

Directed Energy Weapons Human Experimentation

Peter Mooring - [STOPEG](#), 22 October 2024. Last update: [25 October 2024 \[2\]](#)



Information about this image at the [end](#) of this article.

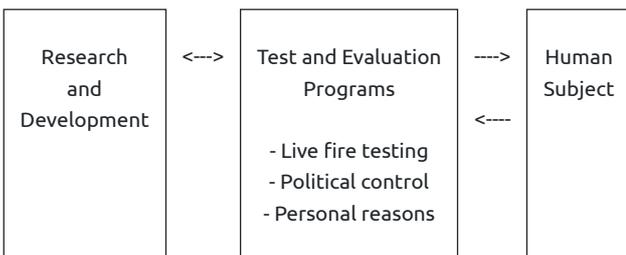
1. Introduction

There are several reasons why people are attacked with Directed Energy Weapons: Human Experimentation (research, development, test, evaluation), Political Control (stop, coerce, punish), personal reasons (revenge, nepotism).

When you are attacked with these weapons then you are probably in a human experimentation program, or this is being done under the guise of a human experimentation program, meaning that human experimentation is the cover-up. Many Non-Lethal Weapons never appear to be finished but are always in development, prototype stages.

Let me try to explain. At a certain moment, reasearch and development creates a new weapon, or new, better, functionality. This must be tested on real humans. This is called 'live fire testing' and is done in Test and Evaluation programs.

And when does this testing stop? Once you have these weapons operational, you can use them for Political Control and personal reasons. And you call it ... testing ...



This document mostly consists of relevant references. It starts with the Non-Lethal Weapons Program and makes the connection to human experimentation. At the moment, the information in this document about human experimentation is limited to the United States. In the links / references you can find information about 'Human Research Standards' in other countries.

In the United States, 10 USC 980 may allow human experimentation without informed consent under national security waivers.

Finally, this document is a work in progress. The intention is to add (more) connections to Western European countries and NATO.

2. From Non-Lethal Weapons to Human Experimentation

Title:	Non-Lethal Weapons
Description:	The DoD Executive Agent for Non-Lethal Weapons (NLW) serves as the DoD focal point for all NLW matters and other duties as assigned in DoD Directive 3000.03E. https://dod-executiveagent.osd.mil/Agents/ViewAgent.aspx?agentId=50

Date Assigned:	07/09/1996
Approving Office:	DepSecDef
DoD Executive Agent:	Marine Corps
PSA:	Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment (USD(A&S))
OPR:	Director, Joint Intermediate Force Capabilities Office (JIFCO)
DoD EA POC:	LtGen James W. Bierman, Jr., Chairman of the Joint NLW Integrated Product Team, james.bierman@usmc.mil; Col Douglas K. Peterson, Director of JIFCO, douglas.peterson@usmc.mil
Established in Statute:	No
Primary Document:	DoD Directive 3000.03E: "DoD EA for Non-Lethal Weapons (NLW), and NLW Policy" (Apr 25, 2013) (external link)
Supporting Documents:	There are no supporting documents
Last Updated:	09/23/02024 02:30 PM by Bowman, Marilyn

Note(s):

- EA: Executive Agent
- POC: Point Of Contact
- OPR: Office of Primary Responsibility
- PSA: Each DoD EA designation also assigns an OSD Principal Staff Assistant (PSA) to provide policy oversight and periodically assess the performance and continuing need of the DoD EA designations under their cognizance.

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**Department of Defense
DIRECTIVE
NUMBER 3000.03E**

April 25, 2013

Incorporating Change 2, August 31, 2018

USD(A&S)

SUBJECT: DoD Executive Agent for Non-Lethal Weapons (NLW), and NLW Policy

<https://www.esd.whs.mil/Portals/54/Documents/DD/issuances/dodd/300003p.pdf?ver=2017-09-27->

From this document:

3. POLICY. It is DoD policy that:

f. Developers of NLW will conduct a thorough human effects characterization in accordance with DoD Instruction (DoDI) 3200.19 (Reference (e)) to help understand the full range of effects and limitations prior to operational employment of the NLW

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**Department of Defense
INSTRUCTION
NUMBER 3200.19**

May 17, 2012

Incorporating Change 2, August 31, 2018

USD(A&S)

SUBJECT: Non-Lethal Weapons (NLW) Human Effects Characterization

<https://www.esd.whs.mil/Portals/54/Documents/DD/issuances/dodi/320019p.pdf?ver=2019-04-16-084248-833>

From this document:

e. NLW programs that involve human subjects shall comply with DoD Instruction 3216.02 (Reference (f)) and implementing DoD Component issuances.

