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Great Pyramid, water locks, Egyptology, Havana syndrome, CIA lawsuit, directed energy weapons, targeted individuals, SAR scans, peer review, scientific method, ancient technologies, infrastructure, water pump, biometric data, AI., Targeted individuals, synthetic telepathy, dopamine levels, cortisol response, microwave energy, ornithine decarboxylase, schizophrenia mimicry, electronic harassment, remote neural monitoring, digital identity, mind control, CIA cover-up, Space Preservation Act, legal oversight, binaural beats.

SPEAKERS

Speaker 3, Speaker 1, Speaker 4, Speaker 5, Speaker 2



00:00

I coming to you from the city of the weir,



00:21

exploring topics



00:23

from the esoteric and unexplored to dimensions unknown,



00:28

shining a light of truth on the darkest corners of our reality.



Speaker 1 00:33

Welcome to the curious realm. You you



00:46

well. Hello,



Speaker 2 00:47

everybody and happy Tuesday night. Hope everybody is doing well,



00:54

getting ready for their holiday season. Whichever



01:01

holiday you follow this time of year, there are so many.



Speaker 2 01:07

It's been, it's, it's been an interesting few weeks for me. Things have been slammed. I am busy doing tons of pre record stuff right now because of my typical January road work stuff like that. So get ready for a ton of great guests coming your way, folks. We have, we've got Jason quit in the lineup. We have Ryan Edwards. We have Bayer county Bigfoot coming up, talking about Bigfoot structures, things like that, here in the state of Texas tonight, in the second part of the show, we are welcoming our good friend, Dr John Hall. We were both just recently on ground zero with Clyde Lewis and talking about the New Havana syndrome lawsuit that is going on, where the CIA is actively being brought to task in court, saying that they tampered with studies with Havana syndrome, people baiting them in to purposefully divert where they got therapy and how they got therapy in order to garner data from them. So we'll, we'll be getting into that, how that is groundbreaking and amazing. Tonight, in the first part, we are welcoming back our good friend Stephen Myers. He is the head of the pharaohs pump foundation. Everybody you can stop off and check them out at the pump.org. They have some amazing videos with the hypothesis of using water and water locks to help build the pyramids of Egypt. We always love our conversations with Stephen. Welcome back to the show. Stephen Myers, how are you today?

 Speaker 3 02:56

I'm doing well. Thank you for having me back on the show. I appreciate it. I've been on your show several times now, I think I can be considered a reoccurring guest. You are

 Speaker 2 03:07

definitely, you are definitely, I love it. I love the fact that you come on a few times a year, and it's typically because I'll share an article or something like that in the in the curious realm group regarding pyramids, stuff like that, and it'll normally spur a conversation, and I'll be like, hey, you know, it's been a few months. Hop back on the show, because it's one of our favorite our favorite conversations on this show is the concept of science to begin with Steven and the idea that science is living and breathing, and it's done through repetit repetitive work, you know, and it's evidence based, and Egyptology as we know it,

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so much of it is is,

 Speaker 2 03:58

I guess, wrote habit much, much less than evidence based, you know, things. The one thing that we always point out whenever we have you on is that there, there is no writing in the tomb in the Great Pyramid of Egypt. So, like it goes against what we would typically be taught as a high tomb in that kind of way. But yeah,

 Speaker 3 04:23

there's no writing other than some graffiti and that type of thing, but no formal writing inside the Great Pyramid, which is certainly different than many of the other pyramids in the valley of the Nile. So, you know, to cut to the chase. I think the Great Pyramid was a machine and didn't need writing inside of it, just like an automotive engine doesn't have writing in the cylinders or anything like that. The Great Pyramid was functional and a machine. So you know, there's no writing involved. And then you mentioned. In Egyptology, they oftentimes, instead of real science, they use peer review and that type of thing to validate the stories they come up with, instead of repeatable demonstrations they've never made a casing stone like those at the Great Pyramid, a full size casing stone. They've never made a single surface of a Great Pyramid casing stone like they say it was done, but then they can still say how it was done and act like experts. You know, there are people who say cows jump over the moon, but they never demonstrate a cow jumping over the moon. So I put Egyptology often in the same light as a cow jump over the moon.

