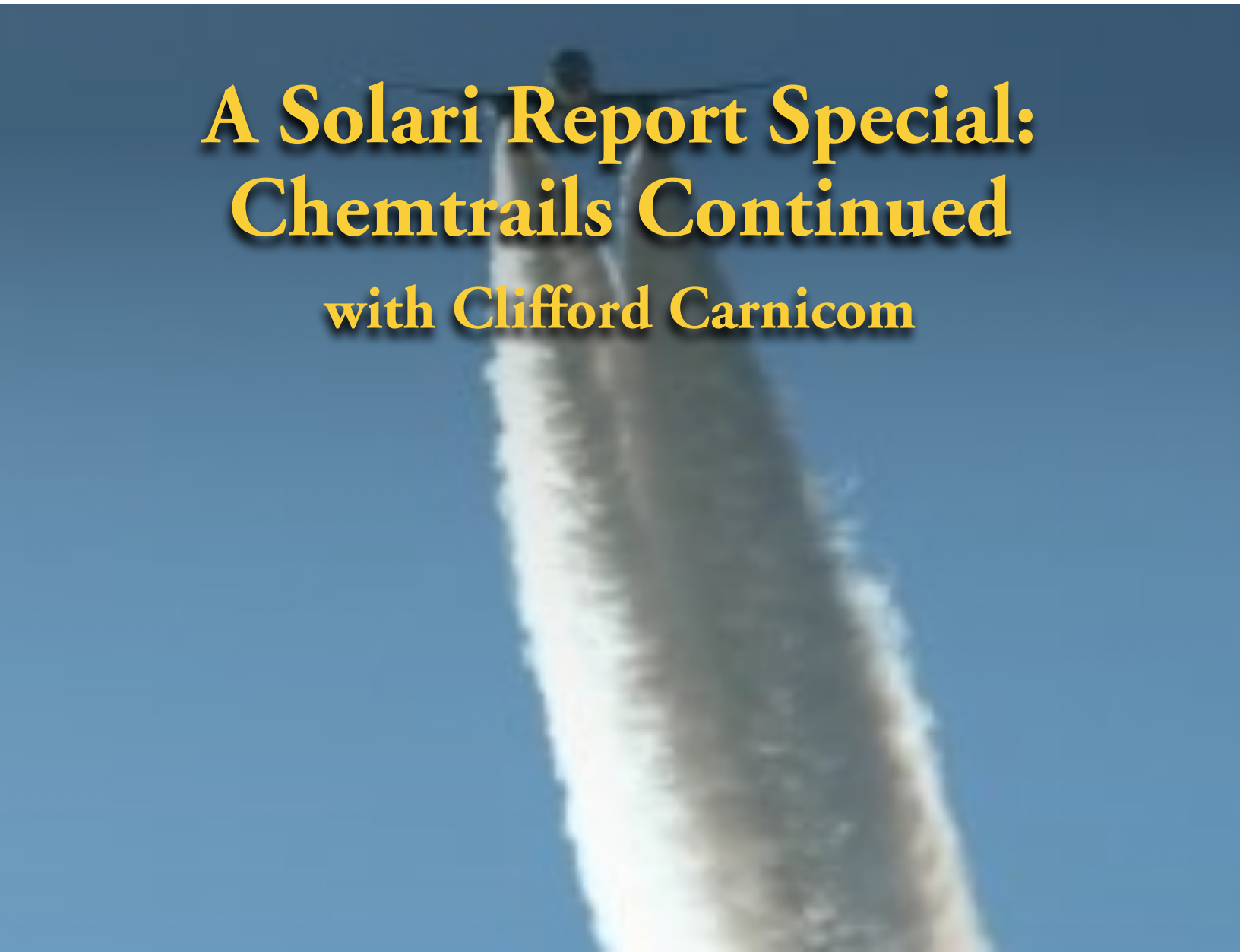
BUILDING WEALTH IN CHANGING TIMES

The Solari Report

JUNE 2, 2010



A Solari Report Special: Chemtrails Continued

with Clifford Carnicom

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C. AUSTIN FITTS: Good Evening. This is Catherine Austin Fitts. I want to welcome you to tonight's special Solari Report; a two-hour briefing with Clifford Carnicom of the Carnicom Institute in Santa Fe, New Mexico, the leading researcher on the phenomena referred to as the global spraying program, including what is referred to sometimes as "chemtrails."

Clifford joined us on the Solari Report on May 20th and the response was so positive and the requests for "please, just much more detail" was so strong that we decided to organize this special event. We've never done a two hour special but there's always a first time and Clifford, you're it.

We're testing new access software for this event. This will allow you to post your questions "live" while we are speaking, so I've collected your questions from the cart "More Great Questions" and I'll be watching them live, if you want to type them in you're using the web software. Let's see how this works. If the software works we plan to use it more often. I'm also going to be posting links as we speak. Clifford is going to be giving us links for future reference and I'll be posting them on the blog post at solari.com/blog that describes this event; so it's a special Solari Report. So if you have trouble understanding the links and want to check them I'll keep refreshing them at the blog post.

So, Clifford, thank you so much for taking the time to join us again.

CLIFFORD CARNICOM: Thank you very much Catherine, and thanks for the experiment. I like experiments.

C. AUSTIN FITTS: Well, we're not going to repeat the wonderful interview you did on May 20th but you gave at that time, you introduced your seven areas of research. And what we're going to do tonight is go through each one of them and go in much more detail than we could the last time you joined us. So, maybe, if I could ask you to introduce those seven areas as an introduction and then we'll just dive right in.

CLIFFORD CARNICOM: Sure. Thanks very much Catherine. This list evolved as a course of research, not, it wasn't premeditated in other words, each topic arose as a result of investigation that took place. And the list includes the following:

The first would be the environmental modification and control, which weather modification would be a part or a subset of that, this is the one that's, ah, received in many ways the most public attention I would suppose.

The **second would be, and these are not necessarily in the order we would take them tonight but the second would be, ah, the biological operations**, that has become increasingly important and it has occupied the majority of my time over the last three or four years out of the dozen years research so total that have been dedicated to this.

The **third would be that of electro-magnetic aspects, changes to the atmosphere**, particularly, and from electro-magnetic point of view.

The **fourth would be, ah, the likely conduct of military operations**.

The fifth would be, and from here on we start to be a little more conceptual, ah, and more based up on analytics rather than hard data because we don't have it as much, but some data and that would be **geo-physical modification** the actual consideration of whether or not the planet itself could be altered with changes of energy.

And the next to last one [sixth] would be that of the development or the consideration of the **development of a surveillance system** on a different type of level than that with which we might be accustomed to.

And the last [seventh] would be having to do with the **detection of energy sources, energy sources and energy disturbances within the atmosphere and that would relate to consideration of propulsion systems and unusual or exotic propulsion systems and energy systems** and that would be probably the most conceptual at all in terms of data that is available. And we'll probably spend the least amount of time on that but never the less, worthy of mention, that's for sure.

C. AUSTIN FITTS: Well let's then, why don't we start with environmental modification and control, and if you could also describe sort of your history, I guess that's the area you started with, if I'm not mistaken.

CLIFFORD CARNICOM: Well it's, you know the, the alteration of physical, the physical alteration of the atmosphere and the documentation of that through photograph was the first phase of the work, just simply visually recording what was happening and calling attention to the fact that something seemed unusual and also wrong, as far as that goes. And, and then it would have progressed into a, a chemical studies and an environmental studies, ah, sampling of the environment, that type of thing. But, but certainly the first part of the work ah, did focus on alterations just to the physical environment, what was taking place, ah through that sequence.

"Certainly the first part of the work did focus on alterations just to the physical environment, what was taking place through that sequence."

C. AUSTIN FITTS: And, and what have you found is the impact upon the environment, so far?

CLIFFORD CARNICOM: Well, it's quite significant. I think that, I tend to work from a, a large scale, sort of macro view first and then as a need arises then I would dig into ah those details at whatever level is necessary and then I'm capable of doing — or have the resources to — and so I think I do here is give that, ah, big picture first, in terms of what I see and…

C. AUSTIN FITTS: OK.

CLIFFORD CARNICOM: …in relation to the weather and then we can dig in ah into the details, as we would like to. But you know this environmental or weather control issue has certainly, I think received the most attention, ah, with respect to this issue, ah, maybe for several reasons. One would be that it's the easiest to see, ah, in terms of people's experiences and life if they start to notice change in the weather that seems very unusual to them. If they start to notice changes in their visibility, what they can see, and they're storms, and this type of thing. That would be one reason.

The other might be actually more by design. In other words, it is certainly possible, and not unreasonable, that, certain explanations were offered to the public in an attempt to explain their concern or worry. And it would appear to me that most of those explanations centered ah, around ah, weather, and in particular the global warming hypothesis came up quite strongly and it was quite interesting in that really from the beginning without any real basis or reason, ah, for it offered, there was, there was a scenario presented that whatever is happening, whatever changes people are seeing on a grand scale that implicitly ah, it essentially must be good for us and that it has something to do with, do with this global warming thing and it must be helping us out.

C. AUSTIN FITTS: And the theory was that it was protecting us from the sun.

CLIFFORD CARNICOM: Ah, yes, and or you know the common idea of global warming, that the planet is heating up and this somehow must be something good for us. But that was never, the source of that was never, ah, framed, ah, the ideas, the ideas of it and the logic behind it was never presented and it was always sort of just kept under cover in the sense that, well it must be that way or you're not really to know about it. And, and so ah quite a bit of air time and promotion has been given to that thesis and, and that—it bothered me in the sense that for several years were in direct opposition to the claims that this was somehow cooling the planet.

And I kept quiet for really a very long time because it's hard to get that kind of picture of a global change, you know a global warming model…

C. AUSTIN FITTS: Well how long did it take you to realize that this spraying was going on globally, that it was a global phenomenon?

CLIFFORD CARNICOM: Oh, I would say that recognition would take place in the first year or two. My work started in 1999, the beginning of 1999. So I would certainly think that within a couple of years it was apparent to me, ah, particularly reports were starting to come in that were dealing with global operations and then I would start to look at it from that stand point. And you know that many people interpret things locally and regionally and they would like to think that only their own particular area was being affected. But, but the atmosphere is what you call a fluid medium. In other words, it will seek an equilibrium over time; it's not really any different than the water in your bathtub if you were to color it with some dye or something eventually that will distribute itself. And the atmosphere is the same in principle. And looking at it from that standpoint, it was apparent to me that given enough time and given enough change in saturation that that's exactly what would happen to the planet. And the notion or the idea that I would have some particular safe refuge diminished or weakened pretty much directly in accordance with the length of the operations.

So, you know I would say there was a problem developing in that, in that the work was, was showing that this really isn't matching the observations and the chemistry that's actually indicating that the materials that were being put in the atmosphere are actually heating up the atmosphere rather than cooling it down. And this was in direct opposition, in fact I have to regard myself as a lone wolf at that point because no one would really say that and I say things because I have to not necessarily because I want to and this has happened many many times. And that finally did come out, ah, in my work, that I said, 'sorry, this is what I see' and it's, it's in direct opposition to this claim and therefore the whole, the whole idea as to why that particular story is being presented to us as being so strong and then the fact that it was basically ah, ah sort of implicit or covert explanation bothered, bothered me even more and the science carried on.

I would say that, you know, from this environmental viewpoint that

we're starting with there would be three or four main factors that are altered from a planetary sense with respect the weather, based upon observation and analysis and the first would be that of a change in the heat, in the heat quotient of the earth and my work would indicate that this actually heats up the earth rather than cools it down eventually ah, we look and we will find that I did develop a global warming model. It took several years to get to that point but I did it and the work was done very conservative fashion and the end conclusion of that work is that the impact of these particular aerosols would be, they are anticipated to match and in magnitude any known or purported claims of global warming, with better documented, OK, in terms of actual measurable change of temperature. These aerosols are equal if not greater impact to that affect.

The second would be the changes and effects upon moisture. Certainly a very common observation that came really in a very general sense from across all locations was that it was noticed that these operations would often, if not usually, precede storms. And that became a, a significant point over time. In my analysis, first of all because it showed itself to be true. And, and then you had to start looking at the interaction with moisture.

And the third would be ah, instability in the weather, what you'd call thermal instability and reasons for that. A fourth one would be changes in the PH of the rainfall. That was one of my first grassroots, ah, ah nationwide network experiments where I solicited ah, ah recordings from people across the nation in addition to my own. Tried to get some kind of census whether or not what I was measuring was, was extended beyond my location in Santa Fe. And it was rather interesting because it showed a rather strong case of, of alteration in the acidity and aquiline environment of the rainfall.

And you know, these things we're talking about, these are not trivial issues.

C. AUSTIN FITTS: Right…

CLIFFORD CARNICOM: If, if you start to put these all together, you're, you're talking about literally changing, ah, the environmental state of the earth in terms of…

C. AUSTIN FITTS: So you're changing the air, you're changing the soil…

CLIFFORD CARNICOM: That's right. And eventually, you know, and then, many people would try to confine this to the atmosphere but in the end we can't because it comes down. Now it's plenty of folks out there or let's call it a noted few that would tell it really doesn't matter where it is, it will never come down and it's not relevant.