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DOD INSTRUCTION 3216.02

PROTECTION OF HUMAN SUBJECTS AND ADHERENCE TO ETHICAL STANDARDS IN DO D-CONDUCTED AND SUPPORTED RESEARCH

Originating Component: Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering

Effective: April 15, 2020

Change 1 Effective: June 29, 2022

<https://www.esd.whs.mil/portals/54/documents/dd/issuances/dodi/321602p.pdf>

From this document:

3.8. SELECTION OF HUMAN SUBJECTS AND EVALUATING RISK.

...

3.11. UNIQUE DOD LIMITATIONS ON WAIVER OF INFORMED CONSENT.

- a. Sections 219.116(e) and (f) of Title 32, CFR, identify conditions where an IRB may waive informed consent for DoD-conducted and DoD-supported HSR.
- b. Section 980 of Title 10, U.S.C.:
 - 1. Imposes limitations on waiving informed consent when DoD appropriated funds are used to finance the research.
 - 2. Is applicable only to DoD-conducted and DoD-supported research when involving a human being as an experimental subject as defined in this issuance. Research involving a human being as an experimental subject, governed by Section 980 of Title 10, U.S.C., is a subset of research involving human subjects, regulated by Title 32, CFR.
 - 3. Is not applicable to exempt HSR.
- c. For research involving a human being as an experimental subject to which Section 980 of Title 10, U.S.C., applies, informed consent must be obtained in advance from the experimental subject or the subject’s legal representative (consistent with Part 219 of Title 32, CFR, if the subject cannot consent). If consent is obtained from the subject’s legal representative, the intention of the key investigator must be for the research to be beneficial to the subject.
- d. For research governed by Section 980 of Title 10, U.S.C., that involves no more than minimal risk, as defined by Part 219 of Title 32, CFR, an IRB may alter or waive other required elements of informed consent pursuant to Part 219 of Title 32, CFR, so long as it still preserves informed consent of the subject (i.e., the consent indicates the subject’s participation in the research is completely voluntary and includes the requirement that the subject is informed of research risks).
- e. The advance informed consent requirement pursuant to Section 980 of Title 10, U.S.C., may be waived by the DOHRP or its delegate, if the following conditions are met:
 - 1. The research is to advance the development of a medical product necessary to the DoD.
 - 2. The research may directly benefit the individual experimental subject.
 - 3. The research is conducted in compliance with all other applicable laws and regulations.

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10 USC 980: Limitation on use of humans as experimental subjects

<https://uscode.house.gov/view.xhtml?req=granuleid:USC-prelim-title10-section980&num=0&edition=prelim>

From this document:

§980. Limitation on use of humans as experimental subjects

- a. Funds appropriated to the Department of Defense may not be used for research involving a human being as an experimental subject unless-
 - 1. the informed consent of the subject is obtained in advance; or
 - 2. in the case of research intended to be beneficial to the subject, the informed consent of the subject - or a legal representative of the subject is obtained in advance.
- b.
 - 1. The Secretary of Defense may waive the prohibition in this section with respect to a specific research project to advance the development of a medical product necessary to the armed forces if the research project may directly benefit the subject and is carried out in accordance with all other applicable laws.
 - 2. The Secretary may delegate the authority provided by paragraph (1) to the Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering.

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OFFICE OF THE UNDER SECRETARY OF DEFENSE FOR ACQUISITION AND SUSTAINMENT

<https://www.acq.osd.mil>

Links to the OUSD A&S organization:

Office of the Executive Director for Special Access Program Central Office test

<https://www.acq.osd.mil/sapco/index.html>

From this page:

The Office of the Executive Director for Special Programs serves under the authority and direction of both

- the Deputy Secretary of Defense (DepSecDef) and
- the USD(A&S),

directly reporting to the DepSecDef as the Director of the DoD Special Access Program (SAP) Central Office (SAPCO) and functionally reporting to USD(A&S) as the Director for Special Programs.

The Executive Director for Special Access Program Central Office facilitates and maintains MOAs and memorandums of understanding for foreign involvement with DoD SAPs and coordinates with appropriate oversight authorities. The Office prepares the Department's SAP report to Congress for DepSecDef approval, provides administrative and management support to SAP congressional hearings, and prepares and coordinates responses to congressional inquiries.

