

**UNITED STATES NAVY TO CONDUCT MASSIVE ATMOSPHERIC EXPERIMENTAL TESTS  
STARTING AS EARLY AS TODAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 2009**

**By Rosalind Peterson**

<http://newswithviews.com/Peterson/rosalinda.htm>

An article in Live Science.com (1) titled, "NASA Rocket to Create Clouds Tuesday" by Clara Moskowitz, Staff Writer – September 14, 2009, was unexpectedly forwarded to me today.

**According to the article:** "...A rocket experiment set to launch Tuesday aims to create artificial clouds at the outermost layers of Earth's atmosphere. The project, called the Charged Aerosol Release Experiment (CARE)... "This is really essentially at the [boundary of space](#)," said Wayne Scales, a scientist at Virginia Tech who will...study the physics of the artificial dust cloud as it's released...CARE is slated to launch Friday between 7:30 and 7:57 p.m. EDT (2330 and 2357 GMT) from NASA's Wallops Flight Facility in Virginia..."

"...CARE will release its (aluminum oxide) (4), dust particles a bit higher than that, then let them settle back down to a lower altitude." "What the CARE experiment hopes to do is to create an artificial dust layer," Professor Scales told SPACE.com. "[Hopefully it's a creation in a controlled sense](#), which will allow scientists to study different aspects of it, the turbulence generated on the inside, the distribution of dust particles and such." CARE is a project of the Naval Research Laboratory and the Department of Defense Space Test Program. The spacecraft will launch aboard a NASA four-stage Black Brant XII suborbital sounding rocket...Researchers will track the [CARE dust cloud for days or even months](#) to study its behavior and development over time...If CARE cannot launch Tuesday, September 15, 2009, the team can try again between Sept. 18<sup>th</sup>, and Sept. 20, 2009..."

The U.S. Navy, NASA, and the U.S. Defense Department have made a decision to conduct one or more atmospheric tests, in order to create an aluminum oxide dust cloud without the permission, and for the most part, the knowledge of the citizens of the United States. These aluminum oxide particles may eventually return to earth polluting our air, water and soils. The tests may damage the various atmospheric boundaries that protect life on earth – no one has any idea what damage this dust cloud and the testing on this dust cloud may do to our climate, agriculture, human health or the amount of infrared and UV radiation reaching the Earth.

It is time to contact elected officials today and protest this action which may begin as early as today, September 15, 2009. The Navy is already conducting warfare testing in the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans and the Gulf of Mexico and has more ranges in the planning and permit stages. Senator Dianne Feinstein and Senator Barbara Boxer noted in a June 19, 2009. Letter to Dr. Jane Lubchenco, NOAA, U.S. Department of Commerce:

"...the Navy plans to increase the number of its exercises or expand the areas in which they may occur, and virtually every coastal state will be affected. Some exercises may occur in the nation's most biologically sensitive marine habitats, including National Marine Sanctuaries and breeding habitats..." This involves the decimation of more than 11.7 million marine mammals over five years and will increase with each new warfare testing range expansion.

**TESTING IN THE PACIFIC, ATLANTIC, GULF OF MEXICO, HAWAII & ALASKA**

TESTING INCLUDES, BUT IS NOT LIMITED TO:

\* Gunnery Exercises \* Bombing Missions \* Missile & Torpedo Firing \* Underwater Detonations  
\* Research & Testing \* Vessel Sinking \* Use of hundreds of toxic chemicals, like lead, mercury, tungsten, aluminum coated fiberglass (chaff), Airborne Obscurants like Red & White Phosphorus, fog oils, rocket and jet fuel emissions \* Undersea Warfare Training Range Exercises (USWTR) \* Mid and High Frequency Sonar Experiments \* Both land and ocean exercises will use planes, drones, rockets and sonic booms \* Other classified warfare testing experiments will be conducted in these areas.

Now the U.S. Navy has decided that these experiments are not enough and have added atmospheric testing to their test list. Once again the public has been cut out of the debate, given little or no warning, and there are no Congressional hearings planned for any of these warfare and atmospheric tests.

