

October 26, 2014

AMSTERDAM ISLAND: Electromagnetic Climate Change Experiments ¹

Not many people know about Amsterdam island located about 35 degrees south latitude between Australia and the South tip of Africa.

Amsterdam is one of several French territorial islands. The base at Martin-de-Viviès is home to about 30 non-permanent scientists in biological, meteorological and geomagnetic studies.

Although the function is not clearly defined, the white domed tower reminds us of NEXRAD radar station.

Two photos are shown here. One reveals a sky full of spreading contrails and another shows a bizarre “lenticular cloud”.



TOP: Experienced observers recognize persistent spreading contrails as chemical aerosols. BOTTOM: Bizarre Lenticular cloud appears out of context in otherwise stable weather.

Using NASA's Worldview interactive satellite viewer we'll take a look at electromagnetic propagation originating from the island beginning Sept 11 and ending Sept 16th.

The cone of EM force begins at about 70 degrees ENE and rotates clockwise each day ending at about 110 Deg, ESE.

The physical deformation in the presence of electromagnetic propagation reveals the apparent “clouds” are actually artificial aerosols containing conductive metals.

On Sept 16th the arrow points to deep vertical displacement associated with what appears to be heavy deployment of conductive aerosols.

Images similar to these are not uncommon and reveal a network coordinated electromagnetic “experiments” scheduled in conjunction with deployment of conductive aerosols.

Amsterdam Island – WIKIPEDIA Excerpt

Île Amsterdam (French pronunciation: [ilɑmstʁɑˈdam], also known as Amsterdam Island, New Amsterdam, or Nouvelle Amsterdam, is an island named after the ship *Nieuw Amsterdam*, in turn named after the city of Amsterdam in the Netherlands.

It lies in the southern Indian Ocean. It is part of the French Southern and Antarctic Lands and, together with neighbouring Île Saint-Paul 85 km (53 mi) to the south, forms one of the five districts of the territory.

Its base, the Martin-de-Viviès research station, first called Camp Heurtin, then La Roche Godon, and the only settlement on the island, is the capital of the territory and is home to about 30 non-permanent inhabitants involved in biological, meteorological and geomagnetic studies.

The islands were attached to Madagascar in 1924 and became a French colony. The first French base on Amsterdam was established in 1949, and was originally called Camp Heurtin. The Global Atmosphere Watch still maintains a presence on Amsterdam.

Global Atmosphere Watch

Mission

The Global Atmosphere Watch’s mission is quite straightforward, consisting of three concise points:

To make reliable, comprehensive observations of the chemical composition and selected physical characteristics of the atmosphere on global and regional scales;

To provide the scientific community with the means to predict future atmospheric states;

To organize assessments in support of formulating environmental policy.

Goals

The GAW program is guided by 8 strategic goals:

- To improve the measurements programme for better geographical and temporal coverage and for near real-time monitoring capability;
- To complete the quality assurance/quality control system;
- To improve availability of data and promote their use;
- To improve communication and cooperation between all GAW components and with the scientific community;
- To identify and clarify changing roles of GAW components;
- To maintain present and solicit new support and collaborations for the GAW programme;
- To intensify capacity-building in developing countries;
- To enhance the capabilities of National Meteorological and Hydrological Services in providing urban environmental air quality services.

Moreover, the programme seeks not only to understand changes in the Earth's atmosphere, but also to forecast them, and perhaps control the human activities that cause them.

Source: <http://chemtrailsplanet.net/2014/10/26/conductive-aerosols-used-in-electromagnetic-climate-change-experiments/>