It's, it's not true, in the eventual sense. You can get away with that argument for a little while, but this stuff will come down. There are, are, there are ways of determining that rate of descent and you're basically dealing with ah, particle size and it will vary anywhere from basically hours to weeks to months to years. But it will come down. And you therefore have to look at that aggregate impact ah, upon the, upon the soil and upon the water and eventually upon the biology of the planet. Ah, you know the atmosphere is, is an envelop.

"There are ways of determining that rate of descent and you're basically dealing with particle size and it will vary anywhere from basically hours to weeks to months to years."

So and the last one would be, I would say at this point that I would throw out would be the electrical nature of the atmosphere and how it's changed and then, then that will throw us into the electro-magnetic stuff…

C. AUSTIN FITTS: Right…

CLIFFORD CARNICOM: But these are all areas that, you know, I have research and people will judge for themselves as to whether or not they think my research is sounder or valid, let's just say that I had no intention of spending, you know, a dozen years of my life digging into this, this stuff

for let's call it 'amusement.' It's, it's done out of, out of need for the public benefit; this is where it comes from. And ah, you know the, the consumption of energy that has been required here because of the lack of, of proper and appropriate and adequate response is just, it's over whelming in terms…

C. AUSTIN FITTS: Right…

CLIFFORD CARNICOM: …of the energy that has to be applied and, and, ah, my general theme along the whole dozen years is basically to call attention to the matter and directly to ask for involvement. You know, ah, you do not go conducting global environmental impact studies by a single individual that's not the…

C. AUSTIN FITTS: Right, on a volunteer, on nights and weekends…

CLIFFORD CARNICOM: …that's right, you just don't do that, in terms of a sensible way; but I've done what I can at least to get things started for us…

C. AUSTIN FITTS: Well, it's extraordinary, I mean if you look at, if you go to, ah, Carnicom Institute or your other web sites it's extraordinary what you've managed to achieve just on a volunteer basis, and what I've…

CLIFFORD CARNICOM: As I'm looking at these papers ah, you know, the subjects we're talking about tonight sort of, I get amazed myself in terms of was actually done at that point because this business of the environmental side, I'm seeing that most of that work was done in a time frame of roughly 2001 until 2005, so you know we're talking about eight years

C. AUSTIN FITTS: Right…

CLIFFORD CARNICOM: …eight to twelve years ago primary work ah, primary work was done and it's actually quite ah, a reflection for me as well to look upon these papers at that time and see what was done at that time and you know how they have evolved into our current state of

knowledge.

C. AUSTIN FITTS: While you were doing this I was researching all the money that started to go missing from the federal government in October '98 which is the beginning of the 1990 fiscal year, and one of the things I always asked, you know, as I was driving around looking at this spraying going on all across the country was, "Who's paying for this?"

This is a very expensive operation; this is not cheap. And, what's interesting is, is it starts and really develops as the money's going missing and you see an explosion in what I call the Black Budget and the federal government. And one of my theories of all the fixes that happened after 9/11 is that it moved a lot of the Black Budget on budget. But clearly somebody's paying a great deal, this is funded at the US government and meta-government level. This is a very big financial commitment but if you look at all money disappearing and the financial fraud going on it's absolutely feasible that this could be funded.

CLIFFORD CARNICOM: And we know it has to be at some point. You know it's also amazing what's public and what's not public. I remember an article, and we can always dig these up if we want to, but I remember an article, somewhere, probably six or seven years ago, I would guess something like that, and it's just this proclamation. And it's something to the fact, you know my numbers can be off a little bit but we'll dig it, but it was something to the effect, of, you know, that roughly it's like twenty or twenty five percent of the defense budget, ah, defense budget was completely unaccounted for. Ok?

C. AUSTIN FITTS: Right…

CLIFFORD CARNICOM: …simply do not have any accounting for it. And these things…

C. AUSTIN FITTS: There was one year where the $2.3 trillion was unaccounted for—which was bigger than the entire budget.

CLIFFORD CARNICOM: Yeah.

C. AUSTIN FITTS: So that was more than one hundred percent.

CLIFFORD CARNICOM: And these things just, they just pass by, right? Just a momentary news item.

C. AUSTIN FITTS: Right.

CLIFFORD CARNICOM: And it's like you know, next day another news item. And it's like, "Wow." OK, do you realize what was just stated here? OK? And that's in a public sense. That's in a public sense.

C. AUSTIN FITTS: Well, let's, if you want to do a global weather control program the funding has been organized and arranged to do it. There's, you know, from the financial standpoint, everything you're saying is absolutely feasible from a financial standpoint given the way the money's been organized for the last twenty years. So let's talk, let's go on to biological operations; tell us about that because I know that's where you've been spending a lot more of your time recently.

CLIFFORD CARNICOM: It, it is, and, you know it's probably the last four to five years now, ah, that the work has, it has evolved to that. Again it's not something that, ah, I strictly wanted to do, but it has evolved that way. And if I, if I look back at the record at this, and, there's always this origin —and if you look back at this biologic issue it also traces back to 2001.

It's amazing, within one to two years, after the work started, there was the emergence of some very unusual things going on with respect to biology that I was finding and reporting and…

C. AUSTIN FITTS: So there was literally stuff in the spraying.

CLIFFORD CARNICOM: Here's how it starts. I mean if you take back the first case of this, it's May 2000 is when it is and, and what happens here is that you have ah, some, ah, filament material, fibrous material that's airborne, that's collected by an individual on his way up to Alaska, and it's large enough so that it lands on the highway in sort of a ribbon form,

and on his fender of his car and so he photographs it, and he was planning, in fact he did sent it up to Alaska University to try to get this identified. And I had been, let's see, May 2000 I'd been into it a little over a year and my name was out there sufficiently to where he knew I was at least interested in, in airborne samples. So he sent me, ah, some of that sample. And, you know, I started my work just from a sheer physical analysis—we may have talked about that a little bit last time—but I studied this material intensively, ah, just from a physical standpoint, I mean sheer by size and by properties and make-up this filament material was highly unusual, it just was. Ah, you know, a hair is, is sixty to one hundred microns in thickness. An asbestos fiber is about two microns in thickness, that will give you some sense of scale. These filaments that we're talking about were sub-micron in thickness.

"An asbestos fiber is about two microns in thickness, that will give you some sense of scale. These filaments that we're talking about were sub-micron in thickness."

C. AUSTIN FITTS: Wow.

CLIFFORD CARNICOM: Now, if you…

C. AUSTIN FITTS: So these are the same filaments that you see in Morgellon's disease.

CLIFFORD CARNICOM: Well, and it ends up that there is, let's call it an amazing correspondence that takes place. But, you know, I received these filaments and I'm doing my work just from a sheer standpoint of physically showing people what's going on; unbeknownst to me at the time I'm looking at this there is a, a medical person that is, has also some of the same sample— I'm not aware of this at the time—and I get a letter from this, ah, person, several months after I had posted my papers and this individual says ah, "Clifford, I'd like to come down and have you, ah, meet with me because I'm seeing some things that you're not able to see ah, with your equipment." Ah, and so I go down and visit him and he has a very high quality ah, microscopes and we spend the afternoon together and I'm see, I'm able to see some things that there's

no way that I would begin to see with the equipment that I had and what I'm seeing are biological, I call them biological components at this point; person is trying to figure out them out. Now I will tell you at this time — this is, this was, we'd have to look at my date, my, my next date that I come out is in May two thousand and one, right, right, May two thousand one, and this stuff is happening in, in probably 1999 and, ah, this particular case. So he tells me there's biologicals. Now this particular case, he's a medical professional, I'm not at liberty to say his name, this is just the way it was, it was the agreement — but this individual has nothing to do with me — he starts telling me, he says these are erythrocytes. These are…

C. AUSTIN FITTS: What's that?

CLIFFORD CARNICOM: These are a form of an erythrocyte, or a red blood cell. And he tells me they appeared to be desiccated, equivalent to what would be frees-dried. And what he is spending his, what he's been spending on his time on is, ah, process of trying to discover how to reconstitute these, to turn these things to full shape and form. And this was what I was seeing while I was there. At the same time that all this was going on you had this same materials…

C. AUSTIN FITTS: So, basically what we have, is we have desiccated red blood cells coming down…

CLIFFORD CARNICOM: It was, it was, it was, it was in the fiber samples and this is absolutely…

C. AUSTIN FITTS: OK…

CLIFFORD CARNICOM: …it's absolutely bizarre at that time right? I mean it's beyond comprehension that this is what's going on at this point. I had nothing to do with it…

C. AUSTIN FITTS: If you'd worked in the Bush administration with me you'd know that nothing is beyond comprehension.

CLIFFORD CARNICOM: Well, that's right, we know that now. But I, I post the photograph from the video session and I put the, the individual's testimony and account up there. Well, if you, a year or two later, whenever it is, when I'm starting to do my studies, and I'm starting to improve my equipment and such, that I start seeing something. And it catches my attention because erythrocytes or red blood cells have a very unique geometry in terms of their biconcavity, you just don't that, that kind of stuff…

C. AUSTIN FITTS: Right…

CLIFFORD CARNICOM: …it's just not out there. And I start finding this structure, and it has a limit of what I can see, I start digging into this problem, and it ends up that I, I validate this, ah, person's work from a couple of years ago and I put it out there and I'm seeing you know sorta like the "looks like a duck quacks like a duck"? It's like I do not understand, how this can — be but this is what I'm seeing, and I start putting the photographs up.

C. AUSTIN FITTS: Right…

CLIFFORD CARNICOM: The photographs at that point are, we could call them somewhat marginal in terms of my equipment that I had and they weren't real clear but I did the best that I could. I received a tremendous amount of, ah, criticism, ah, for posting that information up there in the sense that you know this is ah, off the deep end and this is absurd and how can it be? But then you will find if you look at this biological issue you will find a chronology that starts in the early years you know literally two thousand and so progressive through the early ah, two thousand years with the repeated discovery of this particular erythrocytic form, freeze dried form, and then around ah twenty oh five somewhere in there twenty oh, I don't know, I suppose it'd be later than that, twenty seven twenty eight, this Morgellon's topic emerges and I started digging into that and then eventually over time if you follow…

C. AUSTIN FITTS: Why don't you explain, not everybody on the call understands what Morgellon's is.

CLIFFORD CARNICOM: Yeah, well OK let's, and thank you, let's, let's mention, ah, first of all you had an individual who coined the term for a particular condition because ah the lack of any kind of medical response for it apparently is what had happened. I once, I once meet with a medical doctor on this and he said this, this condition will always have a problem in terms of acceptance because the patient is not allowed to name the disease. Ah, and, and so the term is, is always going to be problematic from point number one…

C. AUSTIN FITTS: Actually it was, it was a mother whose child, the doctors were saying "this can't be, this isn't" and, and so the parent named the disease "Morgellon's Disease."

CLIFFORD CARNICOM: That's, that's right. But you have this situation where individuals are starting to report, ah, filaments emerging from their skin. And it's a physical thing; they can see it.

And, and then you have the a…

C. AUSTIN FITTS: Kinda like little, little, little wires that grow in your body…

CLIFFORD CARNICOM: Yeah, I mean there're, there're, you know, the counter claim would be this would be just a hair, and there was always a counter claim from, from day one in my research that everything is normal, just do not be concerned, everything is always normal, no matter what it is. And then it get to the point where these people from different locations, you know, they're, they're showing these symptoms of these filaments and the counter claim is that's it's just fine, it's normal, it's just a hair. But then, if you start studying these in detail under the microscope and you actually compare then with some kind of rigor you'll find that they are not a hair. And, and then if you study them in great detail then you start to find out these filaments have a great deal of complexity to them. They're not simple at all.

C. AUSTIN FITTS: What are they made of? What do they consist of?

CLIFFORD CARNICOM: Well, my work indicates four stages. Other, other

people may have their own work but I can only do with, you know, what I see and what I record, and my work on the Morgellon's issue indicates four stages of growth, or composition. And, uh, two of them would be, in the, I'll have to call it "bacterial-like"; there's nothing that matches exactly anything that's known that I can find or that anyone else can identify. But two of the four have a what I call a "bacterial-like" quality to them in terms of their size and, ah, shape and this type of thing, growth. The, the third would be this housing structure which is the filament, OK, what people see as a filament, to me this is not, let's call it…

"Other people may have their own work but I can only do with, you know, what I see and what I record, and my work on the Morgellon's issue indicates four stages of growth, or composition."

