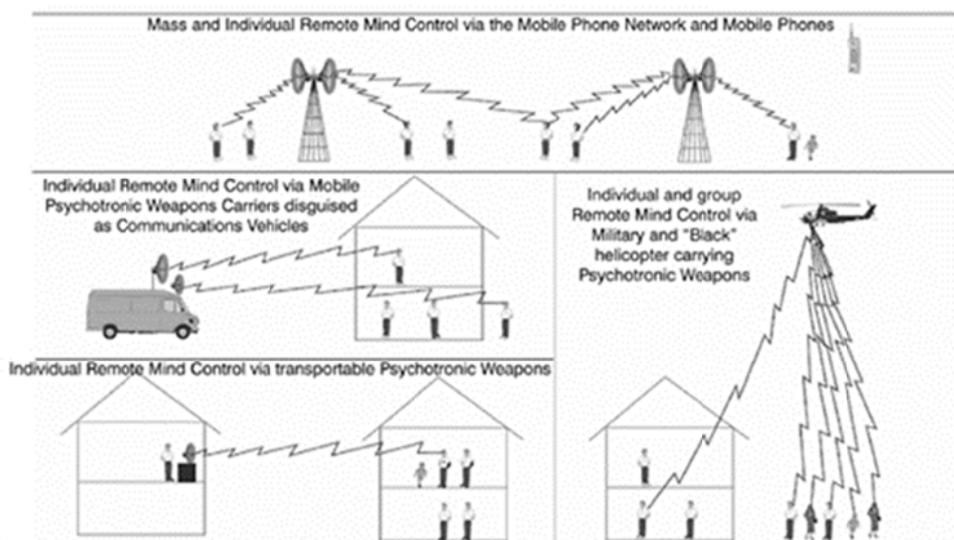


TARGETED INDIVIDUALS EUROPE



<http://www.targeted-individuals-europe.com/>

<http://targetedindividualseurope.wordpress.com/>

<http://www.free-targeted-individuals.com/>

<http://www.mindcontrol.se/>

<http://www.whitetv.se/>

NATIONAL LABORATORIES

RADIATION EFFECTS AND HIGH ENERGY DENSITY SCIENCE

PLASMA PULSE – HPM MICROWAVE – PULSE ELECTROMAGNETIC

The Radiation Effects and High Energy Density Science Research Foundation seeks to advance science and engineering in the of radiation effects sciences, high energy density science, and pulsed-power science and technology to address critical national security issues. The Z machine uses the high magnetic fields associated with high electrical currents to produce high temperatures, high pressures, and powerful soft X-rays for research in high density physics. The Saturn X-ray source simulates the radiation effects of nuclear countermeasures on electronic and material components. The High-Energy Radiation Megavolt Electron Source (HERMES) III accelerator is the world's most powerful gamma simulator, primarily used to demonstrate the effect of gamma-ray radiation. The Annular Core Research Reactor (ACRR) is used for reactor-driven laser experiments, space reactor fuels development, pulse reactor kinetics, reactor heat transfer and fluid flow, electronic component hardening, and explosive component testing. The ACRR is also routinely used for education and training programs.

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Department of Energy currently operates **17** national laboratories:

- Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory* at Berkeley, California (1931)
- Los Alamos National Laboratory* at Los Alamos, New Mexico (1943)
- Oak Ridge National Laboratory* at Oak Ridge, Tennessee (1943)
- Argonne National Laboratory* at DuPage County, Illinois (1946)
- Ames Laboratory* at Ames, Iowa (1947)
- Brookhaven National Laboratory* at Upton, New York (1947)
- Sandia National Laboratories* at Albuquerque, New Mexico and Livermore, California (1948)
- Idaho National Laboratory* between Arco and Idaho Falls, Idaho (2005)
- Princeton Plasma Physics Laboratory* at Princeton, New Jersey (1951)
- Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory* at Livermore, California (1952)
- Savannah River National Laboratory* at Aiken, South Carolina (1952)
- SLAC National Accelerator Laboratory* at Menlo Park, California (1962)
- Pacific Northwest National Laboratory* at Richland, Washington (1965)
- Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory* at Batavia, Illinois (1967)
- National Renewable Energy Laboratory* at Golden, Colorado (1977)
- Thomas Jefferson National Accelerator Facility* at Newport News, Virginia (1984)
- National Energy Technology Laboratory**

ECHELON - TELECOM - SECURITY AGENCYS - DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY - NSA - CIA - FBI



1. FROM NASA - DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY - DARPA - NSA - CIA - FBI

“Non-explosive Warfare”

(psywar, biowar IT/net war, “anti-operability war,” Beam weapon - including RF)

2. U.S. “HUMAN BRAIN PROJECT”

Determining detailed neuroanatomy of human brain (“digital brain atlas”)

3. ANTIPERSONNEL MW/RF WEAPONRY

Heating (High Power Requirements)

Brain Interactions (Low Frequency Modulation)

4. FROM U.S. COMMISSION ON NATIONAL SECURITY (NSA) /21ST CENTURY

It will soon be possible to connect human brain cells to silicon chips (magnetic field)

Due to IT (computer) technology we will witness the “death of distance”