**It is now time that we, the people, stand up and stop all of these tests. The Navy and the Department of Defense have to understand that they are not allowed to go to war on us and our oceans for any reason. It is time to make our elected officials aware that we are going to stand against these policies. Take action today – contact your elected officials and stop these new atmospheric tests and demand Congressional Hearings.**

**(Article Modified & Links Added September 16, 2009 by Rosalind Peterson)**

For more information: <http://newswithviews.com/Peterson/rosalinda.htm> or the  
Website: [http://californiaskywatch.com/Rosalind Peterson](http://californiaskywatch.com/Rosalind%20Peterson)

- 1) U.S. Navy & NASA Dust Cloud Experiments May Begin on Friday, September 18, 2009  
<http://www.livescience.com/space/090914-mm-noctilucent-clouds.html>  
Live Science.com September 14, 2009 Article By [Clara Moskowitz](#), Staff Writer
- 2) Space.com Strange Clouds Spotted at the Edge of Space by Jeremy Hsu, Staff Writer September 1, 2009  
<http://www.space.com/scienceastronomy/080901-mm-night-shining.html>
- 3) Space Station Crew Photographs Mysterious Clouds that Shine at Night by Tony Phillips  
Science.NASA.gov February 19, 2003  
[http://www.space.com/scienceastronomy/strange\\_clouds\\_030219.html](http://www.space.com/scienceastronomy/strange_clouds_030219.html)
- 4) An Update on the Charged Aerosol Release Experiment (CARE)  
Paul A. Bernhardt - Paul.Bernhardt@nrl.navy.mil  
“...Plasma Physics Division, Naval Research Laboratory, Washington, DC 20375 Abstract. The radar scatter from artificial dusty plasma in space will be studied using a chemical release during the Charged Aerosol Release Experiment (CARE) in August or September 2009. CARE will be launched from Wallops Island, Virginia on a trajectory that takes the release module to an apogee of 360 km altitude for a release on the downleg at 280 km altitude. 110 kg of aluminum oxide particulates will be injected from a 2-meter long canister with the exit port pointed to the nadir. A 60 degree ½ angle cone of dust will be injected with a velocity of between 2 and 3 km/s. The dust will become charged in the ionosphere to form negatively charged dust particles. The streaming dust will provide a source for turbulence due to charge separation electric fields and to two-stream instabilities. Ground radars operating at HF, VHF and UHF frequencies will probe the release region looking for enhanced backscatter. The HF radar and digital ionosondes will be located near the launch site. The VHF radar will be located on Bermuda looking perpendicular to the magnetic field lines. The UHF radar will be located at Millstone Hill in Massachusetts. At late times, the particles will form an artificial dust cloud that will settle to about 100 km altitude. The measurements during this later phase will provide data on the transport of charged dust by lower-thermospheric winds...”
- 5) Gelation in Aerosols; Non-Mean-Field  
Aggregation and Kinetics C.M. Sorensen and A. Chakrabarti  
Kansas State University, Manhattan, Kansas  
<http://gltrs.grc.nasa.gov/reports/2008/CR-2008-215280.pdf> NASA Report 2008 Study  
[http://wpdp.colorado.edu/Uploads/BERNHARDTupdate3103\\_15.pdf](http://wpdp.colorado.edu/Uploads/BERNHARDTupdate3103_15.pdf)  
<http://74.125.155.132/search?q=cache%3Azthj-yQDHe8J%3Awpdp.colorado.edu%2FUplo>
- 6) Virginia Tech – Wayne Scales Charged Aerosol Particle Experiments September 14, 2009 Search  
<http://search.vt.edu/search/pages.html;jsessionid=443A20DD5463C34FE874255CEBB30D34.pixel?cx=012042020361247179657%3awmrvw9b99ug&cof=FORID%3a11&ie=UTF-8&sa=Search&q=Charged+Aerosol+Particle+Experiment+Scales&sitesearch=vt.edu>