C. AUSTIN FITTS: It looks to me remarkably like the what filament they're putting in the currency…

CLIFFORD CARNICOM: Well it, ah, yeah, ah, you know I'd have to analyze that currency to see I don't…

C. AUSTIN FITTS: Right…

CLIFFORD CARNICOM: …don't know but these, these have definite characteristics that are, that are identifiable, certainly in terms of their measurements and this type of thing. So what most people would regard, regard as the primary structure or the filament to me I'm regarding as simply a, as the housing structure, it looks like transport in the housing structure…

C. AUSTIN FITTS: Right…

CLIFFORD CARNICOM: …composed primarily of protein, amazingly similar, it's quite interesting the twists you get into, but it appears to be amazingly similar to the protein in hairs, OK? Ah, carotene, like what's in your fingernails? Incredibly tough, very hardy, and had a lab analysis one time that indicates it's carotene but what it doest tell is what's going on inside, it's, it's what's inside these filaments that has occupied me.

And that's three out of the four. And the fourth would be presence of this erythrocytic structure. And this is where it really gets very strange because it just doesn't fit, OK, in terms of any kind of conventional, or known, biology by any means. But these are the four stages of growth, ah, that I see. My work is at the point where this, this…

C. AUSTIN FITTS: Now, I'm assuming that these are human red blood cells?

CLIFFORD CARNICOM: Well, I can't say that, all I can say…

C. AUSTIN FITTS: OK…

CLIFFORD CARNICOM: …is they, they match, I'll say they match the size, ah but ah you know where we're going to need a more distinctive test to make those kinds of…

C. AUSTIN FITTS: Right.

CLIFFORD CARNICOM: …those kinds of determinations. I can only, I can identify it the best that I can. I always say, "You can prove me wrong, do it". But, you know I've, I've gone so far as to get in to hemoglobin test, forensic hemoglobin tests and it passed these tests. I have three tests that it passed for, for determination of a erythrocyte the best I can but it's, but it's, and this business of being freeze dried, or desiccated in an extremely important aspect of what goes on, Ah, there's, there's something about these in their originating form which is much smaller, it doesn't match the normal size but when they are reconstituted in an appropriate environment, that's what that other doctor was doing some time ago and I have experimented with but if you reconstitute it in a saline environment, basically, trying to approximate the human body, ah, seems to be suitable, but they will reconstitute to full shape, size, and form – I have scores and scores of photographs, under the microscope of everything that we are speaking of here, tonight. I know it sounds, ah, extreme and outlandish and I'm not out to instill fear but I do report what I see and the erythrocytic part is something that has an early origin all the way back to twenty oh one or so and has eventually worked its way through in this analysis of, of this condition, ah, that is called, ah,

Morgellon's.

C. AUSTIN FITTS: So when, when it, when it, ah, is it when it hits moisture, when it, for example…

CLIFFORD CARNICOM: That it would reconstitute it.

C. AUSTIN FITTS: Yeah, what would reconstitute it?

CLIFFORD CARNICOM: Ok, let's, let's take it, from the beginning there. First of all, ah, when I first saw these ah, forms they were about four microns in diameter roughly. A human blood cell is roughly six to eight microns. These were roughly four microns in diameter, but the bi, the concave, concave structure could still be seen. Ah, the first time I started working with those cells I, I did, would put them in, ah, water and then I noticed that they would basically, ah, break up and erupt ah, and break all down and that was a real interesting question to me because I didn't exactly know why. And then you all learn that red blood cells will, ah, actually do exactly that if they're in clean, clear water because there's an osmotic imbalance that needs to be maintained and that pressure and that ah, chemical balance is out of whack with regular water and so they will break down, erupt. Ah, at that point I started, making some changes and I made a little pool with the salt in the water and created the saline environment, thinking, this just an idea at this point, that the human condition is, ah, requires that, basically. And, ah, I found that these cells reconstituted in a very uniform way, ah, did not have that problem of breaking up and I was able to get much better photographs of them. And they would reach a full size and that size would match, you know, human cells again — and I'm not saying they're human…

C. AUSTIN FITTS: Right…

CLIFFORD CARNICOM: …but they would match perfectly and then, you'll find control photographs that I put up there of human cells, that type of thing, ah then, excuse me, then you had work eventually which got into some forensic level tests, ah because visual is real important and it's a big part of things but I'd like to go further and I probably spent three

months on developing and using some forensic tests to determine whether or not it will pass the test for blood and it's a couple of those I worked on and those are all recorded on the site and it, it passed those tests, that's the best, best I can say. And so, that's one way, I noticed also as I was looking at these structures that sometimes they were subjected to boiling water, and ah, they were not they were not harmed, they were not harmed at that point when I saw them through a process called electrostatic recuperation, this is where you collect things by introducing high voltage into a chamber, it's a real, it's a process of air purification so I developed a chamber for this.

That's the first time I saw these and I'd collect them on glass slides. I then started working with rain water and I had boiling water you know, to condense it down, and I saw them, within that water and that really surprised me but then you started noticing that very hostile en, environmental conditions, what you normally think would destroy any kind vitality [?] of was not destroying, ah, these particular structures.

C. AUSTIN FITTS: So they're amazingly hardy.

CLIFFORD CARNICOM: Oh yeah, there's something, well yeah, yeah, it's, it's even further than that. I mean I've gone through a lot of chemical things. The only way that I can so far that I've been able to break down these filaments is with lye, sodium hydroxide, lye and heat. You know sometimes I discover some things in retrospect, I discovered this by trial and error with a lot of work in between, eventually if you read in biochemistry books you'll find that's exactly, a very known way ah, to break down that protein structure like what I was talking about that incasing structure if you want to start testing for proteins that's, a the breaking down with lye and heat would be the two best ways you could do that.

C. AUSTIN FITTS: Well it's fair to say that between, what you know, what we described under environmental modifications what you're describing under biological operations that, that whatever is being sprayed can be very harmful to living things, including humans. I mean we know that from looking at people struggling with Morgellon's.

CLIFFORD CARNICOM: Yes, absolutely. Miss Morgellon's subject gets a lot more uncomfortable than most people really want to realize ah, because, ah, you know, somebody called me "the Reluctant Messenger" the other day in, in a email and I have say he's right because what I say is, is not popular But the, the criteria or the conditions that I associate or would use to establish the existence of this condition are not what most people would use. Most people use the skin, the presence of these filaments on the skin as the criteria for whether this condition exists or not. Ah, I do not believe that it, that it at all is sufficient and that what is happening internal to the body is a more accurate representation of what's the state of affairs, and in particular, ah, the presence of internal filaments, filaments internal to the body, ah, alterations, ah, in the condition of the blood, and lastly, the one I'm looking at now in addition to that is the state of the, the PH state, the alkaline state of the body. But particular with reference to those first two, an, ah, internal presence of a filament and the alteration of blood cells. These are the criteria that I would use…

C. AUSTIN FITTS: Right, and one of the things that you have focused a lot of effort on is **the importance of keeping your body alkaline, not acidic.**

"One of the things that you have focused a lot of effort on is the importance of keeping your body alkaline, not acidic."

CLIFFORD CARNICOM: That's what's, that is what is developing. Again as a result of the research. My work is, is such that I am doing a great deal of culture work. I do, ah, again it's not a matter of what I believe, I do think the evidence shows that I'm able to culture ah, the very entities ah, that we are speaking of, to get them outside of the body and culture them in an controlled environment. Ah, I have done that now for a couple of years and this is where my studies, ah, are focuses on these culture dishes. It's a, it's a ugly thing, and I'm sorry to say it but these four stages of growth, it's not a pretty sight in terms of what's going on there but it's certainly a much better environment to study it. As a result of studying that in these culture dishes ah, ah, a conclusion, or we can call it more of a hypothesis that seems to be bearing some level of proof and, and first we can make a statement and that would be that most

biological processes take place within a specific PH range. That's actually an incredibly powerful statement when we realize what that's saying because it's saying it's very focused, things just don't happen by chance, it has a particular state of affairs [unintelligible] for it to happen to begin with. And the culture that I'm working with has that same property, it appears. And it's growing in a very acidic, we do know that this particular culture that I'm working with flourishes in an acidic environment. We know that much. So, you can present, as just a hypothesis, again, time will bear out whether the hypothesis would be, change the environment, OK? If you know that the biology is usually related to the PH then change that environment. And that change would then, ah, logically shift over to the a alkaline side and then along with that, ah, one would start studying the, ah, the impact upon health of an acid or alkaline state upon the body and then that's a process of discovery of an education for me, a very quick one over these three to six months now but that the, the ah, the affects of acidity on the body are pretty well established now in terms of promulgating disease.

C. Austin Fitts: Right…

Clifford Carnicom: Ah, not a good thing, and I was simply really was not aware of the deep level of significance of that and so, but one has to look at what would be the impact here and one finds that sort of parallel, ah parallel in support of one another that there's ah, two reasons for doing this. One would be that the general research indicates that just shifting your body over to a alkaline state is more likely to be beneficial from a health standpoint, ah, that's not coming from me; and the second would be since we have knowledge that this material grows in an acidic environment in which, ah, many diseases do, ah give me another incentive to shift over to an alkaline state, and that's a big focus of the research right now is trying, you know, to shift that over. The difficulty is doing that in the cultural environment, doing that in the human body are somewhat different, but I'm trying the best, trying the best that I can.

C. Austin Fitts: Right…

CLIFFORD CARNICOM: So, so, that would certainly be one, shifting it over to the, you know, now we're talking about what are some, what are some of the, ah, hopeful fruits of this research over the last dozen years, and hopefully it's not all, you know, leading to a course of despair for folk and I hope not because personally I find the research over these last six months extremely promising, and needs a great deal of extension and support. But the second aspect of the improvement, that is being hypothesized would be the significant, the introduction of significant amount of antioxidants into the body…

C. AUSTIN FITTS: Right…

CLIFFORD CARNICOM: …it's these two things together, which I would offer to the public as the most promising lead of research that I can provide at this stage to this so called Morgellon's conundrum. Now the, the unfortunate reality, which I was alluding to earlier, the "reluctant messenger" ah, which people may not want to hear this, but I'm sorry, I speak what I find and what I see. And I mentioned what my criteria were for determining the existence of this condition and it's primarily internal to the body, not external, and the unfortunate reality is that anyone, and that's roughly about thirty people now, coming as far away as China, but basically you, you could regard it as a reasonably random selection of individuals, ah, from across the nation and or across the globe, ah, that have participated in a, ah, call it a test or study to see whether or not these changes internal, internal to the body exist, the fact is that every single one of them, ah, does. Every single one of them shows, ah, this alteration internal to the body and the presence of these filaments and it's rather shocking to most people when you see it, most people don't want to know about it after they learn about it. Ah, but my contention, which most people do not do not want to hear but I simply go by the results of the evidence, is, is that the evidence indicates that the general population is affected by this condition not a…

C. AUSTIN FITTS: Right, so it's not just the environment that's being modified it's our physiology that's being modified.

CLIFFORD CARNICOM: Absolutely, ah, across the board thus far, if you think

about it…

C. AUSTIN FITTS: It's the modification of all life.

CLIFFORD CARNICOM: Yes, that's right. And the, and the environment is, is certainly what is showing up. You know I have, I have done some tests, it's early, but I have some tests done on some animal blood that I was fortunate enough to get a hold of through a proper channel, I've done some earlier, very early studies on foods, ah, that is just raising a lot of questions, but yes, we have to consider, ah, the potential alteration of this planet and all life that dwells on it. We must consider that is being a very viable impact from these, from ah, these ah…

C. AUSTIN FITTS: OK, that brings us to my favorite topic: electro magnetic operations.

CLIFFORD CARNICOM: OK.

C. AUSTIN FITTS: And I know we described what HAARP and cell towers were last time but maybe you could introduce what you mean by "atmospheric conductivity" and also explain HAARP and, and cell towers with it.

CLIFFORD CARNICOM: Yeah, I like to, when you ask questions like this what happens in my mind is I always try to go back to the source, you know, as to what inspired me, ah, to research a particular topic or to dig into it and you know they, they always have this, this origin that starts out as an idea and then it starts to be tested and then something usually intriguing is found, and then the testing just deepens and deepens and then eventually ah, is lead to some type of a composite or comprehensive picture of, of what seems to be the impact. That's the general flow of what happens on each of these seven topics we're talking about. And, you know, as we talk earlier today I was, I was trying to sort of recall, you know, ah, what are all these papers I've done and when were they you know and this, this atmosphere conductivity thing that is the electromagnetic sort of started also back in 2001. There was a lot of physical analysis that took place in those early years, what I call early

years relative to, what's going on right now, at this time period now, and, and I started to look back at these dates and they started back in twenty oh one, is what I'm seeing, and most of these went through twenty oh five, this kind of thing most of them, looks, like they went through twenty, twenty oh four, but what happened here was that preceding the electro magnetic work was a great deal of environmental and chemical sampling that took place, and, and again remember this is always, this was done as an individual, as a citizen, there's no…

C. AUSTIN FITTS: Right.

CLIFFORD CARNICOM: …there's no group, there's no, there's no proper, you know, funding, no…

"You're not providing alternative government, you don't have that funding."