EUROPEAN UNION

NON-LETHAL WEAPON

Term Details

Hierarchy

08 INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

MT0821 defence

BT1military equipment

08 INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

MT0821 defence

NT1air force

NT1civilian personnel

NT1forces abroad

NT1land forces

NT1mercenary

NT1military discipline

NT1military law

NT1military personnel

NT1military training

NT2military manoeuvres

NT1national service

NT2alternative service

NT2conscientious objection

NT2failure to report for duty

NT2voluntary military service

NT2women's military service

NT1navy

NT1paramilitary force

NT2secret service

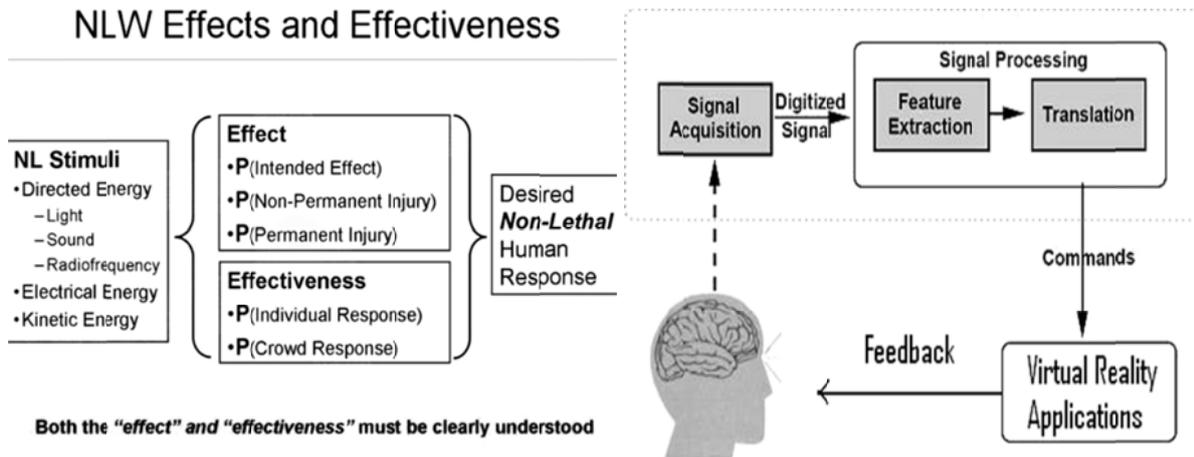
RT military secret [0821]

secret service [0821]

NS National Security [1216]

Non-Lethal Weapons

Non-lethal weapons is a broad category which includes devices for beaming various kinds of energy at human targets in order to temporarily incapacitate them, or to control or affect their behavior. Non-lethal weapons research has been conducted at universities on contract to the CIA, and has overlapped with research on hallucinogens and brain electrode implants.



BIOEFFECTS OF MICROWAVE RADIATION

Research into biological and psychological effects of exposure to microwave radiation is voluminous. The U.S. public has been led to believe that the former Soviet Union leads in this research. The fact is, the CIA and DoD Department of Defense have jointly pursued precisely the same research since commencement of Project Pandora in the 1950's. The current primary users of this research appear to be the CIA, DoD, the National Security Agency (NSA) and the Department of Energy

AGENCY IN USA

Indeed, there is a technology and management consulting firm called »Zyn Systems« that is working closely with the Department of Commerce, the Department of Defense, Department of Energy, Environmental Protection Agency, the National Science Foundation, the Small Business Administration and Federal Laboratory Consortium for Technology Transfer.



NSA

LASERS AND THE EARLY INERTIAL CONFINEMENT FUSION PROGRAM

This history concentrates on the history of Sandia's pulsed power accelerators and their contribution to the field of its inertial confinement fusion, because in the end, such accelerators proved to be Sandia's strong point. A parallel story exists on laser fusion, but outside Sandia. The early growth of the laser fusion program is outlined here to give a national perspective to the Pulsed Power Program at Sandia. The trend begun in the 1960s continues to the present, with laser fusion dominating the national inertial confinement fusion program over the years. In the early 1960s, Lawrence Livermore Laboratory indicated it had made calculations suggesting that thermonuclear reactions could be set off by intense light from a laser.* A small group was created at Livermore to carry out theoretical and experimental work on laser fusion, seen at that time as part of the weapons program. By 1967, Livermore was operating a 12-beam, spherically symmetric laser irradiation facility providing 20 joules of energy in 10 nanoseconds used in plasma-heating experiments. At the same time, the laboratory was developing what would be the forerunner of large disk lasers. The goal for laser fusion systems (the same as for particle beam fusion) was to produce more energy from the fusion pellet than is delivered to the pellet. In 1966, a laser program was established at Sandia as part of its weapons effects simulation work. Sandia built a neodymium-glass laser system that produced intense, very short laser pulses, which were applied to laser-target interaction experiments. In 1969, the system produced neutrons from a lithium deuteride target. These were the first laser-produced neutrons in the United States. (The results confirmed research reported by N.G. Basov at the Soviet's Lebedev Institute.)

Los Alamos began its laser program in 1969, and developed electron-beam-stabilized, large-aperture CO₂ lasers. Research centered on the physics of laser-plasma interactions and laser-induced implosions of fusion pellets. Laser fusion research funded through the Atomic Energy Commission increased from about 30 people at Livermore in the early 1960s to 570 at the three nuclear weapons laboratories by mid-1974.

