Scie chimiche per annientare l'umanita'

di Gianni Lannes

Il nodo cruciale è il dominio totale degli esseri umani, più che delle risorse energetiche o delle materie prime che le multinazionali rubano impunemente a Gaia, con il favore di governi fantoccio, privi di sovranità. Donne e uomini senza distinzioni, trasformati in docili automi.

E così sono alacremente in attività, da un lato narcotizzatori del pericolo e dall'altro untori in divisa stellare, insieme per annientare la vita in ossequio al nuovo ordine mondiale (NWO sotto regia Rockefeller/Rothschild/Kissinger) perseguito da entità terroristiche come Bilderberg Group e Trilateral Commission, a cui sono affiliati, per esempio dall'Italia, il primo ministro pro tempore Enrico Letta e tanti altri (Monti, Prodi, eccetera).

Kissinger&Napolitano

I documenti ufficiali licenziati dal Governo degli Stati Uniti d'America attestano, senza equivoci, che le sperimentazoni belliche segrete nei cieli del mondo, grazie alla tacita connivenza di numerosi Stati, ormai privi di sovranità, in particolare l'Italia, ha l'obiettivo di manipolare il clima per schiavizzare l'umanità ed assoggettare il pianeta Terra. Tali attività, inoltre, inquinano l'aria perché le irrorazioni contengono misture tossiche di alluminio, bario e polimeri di laboratorio.

aerosolterapia bellica USA

Già negli anni '50, le Forze Armate di Washington hanno effettuato test nucleari nello spazio, precisamente nelle fasce di Van Allen, causando alterazioni atmosferiche gravissime a danno degli esseri umani e degli equilibri ecologici.

Gli "Alleati" hanno trasformato l'Europa in una camera a gas, in una prigione a cielo aperto.

Weather as a Force Multiplier:
Owning the Weather in 2025

A Research Paper
Presented To

Air Force 2025

by

Col Tamzy J. House
Lt Col James B. Near, Jr.
LTC William B. Shields (USA)
Maj Ronald J. Celentano
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Maj Ann E. Mercer
Maj James E. Pugh

August 1996

http://csat.au.af.mil/2025/volume3/vol3ch15.pdf

http://csat.au.af.mil/2025/concepts/800062.HTM

http://www.dtic.mil/dtic/tr/fulltext/u2/a239823.pdf

http://www.agriculturedefensecoalition.org/sites/default/file/pdfs/5A_1972_Weather_Modification_Nixon_Adm._Kissinger_May_2_1972_National_Security_165.pdf

http://www.fas.org/spp/military/docops/usaf/2025/v3c15/v3c15-7.htm

http://www.cftc.gov/ucm/groups/public/@lrfederalregister/documents/frcomment/08-004c002.pdf

http://ntrs.nasa.gov/search.jsp?R=19910009219

http://adsabs.harvard.edu/abs/1990imip.agarV....B

http://www.dtic.mil/dtic/tr/fulltext/u2/a239823.pdf

http://books.google.it/books?id=x86INwAACAAJ&dq=inauthor:%22North+Atlantic+Treaty+Organization.+Advisory+Group+for+Aerospace+Research+and+Development.+Electromagnetic+Wave+Propagation+Panel.+Symposium%22&hl=it&sa=X&ei=TYLnUb-iDeiQ4gSyk4CYCQ&ved=0CEYQ6AEwAw

http://www.whale.to/b/snow.html

http://www.naic.edu/aisr/bibproj2/cache_aeron/EAre1990.html

Ecco un documento governativo fondamentale ed incontrovertibile, pubblicato negli USA il 17 giugno 1996, basato sul brevetto di Eastlund del 1987. Un consiglio di lettura: *Ionospheric Modification and Its Potential To Enhance or Degrade The Performance of Military Systems* (Nato, Agard, 1990, pagine 490).

Altro che 2025: siamo già a mezzo secolo di manipolazione climatica avanzata, prossima allo stadio finale e senza ritorno. Nel documento "Weather as a Force Multiplier: Owning the Weather in 2025" si trovano esplicite applicazioni del concetto strategico per cui il controllo climatico del teatro di guerra è un moltiplicatore della forza militare. Nella bibliografia allegata si legge lo sviluppo consequenziale delle teorie Anni '50. Ecco alcune citazioni che risalgono alla fine degli Anni 60:

Herbert S. Appleman, *An Introduction to Weather-modification*. Scott AFB, Ill.: Air Weather Service (MAC), September 1969.

