appreciation is extended to those that choose to assist in this effort.

Note : No permission has been granted to any distributor or individual
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