In addition to the Atomic Energy Commission laboratories, other organizations in the United States began doing laser fusion research in these early years. KMS Fusion began as KMS Industries (KMSI), developing laser fusion technologies for peaceful purposes. KMSI later established KMS Fusion for laser fusion research generally, some of it classified for weapons. KMS Fusion built a two-beam target irradiation facility using a neodymium-glass laser. The Atomic Energy Commission permitted KMS to do the work under a no-cost contract. The Laboratory for Laser Energetics (LLE), part of the University of Rochester, developed a four-beam neodymium-glass laser system designed to demonstrate laser fusion energy gain. Funding was from an industrial-university-state consortium. **Naval Research Laboratory/Plasma Physics** Division was funded by the Atomic Energy Commission and the Department of Defense. The Naval Research Laboratory used a neodymium-glass laser system primarily for the detailed physics of certain aspects of laser-matter interactions. Research at the Battelle Memorial Institute/ Electromagnetic and Plasma Physics Section was funded by the Department of Defense and Battelle. The program aimed at a break even in energy. Its laser system had six beams of neodymium-glass laser amplifiers. Most experiments used metallic targets to enhance the conversion of laser light to x rays.^a Between 1973 and 1982, a significant laser program was funded at Sandia. (The origins of the laser program go back to 1966.) In a quest for more efficient lasers that would be needed in a laser-driven inertial confinement fusion reactor, the Atomic Energy Commission/ Department of Military Applications funded an advanced laser research program, with some of it at Sandia. In the early 1980s, laser activities were transitioned into laser-triggered switching and ion source research and the laser program diminished in size as the particle beam fusion effort grew in importance.

*** Laser means "light amplification by stimulated emission of radiation." A laser converts input power into a narrow, intense beam of light. The input power excites the atoms of an optical resonator to a higher energy level, and the resonator forces the excited atoms to radiate in phase. (McGraw-Hill Dictionary of Scientific and Technical Terms, fourth edition)**

EARLY WEAPONS EFFECTS SIMULATION AND RADIATION EFFECTS STUDIES

To help explain the need for machines capable of weapons effects simulations in the 1960s and 70s, a simplified outline follows of aspects of a nuclear explosion that were of particular concern: gamma rays, x rays, and neutrons.

Gamma rays originate in the nuclei of atoms and are high-energy electromagnetic waves similar to x rays but with a shorter wave length and higher energy. They are sometimes called hard x rays. This radiation penetrates deeply and damages internal components such as cables, computer circuits and processor boards.

X rays are electromagnetic radiation lying between ultraviolet and gamma rays in the radiation spectrum. They are often called soft x rays, having lower energy and longer wavelengths than gamma rays, and depending on their energy can also be described as hot or cold. X rays do not penetrate as deeply as gamma rays, but deposit radiation close to the surface. X rays are produced when electrons of sufficiently high energy bombard matter.

Neutrons are large-mass particles released through fusion or fission reactions as nuclear weapons detonate. The number of neutrons depends on several factors, which are subjects of weapons effects studies. Neutrons can travel a long way through the air and penetrate thick materials. Once released from the immediate environment of the exploding weapon, these kinds of radiation and neutrons can alter the performance of an opponent's weapons systems and related equipment. Because of the wide variety of materials in weapons and military equipment, studying the effects of x rays, gamma rays, and neutrons on multiple material configurations and with varying intensities and duration is a key part of weapons effects studies. At the beginning of weapons effects studies, nuclear devices were designed to be dropped from airplanes; later, and of concern to designers, nuclear warheads were mounted in ballistic missiles, whose systems would be adversely affected by the radiation and electromagnetic pulses from a nuclear explosion.

The initial radiation from a nuclear explosion consists primarily of gamma rays, x rays, and neutrons produced at the time of detonation. This initial radiation sets off several processes that produce electromagnetic pulses. Weapons scientists and engineers began to realize in the 1950s that this effect was much more serious than they had realized, probably being responsible for multiple equipment malfunctions. They ascertained that intense electric and magnetic fields from nuclear explosions affected electrical and electronic equipment at great distances and over a wide area. In addition, they learned that gamma rays and x rays could penetrate the solid materials of electronic weapons systems and create a damaging electric field inside the weapon, creating electromagnetic pulses internal to the weapon. Nuclear radiation, including electromagnetic pulses, increases rapidly, peaks, and then decays. The radiation ranges widely in frequency and strength, and the possible ways it could affect the electrical and electronic systems in US weapons were many and complex to analyze. The electric fields created by the nuclear electromagnetic pulses are very strong and delivered very fast, a situation electronic equipment never has to face under normal circumstances. ***The electromagnetic pulse is not a constant, but differs depending on the force of the weapon and where it is detonated, whether in outer space, near the earth, or underground.*** The machines developed at Sandia and elsewhere simulated effects of the internal weapons electromagnetic pulse by creating short, intense pulses of electromagnetic radiation and using them to test weapons systems and components. The simulators' pulses were created when high-energy electrons bombarded metallic targets and the targets emitted x rays (the process is called Bremsstrahlung). The outcome depended on the circuitry inside the weapons as well as the intensity of the radiation. In the 1960s and early 1970s when weapons effects work began to escalate, the military, Department of Defense, and Atomic Energy Commission had numerous different requirements for electromagnetic pulse and radiation simulators because of the many types of weapons systems being designed and tested and the myriad effects they might face. The objective of all this work was to be able to build weapons and weapons systems that were hardened to (i.e., protected from) damage. Simulation work involved testing of existing systems to probe their vulnerabilities to radiation, to come up with approaches to harden future systems, and then to build and test experimental units and systems.

[Sources: S. Glasstone and Philip J. Dolan, *The Effects of Nuclear Weapons*, Washington, DC: Department of Defense and the Energy Research and Development Administration, 1977; Interviews with Tom Martin and Ken Prestwich.]