Louis J. Batton, *Harvesting the Clouds.* Garden City, N.Y.: Doubleday & Co., 1969.

Capt Frank G. Coons, "Warm Fog Dispersal-A Different Story." *Aerospace Safety* 25, no. 10 (October 1969).

Daniel S. Halacy, *The Weather Changers.* New York: Harper & Row, 1968.

E. Jiusto James,"Some Principles of Fog Modification with Hygroscopic Nuclei" *Progress of NASA Research on Warm Fog Properties and Modification Concepts*, NASA SP-212. Washington, D.C.: Scientific and Technical Information Division of the Office of Technology Utilization of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, 1969

Warren C. Kocmond, "Dissipation of Natural Fog in the Atmosphere," *Progress of NASA Research on Warm Fog Properties and Modification Concepts*, NASA SP-212.Washington, D.C.: Scientific and Technical Information Division of the Office of Technology Utilization of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, 1969.

Nei titoli più vicini ai nostri giorni, invece, si colgono chiari riferimenti al controllo della ionosfera (HAARP) come ad esempio:

Paul A. Kossey et al. "Artificial Ionospheric Mirrors (AIM) A. Concept and Issues," In *Ionospheric Modification and its Potential to Enhance or Degrade the Performance of Military Systems*, AGARD Conference Proceedings 485, October 1990.

B. N., and J. Troim, Maehlum "Vehicle Charging in Low Density Plasmas" In *Ionospheric Modification and Its Potential to Enhance or Degrade the Performance of Military Systems* AGARD Conference Proceedings 485, October 1990.

Il clima terrestre è impazzito per finalità militari e non per la polluzione. Il clima è uscito fuor di senno al pari degli psicopatici che lo manipolano. Ecco perché gli USA non hanno aderito al Protocollo di Kyoto.

United States Patent [19]

Eastlund

[11] **Patent Number: 4,686,605**

[45] **Date of Patent: Aug. 11, 1987**

[54] **METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR ALTERING A REGION IN THE EARTH'S ATMOSPHERE, IONOSPHERE, AND/OR MAGNETOSPHERE**

[75] Inventor: **Bernard J. Eastlund**, Spring, Tex.

[73] Assignee: **APTI, Inc.**, Los Angeles, Calif.

[21] Appl. No.: **690,333**

[22] Filed: **Jan. 10, 1985**

[51] **Int. Cl.**[4] **H05B 6/64**; H05C 3/00; H05H 1/46

[52] **U.S. Cl.** ..... **361/231**; 89/1.11; 380/59; 244/158 R

[58] **Field of Search** ..... 361/230, 231; 244/158 R; 376/100; 89/1.11; 380/59

[56] **References Cited**

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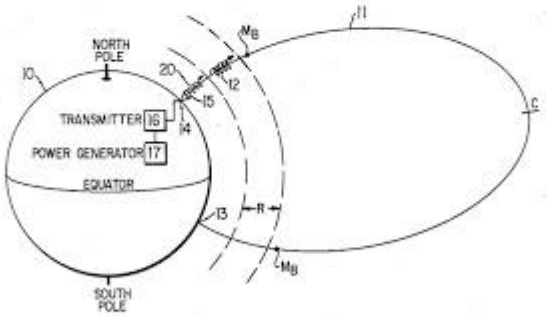
Liberty Magazine, (2/35) p. 7 N. Tesla.
New York Times (9/22/40) Section 2, p. 7 W. L. Laurence.
New York Times (12/8/15) p. 8 Col. 3.

Primary Examiner—Salvatore Cangialosi
Attorney, Agent, or Firm—Roderick W. MacDonald

[57] **ABSTRACT**

A method and apparatus for altering at least one selected region which normally exists above the earth's surface. The region is excited by electron cyclotron resonance heating to thereby increase its charged particle density. In one embodiment, circularly polarized electromagnetic radiation is transmitted upward in a direction substantially parallel to and along a field line which extends through the region of plasma to be altered. The radiation is transmitted at a frequency which excites electron cyclotron resonance to heat and accelerate the charged particles. This increase in energy can cause ionization of neutral particles which are then absorbed as part of the region thereby increasing the charged particle density of the region.