- 6) MASS Spectrometry Talk [http://www.cpe.vt.edu/dustyplasma/pdfs/sternovsky\\_talk.pdf](http://www.cpe.vt.edu/dustyplasma/pdfs/sternovsky_talk.pdf)
- 7) “Active Perturbation of the Near Earth Space Environment” by Professor Wayne A. Scales PhD  
<http://www.space.vt.edu/pdf/Scales.pdf> PowerPoint Presentation

**How is the space environment perturbed?**

- Injection of charged particle beams (heavy ions or electron beams)
- Release of chemicals that photoionize (barium)
- Release of chemicals that attach electrons (nickel carbonyl, sulfur hexafluoride, trifluoromethyl bromide)
- Release of aerosol particles (space shuttle exhaust)
- Injection of high power radio waves from space or the ground (HAARP, Arecibo, EISCAT, Tromso)

**Current Projects & Sponsors:**

- Artificial Perturbation of Natural Dust Clouds in the Space Environment (NSF)
- Creation of Artificial Dust Clouds in the Space Environment (NRL)
- Creation of Artificial Plasma Clouds in Space for Remediation of Radioactive Particles after High Altitude Thermonuclear Detonation (HAND) ONR + NRL

- 8) Could the H.A.A.R.P. Project in Alaska, NOAA, DOE, NASA, Air Force, Department of Defense, etc., be the reason for climate changes that have been escalating since the late 1980s, when the funds and technology allowed for the escalation of atmospheric heating and testing programs like NASA’s TMA Night Cloud tests using trimethylaluminum or the advanced testing of military weapons systems like star wars?

NASA’s Night Clouds Atmospheric Testing Program:

[http://science.nasa.gov/headlines/y2003/20jun\\_TMAclouds.htm](http://science.nasa.gov/headlines/y2003/20jun_TMAclouds.htm)

- 9) The NASA / U.S. Air Force CRESS 1990 Press Kit  
<http://www.flyaria.com/document/html/mission/cres/cr.htm> outlines an atmospheric NASA testing program (linked to H.A.A.R.P. and the U.S. Air Force, that could produce the Vibrant Spectrums (auroras), referenced above, as shown in my poster pictures. In this program canisters are loaded with chemicals and superheated at different atmospheric levels. These canisters contain the following chemicals that could be polluting our air and are showing up with unusual spikes in drinking water supplies in across California (California State Department of Health, Drinking Water Division Water Test Results-Public Records, Sacramento, California):

Aluminum, Barium, Strontium, Lithium, Calcium, SF6-Sulfur hexafluoride

- 10) Note that SF6 is a very potent, toxic gas. It has the energy-trapping potential of 25,000 times that of Carbon Dioxide. The EPA has taken action to restrict release of this dangerous greenhouse gas and yet it is being used in atmospheric testing programs.

- 11) Barium Releases March 22, 1976  
<http://www.gi.alaska.edu/ScienceForum/ASF0/019.html>

- 12) Lithium Red Sky April 16, 1979 – Alaska Science Forum:  
<http://www.gi.alaska.edu/ScienceForum/ASF3/312.html>

- 13) Alaska's Space Pyrotechnics – Alaska Science Forum – Barium February 18, 1985  
<http://www.gi.alaska.edu/ScienceForum/ASF7/703.html>

- 14) NASA / Navy CARE Charged Aerosol Particle Experiment September 10, 2009  
<http://www.nasa.gov/centers/wallops/CARE.html>