PARTICLE BEAM WEAPONS MAKE HEADLINES IN 1977

Aviation Week and Space Technology published an editorial on the “Beam Weapon Threat” in its May 2, 1977, issue. It was a follow-up to the magazine’s March 28, 1977, story in which Maj. Gen. George Keegan’s allegations about Soviet advances in the field of beam weapons were made public for the first time. The editorial called for an end to the secrecy surrounding the topic:

The Soviet Union has achieved a technical breakthrough in high-energy physics application that may soon provide it with a directed-energy beam weapon capable of neutralizing the entire United States ballistic missile force and checkmating this country’s strategic doctrine. The hard proof of eight successful Soviet tests of directed-energy beam weapon technology gives new and overriding urgency to bring these developments into the public domain and rip the veil of intelligence secrecy so that this whole matter of vital national urgency and survival will finally be brought to the attention of the President of these United States, the Congress, and the citizens of this republic whose future is at risk. It could be a fatal error for this country to continue to put its major strategic reliance on a single type weapon for which an effective counter is already looming on the horizon.

At issue were US intelligence reports on tests the Soviet Union had made that suggested work on directed-beam weapons. The intelligence reports could not verify how far along this work was, nor when a Soviet directed-beam weapon could be deployed. Keegan, believing that the threat was imminent, made the issue public because he felt it was being swept under the rug in official circles.

A May 2, 1977, article, also in *Aviation Week and Space Technology*, was titled

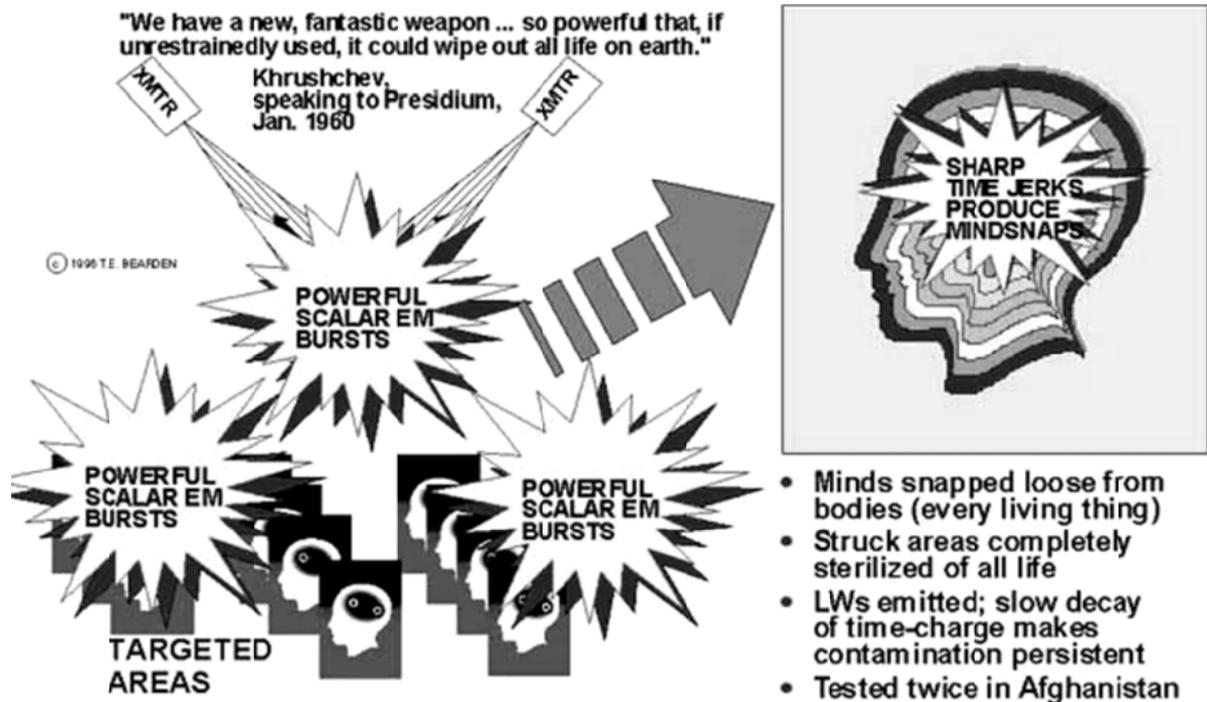
“Soviets Push for Beam Weapon: USSR developing charged particle device aimed at missile defense, exploring high-energy lasers as satellite killer.”

The article outlines the evidence that prototype directed energy weapons (using both particle beams and lasers) were under way in Russia and provides the evidence and arguments both supporting and rejecting Keegan’s conclusions. *Science News* writers John Douglas and Dietrick Thomsen came to the conclusion that the threat was highly overrated after talking with US scientists and military personnel. Their article

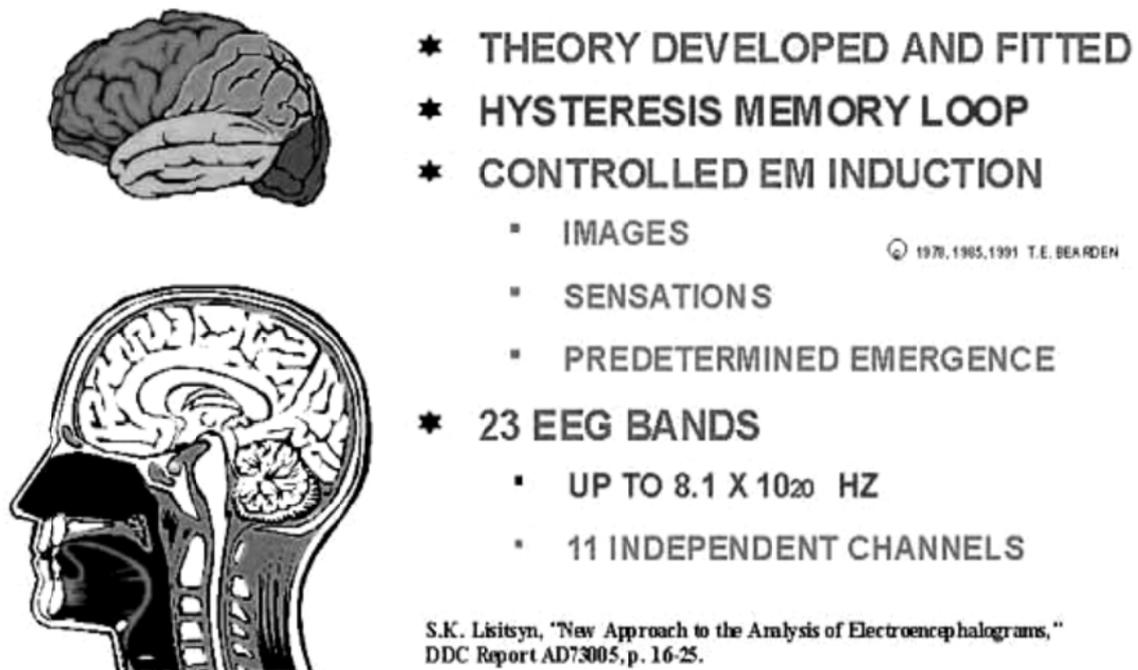
“The Great Russian ‘Death-Beam’ Flap: News reports of Soviet advances toward a weapon-sized charged particle beam seem based on good intelligence, fair physics, and poor strategy considerations” appeared on May 21, 1977.