15 Claims, 5 Drawing Figures



Sono in atto crimini contro l'umanità che non termini di paragone nella storia universale!

Se questi assassini plametari in divisa e doppioppetto non saranno prontamente arrestati e cacciati dall'Europa e dal resto dei continenti, nonché pesantemente ridimensionati sotto il profilo militare, sarà la fine.

Disclaimer

2025 is a study designed to comply with a directive from the chief of staff of the Air Force to examine the concepts, capabilities, and technologies the United States will require to remain the dominant air and space force in the future. Presented on 17 June 1996, this report was produced in the Department of Defense school environment of academic freedom and in the interest of advancing concepts related to national defense. The views expressed in this report are those of the authors and do not reflect the official policy or position of the United States Air Force, Department of Defense, or the United States government.

This report contains fictional representations of future situations/scenarios. Any similarities to real people or events, other than those specifically cited, are unintentional and are for purposes of illustration only.

This publication has been reviewed by security and policy review authorities, is unclassified, and is cleared for public release.

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Executive Summary

In 2025, US aerospace forces can "own the weather" by capitalizing on emerging technologies and focusing development of those technologies to war-fighting applications. Such a capability offers the war fighter tools to shape the battlespace in ways never before possible. It provides opportunities to impact operations across the full spectrum of conflict and is pertinent to all possible futures. The purpose of this paper is to outline a strategy for the use of a future weather-modification system to achieve military objectives rather than to provide a detailed technical road map.

A high-risk, high-reward endeavor, weather-modification offers a dilemma not unlike the splitting of the atom. While some segments of society will always be reluctant to examine controversial issues such as weather-modification, the tremendous military capabilities that could result from this field are ignored at our own peril. From enhancing friendly operations or disrupting those of the enemy via small-scale tailoring of natural weather patterns to complete dominance of global communications and counterspace control, weather-modification offers the war fighter a wide-range of possible options to defeat or coerce an adversary. Some of the potential capabilities a weather-modification system could provide to a war-fighting commander in chief (CINC) are listed in table 1.

Technology advancements in five major areas are necessary for an integrated weather-modification capability: (1) advanced nonlinear modeling techniques, (2) computational capability, (3) information gathering and transmission, (4) a global sensor array, and (5) weather intervention techniques. Some intervention tools exist today and others may be developed and refined in the future.

Table 1

Operational Capabilities Matrix

DEGRADE ENEMY FORCES	ENHANCE FRIENDLY FORCES
Precipitation Enhancement	**Precipitation Avoidance**
- Flood Lines of Communication - Reduce PGM/Recce Effectiveness - Decrease Comfort Level/Morale	- Maintain/Improve LOC - Maintain Visibility - Maintain Comfort Level/Morale
Storm Enhancement	**Storm Modification**
- Deny Operations	- Choose Battlespace Environment
Precipitation Denial	**Space Weather**
- Deny Fresh Water - Induce Drought	- Improve Communication Reliability - Intercept Enemy Transmissions - Revitalize Space Assets
Space Weather	
- Disrupt Communications/Radar - Disable/Destroy Space Assets	**Fog and Cloud Generation**
	- Increase Concealment
Fog and Cloud Removal	**Fog and Cloud Removal**
- Deny Concealment - Increase Vulnerability to PGM/Recce	- Maintain Airfield Operations - Enhance PGM Effectiveness
Detect Hostile Weather Activities	**Defend against Enemy Capabilities**

Current technologies that will mature over the next 30 years will offer anyone who has the necessary resources the ability to modify weather patterns and their corresponding effects, at least on the local scale. Current demographic, economic, and environmental trends will create global stresses that provide the impetus necessary for many countries or groups to turn this weather-modification ability into a capability.

