Zimbra **dasguptas@nitrkl.ac.in**

Federal Laws against using DEW

From : Targeted Justice Newsletter <targetedjustice@substack.com> Fri, May 16, 2025 01:37 AM
Sender : Targeted Justice Newsletter <targetedjustice@substack.com>
Subject : Federal Laws against using DEW
To : dasguptas@nitrkl.ac.in
Reply To : Targeted Justice Newsletter <reply+2p9eez&1ct09f&&6fbdc076e7df923607d56e67ff445bfee235fb19110b68aae4ba5849986f7b72@mg1.substack.com>

External images are not displayed. Display images below

** CAUTION: [External Email] This email is originated from OUTSIDE of NIT Rourkela domain. Please verify the sender before clicking on any link or attachment !!**

Forwarded this email? Subscribe here for more

Federal Laws against using DEW

Laws already exist...

TARGETED JUSTICE, INC.
MAY 15

READ IN APP

RL and Attorney Ana Toledo on "The Prather Point," discussing our efforts in Washington DC, and other TI issues. Interview starts at 29:15. Thanks to Major Prather.

https://rumble.com/v6tbtyd-breaking-trump-shreds-china-israel-and-big-pharma.html

/

Write to your Representatives:

https://www.270towin.com/elected-officials/

/

Federal Laws & Treaties against using Directed Energy Weapons (DEW)

I. U.S. Constitution and Treaties

There are Treaties that the U.S. Government has violated by Targeting civilians worldwide.

Geneva Conventions, Rule 7c
Intentional targeting of civilians

Pursuant to Article 8(2)(b)(ii) of the 1998 ICC Statute, "Intentionally directing attacks against civilian objects, that is, objects which are not military objectives" constitutes a war crime in international armed conflicts. The United States has been operating in a declared state of war, since passage of the Patriot Act on October 26, 2001.

Crimes Against Humanity
The number of civilians worldwide, that have been targeted and/or killed by Directed Energy Weapons is staggering. Although definitions of crimes against humanity differ slightly from treaty to treaty, all definitions provide that the deliberate, widespread, or systematic killing of civilians by an organization or government is a crime against humanity. Unlike war crimes, crimes against humanity may be committed in times of peace or in periods of unrest that do not rise to the level of an armed conflict.

Weapon of Mass Destruction
The satellite & vircator system in orbit used to track and target many individuals globally, may be considered a Weapon of Mass Destruction (WMD) as it harms millions of civilians, every minute. Such weapons have been identified in international treaties - Protocol I and Protocol II of the Geneva Convention.

U.N. Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, 1984.

"I was only following orders." This is another defense that is explicitly illegitimate under international law. The U.N. Convention Against Torture, which was sent to the Senate by Ronald Reagan in 1988, states that "no exceptional circumstances whatsoever, whether a state of war or a threat or war, internal political instability or any other public emergency, may be invoked as a justification of torture."

United States of America Signed 18 April 1988 Ratified 21 October 1994
/
Definition of torture
Article 1.1 of the Convention defines torture as:
For the purpose of this Convention, the term "torture" means any act by which severe pain or suffering, whether physical or mental, is intentionally inflicted on a person for such purposes as obtaining from him, or a third person, information or a confession, punishing him for an act he or a third person has committed or is suspected of having committed, or intimidating or coercing him or a third person, or for any reason based on discrimination of any kind, when such pain or suffering is inflicted by or at the instigation of or with the consent or acquiescence of a public official or other person acting in an official capacity. It does not include pain or suffering arising only from, inherent in, or incidental to, lawful sanctions.
/

II. U.S. Code

Treason
U.S. Code, 18 U.S.C. § 2381
Whoever, owing allegiance to the United States, **levies war against them** or adheres to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort within the United States or elsewhere, is guilty of treason and **shall suffer death**, or shall be imprisoned not less than five years and fined under this title but not less than $10,000; and shall be incapable of holding any office under the United States.
/
Targeted Individuals are predominantly women, about 60%, making it a **Hate Crime against women**. Hate crimes are a prejudice-motivated crime, usually violent, which occurs when a perpetrator targets a victim due to gender, ethnicity, disability, language, nationality, physical appearance, religion, gender identity or sexual orientation.

/

The Violence Against Women Act of 1994

The Act provided $1.6 billion toward investigation and prosecution of violent crimes against women, imposed automatic and mandatory restitution on those convicted, and allowed civil redress in cases prosecutors chose to leave un-prosecuted. The Act also established the Office on Violence Against Women within the Department of Justice. VAWA was again reauthorized in 2013.

/

Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act (1994)

The Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act, enacted in 28 U.S.C. § 994 note Sec. 280003, requires the United States Sentencing Commission to increase the penalties for **Hate Crimes** committed on the basis of the actual or perceived race, color, religion, national origin, ethnicity, or gender of any person.

/

Matthew Shepard and James Byrd, Jr. Hate Crimes Prevention Act (2009)

On October 28, 2009 President Obama signed the Matthew Shepard and James Byrd, Jr. Hate Crimes Prevention Act, attached to the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010, which expanded existing United States federal **Hate Crime law** to apply to crimes motivated by a victim's actual or perceived gender, sexual orientation, gender identity, or disability, and dropped the prerequisite that the victim be engaging in a federally protected activity.