The article explains why “serious questions can be raised about the feasibility of a charged particle beam weapon.” The authors assert that “Even graver doubts can be brought up about its capacity to protect a nation against intercontinental ballistic missiles.” One major reason they cite in debunking the threat was the fact that US and Soviet scientists had been sharing information about beam physics for several years and that they were familiar with each other’s capabilities. “To be useful as a weapon,” they write, “a beam must be able to burn a hole in the atmosphere—heating the air along a column long enough to create a temporary vacuum for the passage of the rest of the beam. Leading American physicists say that simply hasn’t been done—either in the Soviet Union or the United States.” *Science* magazine laid out the issues involved on April 22, 1977, under the title “Particle Beams as ABM Weapons: General and Physicists Differ.” The magazine said that the United States had experimented with using an electron beam as a directed energy weapon in a program named Seesaw, which was abandoned in 1973. Keegan had alleged the Soviet Union was successfully using proton beams, not electrons. *Science* said that Jeremy Stone, director of the Federation of American Scientists, had told the Senate Arms Control sub-committee in March that the idea of using particle beams as weapons “has been invented and reinvented almost every year since there were these particle accelerators.” As to the technical feasibility of using particle beams as weapons, *Science* quoted a scientist knowledgeable about military affairs as saying, “Just getting the beam to propagate over the long distances has been thought of as the principal difficulty. You have high current beams of relativistic particles. No matter how you slice it this means very large powers. Also the design of a suitable accelerator is rather problematical.” In a May 27, 1977, commentary, “Charged Debate Erupts over Russian Beam Weapon,” *Science* concluded that there was not enough evidence to support Keegan’s claims and took the stand that opening discussion of intelligence matters to public debate might “jeopardize sources and reveal the extent of American knowledge about Soviet activities.”

THE SOVIET UNION



Mind-to body coupling and body-to-mind coupling.



In the 1960s, Lisitsyn revealed Russian scientists had deciphered the human brain code.

BRAIN-COMPUTER INTERFACE

A brain-computer interface (BCI), sometimes called a direct neural interface or a brain-machine interface (BMI), is a direct communication pathway between the brain and an external device. BCIs are often aimed at assisting, augmenting or repairing human cognitive or sensory-motor functions.

Research on BCIs began in the 1970s at the University of California Los Angeles (UCLA) under a grant from the National Science Foundation, followed by a contract from DARPA.

The papers published after this research also mark the first appearance of the expression brain-computer interface in scientific literature.

Naval Medical Research Center
Walter Reed Army Medical Center
U. S. Army Medical Research and Materiel Command

MICROWAVE BIOEFFECT CONGRUENCE WITH SCHIZOPHRENIA

John J. McMurtrey, a Copyright 2002, 8/25/03

In view of the documentation for microwave technology to induce internal voice in humans, the correlation between microwave bioeffects and schizophrenia is reviewed. These correlations are extensive and include cognitive deficit, electrophysiologic activity, startle decrease, neurotransmitter changes, hormone alterations, immune alterations, mitochondria deficits, deleterious histologic change in disease reduced brain areas, activation of hallucination involved brain areas, and ocular disease. Schizophrenia correlates with microwave bioeffects such that congruence indicates microwave involvement with this disorder. The development of methods to exclude microwave means in psychosis is imperative and research is proposed.

Electromagnetic, High Power Microwave - HPM Weapons

- Energy generated by a conventional electromagnetic apparatus, such as a radar transmitter, or released from a conventional explosion converted into a radio-frequency weapon which causes the disruption of electronic systems. Usually an ultra-wide band source focus due to target vulnerability considerations. **HPMs can also cause human unconsciousness without permanent maiming by upsetting the neural pathways in the brain and/or death [256,278].**

- The U.S., France, U. K. and Russia are the main players in this technology.