- 15) The Launch will be webcast at: <http://sites.wff.nasa.gov/webcast/>  
[http://twitter.com/NASA\\_Wallops](http://twitter.com/NASA_Wallops)
- 16) Space Weather – Creating Waves Wayne Scales PhD - "...In a multi-university effort funded by the Department of Defense, Scales and Joseph Wang, an aerospace professor, are developing a model to mitigate the impact of the earth's radiation belts on space assets. "This is part of a multi-university effort to counteract a high-altitude nuclear detonation (HAND)..."  
 The Virginia Tech team made up of "...not only studies natural clouds, but is involved in a Naval Research Laboratory project to create an artificial noctilucent cloud. Called the charged aerosol release experiment (CARE), the project entails sending a sounding rocket from Wallops Island, Va., to create a large dust cloud over the East Coast..." <http://www.ece.vt.edu/news/ar08/creatingwaves.html>  
<http://www.ece.vt.edu/news/ar08/pdf/creatingwaves.pdf>  
 Information: <http://www.space.vt.edu/> Virginia Tech
- 17) <http://adsabs.harvard.edu/abs/2008cosp...37..261B>  
 Smithsonian/NASA Charged Aerosol Particle Experiments 2008
- 18) [http://ieeexplore.ieee.org/xpl/freeabs\\_all.jsp?arnumber=4345996](http://ieeexplore.ieee.org/xpl/freeabs_all.jsp?arnumber=4345996)  
 Scales – 2007 Abstract on CARE  
<http://adsabs.harvard.edu/abs/1997JGR...10223937P> 1997 Experiment Abstract
- 19) <http://www.examiner.com/x-5429-DC-Space-News-Examiner~y2009m9d10-NASA-rocket-experiment-visible-in-DC-skies> San Francisco Examiner September 10, 2009  
 CARE Experiment Visible in Washington, D.C. Skies on September 15, 2009 or when test is Conducted.
- 20) <http://www.ee.psu.edu/newsletters/sep2009newsletter.pdf>  
 CARE Penn State September 15, 2009 Satellites will track artificial dust clouds for weeks- months – per September Newsletter. CARE Funding=The experiment, funded by the Naval Research Laboratory, Department of Defense Space Test Program, National Science Foundation, and NASA.
- 21) <http://www.reuters.com/article/pressRelease/idUS215204+09-Sep-2009+PRN20090909>  
 CARE Press Release Reuters – September 9, 2009  
 Keith Koehler, NASA Wallops Flight Facility, Va., +1-757-824-1579, [Keith.A.Koehler@nasa.gov](mailto:Keith.A.Koehler@nasa.gov);  
 Richard Thompson, Naval Research Laboratory, +1-202-767-2541, [richard.thompson@nrl.navy.mil](mailto:richard.thompson@nrl.navy.mil); or  
 Tonya Racasner, SMC Public Affairs, +1-310-653-2369, [tonya.racasner@losangeles.af.mil](mailto:tonya.racasner@losangeles.af.mil)
- 22) CARE Goggle Search – Page 1 – September 14-15, 2009  
<http://www.google.com/search?hl=en&q=charged+aerosol+release+experiment,+CARE&start=0&sa=N>
- 23) CARE Google Search – Page 2 – September 14-15, 2009  
<http://www.google.com/search?hl=en&q=charged+aerosol+release+experiment,+CARE&start=10&sa=N>  
<http://www.google.com/search?hl=en&q=Charged+Aerosol+Particle+Experiment&start=20&sa=N> – Page 3
- 24) CARE September 2009  
<http://ursi-test.intec.ugent.be/files/URSIGA08/papers/HG2p1.pdf>
- 25) CARE – The Charged Aerosol Release Experiment – September 2009 – Page 2  
<http://ursi-test.intec.ugent.be/files/URSIGA08/papers/HG2p2.pdf>  
 Radar backscatter from underdense meteors and diffusion rates  
 W. Singer<sup>1</sup>, R. Latteck<sup>1</sup>, N.J. Mitchell<sup>2</sup>, J. Fiedler<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>2</sup> University of Bath, Bath, UK, [N.J.Mitchell@bath.ac.uk](mailto:N.J.Mitchell@bath.ac.uk)