C. AUSTIN FITTS: You're not providing alternative government, you don't have that funding.

CLIFFORD CARNICOM: No, you know, there's just, I do what I can, and most of it comes from my head, OK? I mean, but, but there was a lot of chemical and environmental sampling done based on sound logic I believe, everybody can decide for themselves, all those papers were there, and at certain set of physical alterations in the environment had been established by that time and that included ah, the presence of, of particulate matter, extremely fine particulate matter in the atmosphere, and I think we talked about this a little bit last time, but that that particulate matter had a also particular class to it, and that was that they were metallic salts, and then the next level would be determination would be that they are what is called "ionizable" metallic salts, and it's an eye-opener when you sort of discover these things and, and you say "OK, this is what I see" and then after that you say "well what does that mean?" And this is a quite, and you say "Oh, this is the type of salt it is" and then you look it up and you say "What does this mean? An ionizable metallic salt?" It's just like it opens up this whole box because now you start talking about energy because it's not just a salt, it's a physical thing. You now start introducing energy into the picture because something that, that ionizes is electrically charged. And then I think we mentioned

last time that the sun, the sun itself is sufficient to ionize certain classes of physical materials and these are they type I am talking about, these metallic salt, can be energized, electrified in a sense from the energy of the sun itself. And so that's an amazing physical property that opens up this huge door.

C. AUSTIN FITTS: Well, so it's a gazillion particles that, ah, that essentially have their own solar energy.

CLIFFORD CARNICOM: Well, they're all, they're all, well I wouldn't say all, they are able to carry a charge, an electrical charge, when exposed to sufficient energy, so, you know that's, that's where it starts. I remember that transition into electronic magnetic work, what I'm saying OK, it that's the case, if this is the case, what would we expect to change? And my first work as I'm looking back at those papers, the first work had to do with the theory, the idea, the hypothesis that if this is all true then one would expect the conductivity of the atmosphere to change, this would be a supposition I would make at that time. So I made that supposition, and I started looking into this problem, and then I have to learn, "how can I measure this?" What do you do to measure this? All these things are all in this science and, this is what we could dig in for the hours and hours going over these papers but I established ways to start measuring whether or not the conductivity of the atmosphere is changed. These are started off with what is called the Van De Graaff Generator, it's, you know those devices you, you put your hand on as a kid in the high school class and it made your hair stand on end?

C. AUSTIN FITTS: Yes.

CLIFFORD CARNICOM: Yeah, well that's how it started. OK. Ahm, and these things generate a spark and the length of that spark is related to the properties of the, of the air that it's going through. And so I started that work and if you find that something is unusual and, what's unusual is that it's not matching that which is supposed to be in all the books and in all the science and the only reason, the only way I can account for that change is if the conductivity of the atmosphere has been altered. So that's the beginning, that sets the stage, for the subsequent work: that is

does appear indeed that something has changed here in the ability of the atmosphere to propagate energy. And so, I don't know exactly when and how the idea came — you know I think, I think the way this one came up is that, there's always buzz, right? And people were certainly talking about HAARP, HAARP, you know, has received a lot of attention for, you know, probably sixteen years or so I would guess, ah, you know, Begich did his work and so there's a lot of notoriety to it, and a lot of people will extrapolate to things, and just immediately assume that it's true and I just can't do that in my work. I may, eh, it might be interesting idea but I just can't jump to the conclusion. But I remember a lot of people were talking about HAARP and you know, whether or not it was related and when I, when I first heard it, it's like "well, I don't know." You know, "What is HAARP?" I have to start from ground zero. And so I start looking into it, independently and objectively, not assuming anything…

C. AUSTIN FITTS: And what is HAARP? We need to explain it again.

CLIFFORD CARNICOM: HAARP is a, HAARP is a high active rural research program, something like that. It's a claimed research project primarily coordinated through the Air Force up in Gakona Alaska is where the facility was built. It was built there for a very specific reason in terms of the magnetic layout, magnetic field of the earth and it's a project which is claimed to be ah, for scientific research properties to study the atmosphere, basically the impact of introducing energy into the atmosphere and the magnetic field of the earth. And, if one introduces that energy how might we be able to do things, particularly with weapon systems and or communications, navigation, ah, ah, you know we're talking about weather; I have this patent out in front of me because I've learned to read it, it's really not bedtime reading for most people but I'll tell you it's really been insightful to read this patent. You know we're talking about weather modification earlier?

C. AUSTIN FITTS: Yes.

CLIFFORD CARNICOM: I mean, listen to, this is right out, this is one line, we could do all, we could spend do all night on this HAARP patent. But

here is one line out of it. It, You know, somebody asks, you know "is this relevant, what you're talking about tonight?" Is this relevant? The question is weather modification relevant to the HAARP project? This is one line out of it. You know, "Weather modification is possible, possible by, for example, altering upper atmosphere wind patterns, or altering solar absorption patterns by contracting one or more plumes of atmospheric particles which, which will act as a lens or focusing device." I mean this thing is laden with it, everything that we're talking about. Now another, another clarification that probably should be made is that this particular patent — you know, it's not going to have HAARP written on it, a patent is an idea. All I can say is that this blueprint this, this patent acts as a perfect blueprint to what the HAARP facility is and does, I'll, I'll say that because all of these things we're talking about in electromagnetic [?] are instilled within this document which, you know it all has a number here, well, we can find, if you want it, it's a long number but it's out there, it's pretty common.

But ah, any way, I start studying what HAARP is about and then I start seeing that HAARP has a very, strong interest in the use of ELF waves, extremely low frequency waves. Ah, two waves, HAARP, HAARP has an interest in radio frequency waves, they create a lot of heat and energy when you pump them into the atmosphere, and they also have an interest in ELF propagation. And that mostly has to do with submarines and communications because ELF was known to be good for long distance communication with submarines, this kind of thing, so, so that's embedded in there. And I took an interest in this ELF aspect, it wasn't just a response to claims that were made but I suppose I wanted to settle in my mind if people were raising this question is there any basis for what they are saying or is it just more internet buzz. And so I looked into it and it becomes extremely fascinating. And I have to say to get to the true heart of this the only way I actually got there was to take the time to understand and read this patent.

I could do all that I wanted, OK, in terms of the general lingo about this thing, but I started reading this particular document where it described in detail, and I started to see this overlap that was just tremendous, OK? I have spent, I have spent, probably four years or more tying to

determine whether or not there was unusual levels of barium the atmosphere.

I never could get a lab to do the test, nobody ever offered to do the test. It took me four years, just keep working on it, working on it, every time I would say, "Yep, it keeps looking like it is, yep, it keeps looking like it is" and the end you'll see I say it's it, you know, it's the best I can see. Take a look at this ah, patent from Eastland and you'll find within the first, you know, the first few paragraphs, it will say, it will say it has been proposed to release large clouds of barium you know in the magnetosphere so that photoionization will increase global [?] plasma density. You know that's techno talk but that's exactly what you and I are saying tonight.

"Take a look at this patent from Eastland and you'll find within the first few paragraphs, it will say it has been proposed to release large clouds of barium in the magnetosphere…"

C. AUSTIN FITTS: Right

CLIFFORD CARNICOM: …and that is the whole business about sunlight electrically charging certain classes of materials. Well, I set down the work first, you see? That said this is what I find, I did not know these technical principles of HAARP. I didn't, and I never would unless would I studied this document. And then I read the document, and I see these things coming out all over and over and over across the board. It would be very very hard for me to, to state that there would be no relationship between the technology of HAARP and the results of this research that we're talking about; they seem intimately connected in many, many ways.

C. AUSTIN FITTS: And do you think the cell towers are connected?

CLIFFORD CARNICOM: The cell towers I don't have anything on, you know, I, I just don't. You have, now you have the emergency ground network, you know that's a VLF system and that could have some more relevant work to what I have done. But in particular the cell, you know the cell, cell phone towers, I don't have anything else on that in terms of any

particulars. You're dealing with, you're getting in, you're getting in the microwave, ah, range for that…

C. AUSTIN FITTS: Right…

CLIFFORD CARNICOM: …there's a whole another set of frequencies, generally not very, ELF stuff basically can cover the whole planet. This micro stuff is, is short, ah, short distance but high intensity, you know, creates heat and they're creating weapon systems out of it. I'm not saying it's not a factor, I'm just saying I have no, ah…

C. AUSTIN FITTS: Right…

CLIFFORD CARNICOM: …no studies or information and by the same, by the same token when I see people claiming that it does I keep looking for the studies. 'OK, I keep saying, alright, if you're saying this is it then give me something. And I'm just saying at this point I don't have it, I'm not saying it's not there, I just don't have it at this level to relate to the work that I have done, ah, I just don't. But by the way…

C. AUSTIN FITTS: It certainly looks from what you know — and this is what I believe — is that there is, ah, very significant effort to understand, manage, manipulate the electromagnetic field for a variety of different applications. It's, you know, not just one thing.

CLIFFORD CARNICOM: Across the board, across the board.

C. AUSTIN FITTS: Right…

CLIFFORD CARNICOM: Absolutely.

C. AUSTIN FITTS: And when you do that, you can, you can in essence, manipulate all life, at a very, you know, at a very granular level.

CLIFFORD CARNICOM: You know as a point of interest on the [Carnicom] Institute this is one of the things I put down I would actually like to know. One of the functions I would like the Institute to become

involved in eventually is settling that question of cell phone towers. There are a lot of people, ah, you know, a lot of people, ah, state and claim sensitivities, ah, I list that as a goal. It's just that's another whole arena to get into.

C. AUSTIN FITTS: Right. One of the reasons I got interested in it is I went through a period where I was driving hundreds of thousands of miles across the country and I, once a month, drove from western Tennessee up to Washington and Philadelphia and I would cross all Tennessee and into Virginia on Interstate 40. And I had a cell phone in the major cell phone provider in that region. And they, there was a period where they were putting up a very large number of cell towers, you know they were sorta on an ambitious building program and I would drive by cell tower after cell tower and my cell service would never work. And, you know, I started to wonder, you know, "What is this about?" And I had one of the members of our network who was a project manager who kept sending me e-mails saying, "this makes no sense. They're having us put up cell towers in ways that has nothing to do with the economics of the cell business, this is all very irrational." And then, and, coming into August 2001 first it was, a, ah, you know it was just an unbelievably ambitious building program. And then he called me in August 2001 [the month before 9/11] and he said, "We've all been fired, it's all stopped." And I said, you know, uh oh I think something big is about to happen. And that was what first got me asking the question, you know, do these towers have another purpose other than just cell phone service?

CLIFFORD CARNICOM: Right, right. You know, just, ah, I just, I do not know.

C. AUSTIN FITTS: Right.

CLIFFORD CARNICOM: I am curious about that and many other things. Certainly the microwave world, the whole weapons systems, that's something I haven't been involved in but I know it's there. If you look into energy weapons and, you know, the so called non-lethal things, you know, microwaves are, are terrible in terms of what they do. They basically burn, burn you without killing you, you know, it's bad news…

C. AUSTIN FITTS: But anyone looked…

CLIFFORD CARNICOM: [unintelligible] … cell phone towers, I just can't.

C. AUSTIN FITTS: …any researchers you're working with have looked at the question of what's happening to the honeybees? And whether it's related to any, you know, whether it's the environmental or biological, ah, or the electromagnetic — if, if there's any connection with their disappearance with the, all the different things we're talking about, including HAARP?

CLIFFORD CARNICOM: Yeah, you know one of the things we have to, acknowledge whether we call it fortunate or just reality, I don't know, there is no network of organized researchers…

C. AUSTIN FITTS: Right.

CLIFFORD CARNICOM: …unfortunately, there's just, there just isn't. Uhm, and, ah, ah, you know there is, no body to coordinate or prevent, ah, this information, you know when, when we learn about the EPA as kids, right, you have this agency called Environmental Protection Agency, you have this place which you envision that, you know, these kinds of things, isn't there where they would do such things? You, know isn't there this place where there's some natural site…

C. AUSTIN FITTS: No.

CLIFFORD CARNICOM: …where government takes care of us? Right?

C. AUSTIN FITTS: See, now I worked in government Clifford so I don't expect them to do any of those things so there's still a little part of you that's still hoping…

CLIFFORD CARNICOM: Yeah, it doesn't happen. So where's it coming from? You know, ah, I don't have, that doesn't come for a lot of reasons but the truth is I'm making a living with most of my time.

C. AUSTIN FITTS: Right.

CLIFFORD CARNICOM: There is no master grand plan. And with respect to the honeybees, you know, you hear and know of these, these environmental impacts that are, that are huge, just huge. And it's the same thing we talked about before, it's this news item, it's this news item like the budget, and in the general consciousness it's here and it's gone. And, and, people, you know that the people who raise bees knows how important but the general population just doesn't get it. What we do know is that certain species on the earth are, are sensitive species. Right? And, and act as "the canary in the coal mine."

"What we do know is that certain species on the earth are sensitive species. Right? And act as 'the canary in the coal mine.'"