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OFFICE OF THE UNDER SECRETARY OF DEFENSE FOR RESEARCH AND ENGINEERING

<https://www.cto.mil>

Links to:

- Office of Developmental Test, Evaluation, and Assessments
<https://ac.cto.mil/dte/about-dtea>
- ...

3. Services contract to provide technical and analytical support services to Joint Non-Lethal Weapons Directorate (JNLWD)

Joint Non-Lethal Weapons Directorate Critical Support Services

Performance Work Statement

<https://www.marcorssystem.marines.mil/About-Us/Office-of-the-Counsel-OC/FOIA-Reading-Room/FileId/179506/>

From this document:

This is a non-personnel services contract to provide technical and analytical support services to Joint Non-Lethal Weapons Directorate (JNLWD).

The Government shall not exercise direct supervision or control over the contract service providers performing the services herein. Such contract service providers shall be accountable solely to the Contractor who, in turn is responsible to the Government

1.2 Background.

The Under Secretary of Defense (Acquisition, Technology and Logistics) (USD AT&L) directed the Commandant of the Marine Corps (CMC) serve as the Executive Agent for the Department of Defense (DOD) Non-Lethal Weapons Program.

Note: USD AT&L has divided into

- Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering (USD R&E) and
- Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisitions and Sustainment (USD A&S).

The CMC established the JNLWD with the responsibility to serve as the DOD focal point for all non-lethal (NL) matters. Within the broader DOD Non-Lethal Weapons Program, the Joint Non-Lethal Weapons Program (JNLWP) is directly managed by the JNLWD. The JNLWP supports

- the Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD),
- the Joint Staff,
- Services and Combatant Commanders

in

- non-lethal requirements identification,
- policy and capability development,
- strategic communication,
- education and awareness, and
- all matters related to non-lethal weapons.

Additionally, the JNLWD maintains liaison with

- other Government agencies,
- North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), and
- foreign governments,

as appropriate, to promote, monitor, coordinate and exchange Non-Lethal Weapons information. The JNLWP facilitates meeting the current and future less-lethal force application and force protection needs of warfighters across the spectrum of operations through identification and understanding of current and projected operational requirements and capability gaps; identifying and developing technologies into operationally suitable and effective less-lethal solutions that are cost-effective; facilitating acquisition and fielding of less-lethal capabilities; and advancing NL weapon (NLW) awareness through strategic communications.

2.4 Information & Materials.

The Contractor will be provided Government-Furnished Information (GFI) and Government-Furnished Material (GFM) as applicable and necessary

during the performance of the contract. The below information is available as Attachment 2.

- 2.4.1 Blunt impact and flashbang effectiveness reports.
- 2.4.2 Active denial technology bio-effects documents.
- 2.4.3 Human electro-muscular incapacitation bio-effects reports.
- 2.4.4 HE research plans and technical reports.

4.2 HE Scientist. The Contractor shall provide one on-site, full time, senior HE scientist and one part-time, off-site junior HE scientist to provide technical and research management activities supporting

- physical,
- biological,
- behavioral, and
- scientific principles

related to bio-effects of NL weapons stimuli:

- blunt trauma,
- human electro-muscular incapacitation,
- directed energy effects, and
- related other impacts.

The HE scientist must be able to communicate complex concepts to a wide range of audiences and conduct day-to-day administrative tasks and other activities associated with the normal operation of the JNLWD HE team. The HE Scientist will resolve difficult technical/bio-effects problems and issues, as well as plan, design, monitor and evaluate complex non-lethal weapons HE and NLW effectiveness programs and projects.

4. FY18 LFT&E PROGRAM Live Fire Test and Evaluation (LFT&E)

Once developed, these weapons must be tested, not on dummies but real people.

This document links Non-Lethal Weapons to Live Fire Test and Evaluation.

From this document:

TEST AND EVALUATION OF EMERGING TECHNOLOGIES

Joint Non-Lethal Weapons (JNLW) Test and Evaluation Working-Level Integrated Product Team (T&E WIPT) Non-lethal weapon systems are being developed, tested, and evaluated by each of the Services. In FY18, DOT&E hosted the JNLW T&E WIPT meeting in which each Service briefed its non-lethal weapons portfolio (T&E status, program successes, and failures). The JNLW T&E WIPT will become an annual forum to compare cross-Service experience in order to foster progress in non-lethal weapon systems. DOT&E is currently developing procedures by which programs in this portfolio will be evaluated in the future.