Inner Voice, Target Tracking and Behavior Influence Technologies

John J. McMurtrey, M. S.a Copyright 2003,

ABSTRACT

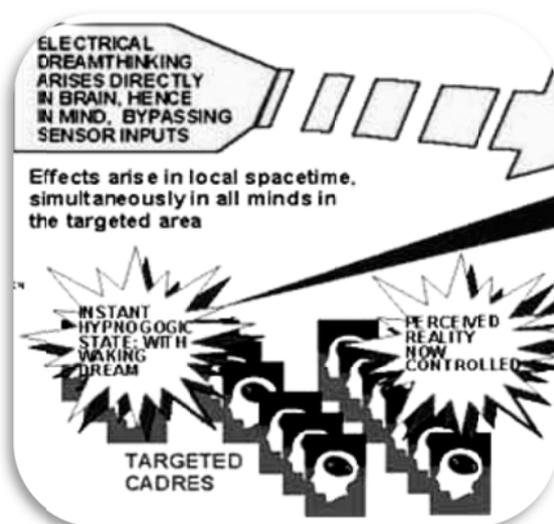
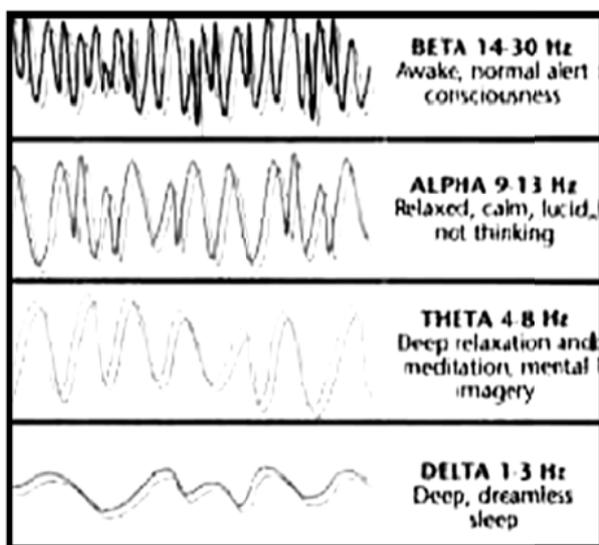
Inner voice transmission development by ultrasound and microwave technique is reviewed as well as target tracking literature. References recognizing behavioral influence technologies are surveyed along with reported instances of the use of microwave and ultrasound energy forms on people. Many aspects of the considered literature directly contradict professional presumptions, particularly within the psychological and psychiatric communities.

INTRODUCTION

People discerning remote manipulation corresponding to technology capable of such influence have formed protest organizations across the world. Educated society is uninformed regarding authentic documentation of the development and existence of these technologies, and is without appreciation of the hazard. Complaint of 'hearing voices' and perception of other remote manipulation must receive appropriate scientific and legal investigation with protection. Professional awareness is virtually absent with eminent texts and opinion being presumptive, without appraisal of the evidence.

Herein is substantiated:

1. The development of remote wireless ultrasound and microwave internal voice transmission.
2. Human tracking technologies.
3. References recognizing behavioral influence capabilities and the use of such technologies against humans.



ELECTROMAGNETIC WEAPON

Some bio-effects of electromagnetic (radiation) weapons include effects to the human central nervous system resulting in drowsiness, localized physical pain (e.g. headaches or joint pain), difficulty breathing, vertigo, incontinence, nausea, disorientation, or other systemic discomfort. Electromagnetic radiation weapons may cause cumulative damage to the human body. Electromagnetic weapons can affect the human nervous system and might lead to diseases of the nervous system such as PRIMARY LATERAL SCLEROSIS.

1. EM WEAPON (Electromagnetic radiation weapons)

Are a type of directed energy weapons which use *electromagnetic radiation* to deliver heat, mechanical or electrical energy to a target to cause various, sometime very subtle effects. They can be used against humans, electronic equipment, and military targets generally, depending on the technology.

2. RADIO WEAPON

Use high intensity radio waves to disrupt electronics:

(HERF) High-energy radio frequency weapons

(HPRF) high – power radio frequency weapons

3. HPM WEAPON

High and low power-pulses Microwave devices use *low-frequency microwave radiation* which can be made to **closely mimic and interact with normal human brain waves** having similar amplitudes and frequencies. The heart, lungs, and other vital organs are controlled by very low voltage electronic signals from the human brain. It should be possible to disrupt, catastrophically, such signals – from a distance using this technology.

4. PLASMA/RF WEAPON

A **plasma weapon** is any theoretical fire-arm designed to use plasma (*high-energy ionized gas*) as a weapon. *Such weapons can be intended to be LETHAL – causing death by serious burn or the melting of targets* – or non-lethal and intended to disrupt electronics using an EMP electromagnetic pulse. In physics and chemistry plasma is a state of matter similar to gas in which a certain portion of the particles are ionized. **Plasma weapons fire a beam, bolt or stream of plasma**, which is an excited state of matter consisting of atomic electrons & nuclei and free electrons if ionized or other particles if pinched.

The University of Florida and the University of Central Florida, in conjunction with the **Office of Naval research**, conducted a study begun in 2004 called The Sensory Consequences of EMP (electromagnetic pulses) emitted by *“Laser Induced Plasma Channels”*. According to Dr. Jonathan Moreno, author of the book **MIND WARS (2009)**, **this project will have to be brought out of the laboratory and onto the battlefield to determine the full effects of using these weapons on humans.**

ABOUT SANDIA LABS - NSA – DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

National security is our business. We apply science to help detect, repel, defeat, or mitigate threats. Sandia Corporation operates Sandia National Laboratories as a **contractor** for the **U.S. Department of Energy's**

National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA) and supports numerous:

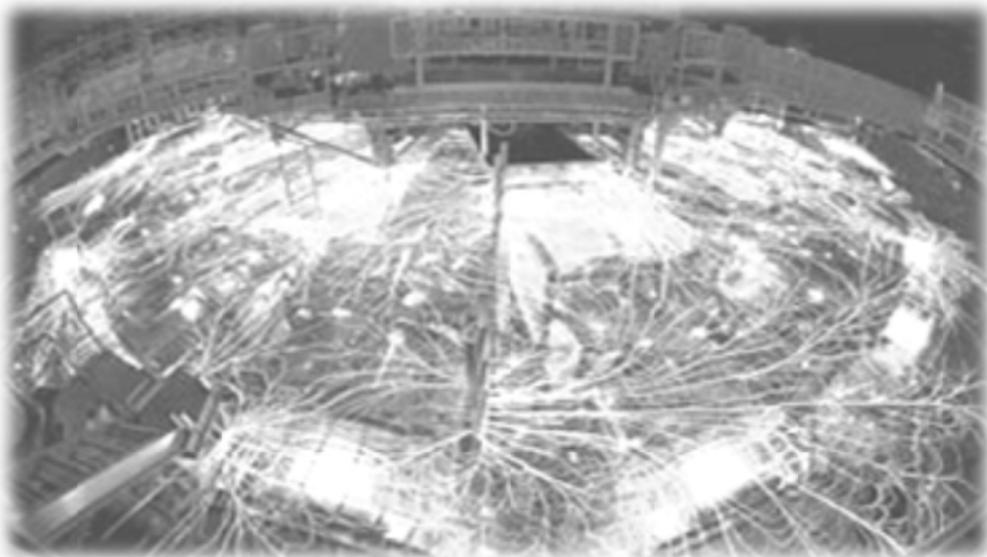
- **federal, state, and local government agencies, companies, and organizations.**

FIRST PLASMA TO IGNITE IN 2018

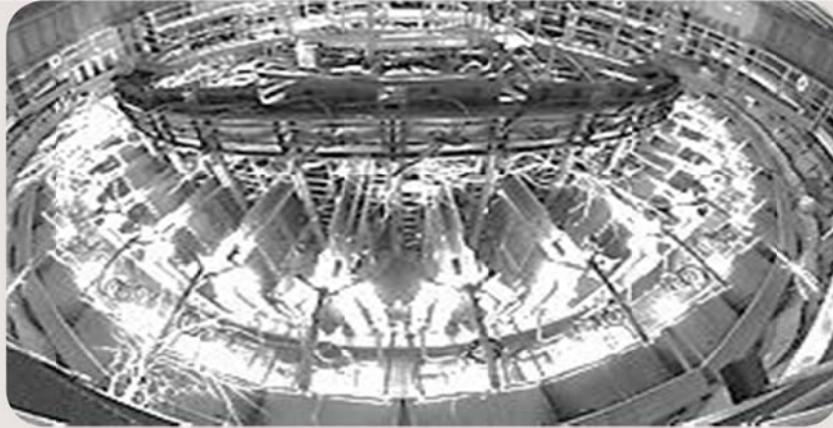
Collaboration of 7 National Entities - United States, Russian Federation, China, South Korea, Japan, European Union, India

Z MACHINE (PLASMA)

Linear transformer drivers (LTDs) are twice as efficient as the technology used since the 1960s in pulsed power accelerators such as Z. Sandia researchers have doubled the peak electrical power generated by an LTD without increasing its dimensions or number of components. Sandia has selected this technology for a proposed next-generation accelerator that will deliver an order of magnitude more electrical power than Z. The new machine will allow experiments in material physics, inertial confinement fusion, radiation effects, and laboratory astrophysics at previously inaccessible parameter regimes.



BIG MACHINES: TWO RADIATION GENERATORS MARK MAJOR MILESTONES IN HELPING PROTECT THE U.S.



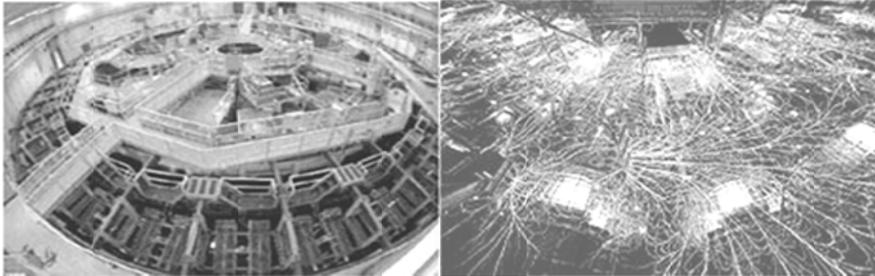
Saturn, Sandia's workhorse pulsed-power machine, delivers hard radiation during one of its milestone shots. The scarcity of jagged, lightning-like arcing between different water/metal interfaces means that the machine's water insulation is effective, and that relatively much of its electrical pulse is traveling on its intended path from the machine's circular exterior to its central target.



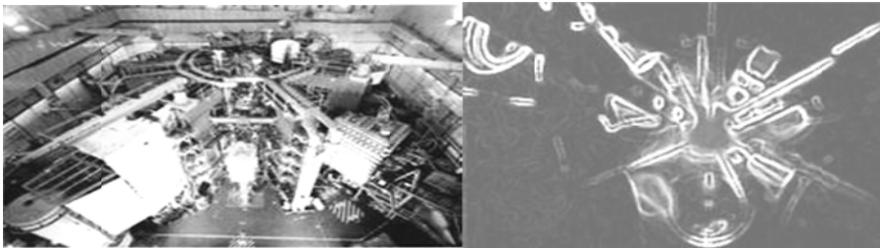
Technicians service the linear HERMES pulsed-power machine — the most powerful gamma ray producer in the world — for its next shot. Because of Sandia's nuclear responsibilities, HERMES and Saturn are kept in "warm, standby mode" for immediate testing of components

PLASMA WEAPONS- EM WEAPONS - MICROWAVES WEAPONS -....