C. AUSTIN FITTS: Right…

CLIFFORD CARNICOM: And we know the bee is one of these. OK? The salamander is another. We have certain sensitive species. And it would only make sense that if you have an impact upon the sensitive species, frogs or whatever upon the planet, you would think that there would be tremendous interest in getting to the heart and nature of that problem because that's your early warning system.

But, your question to me is there anyone that has established that there's any linkage, absolutely not! As with three thousand other things…

C. AUSTIN FITTS: Right…

CLIFFORD CARNICOM: …that I could mention.

C. AUSTIN FITTS: Right…

CLIFFORD CARNICOM: But I love the questions and I love the ideas because it's, it's what obviously should be done and the more we keep asking it the more I hope people will realize that the reason the question is being asked is because it's important and it may be relevant.

C. AUSTIN FITTS: One of the things when I look at your work and as I read you work I keep thinking about the fact that you're talking about an input if you, if you look at a human body or community as a living being, you're talking about inputs and in my mind I'm thinking about how they combine with other inputs. So, in the seventies we started to introduce significant amount of fructose, corn syrup into the diet. And we started to put fluoride into the water. And if you look at what you're saying about, you know, keeping the body alkaline, not acid, and, ah, the antioxidants you know it's, it's really a Molotov cocktail when you look at these different things combined within a human body. And you don't see how, ah, you know, what a cocktail it is unless you really start to integrate them.

CLIFFORD CARNICOM: It is a system, right? Our whole existence…

C. AUSTIN FITTS: Right…

CLIFFORD CARNICOM: …our whole existence is a system and, and I do believe in a macro view is helpful, that you're not going any where without the big view first. And, and…

C. AUSTIN FITTS: Right…

CLIFFORD CARNICOM: …and it gets incredibly complex. But if you, if you have a good sense of that macro view of things it's usually going to help you as you dig into those details. But, you know, the system it's, it's just astounding and, and in many ways, I suppose, it's over whelming, because we act like we're in control of the system, that system being the entire planet and every thing that acts on within and upon it. We, we kind of act like we're in control of it, and you know the reality is we're becoming our own victim of it.

C. AUSTIN FITTS: Right. Well, lets go into one of my favorite topics: military applications.

CLIFFORD CARNICOM: Yeah, I hope we covered the electromagnetic one, I mean there's more there. What, you know, as we talked about the

weather thing and I mentioned about three…

C. AUSTIN FITTS: Yes.

CLIFFORD CARNICOM: What I'll do is I'll mention three or four main factors on electromagnetic, which, sort of just encapsulate the tops we're talking about and they…

C. AUSTIN FITTS: OK…

CLIFFORD CARNICOM: …sorta set the stage for, ah, additional research if people would like to pursue that. I see that I probably have about, I don't know, forty to fifty papers, ah, on that subject, when I really really dug into the ELF, the ELF thing. And that was a little bit unsaid here, the amount of work that was devoted towards, towards that and the potential impact upon the body, so maybe we'll send another minute on that if you like but the…

C. AUSTIN FITTS: Oh please…

CLIFFORD CARNICOM: …but the main categories, but the main categories would be, ah, alteration of the conductivity and therefore the electrical nature of the atmosphere in general, not just the shell at the top called the ionosphere, which is what, you know, HAARP is claimed to have in an interest in. But the consideration that the very atmosphere, the entire envelope of the atmosphere, which in actually incredibly delicate, by the way, three, three quarters of the mass of the atmosphere is contained in the layer of seven miles thick. So when you go down and drive down to the grocery store, you know that type of thing of distance, is encompassing, ah, three quarters of all the mass of the atmosphere which allows you to be alive and for everything on this planet, ah…

C. AUSTIN FITTS: Right.

CLIFFORD CARNICOM: …to exist. So it's incredibly fragile, number one. And it is possible, to, it is physically possible to modify it because it's not as big as you think it is, ah, it's an egg shell around us. So that would be

one: alternation of that. The second would be, the consideration of, the role of ions, in weather, you have a normal state of affairs in electrical charges, in this planet that act as a regulating system. It acts as a regulating system ah, for weather. It acts as the, our existence depends upon the magnetic field of the earth, OK? We are here because of the magnetic field of the earth. Magnetic and electrical fields interact, and therefore it is important for that that balance, it, exist in a relatively natural state for life to consider, to continue to exist in a natural state. The work that I have done indicates that we have a very directional and strong imbalance, ah, in that ionic relationship of the atmosphere. And, ah, we can extend that into, you know I'd that wish we'd have the mind set that'd go beyond human beings but that's just what we are and we seem to understand that, but, you know the ionic balance within your body is very important towards regulating your health. And, and so if that ionic balance is disturbed you'd expect to have corresponding problems with health. And I'll give you one example.

When I started doing research on asthma and allergies, ah, which seemed to come out in preponderance now, after these changes in the atmosphere were note I started looking into the effects of allergies and source of allergies and it's quite interesting but the research I found indicates that a major cause or source of the allergic or asthmatic response is that of ionic imbalance within the body.

C. AUSTIN FITTS: Really?

CLIFFORD CARNICOM: Yeah, yeah, it's quite fascinating and, and so what I'm doing is I'm drawing, let's call it relationships of interests that, ah, listeners might, ah, care to follow through ah, in more depth. But ah, everything I'm talking about has some form of measurement basis behind it, ah, that is documented and it's all there to show you what I did, the best I can, I basically was measuring ions, you know, for a year or two. And it does appear to be out of balance from all the work that I have done.

The third would be this, what I would call ambient presence surrounding us. Ah, surrounding presence of ELF, or extremely low

frequency radiation and energy that I cannot account for, account for in any natural sense at all. And this is extending our conversation a little bit on the electromagnetic but I think it's, it's important again as a field that's important for people to be aware of. And, and, let's talk about the beginning of this ah, an ELF wave is a wave, is a wave that, the wave length is very, very long and they can basically circumscribe the earth if they are big enough. Ah, some of us may have heard of what's called a "Schumann frequency" or Schumann resonance…

"An ELF wave is a wave that the wave length is very, very long and they can basically circumscribe the earth if they are big enough."

C. AUSTIN FITTS: Yes.

CLIFFORD CARNICOM: …and it's about 8 Hertz is what it is, and if you look at where this thing comes from it's, it's basically the fundamental, fundamental resonant frequency of the earth itself. And it is actually determined by that physical size of the earth, it's quite fascinating. But everything that has a dimension has a wave that would resonate with it. And the earth itself has such a wave, and ah, it's a [?] resonance of about 8 Hertz.

Well I did some work, started to investigate, it was part of the analysis of whether HAARP and such might play a role here as to whether or not ELF waves exist around us, because again it was a claim and I need to know if there's any basis for it. It's very difficult, ah, I would say, to measure that type of thing, it's not really easy, you get, you just can't go down and buy something that measures ELF so I had to dig into you know, all the circuitry and engineering of this thing to design a circuit to try to do this — with help, I usually get an idea from someone and I usually have to take it and modify it for what I'm doing — but I created devices and contraptions, ah, to measure this. And, it was, a big surprise to me because I'm always trying to eliminate, ah, let's say interference or problems. I don't want things to be a certain way, I'm trying to eliminate them but if it keeps hitting me in the face eventually I'll acknowledge it. And what was happening was that no matter what I was doing I kept seeing the presence of these, these frequencies show up,

that, that, they had, they made no sense to me. Because the number was very low, basically it starts out at four Hertz. Now here's, here's where conflict comes, and that is, if the earth itself — it's the biggest thing we know of here, right? We don't have anything bigger than the earth — and the fundamental frequency of that is eight hertz, the only way you can have a lower frequency, like a lower number, is to have bigger object. And here I am seeing this lower number, I'm seeing this thing of four hertz, half, half of the eight hertz, roughly — I'm seeing this show up over and over and over, and I'm starting off, "Where is it coming from?" Because, you know, it's not even [unintelligible] you're not supposed to be able to detect the Schumann resonance very easily, it's not an easy thing to do…

C. Austin Fitts: Right…

Clifford Carnicom: …and here I am building these things and I'm finding this frequency over and over and over which is less than the Schumann resonance — and I have to start asking, "Where is it coming from?" And, and then I have to do the measurement over and over and over and I would say that over a period of several years, I just did it over and over and over and I kept trying to, I'm saying "Is there any way there can be interference?" And I would drive out to the most, and go out, whatever it was, to the most remote locations I could find; I would look for the most electrically pure areas — you know New Mexico has some good spots for that actually —but I mean as free as what you would call from electromagnetic pollution as I could possibly find, and I would conduct these experiments. And no matter what I did, and where ever I went I kept finding this frequency of four Hertz and then the multiples of it; four Hertz, eight Hertz, twelve Hertz, sixteen, twenty, and they would stop at about twenty four, my equipment would knock-out there. They're all on the site, but I again I would say this is what I'm finding.

Well, I came to the conclusion eventually that this here, I don't know why but it seems to be here and this is what I'm finding. And then I start to learn into, "well, if it's there, what's the impact of that?" And then I start to learn about the human body and the human mind.

And I learn that the human mind functions at these very frequencies we're talking about; this is where the body works, with respect to, ah, ah, certainly the mental functions. Not, not only that, there's, there's biochemical things that happen too, what they call psycho, psychotronic resonance. But, I, faced with this situation, of the continued and repeated detection of what I would call "ambient", continuous — I did it over several years — ah, ELF frequencies that have no know origin, other than some source, and what does the source…

C. AUSTIN FITTS: Right. And that has to be having an impact. I mean, if you look at how birds or animals navigate using the electromagnetic field, in essentially we're sorta swarmers like the bees and the livestock so it has to be impacting all of us.

CLIFFORD CARNICOM: We are tuned in, whether we like it or not, we are tuned into this. And further more, I then got to the stage of the work where I tried to determine where it was coming from. And that was an interesting problem because you're talking about something which is very big. OK, the…

C. AUSTIN FITTS: Right…

CLIFFORD CARNICOM: …waves are basically greater than the size of the earth, so where would they come from? So I started working with antennas and developing different types of antennas and orientations and all this type of stuff and we just cut to the just short end of it but the, the end conclusion from that work, which is the most likely explanation for the source of these ELF waves that I was detecting is literally the magnetic field of the earth. This is the conclusion that I came to and folks can go through that and see if they believe I'm right or not and why but that was my conclusion. And then you start asking, "Well, how can that be?" What, what, what is it that would send ELF waves using the magnetic, ah, field of the earth?" And, you know if we had another forty five seconds I, I would find it but basically there's a direct, there's a direct quote you can pull from, from the Eastland patent on the HAARP subject we were talking about…

C. AUSTIN FITTS: Right…

CLIFFORD CARNICOM: …that says exactly that: that the magnetic field, ah, can be used to propagate ah, this ELF energy. OK? And again I came to it after, it was, it was after I did this work that I read this in…

C. AUSTIN FITTS: Right…

CLIFFORD CARNICOM: …the patent…

C. AUSTIN FITTS: Which can pretty much manipulate how people feel.

CLIFFORD CARNICOM: …and, and possibly even beyond think. And you know, if people, this, this is more on the anecdotal side but I'll go ahead and mention it because we happen to be getting into this topic tonight, and that's fine because you had expressed an interest in it also. But I'll mention an anecdotal, a, a little bit, it's not exactly customary of me and my work, but it is what I did and I wrote the reports on it, ah, I put it up there because, again it was a, it's a stepping stone to ask whether or not something could be happening. But I basically, I developed a circuitry to detect this energy, I determined to the best of my ability where it was coming from, and then I did something a little unusual. Now some people might laugh at this or laugh at me but, you know, I don't care, I did it because I thought it was appropriate. I, I, I put myself in that circuit. OK? No there's, when you're talking about this type of energy it's not like there's any current, you know, there's nothing to feel, at all.

C. AUSTIN FITTS: Yes.

CLIFFORD CARNICOM: You can't feel anything. Ah, but I can only see it on the meters. But I put myself into that circuit, you could call it by, ah, holding the electrodes, or whatever, or putting it around my brain but I will say, and this is anecdotal, but I, I did this for about an hour or two and all I can say, I can say that it, it certainly appeared to create a very, ah, un, call it agitated, emotional state. I think that's fair. And I'm allowed to speak from the personal point of view, that's all it is here…

C. AUSTIN FITTS: Right…

CLIFFORD CARNICOM: I'm not extending it beyond anyone else, I'm just saying this was my experience. Ah, it was, ah, I don't get headaches and that kind of stuff, it felt noticeably different in terms of, of the mental state and then, I, you know, I tried to be fair and asked whether or not I'm imagining anything or not, and so I let it sit and about three months later I did it again, one more time, and, and the same thing happened, again, and I wrote these papers on this. One of them is called, one's called like "The Earth is the Antenna," and we, I'd have to dig them up, but the same thing happened again. And all I can say is I never did it again, it was, it was like…

"I don't get headaches and that kind of stuff, it felt noticeably different in terms of the mental state…"

C. AUSTIN FITTS: Too ugly?

CLIFFORD CARNICOM: …I was just, I, you know, this is something, I'm not making a big deal out of this, I'm not saying it's the end line…

C. AUSTIN FITTS: But these are [unintelligible] …you know, I…

CLIFFORD CARNICOM: …[unintelligible]… this is what happened. Say again, Catherine?