FY18 LFT&E PROGRAM

TEST AND EVALUATION OF EMERGING TECHNOLOGIES

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Counter-Unmanned Aerial Systems (C-UAS)

C-UAS systems continue to be developed and evaluated for military operations. In FY18, DOT&E worked with the Services to emphasize the need to test and evaluate C-UAS systems in threat-representative cellular environments. Testing will properly evaluate collateral damage concerns, and develop appropriate sensors to evaluate C-UAS system effectiveness in contested environments.

Directed-Energy Weapon T&E

A variety of directed-energy weapon systems are maturing to the point of military utility. In FY18, DOT&E worked with the Services to identify and develop T&E requirements related to laser weapons. DOT&E is working with the Services to determine how to relate meteorological conditions to laser propagation in T&E activities; develop sensors for dynamic targets; and identify methods to verify, validate, and accredit M&S tools that will be needed during future laser weapon LFT&E.

FY18 LFT&E PROGRAM

Live Fire Test and Evaluation (LFT&E)

<https://www.dote.osd.mil/Portals/97/pub/reports/FY2018/other/2018lft.pdf?ver=2019-08-21-155614-773>

5. Institutional Review Board

An Institutional Review Board should be involved to make sure the tests are done within certain boundaries. Here is the IRB of the Air Force Research Laboratory.

AFRL IRB

711 HPW/IR

2245 Monahan Way, Bldg 29, Rm 201

Wright-Patterson AFB, OH 45433

<https://www.afrl.af.mil/About-Us/Fact-Sheets/Fact-Sheet-Display/Article/2333799/711-hpw-institutional-review-board>

IRB REGULATIONS

10 USC 980 – Limitations On Use Of Humans as Experimental Subjects

21 CFR 50 – Protection of Human Subjects

21 CFR 56 – Protection of Human Subjects

32 CFR 219 – Protection of Human Subjects

AFI 40-402 – Protection of Human Subjects and Adherence to Ethical Standards in DAF-conducted and DAF-supported Research

AFRLI 40-402 – Using Human Subjects in Research

DoD 5400.11-R – Department of Defense Privacy Program

DoD 6025.18-R – DoD Health Information Privacy Regulation

DoD 3216.02 – Protection of Human Subjects and Adherence to Ethical Standards in DoD-conducted and DoD-supported Research

6. Institutional Review Boards (IRBs) forbid live-fire NLW testing

But the Institutional Review Boards (IRBs) review boards do nothing.

From the document:

EFFECTIVENESS TEST and EVALUATION of Non-lethal Weapons in Crowd Scenarios: METRICS, MEASURES, AND DESIGN OF EXPERIMENTS

Elizabeth Mezzacappa, Gordon Cooke, Robert M. DeMarco, Gladstone V. Reid, Kevin Tevis, Charles Sheridan, Kenneth R. Short, Nasir Jaffery, and John B. Riedener

https://www.dau.edu/sites/default/files/Migrate/ARJFiles/ARJ82/ARJ82_Article%206%20-%2016-768%20Mezzacappa.pdf

Institutional review boards forbid live-fire NLW testing.

Readers might argue that NLW cannot be tested and evaluated through live-fire. They might protest that because of the ethical issues of targeting people with real NLW, Institutional Review Boards (IRB) and Human Research Protection Offices will refuse to review and approve NLW protocols. While it is beyond the scope of this article to fully discuss the IRB issues relevant to NLW, a short response to that statement is that the statement is not true. Experiments using NLW fires against intended human targets can be proposed to, and approved by, IRBs if the risks of the experiment to the subjects are outweighed by the scientific benefits from the study. This approval can be possible only if:

- (a) a complete set of safety data is available for the NLW,
- (b) risks to targets are fully described,
- (c) risks are properly mitigated within the research procedures,
- (d) all risks are fully and clearly described to potential subjects, and
- (e) subjects' consent to participate are freely given.

Resistance on the part of IRBs has not been the real obstacle to NLW effectiveness research. Rather, we have found in our decade-long experience, the difficulty in running live-fire NLW testing is the inability to receive from vendors comprehensive safety data. Without complete risk data, investigators cannot:

- (a) present to potential subjects a complete description of the risks they will be accepting with exposure to the NLW, and
- (b) properly mitigate the risks. It is this lack of safety data, not a lack of safety, that renders NLW experimentation unacceptable to IRBs.