Sandia Laboratorys, Department of Energy - NSA



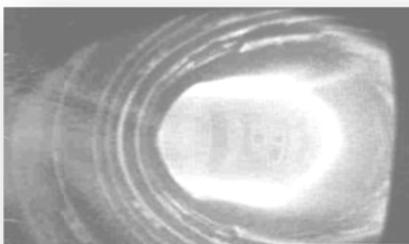
**The »Z machine« Sandia National Laboratory Tokamak plasma in action
Princeton Plasma Physics Laboratory**



**Tokamak Fusion Device and in United Kingdom Laser plasmas in inertial
confinement fusion tests University of Rochester!**



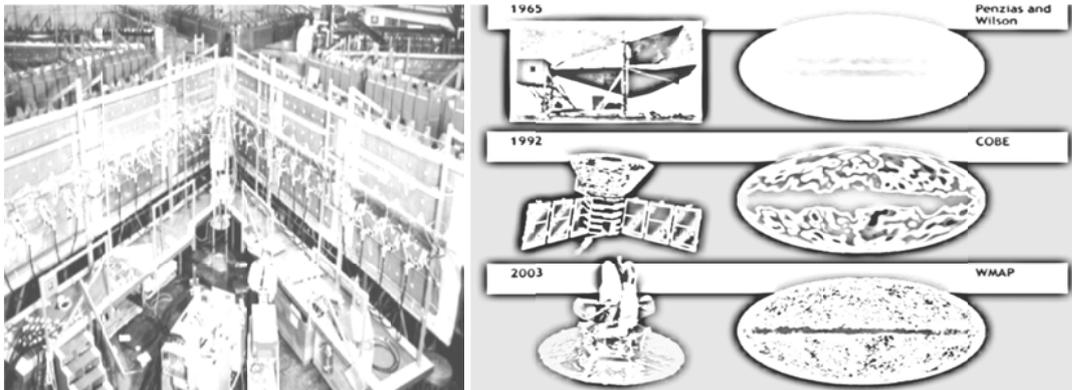
High-Energy Radiation Megavolt Electron Source (HERMES) III



Princeton Plasma Physics Laboratory (Department of ENERGY)

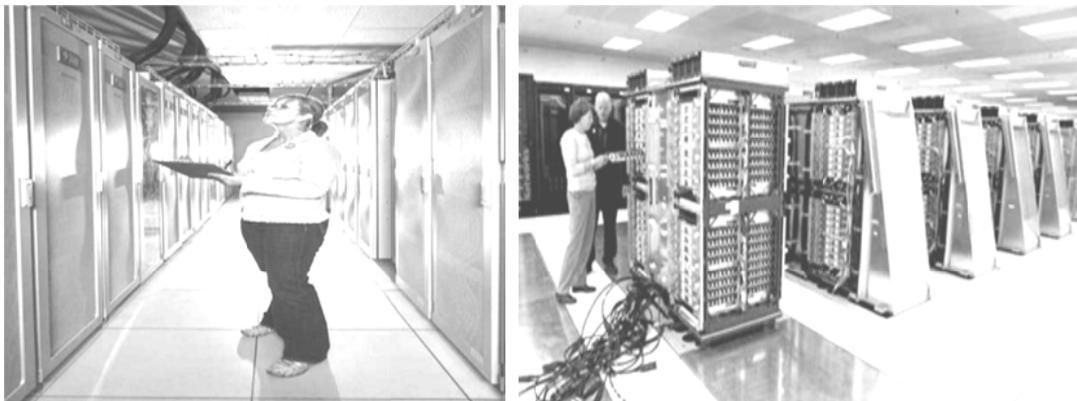


Mirror program (optical) - beam weapons (USA)



New Mexico – microwaves lab

HPM – high power microwaves



Sandia different super computers

»Dawn« most power computers

"NATIONAL LABORATORY'S"- NSA

- National laboratory "Oak Ridge" cyber super computers "JAGUAR"
- National Laboratorys "Los Alamos" research lasers, magnetism...
- National Laboratory's "Blue Gene/P " Direct energy research

Dezember 2012

MICROWAVE WAFFEN (EM WAFFEN)

Elektromagnetische Waffen gehören zu den geheimsten Entwicklungen auf der Welt. Seit einigen Jahren werden immer mehr Fälle bekannt, in denen Menschen in ihrer privaten Umgebung von Unbekannten mit elektromagnetischen Waffen gefoltert und terrorisiert werden.

Elektromagnetische Waffen sind Waffen die mit elektromagnetischen Wellen arbeiten. Dazu zählen Mikrowellen, Ultraschall, Laser und Infrarot. Unbemerkt von der Öffentlichkeit wird diese Technik immer weiter ausgebaut und verfeinert. Aus vielen Ländern sind Fälle bekannt wo Menschen mit dieser Technologie gequält werden.



Da diese Waffen auf höhere Distanz und durch Wände und Häuser arbeiten können, bleiben die Täter meist anonym. Die Betroffenen verspüren starke Schmerzen, Hitze, Stiche, Kribbeln und Jucken. Die Wirkung der Waffen ist enorm vielfältig. So können die Waffen auch elektrische Geräte stören und beschädigen. Diese Seite soll über diese neue Technologie aufklären, und als Anlaufpunkt für hilflose Betroffene dienen.

Da von offiziellen Stellen und Behörden nichts gegen das Problem getan wird, ist es für die Betroffenen wichtig sich zu organisieren und gemeinsam gegen den Terror vorzugehen. Diese Webseite soll eine erste Anlaufstelle zur Vernetzung sein.

Kontakt:

Initiative gegen elektromagnetische Folter

Postfach 870149

13161 Berlin, Tel. 0171 9695791