C. AUSTIN FITTS: If you look at the behavior, one of the things I've noticed, again, just driving around so much as I do, how, ah, when the spraying started and HAARP started, those two things started, all the animals got tired. You know you're watching livestock all over the country, horses, cattle, and they're all exhausted, all the time. Now, you know, they don't run around the fields they way they used to. You know, there's something going on and you don't know what it is but it is not, but it's not, the behavior of the animals is not natural.

CLIFFORD CARNICOM: You know… [unintelligible]

C. AUSTIN FITTS: I mean… [unintelligible]

CLIFFORD CARNICOM: It's a great observation. I mean these things are interesting to me, you know. Those people, you know I have a background in scientific world but I'll tell you, science is not everything, OK? And you can play games with science forever. And when people offer observations like this, there are those, those who will discount anything being said just because you don't have your little regimen of your little study right in front of them in a way that is palatable for them. But when observations are made like this about people that, I mean they are looking seriously, this is not something just casual, they are observant and they notice something significant. I would say register it, you know…

C. AUSTIN FITTS: Right…

CLIFFORD CARNICOM: Take it, take it, and you don't have to attack the verdict on it…

C. AUSTIN FITTS: That's why it's so important we keep asking questions and don't try to jump to conclusions, just ask questions. You know, enough people share their different pieces of the jigsaw puzzle and you start seeing patterns emerge.

We have a question I wanted to, ah, see, you may not know the answer, ah, two people from Fairfax, California, ask "What about the American communications system, it was put up in Marin at the cost of millions to the general public by Motorola. Many locals complain that it was a hugely costly program that was over kill, never has functioned as it was supposed to." And the second one: "Have you looked at the report by Jim Phillips, the science of air pharmacology or chemtrails. What did you think of it?"

CLIFFORD CARNICOM: Well, let's see, the first one I know absolutely nothing about…

C. AUSTIN FITTS: Is Marin one of the GWEN towers?

CLIFFORD CARNICOM: What, oh I know something about the GWEN

tower, you know, that's the emergency network, but I don't know about this specific program or instillation in any way.

C. AUSTIN FITTS: Yes.

CLIFFORD CARNICOM: So, we've got to make sure, I guess I need to be clear on the question, but I'm not, I'm not aware of any particulars with respect to that particular program. I'm aware, ah, of the GWEN network, ground, you know, emergency network…

C. AUSTIN FITTS: Right.

CLIFFORD CARNICOM: [unintelligible]… wide area [unintelligible] emergency network, something like this, which I believe is in the VLF range, not the ELF range, I could be mistaken but I think it's one notch up above…

C. AUSTIN FITTS: Yes.

CLIFFORD CARNICOM: …and the wave lengths will be a little bit shorter, but still, the same idea is that, if, you know, on the surface it's intended to be a communications system that will hold up in times of, you know, emergency or catastrophe, and then there are, because of the long wave lengths, you know, can propagate for a, cover large regions, ahm, and then there are those, I'm aware of the claims, that there are those that think that that particular network, let's call it, has superimposed on it, ahm, other information, ah, and again you're in that border land between ELF and VLF so that would be a…

C. AUSTIN FITTS: Right.

CLIFFORD CARNICOM: …question too. And at this point I have to regard it, you know, as a claim, and I'm aware of the idea, but again until I have information, ahm, I can't do anything with it and I haven't, I have nothing. I will say that I've run around with my frequency monitors, ahm, at some of these towers, you know, trying to pick anything up, but the truth is you have to have the right meter, you have to know what

you're looking for, and it's not that easy to construct a composite picture out of some kind of isolated view like that. So…

C. AUSTIN FITTS: See, the FCC, the entertainment industry was just notified that, that there, some of the wireless microphones can no longer, they have to have their, ahm, I don't even know what it's called, changed, because, because those frequencies are now being reserved for the emergency radio networks.

CLIFFORD CARNICOM: Right, right. Yeah, I wish I could say more, there's, I'm aware of the claim…

C. AUSTIN FITTS: Right.

CLIFFORD CARNICOM: …but, you know, I don't have anything on it other than I spent four years, you know, measuring ELF frequencies that I did document…

C. AUSTIN FITTS: Did you know what this report by Jim Phillips is?

CLIFFORD CARNICOM: I'm trying, I think I recall his name, I was trying to look at this, if it's what I think it is, ahm, you know, I try, I try to [unintelligible] the personalities of things

C. AUSTIN FITTS: Yes.

CLIFFORD CARNICOM: …but I think, I, I think I'm aware of this article. I'd have to have the title of it; it must be Phelps, yes, not Phillips, isn't it, yeah, Phelps. How was it stated, was it stated Phillips or…

C. AUSTIN FITTS: Jim Phillips. Was it Phillips?

CLIFFORD CARNICOM: Yeah, I know of a , know of a Jim, I know of a Jim Phelps, P - H - E - L - P - S , over the years that has written an article, on the, you know, quote, chemtrails, subject.

C. AUSTIN FITTS: Yes.

CLIFFORD CARNICOM: I don't know if that's the same person we're talking about but it sounds like it is but I don't know who else you would have with a name that similar. How would I say this? There, there are people, there are people that will write a paper, they will present a scenario and offer up that scenario as an explanation for basically the big picture of everything that's happening. And, boy. You know, my work stands on it's own. Let's just say, I'll guess I'll say it this way: If I thought there was sufficient merit and substantial information in such a document, in such a single document, to encompass everything we're talking about, then I would…

C. AUSTIN FITTS: As far as you're mentioned we have enough information to do such a thing.

CLIFFORD CARNICOM: Pardon me?

C. AUSTIN FITTS: As far as you've mentioned we have enough information to do such a thing.

CLIFFORD CARNICOM: Yeah, you know, this was years ago, there was this paper called "Chemtrail Spraying in our Sky" and I wondering if this is the one he's talking about. And I'd have to bring it up again but I remember looking through these papers. Any time things come up I usually will read them. But I do not get the depth of information that I am seeking, and I usually find information which is conflicting in a major way, not a minor way…

"I do not get the depth of information that I am seeking, and I usually find information which is conflicting in a major way, not a minor way…"

C. AUSTIN FITTS: Right…

CLIFFORD CARNICOM: …but conflicting in a major way with the work that I have done and the confusion comes in the fact that it appears as though sometimes a part of the information appears to coincide reasonably well. But that there are so many contractions that I have to often regard it as a potential intentional mix of information which is not intended to be entirely truthful…

C. AUSTIN FITTS: Right. And that is one of the ways you discredit good research is you mix it up with a lot of stuff that's not so good and you kinda pull the whole thing down.

CLIFFORD CARNICOM: I've seen it many, many times and I…

C. AUSTIN FITTS: Right…

CLIFFORD CARNICOM: …and I'm not making that statement here in particular, I'm just saying that if I felt it was something I could hang my hat on I would probably be pursuing it further.

C. AUSTIN FITTS: Well we have to go to military applications because this is such, you know, the weaponry aspects of this to me are so important for what I'm doing. If you manage money and deal with personal wealth and questions of household finances, it is important to understand that much of what's happening in terms of the price of different assets and the behavior of different financial markets is driven by invisible weaponry.

So even though we don't necessarily have all the knowledge, I think it's really important to ask the questions about what really is holding the [US] dollar up, and that comes back to military and to these kinds of weaponries. So, I really want to talk about military applications.

CLIFFORD CARNICOM: You know this country…

C. AUSTIN FITTS: Can we go there?

CLIFFORD CARNICOM: This country, yes we can. Ah, you know, this country, its economic existence, unfortunately is tied into, ah, a military economy, in terms of what we produce and what our primary offering to the world is, unfortunately it has become dominated, by, ah, ah, a, ah, indulgence…

C. AUSTIN FITTS: Well here's…

CLIFFORD CARNICOM: …development of weapon systems and it's to the point where it dominates the economy. That's very unfortunate.

C. AUSTIN FITTS: Right, well we're spending about a trillion dollars a year…

CLIFFORD CARNICOM: Right, well that's my own personal opinion, which I'm entitled to interject occasionally. Right? But, so…

C. AUSTIN FITTS: So, what's, what's happening in the financial system, Clifford, is we print paper, whether it's currency or paper, treasury securities or Fanny or Freddie securities, and then we sell them all around the world, and people buy them and then they go down in value. And that constant drop in value, that constant inflation is a taxation system, not working through the income statements but through the balance statement.

So we're created a global taxation system that is really financing the empire, and a global empire because we know as we do this the military bases spread more and more and the investment in military all around the world become greater and greater. And, and literally the beauty of this taxation system is no legislature ever votes on it; it's through the balance sheet behind the scenes and too complicated for most people to understand although people like Ron Paul are starting to get a wider population educated about it.

And for many, many years now, I have worked with a lot with people in the precious metals markets and they'll say — In two thousand five, I'll never forget, going to our big GATA conference and everybody said that the price of gold is going to twenty-five hundred this year, and I said, "No it's not. It's going down." And they looked at me like I was nuts. And it, it really came back my assessment of the extent to which the global financial system depended on this invisible weaponry to force people globally to take and hold dollars and US dollar denominated securities. And so, to me, there's nothing more important than bringing transparency to what we can start to glean an understanding about this invisible weaponry.

CLIFFORD CARNICOM: That's right, I'm not an economist by any means but I have a very, very strong interest in the subject, even more so over the last few years. And, ah, there is, there is a point where, where that balance sheet breaks down, it's false, you know…

C. AUSTIN FITTS: Right.

CLIFFORD CARNICOM: …it might take a long time or, ah, longer than we think to discover it, but it's inevitable that it will break down at some point if it's, ah, based upon false pretenses. In, in terms of the specifics, and I'm not offering any timeline here by the way, you're the prognosticator there. But I am interested in such topics, I'll say that.

C. AUSTIN FITTS: Well I think the point you make, which is a very good one, is the more we depend on force to make the fundamental finances of the system go the more uneconomic and unproductive the system becomes. We get this spiral down that requires either, you know, either depopulation, or reducing a huge portion of the population to poverty, or worse. So…

CLIFFORD CARNICOM: It's a false economy at some point. I mean, you have to produce, I mean, what is wealth?

C. AUSTIN FITTS: Well, it's a liquidating economy. It's liquidating the outsiders in a way that engorges the insiders. But to do that it depends on incredible control and force, which gets us back to can the electromagnetic field be manipulated, is it being manipulated, and then what are the military applications of this kind of technology or combined technologies?

CLIFFORD CARNICOM: Let's try to tie some of these together and…

C. AUSTIN FITTS: OK…

CLIFFORD CARNICOM: One thing, one of the things we're seeing as we go along here is that this list, even though I present it as seven items, right, seven line items, as we go along there is no way we will now not start to

recognize that there are crossovers and links. There, there just are. And they become so, ah, enmeshed eventually that it becomes somewhat artificial to have these divisions. And this is why the problem, you know, the whole weather thing that has received so much attention…

C. AUSTIN FITTS: Right.

CLIFFORD CARNICOM: …is, is really a problem to me because it's one out of seven and that's only seven that I have identified…

C. AUSTIN FITTS: Right.

CLIFFORD CARNICOM: …who's to say what the others are that I haven't identified. But first we have to recognize that all these things we're talking about, they're, they're linked and they become increasingly linked, ah, the more, the more we dig into it. And when we get to this, military line item on here, this is the point where we can start to see that everything that everything we've talked about is a part of this, military item, because the…

C. AUSTIN FITTS: One thing I want to step back and say is a point I made the last time. In my experience, if you look at the people who manage resources at a very high level, either domestically or globally, they, and you look at a operation that spends as much money as this one does, in situations like that they never have one purpose. You know, they are very good at three-fers and four-fers and five-fers and prototyping and trying stuff. So, my expectation is that whatever we're dealing with, it's not just one thing.

"In my experience, if you look at the people who manage resources at a very high level, either domestically or globally, and you look at an operation that spends as much money as this one does, in situations like that they never have one purpose."

CLIFFORD CARNICOM: And, and that expectation fits because we can go through every one of these and there are obvious, ah, military applications with every one of them. OK? And…

C. AUSTIN FITTS: Right.

CLIFFORD CARNICOM: …you know, let's start stepping through them, OK? And, these are just things we either know or hear about, let alone the whole world we don't hear about or don't know anything about.

C. AUSTIN FITTS: Right.

CLIFFORD CARNICOM: If you start talking about environmental modification and control the question is 'Are there any military applications to that'? They're huge! This is, I mean, one of the many Holy Grails of the military — but you mean to tell me that, ah, if, if you can't control, if you don't have an interest in controlling the environment, you can… [unintelligible]

C. AUSTIN FITTS: …well weather control is one of the most powerful weapons

CLIFFORD CARNICOM: …the army.