When IRBs can ensure that all relevant information can be presented to a subject for consideration, and that risks are adequately mitigated, then IRBs can approve live-fire testing with NLW.

In other words: No oversight.

7. Is the United States allowed to perform non-consensual human experimentation?

Yes. If you are in the United States, the US laws apply and for example the ICC Rome Statute does not apply. Directive 10 USC 980 may allow human experimentation without informed consent under national security waivers.

8. Why people in human experimentation programs are tortured

Many people who are experimented upon with Directed Energy Weapons are tortured as well. In fact, often the biggest part of the attacks is 24/7 torture. The reason for this 24/7 torture, is that they want the victim to collapse and labeled mentally ill, or provoke the victim to commit a crime resulting in a criminal record.

Once this has been achieved they can do whatever they want with the victim. This also makes it almost impossible for the victims to obtain justice.

9. How people are selected for human experimentation programs

People are needed to keep the national security system running, there are not enough 'terrorists'. This means that not much is needed to become part of watch lists. This all expanded and was regulated by new laws after 9/11. Prevention became the most important thing. From terrorists to extremists to people who oppose government policies, or distrust the government. To governments, everyone is a potential 'terrorist'.

IMPORTANT: In many cases the victims are also disrupted by (national) law enforcement / police. This disruption is called 'Organized Stalking' by victims. This means that often these human experimentation programs extend from military to police, where police in many cases know what is going on, but are not involved in the control of the attacks of the Directed Energy Weapons.

10. Declarations about Human Experimentation

- **Nuremberg Code**

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nuremberg_Code

The Nuremberg Code (German: Nürnberger Kodex) is a set of ethical research principles for human experimentation created by the court in U.S. v Brandt, one of the Subsequent Nuremberg trials that were held after the Second World War.

Though it was articulated as part of the court's verdict in the trial, the Code would later become significant beyond its original context; in a review written on the 50th anniversary of the Brandt verdict, Jay Katz writes that "a careful reading of the judgment suggests that [the authors] wrote the Code for the practice of human experimentation whenever it is being conducted." [1]

The Code has not been officially accepted as law by any nation or as official ethics guidelines by any association

- **WMA Declaration of Helsinki – Ethical Principles for Medical Research Involving Human Participants**

<https://www.wma.net/policies-post/wma-declaration-of-helsinki>

Declaration of Helsinki (Wikipedia)

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Declaration_of_Helsinki The Declaration of Helsinki (DoH, Finnish: Helsingin julistus) is a set of ethical principles regarding human experimentation developed originally in 1964 for the medical community by the World Medical Association (WMA).[1] It is widely regarded as the cornerstone document on human research ethics.[1][2][3][4]

The controversies and national divisions over the text have continued. The US FDA rejected the 2000 and subsequent revisions, only recognizing the third (1989) revision,[58] and in 2006 announced it would eliminate all reference to the Declaration. After consultation, which included expressions of concern, [69] a final rule was issued on April 28, 2008, replacing the Declaration of Helsinki with Good Clinical Practice effective October 2008. [70] This has raised a number of concerns regarding the apparent weakening of protections for research subjects outside the United States.[71][72][73][74][75][76][77][78][79]

The NIH training in human subject research participant protection no longer refers to the Declaration of Helsinki. The European Union similarly only cites the 1996 version in the EU Clinical Trials Directive published in 2001.[80] The European Commission, however, does refer to the 2000 revision.[81]

11. Special Access Programs (SAPs) and Unacknowledged SAPs

From the article:

But What About Those Waived-Unacknowledged SAPs?

<https://www.twz.com/29092/special-access-programs-and-the-pentagons-ecosystem-of-secrecy>

As mentioned earlier, in rare instances, when a SAP's purpose and scope are deemed so sensitive that standard reporting procedures could pose a risk to national security, the Secretary of Defense can authorize the darkest of "black programs," the waived-unacknowledged special access program.

According to the Center for Development of Security Excellence, "Waived SAPs have more restrictive reporting requirements and access controls." Determining what precisely the CDSE means by this statement is a little tricky.