Instabilities in Ionospheric Dusty Plasmas by M. Rosenberg

Department of Electrical and Computer Engineering, MC-0407, University of California San Diego, 9500 Gilman Drive, La Jolla, CA 92093-0407, USA [rosenber@ece.ucsd.edu](mailto:rosenber@ece.ucsd.edu) Abstract - Dust can occur in various regions of the ionosphere including polar mesospheric clouds, dusty meteor trails, and expanding gas-dust clouds from rocket exhaust. The dust grains can be electrically charged since they are immersed in a plasma and radiative environment. Instabilities in ionospheric dusty plasmas may arise due to relative drifts between the charged dust and the background electrons and/or ions. Recent work on several possible instabilities is discussed. These include an ion acoustic instability in a dusty meteor trail [1] and a lower hybrid instability driven by charged streaming dust associated with rocket exhaust [2]. Implications of the instabilities for radar scattering are considered.

[1] M. Rosenberg and R. L. Merlino, Planet. Space Sci. 55, 1464 (2007).

[2] M. Rosenberg and G. Sorasio, J. Spacecr. Rockets 43, 245 (2006).

- 26) THE CHARGED AEROSOL RELEASE EXPERIMENT by P.A. Bernhardt – September 2009-Page 3  
<http://ursi-test.intec.ugent.be/files/URSIGA08/papers/HG2p3.pdf>

Plasma Physics Division, Naval Research Laboratory, Washington, DC, United States - The radar scatter from dusty plasmas will be studied with the Charged Aerosol Release Experiment (CARE) launched from Wallops Island, Virginia in Spring of 2009. A dusty plasma will be produced in the ionosphere by releasing an expanding shell with 66kg of Aluminum Oxide particulates. The expansion velocity of the shell will be 2.5 km/s. Ground radars and optical systems as well as in situ dust detectors, electric field booms, and a Langmuir probe will diagnose the experiment. Numerical simulations have shown that several types of fluid and kinetic instabilities will be excited the high speed dust release.

- 27) <http://ursi-test.intec.ugent.be/files/URSIGA08/papers/HG2p4.pdf>  
Early Time Evolution of Artificially Created Dusty Space Plasmas  
W.A. Scales<sup>1</sup> - <sup>1</sup>Center for Space Science and Engineering Research and Bradley Department of Electrical and Computer Engineering, Virginia Tech, Blacksburg, Virginia 24061-0111, USA, [wcales@vt.edu](mailto:wcales@vt.edu)

- 28) Dust Acoustic Wave Experiments at the University of Iowa  
R. L. Merlino<sup>1</sup>, R. Fisher<sup>2</sup>, E. Thomas Jr.<sup>2</sup>, S. H. Kim<sup>1</sup>, J. R. Heinrich<sup>1</sup>, and M. Rosenberg<sup>3</sup>  
<http://ursi-test.intec.ugent.be/files/URSIGA08/papers/HG2p5.pdf>

- 29) Ion focusing behind charged obstacles in a plasma flow  
<http://ursi-test.intec.ugent.be/files/URSIGA08/papers/HG2p6.pdf>

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- 30) Geoengineering with Sulfur  
<http://news.nationalgeographic.com/news/2006/08/060804-global-warming.html> Page #1-National Geographic News August 4, 2006 Extreme Global Warming Fix Proposed: "Fill the Skies With Sulfur"

- 31) [http://news.nationalgeographic.com/news/2006/08/060804-global-warming\\_2.html](http://news.nationalgeographic.com/news/2006/08/060804-global-warming_2.html) Page #2-National Geographic News August 4, 2006 by: Kate Ravilious Extreme Global Warming Fix Proposed: "Fill the Skies With Sulfur"

The question is: Why is the EPA requiring all sulfur to be taken out of diesel fuel in California by the end of 2006, because sulfur pollutes the air...and now there is serious consideration being given to this type of future project.