C. AUSTIN FITTS: Right… one of the most powerful weapons there is.

CLIFFORD CARNICOM: Absolutely is.

C. AUSTIN FITTS: Right.

CLIFFORD CARNICOM: OK? So, there's no question about the, ah, military significance of that. The one that has received the public attention on this is the paper out there called "Owning the Weather in Twenty Oh", …oh, what is it, the date is twenty oh five? Boy, time flies if that is true. I forget what the date was, but it's called "Owning the Weather," OK? And it's, it's one of the ah, think tank papers, you know, it's always by a contractor, the military would never sign their name to it exactly but the military sponsors the study, and the whole point of the article is basic to, basically to acknowledge, in a public way, that this is absolutely the goal of the military, is to completely control, and they will use the word, "dominate and control." They want to completely control the weather, and the whole thing about space, the same type of, command — desire

— exists and occurs for space, OK?

And, and so this is a public document which we can all, you know, have for public eyes, released for public consumption. So, it's like, I, I don't know if what, I don't think we have the necessity, first it becomes tedious, and we could start spending a lot of time on research, but now from there on you go into the particulars, OK? How, how would you actually do it? But tonight we have time to make the point, and if somebody thinks the point is illogical they can go on, but if they think the point is valid then it's one of the applications of the military and I believe it's, it's paramount here…

C. AUSTIN FITTS: …Well weather control is one possibility… but also electromagnetic weaponry and manipulation can also be a weapon.

CLIFFORD CARNICOM: All of these are so deeply entwined in this and this and this is where the military thing comes from, OK? Again, at some, at some point somebody's gonna have to make the 'user's guide to the Eastland patent and, and put this in regular English for folks, you know?

C. AUSTIN FITTS: Yes.

CLIFFORD CARNICOM: But, it's like across the board if we read this stuff. It just blew my mind when I first really started digging into this. But they'll talk about ah, the whole application on the military arena, OK? With communications disruption, communications enhancement, OK? They, they try it both ways, they want it both ways, they want to knock somebody out from talking and they want to be able to talk on private channels, OK? Ah, ah, guide…

C. AUSTIN FITTS: Now what about, what about knocking planes and flying things out of the sky?

CLIFFORD CARNICOM: Yes.

C. AUSTIN FITTS: Disabling their electronics systems…

CLIFFORD CARNICOM: Energy weapons, OK?

C. AUSTIN FITTS: Right…

CLIFFORD CARNICOM: Right. I found a statement, you find tidbits, certain tantalizing references to the whole, at certain points. And I remember finding in this article about ah, ah, like a local police, it was ah, it was a company that had developed something for the police department. And what was it? It was something where, it was sorta like, it was a, no bullet, OK? It's this ah, basically ah…

C. AUSTIN FITTS: It's basically an energy weapon.

CLIFFORD CARNICOM: Yeah, it's sorta like, ah, equivalent to a flashlight type thing and it shoots out energy, OK, it concentrates that energy in a plasma, OK, that wholly electically conducted gas thing we were talking about with a florescent tube, and it acts as a weapon, without talking, or without even …

C. AUSTIN FITTS: Right, you'll see, you'll see congressmen skiing into trees or people having bike accidents or car accidents and the patterns are very much directed energy weapons.

CLIFFORD CARNICOM: You know, that's a public invention…

C. AUSTIN FITTS: Right.

CLIFFORD CARNICOM: …out there so just extend the principle. OK? Concentration of energy in a plasma is the principle. A plasma is an electrically conductive gas. This is one of the main tenants that I have established with this work, is that it appears as though we have altered the atmosphere so that it is in a plasma state, however weak. Plasma has a density. But if you get any electrons in there you're improving things. And if you can learn to concentrate energy within that plasma, this is what a directed energy weapon is.

And, ah, there's no doubt in my mind that such systems, ah, are in

existence or under development in ways that we can't even hardly imagine.

C. AUSTIN FITTS: Now how does this tie into the possibility that we can trigger earthquakes and volcano eruptions?

CLIFFORD CARNICOM: Well, we were talking, ah, I don't have an inside track, right? I have to rely on my mind and research and do the best I can to find out if something is plausible or not.

So, what is some things that we know. We talked about ELF waves, right?

"You can certainly make things that have waves that are less than the dimension of the earth…"

C. AUSTIN FITTS: Right.

CLIFFORD CARNICOM: We talked about the scale and size of them. You're talking about things that are the dimensions of the earth. So you can certainly make things that have waves that are less than the dimension of the earth and you could develop basically any wave length you wanted to match whatever you wanted, in terms of a regional aspect or all the way out to the globe and apparently beyond, by what I found. So…

C. AUSTIN FITTS: Right…

CLIFFORD CARNICOM: …this tells us at least the frame work for generating this energy exists; it's in place. Now, what's another thing we know? We know there is this field called "tomography." And, and tomography is, is where they use this type of energy to try to map what's happening underground. OK? You get involved with it in geophysics and the oil field and, and magnetic field studies, seismic anomalies, this type of thing. Ah, and guess what? Ahm, ah, weapons systems in the sense of seeking out, you know, the whole Afghanistan thing? Ah, you know, about finding people underground?

C. AUSTIN FITTS: Right.

CLIFFORD CARNICOM: OK, well this is the type of thing you would use. Ah, that's the name of the field. I'm not an expert in the field but it makes perfect sense to me because these types of waves penetrate the earth. This is why they were used in submarines. They were the only way that you could communicate with a submarine, you know, hundreds of thousands of feet away or under the ocean because these waves would penetrate. Well, they penetrate the earth. Now, I don't know how far we want to extrapolate that technology, but it is not hard for me to imagine that I could extend that technology to the point where it could have an impact at a seismic level. That is not…

C. AUSTIN FITTS: …you…

CLIFFORD CARNICOM: …beyond consideration to me at all.

C. AUSTIN FITTS: Last, last, ah, in last interview we talked about the "heave weapon"?

CLIFFORD CARNICOM: We sure did.

C. AUSTIN FITTS: Which is a patent, I think.

CLIFFORD CARNICOM: It's part of this, it's part of this Eastlund patent.

C. AUSTIN FITTS: It's part of the Eastlund patent?

CLIFFORD CARNICOM: Yeah. Let's get the title out there so people can have it at least because, you know, it's not going to say HAARP at the top. The title of this patent is "Method and Apparatus for Altering a Region in the Earth's Atmosphere, Ionosphere, and/or Magnetosphere." It was written by, ehr, Bernard Eastlund, in 1987. And the number is there. Basically it is ah, this, this whole idea of what we're, we're talking about, OK?

C. AUSTIN FITTS: Right.

CLIFFORD CARNICOM: And, and yes, again, now extending the scale, that's, that's a, that's an extension of scale which is referenced explicitly in this

patent. So, you know, we're not farfetched with what we're talking about…

C. AUSTIN FITTS: Right, and a, and a "heave weapon" is, ahm, can, can you describe how…

CLIFFORD CARNICOM: [unintelligible]… this is a way, and again I have to read it in the patent and I have to dig into this and understand this [unintelligible] get these books on plasma physics…

C. AUSTIN FITTS: Right…

CLIFFORD CARNICOM: …and try to make sense of this. This is my interpretation of what I read. They make a reference to this thing in the patent about this thing called a "heave weapon." And, and, what you're, what you're actually doing is that you're, you're building up energy, like a — imagine a, you know, a resonant wave, right? Where you get things a certain amount, a frequency, and you, like walking across the bridge, right? That was a great one. The soldier walk across the bridge and whey walk in time and the bridge broke down because they weren't breaking step, right? That's a famous case. So resonance is when you're amplifying that energy in a concentrated form, that periodic energy, right? So, imagine somebody, imagine these waves we're talking about, very long wavelengths, ah, waves. Imagine, like you could start to resonate with that wave something, you know, going two times a second, three times a second, which is extremely slow when it goes to, like electromagnetic radiation.

C. AUSTIN FITTS: Yes.

CLIFFORD CARNICOM: But you could start to resonate with that. OK? And you could add in a little bit of energy just at the right time to make it build up a little bit. And imagine you keep doing that, and keep doing that, and keep doing it. Well, the method that is inherent in this system that it designed, is something that keeps doing this and doing this and building up at a global level until it is big enough, big enough to literally lift up the magnetic field of the earth, yeah, and, it's a field, you know I

worked in this [unintelligible]…

C. AUSTIN FITTS: Right…

CLIFFORD CARNICOM: …all conceptual but it's there, you know, it's this three dimensional field, and, to imagine somebody lifting up the magnetic field of the earth and then slamming it back down on the earth — that's what a "heave weapon" is. And, and the first time, and the only place I've ever found a reference to this was in this patent, but I just, I just imagined the energy the guy was talking about here, because they're talking about, in this patent, energy, ah, which is, which is on par and sufficient with, ah, nuclear, nuclear bombs and the energy in huge storm systems. OK, like the hurricane Katrina thing, right? Imagine the energy that's in that, these are the types of systems that they're trying to develop, not trying, I think we're past the trying to stage unfortunately, but that are actively being pursued, is to, you know human beings love to control whatever they can, and this heave weapon is mentioned there. Now what I did, furthermore was after I saw the idea in here I dug in my books and I actually dug into the, the physics and that math of this and I said, "Is this really possible?" And I dug into it, and I dug into it and you'll find all these papers that lead to the, the determination that, "You know, it does seem like it's possible." It seems like the amount of energy they're talking about, it's actually possible to do, and what I found was the key to it. Guess what the key was? And this sorta ties win with our earlier discussion, but guess what? The lower the frequency of that wave the more the energy can be built up. And you remember how I was talking about this thing with four Hertz, as opposed to eight Hertz?

C. AUSTIN FITTS: Yes.

CLIFFORD CARNICOM: Like bigger than the earth?

C. AUSTIN FITTS: Yes.

CLIFFORD CARNICOM: All I know is that the, the lower the number went, if you look at the math of that, the lower the number on the frequency, so imagine the… the more energy you could build up. Obviously it would

take more time and it would have to be all perfectly, you know, resonated and coordinated, but this is the type of system I can envision in my mind that would affect, basically, the geophysical, ah, aspect, big enough to affect the plant itself, and [unintelligible] it's not just a pipe dream…

"Day to day my concern is how can people use their assets, whether it's their time or their other resources, well?"

C. AUSTIN FITTS: …I want to just mention when I started to look at this? You know, because day to day my concern is how can people, ah, use their assets, you know, whether it's their time or their other resources, well? And I was, in two thousand, uh, when was the tsunami? Was it 2004? It was right before the tsunami, yeah right, I think it was Christmas 2004. I, uhm, I had a client who wanted a world bond fund. And I really struggled to find one that I liked. And, uhm, he ended up investing in two, and one had about fifteen percent of its paper in Indonesian sovereign debt. And, literally, right after he invested in it overnight there was huge insider trading and it dropped by fifteen percent. Boom. There's no change in interest rates. Nothing happening in the market. There was no explanation. We tried to talk to the sponsor, couldn't get a rational explanation, you know, everybody was kinda frozen and I kept thinking "what, what is this?" You know there was no logic to it. And then literally days later the tsunami happened.

CLIFFORD CARNICOM: Yes.

C. AUSTIN FITTS: I'm a very happy, optimistic person, I literally went into a depression for a week because I realized they knew.

CLIFFORD CARNICOM: Yes.

C. AUSTIN FITTS: They knew there was going to be a tsunami. And, and so my question is, "How in the world do you manage resources properly in a world where some people have that kind of information in advance?

CLIFFORD CARNICOM: Right.

C. AUSTIN FITTS: You're talking about, you know you're talking about what Naomi Klein calls "disaster capitalism" and economic warfare on a scale that we've never been able to fathom before which is what I believe is happening. So that's when I said, "OK, you know, how is it that, the United States is able to persuade countries to do things which are completely irrational to their self interest?

CLIFFORD CARNICOM: Yes.

C. AUSTIN FITTS: And that's when I went down the pathway of really looking at HAARP and the invisible weaponry because clearly the empire has a force behind it which, which is not in the popular, in the popular understanding…

CLIFFORD CARNICOM: Right. Right. You know, how far do we go? You know, I have to ponder human nature all the time as I do this work because you just have to ask, how, how far can we go? And it just seems as though we're in this stage of, of human evolution where, you know, technology is the god and there's, there's no limit set as long as it appears to be achievable in some way from a technological standpoint, no matter what the costs are.

C. AUSTIN FITTS: Right. In other words you have a situation where anybody who has access to the technology is using it in a kinda out of control fashion. Shall we go on to global surveillance?

CLIFFORD CARNICOM: Ah, yeah, what I can do, what I can do, see what happened there was that we were off to starting to pick up that planetary and geophysical modification?

C. AUSTIN FITTS: OK.

CLIFFORD CARNICOM: That was a part of what we just did?

C. AUSTIN FITTS: Yes.

CLIFFORD CARNICOM: I can mention another couple of more sorta

interesting studies…

C. AUSTIN FITTS: OK.

CLIFFORD CARNICOM: …that were done, I see your time is on the down hill side but, ah, those last two, they, they won't take very long…

C. AUSTIN FITTS: So let's do…

CLIFFORD CARNICOM: Maybe spend another three of four minutes on this geophysical thing?