In the book, Strategic Intelligence: Covert Action, Behind the Veils of Secret Foreign Policy, author Lock K. Johnson notes, "Waived SAPs are only orally briefed to the so-called Gang of Eight, this is, the chair and ranking (minority) members of both the Senate and House intelligence (or Armed Services) committees, and House and Senate Majority and Minority Leaders." Sure to raise a few eyebrows, Johnson mentions that the National Security Agency's controversial "warrantless surveillance" program, which ran from 2001-2007, was a waived SAP.

According to the very limited information provided by the Department of Defense's Directive 5205.07, the "Access Approval Authority" for waived SAPs is narrowed down to the Deputy Secretary of Defense, Under Secretaries of Defense, or a component head with "cognizant authority."

Beyond this, even after combing through hundreds of pages of DoD directives, policies, and federal Title 10 and Title 50 laws, it's hard to pin down exactly how waived-USAPs are governed.

Indeed, since the self-indulgent days of Project Yellow Fruit, the DoD has piled a sizable number of regulations and policies governing the Special Access Program process. However, given the obscurity of even being able to determine how checks and balances are maintained with waived-USAPs, one cannot help considering risks may still lurk within the very murky waters of this bureaucratic swamp.

12. SILENT HITS: Tracking individuals without the awareness of local law enforcement

From the article:

TRAPPED IN A BLACK BOX: Growing Terrorism Watchlisting in Everyday Policing

https://www.aclu.org/wp-content/uploads/publications/wirac_9-11_clinic_trapped_in_a_black_box.pdf

SILENT HITS

The ACLU's FOIA litigation revealed for the first time the widespread and growing use of "silent hits," a mechanism through which the FBI can keep tabs on individuals suspected of terrorism without notifying either those individuals or the local law enforcement officers who encounter them:

- Silent hit entries allow the FBI and other executive departments and agencies to track watchlisted individuals while withholding this information from state and local law enforcement officials who encounter the individuals. Whenever local law enforcement encounters an individual with a silent hit entry, the FBI (and sometimes other designated agencies) will be automatically notified, but the local law enforcement officer will not.
- The use of silent hits has grown over time, and more agencies have gained the ability to "nominate" individuals for silent hits as well as receive notifications of encounters.
- Because of their highly secret nature, silent hit nominations are subject to less procedural protection, and it is extremely difficult for individuals wrongly placed on the list to seek redress.

13. Western European countries**Memorandum of Understanding for Test and Evaluation Program Cooperation (TEP MOU)**

The main developer of Directed Energy Weapons in the Western world is the United States. The Western European allies of the United States have many agreements with the United States.

For the Netherlands, one of these agreements is the:

**MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING
BETWEEN
THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
AND
THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE OF THE KINGDOM OF THE NETHERLANDS
FOR
TEST AND EVALUATION PROGRAM (TEP) COOPERATION
(SHORT TITLE: TEP MOU)**

<https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/GOVPUB-S-PURL-gpo7389/pdf/GOVPUB-S-PURL-gpo7389.pdf>

This was signed in 2004. Note that this agreement is not between two Departments of Defense, but is between:

- The Department Of Defense of the United States, and,
- The minister of Defence of the Netherlands.

This agreement is merely a framework, there is no mention of what exactly is to be tested and evaluated.

It was renewed in 2024:

Agreement Between the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA and the NETHERLANDS Amending the Memorandum of Understanding of January 26 and February 12, 2004, as amended <https://www.state.gov/wp-content/uploads/2024/08/24-122-Netherlands-Defense-FH-revision.pdf>

The renewal was signed by G.A. Kuiper (Geert), Director of Strategy, Policy Development and Innovation at Defense, who has been working as the deputy director of the Dutch MIVD, the Military Intelligence and Security Service of the Netherlands.

Many countries in the world signed similar agreements with the United States.

Laws regarding human experimentation

Laws regarding human experimentation can be very different in many countries. For example, in the Netherlands there is a legal framework that prohibits human experimentation without consent (although a legal loophole may exist). This means that any involvement of any organization in such a country, including the military, in these programs is illegal. These countries should not cooperate with the United States in these matters, but protect their citizens from being used for human experimentation.