- 32) Original URL: [http://www.theregister.co.uk/2006/08/01/an\\_artificial\\_volcano/](http://www.theregister.co.uk/2006/08/01/an_artificial_volcano/)
- 33) [http://www.theregister.co.uk/2006/08/01/an\\_artificial\\_volcano/print.html](http://www.theregister.co.uk/2006/08/01/an_artificial_volcano/print.html)
- 34) Sulfur Geoengineering 2006 - Bomb Earth's atmosphere with sulphur, researcher says  
By [Thomas C Greene in Washington](#) Published Tuesday 1st August 2006 09:36 GMT
- 35) Note: Could the H.A.A.R.P. Project in Alaska, NOAA, DOE, NASA, Air Force, Department of Defense, etc., be the reason for climate changes that have been escalating since the late 1980s, when the funds and technology allowed for the escalation of atmospheric heating and testing programs like NASA's TMA Night Cloud tests using trimethylaluminum or the advanced testing of military weapons systems like star wars?  
  
NASA's Night Clouds Atmospheric Testing Program:  
[http://science.nasa.gov/headlines/y2003/20jun\\_TMAclouds.htm](http://science.nasa.gov/headlines/y2003/20jun_TMAclouds.htm)
- 36) November 20, 2006: "NASA plans to block out the Sun"  
<http://www.smh.com.au/news/world/nasa-looks-at-plan-to-blot-out-sun/2006/11/19/1163871272174.html>
- 37) May 3, 2006: "Blocking Out the Sun" [http://californiaskywatch.com/global\\_warming/index.html](http://californiaskywatch.com/global_warming/index.html)  
December 18, 2003: "Goodbye Sunshine:  
<http://www.guardian.co.uk/life/feature/story/0,13026,1108853,00.html>
- 38) New Jersey Institute of Technology – January 23, 2006 Solar Physicists Report Paradox: "Less Sunlight but Temperatures Rise" [http://www.eurekalert.org/pub\\_releases/2006-01/njio-nsp012306.php](http://www.eurekalert.org/pub_releases/2006-01/njio-nsp012306.php)
- 39) Alaska Science Forum – "SAD: A Sign of the Sunless Season" – November 10, 1995  
<http://www.gi.alaska.edu/ScienceForum/ASF12/1260.html> What are the human health effects when we dim the sunlight during geoengineering experiments to reduce the amount of sunlight reaching the earth?  
  
If we geoengineer more 'global dimming' without reducing the negative impacts of jet produced persistent contrails and man-made clouds, could we face a severe lack of direct sunlight which could have adverse impacts on agricultural crop production? In order for all plants to grow photosynthesis needs to take place. Without direct sunlight or with only 'dimmed' sunlight crop production will be lowered. Can we afford the recent increase in rickets in children who don't receive enough Vitamin D from direct sunlight? Can we afford the recent increase in humidity from persistent jet contrails and a reduction in sunlight reaching the earth that allows for agricultural and tree pests, molds, mildews, viruses, and fungus to grow and proliferate?  
  
Note: - Worldwide persistent jet contrails are creating climate change and exacerbating global warming. Geoengineers are planning a myriad of experiments to slow global warming without first using our advanced technology to decrease the pollution emitted by jets or have jet fly at altitudes that reduce the persistent jet contrails that make man-made cirrus clouds.
- 40) We already know from scientific research that 'global dimming' has been occurring at an accelerating rate since the late 1980s. NOVA "Dimming the Sun" April 2006:  
<http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/nova/sun/contrail.html>  
<http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/nova/sun/>
- 41) Global Dimming:  
[http://www.bbc.co.uk/sn/tvradio/programmes/horizon/dimming\\_prog\\_summary.shtml](http://www.bbc.co.uk/sn/tvradio/programmes/horizon/dimming_prog_summary.shtml)
- 42) Barium Releases March 22, 1976  
<http://www.gi.alaska.edu/ScienceForum/ASF0/019.html>

- 43) Lithium Red Sky April 16, 1979 – Alaska Science Forum:  
<http://www.gi.alaska.edu/ScienceForum/ASF3/312.html>
- 44) Alaska's Space Pyrotechnics – Alaska Science Forum – Barium February 18, 1985  
<http://www.gi.alaska.edu/ScienceForum/ASF7/703.html>