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Speaker 2 05:55

Ologist, yeah, yeah. And once again, just the idea that there is a heel dug in mentality and almost a rejection of new data, and we'll be getting a Believe me, folks, we'll be getting to new data. We'll be getting to the post that I made that started this whole conversation, and then I've shared with you another post. But there have been numerous claims about SARS, scans, things like that on the Great Pyramid plane, and specifically at the Great Pyramid, showing a great cavity with all kinds of space things like that underneath the Great Pyramid. So we'll be getting into that here in a bit. But when it comes to constructing the Great Pyramid, like you said, they've never made a casing stone in in the same kind of way, and the numerous attempts that have been made using ramps, levers, all kinds of things, by National Geographic, other teams, they've never been able to scale replica a pyramid in a scale amount of time. It's it's never been able to really be done in that kind of way.

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Speaker 3 07:10

Oh, well, Egyptologists, they said they tell you every day how it was done. They'll breathe in real deep, and then just just talk like crazy about how it was done. You know, with the big ramp and all of this and blah, blah, blah, and the big back muscles that the workers had and that type of thing. But Egyptology has never moved a 70 ton payload. What they have done is disingenuously moved like a two ton stone and say, well, that's how it was done. Well, I can, I can pick up a car like a Tesla, okay, model three. Let's say I can pick one of them up and just lift them up. And I can give you a demonstration of lifting up a Hot Wheels car. There's a, you know, there's an issue of scale, and Egyptology creates these disingenuous demonstrations that have the issue of scale that makes them invalid. When you go to Colonial St Petersburg, they show you how the colonial people made copper pots, how they did book binding, how they prepared leather, how they did, you know, woodworking, everything else and they, they are scientists, because they demonstrate what they they say, how, how things were done. You know, they, they talk the talk, and walk the walk, in stark contrast to Egyptology, doesn't do that. They just declare edicts and are not scientific at all. So and their ideas are unworkable anyway. They simply can't be done. But it's the only science out there, if you want to call it that, that doesn't engage in the scientific method,

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Speaker 2 09:05

and explain that for the audience real quick. Because, I mean, we get into the scientific method regularly. In what way does the world of Egyptology, in a traditional way, not use the scientific method?

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Speaker 3 09:21

Stephen, well, they don't do demonstrations. They don't do any any demonstrations. They confirm their findings through unanimity of expert opinion of peer review, which is the least valuable or the least valid way to confirm anything you know that the big ramp that we live in a world where there's many inclined planes, dirt roads that go uphill or whatever, and we live in a civilization that has many 70 ton payloads, like an Abrams, a 110 Ink weighs as much as the massive stones of the King's Chamber, the Great Pyramid, or locomotive. All Egyptology has to do is take the wheels off a locomotive, drag it up a ramp, and people like me would shut our mouths, but Egyptology doesn't do that. They don't engage in the scientific method. They do form a hypothesis and then declare an edict that it's valid. Did you know that the location of the Great Pyramid has never been confirmed by peer review?

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You mean the for it is,

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Speaker 3 10:38

yeah, you don't have to, you don't have to, you don't have to confirm it with peer review. It would be stupid to do that. But something much more complex, like making a five by seven foot surface flat to 1/50 of an inch using hand tools, they say, Oh, well, yeah, that it was done using hand tools, and we all agree with that idea. So it must be valid. Egyptology is more of a hive mind or a almost a mystery religion. It's one of the last of the 18th century sciences that's going to go away. Phrenology went away. The study of the bumps on people's heads, you know, it's gone. And several other sciences that are now pseudo sciences are going to go away. And Egyptology is headed for that same trajectory of rejection. It's not going to change. They're not going to say, Oh, well, we were wrong. And here's, you know, here's some other ideas. They are almost a mystery religion. It's the only science that's been stagnant for hundreds of years. So it's strange you pick up a mathematic book or a book on physics, or a lot of things, and from today compared to 100 years ago, and it's quite different. But Egyptology, it's it's all the same. It's just a stagnant Mystery Religion

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Speaker 2 12:15

well, and it's interesting that you bring that up, okay? I mean, I love archeology, things like that, but, but yes, there is a very hard reticence to change despite given evidence. It when it comes to archeology, you know, when it comes to physics, things like that, there's, there's things that change regularly. The example I give is my my son's book on astronomy does not have Pluto as a planet. My high school astronomy book does. College textbook from astronomy that my friends had did. So like that has changed within my lifetime the definition of