- Medical Research Involving Human Subjects Act (WMO).
Wet medisch-wetenschappelijk onderzoek met mensen (WMO)
<https://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0009408/2024-01-01>
- CCMO: Your research: Is it subject to the WMO or not?
<https://english.ccmo.nl/investigators/legal-framework-for-medical-scientific-research/your-research-is-it-subject-to-the-wmo-or-not>

Connection with foreign intelligence agencies and military

Dutch Military Intelligence Service MIVD is in many cases the connection for the Netherlands with foreign intelligence agencies and military. The MIVD can provide support in various ways for activities carried out on Dutch territory. This can range from providing information to jointly conducting operations on Dutch territory. Not everything is done according to applicable law. Also mentioned in this report:

- Bureau External Relations (Bureau Externe Relaties)
- Department Covert Operations (Afdeling Geheime Operaties)

This information is important because:

- Directed Energy Weapons attacks on citizens in the Netherlands are probably done either by one or more of the following:
 - Dutch military, or their contractors
 - Military of a foreign power (like the US), or their contractors
 - NATO, or their contractors
- Directed Energy Weapons attacks on citizens in the Netherlands may be hidden under the guise of agreements, like TEP MOUs, between the Netherlands and the military of a foreign power.

CTIVD nr. 22B, 2015

Over de samenwerking van de MIVD met buitenlandse inlichtingen- en/of veiligheidsdiensten

On the MIVD's cooperation with foreign intelligence and/or security services

<https://www.ctivd.nl/documenten/rapporten/2015/07/27/rapport-22b>

Machine translated English version:

https://www.stopeg.com/doc/002_rapport-22b-p50-en.pdf

Restricted by human rights agreements?

An important question here is how the MIVD (and Dutch military) are restricted by human rights agreements like the European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR), and conventions against torture, like the UN Convention against Torture and the ICC Rome Statute, which have been ratified by the Dutch government.

The MIVD knows everything that is going on in the Netherlands, like the AIVD, the homeland intelligence agency. But there does not seem any obligation to stop or report horrible, cruel, inhumane human rights violations that take place in the Netherlands, related to attacks with these Directed Energy Weapons.

Some questions:

- Does the MIVD only provide information to foreign organizations / foreign personnel?
- Does the MIVD jointly conduct operations with foreign organizations / foreign personnel?

Secrecy and State secrets

Every country, government, government agency, has secrets.

Here is how the Netherlands protects its information

Besluit van de Minister-President, Minister van Algemene Zaken van 1 juni 2013, nr. 3124134, houdende voorschrift informatiebeveiliging Rijksdienst – bijzondere informatie 2013

Decree of the Prime Minister, Minister of General Affairs of June 1, 2013, No. 3124134, containing regulation on information security of the National Service - special information 2013

<https://zoek.officielebekendmakingen.nl/stcrt-2013-15497.html>

Part of the text (auto-translated into English):

- Article 2 Placement and scope
 - 3. Special information obtained under an international treaty or agreement shall retain the assigned classification and be protected to the corresponding national security level.
- Article 5 Review and termination of classification
 - 1. Classifications shall be attached to a maximum period of time or to a specific event. After that period or after that event, the originator of special information shall consider whether revision or termination of the classification is appropriate.
 - 2. The first paragraph of this provision may be waived in those cases where the classification concerns:
 - a. Special information obtained under an international treaty or agreement;
 - b. State secrets designated as such by law.

Then there is the information protection by the military. In the Netherlands this is specified by the ABDO.

ABDO 2019

Algemene Beveiligingseisen Defensieopdrachten

General Security Requirements Defense Orders

<https://www.defensie.nl/downloads/beleidsnota-s/2020/02/04/abdo-2019>

Part of the text (auto-translated into English):

External companies must comply with the ABDO 2019 for new classified and/or vital defense contracts. The requirements greatly improve the security of protected items stored or handled outside of Defense.

MIVD's Industrial Security Division monitors compliance with ABDO 2019 requirements.

8. Foreign assignments

Companies may also qualify for a BO from NATO, EU or a foreign government. Therefore, in addition to national TBB, there may NATO, EU or

foreign TBB. In Defense-related assignments, the BIV/MIVD acts to the company concerned as the designated security authority on behalf of those organizations and countries. In civilian assignments, the AIVD fulfills that role. It is often conditional on agreements to this effect being laid down in a Security Treaty or a so-called Memorandum of Understanding (MoU). The BIV/MIVD then assumes the role of Designated Security Authority (DSA).