In the United States, weather-modification will likely become a part of national security policy with both domestic and international applications. Our government will pursue such a policy, depending on its interests, at various levels. These levels could include unilateral actions, participation in a security framework such as NATO, membership in an international organization such as the UN, or participation in a coalition. Assuming that in 2025 our national security strategy includes weather-modification, its use in our national military strategy will naturally follow. Besides the significant benefits an operational capability would provide, another motivation to pursue weather-modification is to deter and counter potential adversaries.

Chapter 1

Introduction

Scenario: Imagine that in 2025 the US is fighting a rich, but now consolidated, politically powerful drug cartel in South America. The cartel has purchased hundreds of Russian-and Chinese-built fighters that have successfully thwarted our attempts to attack their production facilities. With their local numerical superiority and interior lines, the cartel is launching more than 10 aircraft for every one of ours. In addition, the cartel is using the French système probatoire d' observation de la terre (SPOT) positioning and tracking imagery systems, which in 2025 are capable of transmitting near-real-time, multispectral imagery with 1 meter resolution. The US wishes to engage the enemy on an uneven playing field in order to exploit the full potential of our aircraft and munitions.

Meteorological analysis reveals that equatorial South America typically has afternoon thunderstorms on a daily basis throughout the year. Our intelligence has confirmed that cartel pilots are reluctant to fly in or near thunderstorms. Therefore, our weather force support element (WFSE), which is a part of the commander in chief's (CINC) air operations center (AOC), is tasked to forecast storm paths and trigger or intensify thunderstorm cells over critical target areas that the enemy must defend with their aircraft. Since our aircraft in 2025 have all-weather capability, the thunderstorm threat is minimal to our forces, and we can effectively and decisively control the sky over the target.

The WFSE has the necessary sensor and communication capabilities to observe, detect, and act on weather-modification requirements to support US military objectives. These capabilities are part of an advanced battle area system that supports the war-fighting CINC. In our scenario, the CINC tasks the WFSE to conduct storm intensification and concealment operations. The WFSE models the atmospheric conditions

By 2025, we envision that weather prediction models, in general, and mesoscale weather-modification models, in particular, will be able to emulate all-weather producing variables, along with their interrelated dynamics, and prove to be highly accurate in stringent measurement trials against empirical data. The brains of these models will be advanced software and hardware capabilities which can rapidly ingest trillions of environmental data points, merge them into usable data bases, process the data through the weather prediction models, and disseminate the weather information over the GWN in near-real-time.[1] This network is depicted schematically in figure 3-1.

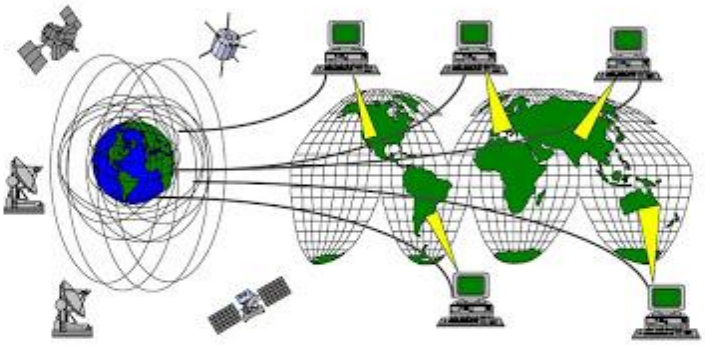

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Figure 3-1. Global Weather Network

Evidence of the evolving future weather modeling and prediction capability as well as the GWN can be seen in the national oceanic and atmospheric administration's (NOAA) 1995–2005 strategic plan. It includes program elements to "advance short-term warning and forecast services, implement seasonal to inter-annual climate forecasts, and predict and assess decadal to centennial change;"[2] it does not, however, include plans for weather-modification modeling or modification technology development. NOAA's plans include extensive data gathering programs such as Next Generation Radar (NEXRAD) and Doppler weather surveillance systems deployed throughout the US. Data from these sensing systems feed into over 100 forecast centers for processing by the Advanced Weather Interactive Processing System (AWIPS), which will provide data communication, processing, and display capabilities for extensive forecasting. In addition,