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Speaker 3 13:01

Pluto is, and there's no problem with that. That's called, they call that progress towards seeking truth, things, things like that. And I have a teacher daughter who's a teacher, and she often says, show your work, yeah, you know, in mathematical problems, or, you know, in essays, you have to kind of demonstrate your position, but Egyptology doesn't do that. They don't show their work. They don't engage in creating valid scientific experimentation to lend credence to their hypothesis. Yeah. So they are very, very unscientific. And I don't know anyone past the eighth grade that's looked at this type of stuff and thinks that using hand tools to make great pyramid casing stones is even possible. Egyptology. You know, the casing stones are like a big block, about 16 tons. They've never moved a 16 ton payload to its side so they can carve the bottom of it. Yeah, they have done. They've never a lot of the quarries are across the river. They've never put a 16 ton stone on or a payload on or off a barge. They've never done anything. They just tell stories, and the next generation of Egyptologists tell the same stories well.

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Speaker 2 14:31

And you know what I what I love about your hypothesis for building the pyramids, Steven is, is really the simplicity of moving the stones via the water, because if, if you're already bringing them down river to begin with, why would you why would you stop the barge and just start dragging it on a sled across the dirt?

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14:58

You know, true.

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Speaker 3 15:00

So I know what you mean. Well, it's the idea of using waterlocks and barges certainly is elegant and sophisticated and gives honor and glory to the geniuses of those who built the Great Pyramid, instead of just being knuckle draggers who haul these stones in a manner that can't be demonstrated. So it's, it's strange people say, Well, you can't get water to the Great Pyramid. I've heard that for 20 years, but they've just recently discovered a, what, you know, a branch of the Nile. You know, with they call it the Khufu branch that goes right by the Great Pyramid and and people that kept griping, well, it can't be a water pump because they can't get any water to it. Those people that at least know about that recent discovery have shut their mouths. So that's, that's kind of, kind of interesting. Yeah, there's, there's, yeah, but that, you know, people don't want to hear that. Most people want to hear, Oh, well, it's a tomb. And the experts that are Egyptologists say it's a tomb, so, but you know, truth, truth takes a long time to get accepted. It's, it's amazing. It is just kind of more of a condition of humans type of thing. I'm going to ask you a question, please. Okay, should women be able to vote?

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Speaker 2 16:34

I would say absolutely yes. Okay, that

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Speaker 3 16:38

was, that's that truth was a hard fought battle to get accepted. Yeah, you know, in our civilization, you know, it took, really, it took a couple of generations and a massive amount of fighting to

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16:56

to get that truth accepted. So it's, it's,

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Speaker 3 17:01

that's, that's what we're up against, and it takes a long time to come to fruition, like these recent scans. I'm going to end up these SAR scans. I'm going to end up the rest of my life saying why those scans are wrong and why the chambers. That those scans discovered will never be walked in will never, will never be.

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17:29

You know, they don't exist. So

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Speaker 2 17:32

let's before we get into the scans, because we will get into the scans tonight, folks, believe me, let's start talking about the the pyramid itself as a as a device, as a pump and and not only that, but the idea of constructing the pyramid using water. Yeah, so