14. Other links / references

- Unethical human experimentation
Wikipedia
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Unethical_human_experimentation
- International Compilation of Human Research Standards, 2020 Edition
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<https://www.hhs.gov/ohrp/international/compilation-human-research-standards/index.html>
- Special Access Programs And The Pentagon's Ecosystem Of Secrecy
Tim McMillan and Tyler Rogoway
The War Zone
1 December 2019
<https://www.twz.com/29092/special-access-programs-and-the-pentagons-ecosystem-of-secrecy>
- TRAPPED IN A BLACK BOX: Growing Terrorism Watchlisting in Everyday Policing
ACLU, 2016
https://www.aclu.org/wp-content/uploads/publications/wirac_9-11_clinic_trapped_in_a_black_box.pdf
- Human Subject Research
International and Regional Human Rights Standards
Andrés Constantin, LLM
December 2018
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC6293356>
- NATO Non-Lethal Weapons Road Map 2007:
NATO Army Armaments Group (NAAG) Quick Reaction Team (QRT) for Nonlethal Weapons
Presented by MAJ. Kevin J. Finch
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https://ndiastorage.blob.core.usgovcloudapi.net/ndia/2007/smallarms/5_9_07/Finch_130pm.pdf
- Appears to show that the United States controls the Directed Energy (Weapons) within NATO:
NATO Non Lethal Capabilities Update
NDIA Armaments Systems Forum
Unconventional and Emerging Armaments Section
27 April 2016
https://ndiastorage.blob.core.usgovcloudapi.net/ndia/2016/armament/18330_Edwards.pdf
- Mentions 'JNLWP Human Effects POCs':
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 - Joint Non-Lethal Weapons Directorate, Quantico, VA
 Non-Lethal Weapons Human Effects
DoD Non-Lethal Weapons Program Human Effects Center Of Excellence
Air Force Research Laboratory
14 May 2014
<https://ndiastorage.blob.core.usgovcloudapi.net/ndia/2014/armaments/MonSimonds.pdf>
- Pulsed Microwave Attacks on US, Canadian, Embassy and Security Personnel: The Havana Syndrome
Peter Mooring - STOPEG, 2023
<https://www.havanasyndrome.nl>
- Dr Giordano's Presentation At UTSW's Havana Syndrome Webinar On 021022 (FULL)
Dr. James Giordano, 10 February 2022
https://youtu.be/_qEQ-wyvoAU?feature=shared&t=1120

15. About the image used in this post

The image stands for a special moment in my targeting.

Attacks with Directed Energy Weapons on me started around 2004. It was not the whole time, more like few times a day. I was already disrupted and tortured 24/7, which started in May 2000, after a slow build up of every day more strange things happening starting in 1997 after I left a company.

In April 2006 I moved to another city, and in November 2006 all hell broke loose. I was literally cooked out of my home. This was not skin burning like the Active Denial System (ADS) suggests it is doing, but more like being inside a microwave oven. When you are 'shot', for example in the back, you first feel a burning sensation, like a burning circle of 30 centimeters, on your back. Then you feel the inside of your body starts burning and cooking and gal starts coming out of your throat. It is paralyzing, and breathing becomes difficult. A moment later, you also feel the beam leaving your body on the other side, you get a burning sensation on the chest as well. The duration varied from 10 seconds to minutes. Sometimes my

body broke down and I ended on the floor wondering if I still would be alive after 30 seconds. They also insanely pressurized my chest, attacked my heart, etc.

I resisted by trying to protect myself using several layers of sheet metal. Later, I tried protection by using a metal cupboard and mounting the shelves vertical. This did not work. I build a construction around the desk where I was sitting behind my computer, it was closed on the sides and top with metal. It gave some relief a few days but then they increased the power, or adjusted the frequency, and the beams had the same intensity as before. I saved empty milk packs and filled them with water, and added it to the construction, resulting in walls and a roof consisting of metal and water.

But it did not help. And besides that, I was cooked alive everywhere, inside and outside my home, everywhere I went.

Then, maybe after a year, one day I thought, it is enough, you want to cook me alive, then cook me alive. So I removed this whole construction and spread my arms wide and said: Attack me. And they did, they just continued. And often when they cooked me again, I spread my arms wide, and repeated: Attack me. I still do this sometimes today, but the frequency of these type of attacks fortunately reduced to only few times a week the last years.

That is what the image means to me: Fuck you, murderers.

From the song Non Mi Avete Fatto Niente by Eral Meta & Fabrizio Moro:

You haven't done anything to me
You've taken nothing from me
This is my life, and it keeps going
Beyond everything, beyond people
You haven't done anything to me
You haven't won anything
Because there's more than your pointless wars

Peter

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