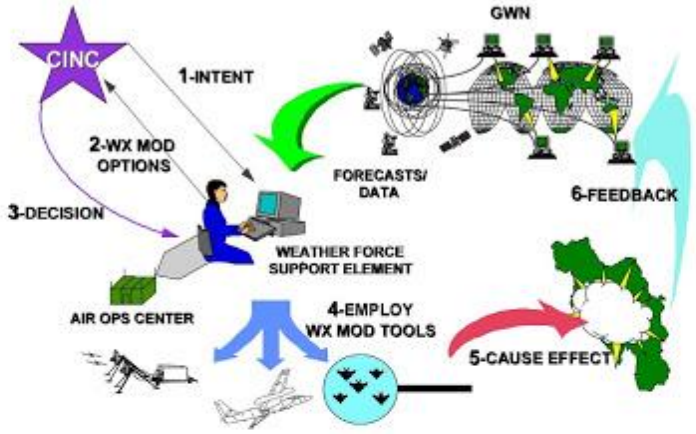

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Figure 3-2. The Military System for Weather-Modification Operations.

WFSE personnel will need to be experts in information systems and well schooled in the arts of both offensive and defensive information warfare. They would also have an in-depth understanding of the GWN and an appreciation for how weather-modification could be employed to meet a CINC's needs.

Because of the nodal web nature of the GWN, this concept would be very flexible. For instance, a WFSE could be assigned to each theater to provide direct support to the CINC. The system would also be survivable, with multiple nodes connected to the GWN.

A product of the information age, this system would be most vulnerable to information warfare. Each WFSE would need the most current defensive and offensive information capabilities available. Defensive abilities would be necessary for survival. Offensive abilities could provide spoofing options to create virtual weather in the enemy's sensory and information systems, making it more likely for them to make decisions producing results of our choosing rather than theirs. It would also allow for the capability to mask or disguise our weather-modification activities.

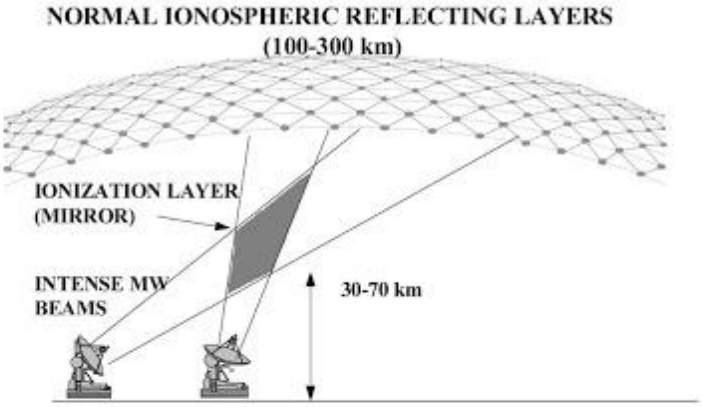

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Figure 4-1. Crossed-Beam Approach for Generating an Artificial Ionospheric Mirror

Besides providing pinpoint communication control and potential interception capability, this technology would also provide communication capability at specified frequencies, as desired. Figure 4-2 shows how a ground-based radiator might generate a series of AIMs, each of which would be tailored to reflect a selected transmission frequency. Such an arrangement would greatly expand the available bandwidth for communications and also eliminate the problem of interference and crosstalk (by allowing one to use the requisite power level).

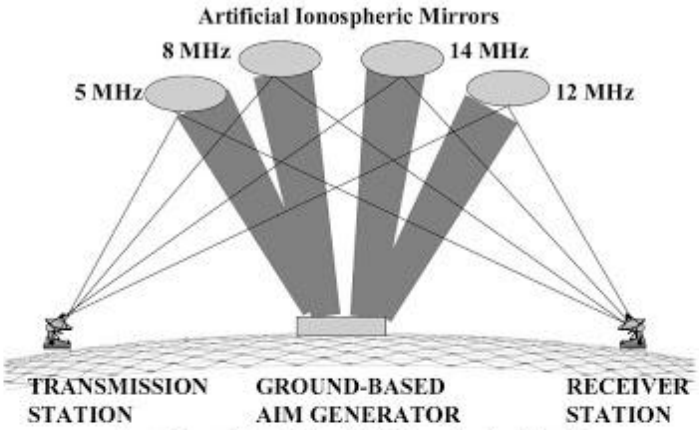

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Figure 4-2. Artificial Ionospheric Mirrors Point-to-Point Communications