C. AUSTIN FITTS: OK. Great.

CLIFFORD CARNICOM: Now, this is a part, you know if you look at this work it has this progression, you know, it starts with a photograph, up in the sky, right?

C. AUSTIN FITTS: Right.

CLIFFORD CARNICOM: It says something looks wrong here folks, what is it? And it's, it's very sort of elementary and simple in terms of a question to pursue, whether or not something is unusual. And, and in the work, you know, develops, and it goes through analyses and you get into all this environmental sampling and then you extend into regions and areas that, you know, you know that they're somewhat taboo, ah, but you know it has to be done because that's seems to be what is and it opens up our eyes to things that maybe we'd rather not see but we do it. And so we get this, ah, gradual, ah, understanding of the extent of what it is that we're talking about, and it changes some people's lives as a result of that understanding.

And that's sorta where we're at now, up through that whole point on the military and then the planetary stuff sorta digs into that a little bit. At, at this point on, once you start getting into this planetary and geophysical stuff, you start, you start getting into this, ah, you know, more conceptual world that you, you don't know for sure that it's true. But

you, you can see that it could be, and that there are potential applications there. And it just becomes more conceptual. And we started out with the weapons and those are somewhat tangible and we can find a reference to them, but, ah, I had a line of research, one time, and I will say, it's, it's fair to say that, uhm, I had a, a source of information that said, or claimed, that something was happening on a geophysical level, uhm, that, uhm, involved the rotational speed of the earth, OK. In other words, here was a basic claim, that there are things happening on this planet that are leading to basically planetary and global change and catastrophe, basically right, but chaos, and that human beings are doing the best they can, or doing whatever they can to try and work around or circumvent these impending changes on a global scale…

C. AUSTIN FITTS: This is, for example, a pole shift?

CLIFFORD CARNICOM: Well, that type of thing, ah, of that…

C. AUSTIN FITTS: Sure…

CLIFFORD CARNICOM: …of that magnitude. And so something was presented to me and it involved the rotational speed of the earth. And I won't, I won't get real heavy into this other than, I, I again had no assumptions at all. I was intrigued enough by the claim because of my own, we all have an intuition about us, right?

C. AUSTIN FITTS: Yes.

CLIFFORD CARNICOM: And all I can say is "life is not normal," we're not on this smooth path right now, on planet earth…

C. AUSTIN FITTS: The way I say it is, "it just keeps getting weirder!"

CLIFFORD CARNICOM: It, it does. And so, you know, we can, we can follow our heart but it's like we have some senses. And things are not smooth. And I took on the question, I simply asked the question: is it possible that what I'm looking at — because now I'm already at the point where I see, you know, it looks like it's possible to actually effect things at a

geophysical level of the planet itself — is it possible that the rotational speed of the earth might be effected? And then you have to start asking why that's important and we'd get into the discussions about the magnetic fields of the earth and the decline of that magnetic field and life only exists on this planet because of the magnet field and you brought up the pole shift, which is exactly that topic, and we won't have time to get into it, but never the less it was of sufficient merit for me to engage the topic. And so I did. And, and the summary of this is that I started digging into data bases, geophysical data bases involving, ah, magnetic fields of the earth, and, ehr, time — time becomes a very interesting concept in itself because it, it, it originally only basically, ah, ah…

C. AUSTIN FITTS: Time can speed up, right?

CLIFFORD CARNICOM: …the rotation of the earth, right?

C. AUSTIN FITTS: Right.

CLIFFORD CARNICOM: This is where time comes from eventually. But then, as human beings go along they create these atomic clocks, ah, which are based on a whole different, ah, set of physics, principles, and then, is, the interesting thing, things come about when you start to compare these two things and how they are changing. And so I got involved with that work and I'll have to, you know, cut that shorter, other than to say in that research of those data bases I found some, to me, very unusual anomalies. Ahm, and, and I don't like to make things, you know, the whole tease thing, of making something sound conspiratorial, but, but it is interesting, these same data bases that I'm talking about, after I had this information and dug into it and started reporting on it, those data bases, they no longer became available, they were not available, OK? Ahm…

"As human beings go along they create these atomic clocks, which are based on a whole different set of physics…"

C. AUSTIN FITTS: Right.

CLIFFORD CARNICOM: …we can call it, they disappeared from view. But I did get some data from them which was very very interesting and, and

the data involved anomalies in the magnetic fields of the earth, ahm, the rate of decline of that magnetic field of the earth, and remember that, ah, life itself is tied-into this existence…

C. AUSTIN FITTS: Right.

CLIFFORD CARNICOM: …of this field. And the third was, ah, differences, ah, between those two time accounting systems I was speaking of: one based upon the astronomic, ah, basis, the rotational rate of the earth and then, then the second being the, ah, atomic clock, cesium clocks. And, and ah, I'll say that I found anomalies. And that intrigued me. And then I looked at whether or not it is actually possible that there might be geophysical applications of these operations to those fields, fields of study. And I know this is vague but we just have a few minutes to generalize and all I'm saying is that the work at some point got into this stage of more conceptual geophysical aspects which are difficult to prove, but never the less I would regard as very interesting because they are suggestive, they are suggestive that the level, and the scale, at which we are speaking of, with respect to these operations — we already know they're planetary in nature…

C. AUSTIN FITTS: Right.

CLIFFORD CARNICOM: …so, uhm, it's, ah, there's sufficient, ahm, merit in the arguments to examine other ways that the planet may be affected that are beyond our normal sphere of consideration, you know, in our daily lives, and may have to do with a much grander sense of, of the state of this planet. And, and I guess I would summarize it that way without going into details. I hope, I hope I gave some sense though.

C. AUSTIN FITTS: No, I, and I think when you don't know what something is all about you have to have a framework that incorporates any reasonable possibility, which this clearly is one.

CLIFFORD CARNICOM: Yeah. It became very interesting but it became, ah, you know, call it 'pretty heady' work at that point because you're, you know, you have this thing about intuition as well as, you know, high

level — in terms of depth of information — ah, data bases that are, ehr, they're just not our normal, common thing we're looking at…

C. AUSTIN FITTS: Well, we now have five minutes to do both global surveillance systems and…

CLIFFORD CARNICOM: Yeah, they'll be, they'll be short and easy. You know, but at the end I was, I was involved with things like, ah, determining time you know, down to literally fractions of a second, and it…

C. AUSTIN FITTS: Right.

CLIFFORD CARNICOM: …and it was quite amazing in terms of ah, the methods that were used I guess relative to what we were, what I was trying to get at in terms of information.

These last two, ah, are pretty simple. The second one there's more to work with than the last one, the last one is more of just an idea again. But here's what happened.

Ahm, ahm, you have this thing called radar, and we know that radar is a detection system and surveillance system. And radar is based upon radio waves and that's where the name came from. And I sorta started looking into this, ah, idea of radar and why it works, and it has to do with the wavelength. You know how we're talking about how you match the wavelength with whatever you happen to be working with? Well the reason radar works is you match that wavelength to the size of the object that you're working, that you're looking for. And radio waves happen to work real well with things like planes and ships and boats and type of stuff, OK? And missiles and this type, things of that size work real well with radio waves and that's how radar was developed. And you're basically bouncing that wave off that object and you get a feedback from it and you know it's there, or not there.

Well, the question came up, and I forget exactly how it came up but it did come up about the issue of a surveillance system, is it possible, is there, is there a possibility of detection — we know these particles are in,

out there, and we know they're submicron in size — incredibly small. Is it not possible that you might want to have a system of detecting the presence and/or location, or movement of these particles? And, if so, is it not possible that you might even seek a that might be done if these particles were in the human body? Is that not a proposal? In my mind, yes it is, such a proposal.

C. AUSTIN FITTS: Right. One of the questions I will, I had wanted to ask you was could the filaments be in essence antennas?

CLIFFORD CARNICOM: Well, ahm, ah, if that question is posed I can give a simple "yes," that it's possible. You know, do we know, maybe we don't know, but that's a little bit where this argument is going except…

C. AUSTIN FITTS: Right.

CLIFFORD CARNICOM: …I'm actually even working this argument down to the, ah, submicron stage at a place we can't even begin to see — because there is an alternate method of detection and surveillance that doesn't use radio waves, it uses light waves. And it's called "lidar."

And it uses light waves as a basis. And light waves are very, very small. They are, you know how we talked about waves? About the size of planes and ships? Well, the light waves are the size of these little, bitty particles that we're talking about that are in the atmosphere. So, it is certainly plausible that one, at least in principle, could develop some type of system that would use that band of the electromagnetic spectrum for detection of extremely small particles as opposed to using radio for bigger things. That's the general idea.

Now, as I had that notion and idea that such a thing is possible I then did research to find out if anybody is actually talking about this. Well, there's a very interesting group, called, I hope I have the name right, but it's called The American, something like American Federated Scientists, something to that affect, or American Federation of Scientists. And if you look at these folks, these are the folks that basically were the atomic bomb folks. These, this is the outgrowth of what is left of that, that,

ahm, industry and technology, of creating the atomic bomb. These are the big defense guys, the big heady guys in the defense industry that developed that type of technology and outgrowth of that. I found a paper by them, and all I'm saying is that it was very interesting because this, this group was, was stating whey were saying "what is the most ahm, what is the, what is the project that we think is of greatest need and benefit in our future that we can work on? And they were actually seeming somewhat apologetic for their work in the nuclear industry, it's like they didn't seem so keen on that, anymore. But they were looking toward the future, and you know what they said was the most exciting and important technological development for the defense industry to engage itself in? Lidar. (See http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/LIDAR)

"They were looking toward the future, and you know what they said was the most exciting and important technological development for the defense industry to engage itself in? Lidar."

C. AUSTIN FITTS: Really?

CLIFFORD CARNICOM: A surveillance system based on lidar. Now it's years ago that I found that paper and I didn't put it actively in my sight; I just remember reading it and going "wow." You know, I came to this conclusion based on the work and these are the people that do such things and they're saying they'd love to do this.

C. AUSTIN FITTS: Now I have to push you because we have one minute for the detection of ions.

CLIFFORD CARNICOM: Yeah, well the last one is really simple. We don't even need to dwell on it anyway other than, with all that we've talked about today, ahm, there's also the case of whether or not you'd have a interest in detecting disturbances in that plasma. If you have that electrified gas and something is moving around in it, ah, maybe you can't see by conventional means but it's disturbing that, ah, plasma and you'd like to know about it, it is possible that you could do that, and it's simply my thinking that I'd be very, very interested in being able to detect disturbances, you know…

C. AUSTIN FITTS: Right. And this goes to things like UFO's.

CLIFFORD CARNICOM: That's right. That's right. Exotic propulsion systems and that type of thing, and it's a conceptual argument again but it makes a lot of sense to me. Ahm, but most of this, really the vast body of this work is not conceptual at all, it's based on arduous tedious, ah, ahm, analytical work, documented and reported.

C. AUSTIN FITTS: Right. And I must say I'm really appreciate the, ah, the detail you have drilled away at and nailed down. In fact it has made an enormous difference in our understanding of what these, what this phenomenon may be and the details of what's going on.

So we one minute and what I'd like you to do is describe how people can find you, support your work, support the institute, I'd just like to say thanks for the support of our audience today. We're going to making a contribution to the Carnicom Institute and I would really encourage everyone else, if they're so moved, to do the same.

If you could just tell people what, make the cheque out to Carnicom Institute, and where do you mail it, Clifford?

CLIFFORD CARNICOM: Ahm, the address, Catherine, is P.O. Box 23721.

C. AUSTIN FITTS: OK. And it's up on your web site, which we've linked to from the blog post. And I've put up your links on the blog post too.

CLIFFORD CARNICOM: And that's in Santa Fe, New Mexico, and the zip code is 87502.

C. AUSTIN FITTS: Great. Can you give it one more time?

CLIFFORD CARNICOM: Sure. It's Carnicom Institute, at P.O. Box 23721, and that's in Santa Fe, New Mexico, and the zip code there is 87502. And the research work is under my last name, of Carnicom.com, and the Institute is at carnicominstitute.org. And, We're a young organization that has a lot of ideas and ambitions and essentially no staff or resources.

But ah, that's we're working to, onto that. And our next, main goal is try to develop an international web based conference to get this word out on an international level, that's what we're trying to do next.

C. AUSTIN FITTS: Well Clifford, this has been magnificent I really, really appreciate it. I know many people in our network, we have a lot of people listening today, and then a lot will be listening to the MP3 and we'll have this in the pod cast but we appreciate it.

And we'll do everything we can to get the word out and, uhm, to keep helping you ask these really important questions. So have a wonderful evening, ladies and gentlemen, thank you so much. Until tomorrow night, with the regular Solari Report, don't worry if there's a conspiracy; if you're not in one, you need to start one.

Good night, and good luck.

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