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Speaker 3 17:56

go ahead, yeah, they use water. There's a profound link between water and the Great Pyramid water pump, and they used water at the building site to assemble the Great Pyramid. They brought stones on barges from the Nile all the way up a series of water locks to the great pyramid building site. And then the barge went right, the casing stones were cemented in place watertight, and it was built level by level. So they the first level of casing stones impounded a pond, and the barges could go all the way up the water locks into that pond, and then they would move the stone, the interior stone, off of the barge, and into the pond. And the Great Pyramid was built. You know, the process was faster than the than what it takes to explain it. Let me put it that way. So it was built by geniuses in a genius manner, and that type of thing. So the lower in, in the bedrock, the lower passages and chambers acted like a water pump that they used to supply water up at the building site. And, you know, it's kind of like when we build a skyscraper, we bring in one of them, tall, spindly cranes to lift. You know, objects up, elements of this the skyscraper, but in ancient times, they use water to lift heavy payloads up. But I wrote a book about how the Great Pyramid was built using water locks and barges, if I can figure this out here anyway, lost technologies of the Great Pyramid, and it describes the construction process. Very interesting. And, yeah, I appreciate that absolutely. And we, you know. We have an explanation for the direct physical evidence. People often say, Well, what evidence do you have? Whatever do you have? Yeah, I have the same evidence everybody else has. That's what I said happened. Everybody's got the same evidence. There's nobody that's got evidence that somebody else doesn't have. There are certainly different interpretations of the evidence. Absolutely people that are tomb robbers, also known as Egyptologists, say, oh, there's a big building there, and we want to steal the treasure out of it, but it's already gone. So because there's no evidence, it must have been a tube. So that's that's their interpretation of the same direct physical evidence that I and everyone else has.

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20:54

Oh, man, but, but when it comes to,

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Speaker 2 21:00

is there any kind of erosion? How long would it take to because there, there is, of course, the estimate of how long it took to build the pyramids. But would it? Would it have taken a scale amount of time less by building it with water well?

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Speaker 3 21:20

Egyptologists have a story of, like, 20 years or whatever. But based on their demonstrations, which they haven't done any the the period that it would actually take to build the Great Pyramid would be infinity, if you went by the way Egyptologist says it was done. So that's, that's one interpretation. They haven't even made a single casing stone in 200 years. So it would take a long time if you did it the way Egyptologists say it was done, which can't be done anyway, but I would say seven years. You know, you you can move those stones up those waterlocks fast. That's why they built the Erie Canal when it was built before, because it was fast to move cargo fast and cheap. And that's one reason why New York City and New York became a ultra wealthy part of the United States was the Erie Canal that commerce and everything, yeah, you know, from the inland they could bring grain and coal and everything else so but I think it was quite fast to build the Great Pyramid using waterlocks and barges in two years, the Erie Canal, which was four and a half feet deep with Bill, moved the equivalent weight of the Great Pyramid, wow. And it also moved it higher than the Great Pyramid. One end of the Erie Canal is over 500 feet higher than the other. So that gives you an example. Yeah, the four was four and a half feet deep. Originally, the barges could handle a payload of 70 tons, which is the weight of the largest stones of the Great Pyramid. So there's certainly a lot of corollaries between that and the bug. Goes into all kinds of evidence, physical evidence that indicates there's a profound link between water and the Great Pyramid. So I hope people read that. We did create two documentaries, yeah, videos, if you will. Now they're they were on DVD, but we wanted to make them available to everybody, worldwide. A lot of people can't afford to buy every DVD out there they see of interest. So they're free to watch on our YouTube channel, so you can watch our documentaries. We have one about how the Great Pyramid was built and also the fascinating process of how the Great Pyramid operated as a water pump, you know, with all passages, chambers, sliding stones and other enigmatic features, if it was a tomb and yeah, how Do long, open passages and sliding stones protect the Pharaoh's treasure,

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Speaker 2 24:23

and in baffles, in in, inside of, you know, passages, things like that, and even like the this is one of the articles that I just popped up on screen from BBC that this heard an episode All of a year ago, and did the Did the Egyptians use a lift to build the pyramid? And yes, there are numerous scientists now who are following the water lift hypothesis and the idea that, yeah, they basically used existing water pressure from the reservoir of water below. To to push these things up, yeah,

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Speaker 3 25:03

but certainly much more than strong backs and ropes and that type of thing. So yeah, there's, it's interesting. It's, I've been at this for quite a few years with the books and everything, and you get more and more independent confirmation in this direction of research, as opposed to, you know, Egyptologists declaring edicts that have been declared for 100 years, and that's the story they're sticking with. So it's it's rewarding for a humble researcher to see other independent sources discuss water and pyramids and that type of thing.

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Speaker 2 25:48

Well, exactly, how did the pyramid operate as a pump and how did it help? Because you once again, have the Great Pyramid prosperity machine book.