Kossey et al. also describe how AIMs could be used to improve the capability of OTH radar:

> AIM based radar could be operated at a frequency chosen to optimize target detection, rather than be limited by prevailing ionospheric conditions. This, combined with the possibility of controlling the radar's wave polarization to mitigate clutter effects, could result in reliable detection of cruise missiles and other low observable targets.[32]

A schematic depicting this concept is shown in figure 4-3. Potential advantages over conventional OTH radars include frequency control, mitigation of auroral effects, short range operation, and detection of a smaller cross-section target.

generated via the RF modification process should be a primary goal of research in this area. Additionally, it may be possible to suppress the growth of natural irregularities resulting in reduced levels of natural scintillation. Creating artificial scintillation would allow up to disrupt satellite transmissions over selected regions. Like the RF disruption described above, such actions would likely be indistinguishable from naturally occurring environmental events. Figure 4-4 shows how artificially ionized regions might be used to disrupt RF communications via attenuation, scatter, or absorption (fig. 4-4(a)) or degrade satellite communications via scintillation or energy loss (fig. 4-4(b) from Ref. 23).

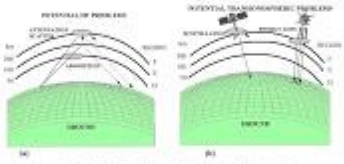

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Figure 4-4. Scenarios for Telecommunications Degradation

Exploding/disabling space assets from/using near-space. The ionosphere could potentially be artificially charged or injected with radiation at a certain point so that it becomes inhospitable to satellites or other space structures. The result could range from temporarily disabling the target to its complete destruction via an induced explosion. Of course, effectively employing such a capability depends on the ability to apply it selectively to chosen regions in space.

Charging space assets by near-space energy transfer. In contrast to the injurious capability described above, regions of the ionosphere could potentially be modified or used as-is to revitalize space assets, for instance by charging their power systems. The natural charge of the ionosphere may serve to provide most or all of the energy input to the satellite. There have been a number of papers in the last decade on electron

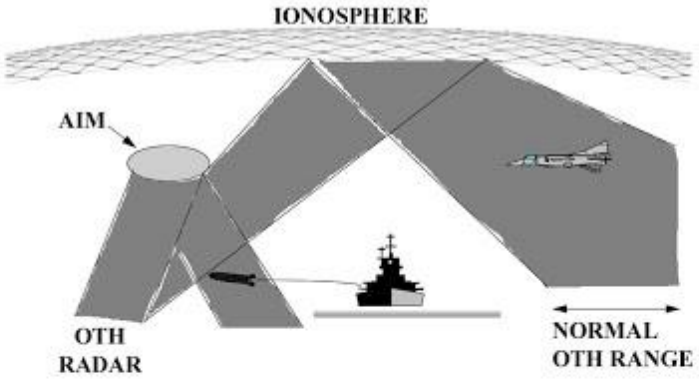

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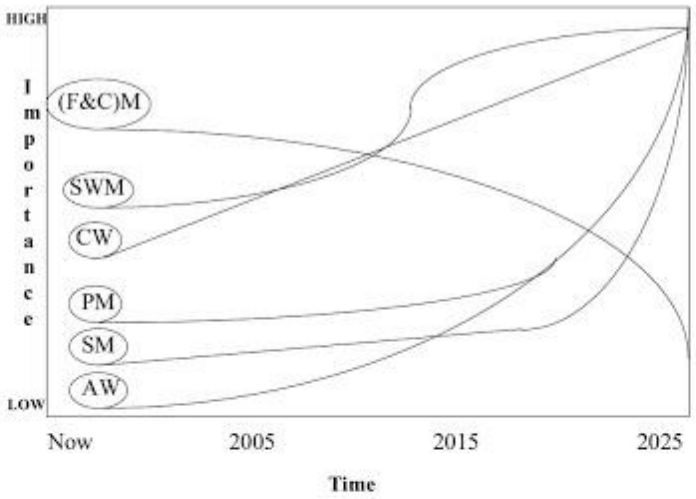
Figure 4-3. Artificial Ionospheric Mirror Over-the-Horizon Surveillance Concept.