/

Civil Rights Act of 1968

The Civil Rights Act of 1968 enacted 18 U.S.C. § 245(b)(2), which permits federal prosecution of anyone who "willingly injures, intimidates or interferes with another person, or attempts to do so, by force because of the person's race, color, religion or national origin" or because of the victim's attempt to engage in one of six types of federally protected activities, such as attending school, patronizing a public place/facility, applying for employment, acting as a juror in a state court or voting.

/

18 U.S. Code § 241 - Conspiracy against rights

If two or more persons conspire to injure, oppress, threaten, or intimidate any person in any State, Territory, Commonwealth, Possession, or District in the free exercise or enjoyment of any right or privilege secured to him by the Constitution or laws of the United States, or because of his having so

exercised the same;

They shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than ten years, or both; and if death results from the acts committed in violation of this section or if such acts include kidnapping or an attempt to kidnap, aggravated sexual abuse or an attempt to commit aggravated sexual abuse, or an attempt to kill, they shall be fined under this title or imprisoned for any term of years or for life, or both, or may be sentenced to death.

/

Torture - 18 U.S. Code Chapter 113C - § 2340

(1) "torture" means an act committed by a person acting under the color of law specifically intended to inflict severe physical or mental pain or suffering (other than pain or suffering incidental to lawful sanctions) upon another person within his custody or physical control;

(2) "severe mental pain or suffering" means the prolonged mental harm caused by or resulting from--

(A) the intentional infliction or threatened infliction of severe physical pain or suffering; and

(3) "United States" means the several States of the United States, the District of Columbia, and the commonwealths, territories, and possessions of the United States.

/

(a) Offense.--

Whoever outside the United States commits or attempts to commit torture shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than 20 years, or both, and if death results to any person from conduct prohibited by this subsection, shall be punished by death or imprisoned for any term of years or for life.

(b) Jurisdiction.--There is jurisdiction over the activity prohibited in subsection (a) if--

(1) the alleged offender is a national of the United States; or

(2) the alleged offender is present in the United States, irrespective of the nationality of the victim or alleged offender.

(c) Conspiracy.--

A person who conspires to commit an offense under this section shall be subject to the same penalties (other than the penalty of death) as the penalties prescribed for the offense, the commission of which was the object of the conspiracy.

/

Terrorism

18 U.S. Code § 2331

As used in this chapter--

(1) the term "international terrorism" means activities that--
(A) involve violent acts or acts dangerous to human life that are a violation of the criminal laws of the United States or of any State, or that would be a criminal violation if committed within the jurisdiction of the United States or of any State;
(B) appear to be intended--
(i) to intimidate or coerce a civilian population
/
18 U.S. Code § 2333 - Civil remedies
(a)Action and Jurisdiction.--
Any national of the United States injured in his or her person, property, or business by reason of an act of international terrorism, or his or her estate, survivors, or heirs, may sue therefor in any appropriate district court of the United States and shall recover threefold the damages he or she sustains and the cost of the suit, including attorney's fees.
/

1. **Human Trafficking / Human Sex Trafficking**

18 U.S. Code § 1584 - Sale into involuntary servitude
(a) Whoever knowingly and willfully holds to involuntary servitude or sells into any condition of involuntary servitude, any other person for any term, or brings within the United States any person so held, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than 20 years, or both. If death results from the violation of this section, or if the violation includes kidnapping or an attempt to kidnap, aggravated sexual abuse or the attempt to commit aggravated sexual abuse, or an attempt to kill, the defendant shall be fined under this title or imprisoned for any term of years or life, or both.
(b) Whoever obstructs, attempts to obstruct, or in any way interferes with or prevents the enforcement of this section, shall be subject to the penalties described in subsection (a).
/
ILLEGAL SURVEILLANCE
50 U.S. Code 1801(f)(4), 1809 [criminal liability], 1810 [civil liability]

(f)"Electronic surveillance" means--
(1)
the acquisition by an electronic, mechanical, or other surveillance device of the contents of any wire or radio communication sent by or intended to be

received by a particular, known United States person who is in the United States, if the contents are acquired by intentionally targeting that United States person, under circumstances in which a person has a reasonable expectation of privacy and a warrant would be required for law enforcement purposes;

(2)
the acquisition by an electronic, mechanical, or other surveillance device of the contents of any wire communication to or from a person in the United States, without the consent of any party thereto, if such acquisition occurs in the United States, but does not include the acquisition of those communications of computer trespassers that would be permissible under section 2511(2)(i) of title 18;

(3)
the intentional acquisition by an electronic, mechanical, or other surveillance device of the contents of any radio communication, under circumstances in which a person has a reasonable expectation of privacy and a warrant would be required for law enforcement purposes, and if both the sender and all intended recipients are located within the United States; or

(4)
the installation or use of an electronic, mechanical, **or other surveillance device** in the United States **for monitoring to acquire information, other than from a wire or radio communication**, **under circumstances in which a person has a reasonable expectation of privacy and a warrant would be required for law enforcement purposes**.

/

You're currently a free subscriber to Targeted Justice Newsletter. For the full experience, upgrade your subscription.

Upgrade to paid

SHARE

LIKE COMMENT RESTACK

© 2025 Targeted Justice, Inc
PO Box 15990, Houston, TX 77220, /, Contains opinions of Targeted Justice.
Targeted Justice is not a medical or legal firm and does not provide legal or medical advice.
Unsubscribe

Get the app Start writing