Disruption of communications and radar via ionospheric control. A variation of the capability proposed above is ionospheric modification to disrupt an enemy's communication or radar transmissions. Because HF communications are controlled directly by the ionosphere's properties, an artificially created ionization region could conceivably disrupt an enemy's electromagnetic transmissions. Even in the absence of an artificial ionization patch, high-frequency modification produces large-scale ionospheric variations which alter HF propagation characteristics. The payoff of research aimed at understanding how to control these variations could be high as both HF communication enhancement and degradation are possible. Offensive interference of this kind would likely be indistinguishable from naturally occurring space weather. This capability could also be employed to precisely locate the source of enemy electromagnetic transmissions.

VHF, UHF, and super-high frequency (SHF) satellite communications could be disrupted by creating artificial ionospheric scintillation. This phenomenon causes fluctuations in the phase and amplitude of radio waves over a very wide band (30 MHz to 30 GHz). HF modification produces electron density irregularities that cause scintillation over a wide-range of frequencies. The size of the irregularities determines which frequency band will be affected. Understanding how to control the spectrum of the artificial irregularities



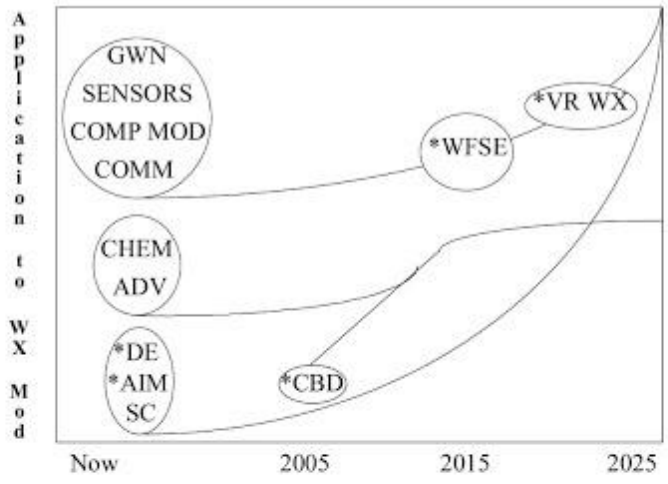
Legend

PM	Precipitation Modification	**(F&C)M**	Fog and Cloud Modification
SM	Storm Modification	**CW**	Counter Weather
SWM	Space Weather-modification	**AW**	Artificial Weather

Figure 5-1. A Core Competency Road Map to Weather Modification in 2025.

Even today's most technologically advanced militaries would usually prefer to fight in clear weather and blue skies. But as war-fighting technologies proliferate, the side with the technological advantage will prefer to fight in weather that gives them an edge. The US Army has already alluded to this approach in their concept of "owning the weather."[1] Accordingly, storm modification will become more valuable over time. The importance of precipitation modification is also likely to increase as usable water sources become more scarce in volatile parts of the world.

As more countries pursue, develop, and exploit increasing types and degrees of weather-modification technologies, we must be able to detect their efforts and counter their activities when necessary. As depicted, the technologies and capabilities associated with such a counter weather role will become increasingly important.



Legend

ADV	Aerospace Delivery Vehicles	**DE**	Directed Energy
AIM	Artificial Ionospheric Mirrors	**GWN**	Global Weather Network
CHEM	Chemicals	**SC**	Smart Clouds (nanotechnology)
CBD	Carbon Black Dust	**SENSORS**	Sensors
COMM	Communications	**VR WX**	Virtual Weather
COMP MOD	Computer Modeling	**WFSE**	Weather Force Support Element

* Technologies to be developed by DOD

Figure 5-2. A Systems Development Road Map to Weather Modification in 2025.

Conclusions

The world's finite resources and continued needs will drive the desire to protect people and property and more efficiently use our crop lands, forests, and range lands. The ability to modify the weather may be desirable both for economic and defense reasons. The global weather system has been described as a series of spheres or bubbles. Pushing down on one causes another to pop up.[7] We need to know when another power "pushes" on a sphere in their region, and how that will affect either our own territory or areas of economic and political interest to the US.

riferimenti:

http://sulatestagiannilannes.blogspot.it/2013/07/guerra-alla-natura-e-allumanita-ecco-le.html

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