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Speaker 3 25:59

That's my second book. The research is divided pretty evenly between how it was built and why it was built. Well, we think that they used a number of you know, aspects of physics that allowed water to go through the Great Pyramid water pump. Some have compared it to a modified hydraulic ram water pump. You know, people say, well, where's the big shafts and the big diesel engine and all of that? But no, it's not like that. It's different. So they used water came in the descending passage the upper end and went down into the Subterranean Chamber. We think that the end of the Subterranean Chamber that is considered unfinished is actually like a water break. And water came in one end, and that water break caused a large Whirlpool, a vortex like Victor schrauberger talks about. And they used the force of implosion to pump water up from the Subterranean Chamber, and then ultimately in the Grand Gallery, they used electrolysis to separate the hydrogen and oxygen from the water. Those two gasses, when mixed, are highly volatile, and they ignited those gasses at the proper time, which resulted in a vacuum, not not an explosion, but an implosion, if you will. That vacuum caused water to move up in the Grand Gallery, and then they released that vacuum, and that was like a 300 ton water piston that moved back down, and it moved water through some valves, into the Queen's Chamber, then ultimately into the king's chamber and then out the King's Chamber vents. So it's pretty sophisticated and elaborate to water pump that's certainly different than the type of water pumps we use in modern times. So it's for a lot of people, it's hard to recognize how it actually worked, but it that's what we think the book, my second book, gratuitous plug. Here it is about a prosperity machine, and it talks about how the Great Pyramid pumped water, and why they wanted a big water pump. And we think that the Great Pyramid, I have several presuppositions. One is please. One is the builders of the Great Pyramid were geniuses. You know, I'm not trying to prove that. It's a presupposition. Sure. I think that they were geniuses. You know, I acted on on that as as if it was true. And the other presupposition is that the Great Pyramid had a return on investment bigger than the cost of building it, and if it didn't, then it wouldn't, wouldn't be a wouldn't be worth doing. So, if somebody tells you a purpose for the Great Pyramid that has a small return on investment, it's probably not the reason why the geniuses built the Great Pyramid. Okay, yeah, that makes sense. I mean, a lot of people, you know, oh, well, we can't, we can't talk about return on investment or anything helping anybody, but, yeah, they had a return on investment. I can't think of anything you know,

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29:53

that doesn't

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Speaker 3 29:56

the Notre Dame Cathedral, you know, it was built, built. Out there in Paris, and it's wonderful, but people were paying tithe there for what, 700 years. Yeah, so I mean it, it was worth building. Let me put it that way. If I, if I could be so bold and

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30:16

so everything you know, a hydro,

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Speaker 3 30:21

hydro electric dam, the sewer system. It all is expensive to build, you know, but they it all has a huge return on investment. But if something didn't have a huge return on investment, it wouldn't be worth doing. So I think the Great Pyramid was a prosperity machine. It transformed the desert into a garden. It transformed poverty into prosperity. It transformed hunger into being full, and that type of thing. So it was infrastructure that helped the original builders in a tangible way. It wasn't an ineffective tomb that didn't work to protect the Pharaoh's carcass. So that would be a really low return on investment and an ineffective purpose for the Great Pyramid.

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Speaker 2 31:20

Well, and especially when you're talking about, you know, once again, yes, there is an aquifer like directly beneath the Great Pyramid. So the idea of using the structure of the Great Pyramid, there it is, as a pump itself, as a siphon by which to get water out of the ground. Is a is a really interesting concept, Stephen, it is interesting.

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Speaker 3 31:51

It is very interesting, you know. And it gives a functional purpose of the Great Pyramid. I think the largest water pump in the world is in the valley of the Nile. It's the Aswan, it's the Mubarak Pumping Station. You know people say, Well, you don't need a water pump if you got all that water right there in the river. Well, that's not true. Water in the river is worthless for irrigation. That's why everybody, every farmer in the world, has some sort of a pump to pump water from the river up onto your land. And that's true in Egypt, we took when I did my tour, when I led my tour, a few years ago in Egypt, we had like, a four day cruise down the Nile. You know, a lot of people do that, yeah, but hundreds, hundreds of these intake pipes coming out of the Nile that went to water pumps. Why would they do that? Why would they spend all that money to do that when they have the water right there? Well, it's true. Everywhere in the world, they got to pump the water out of the river to, you know, to irrigate their lands. They then people say, well, they had that yearly. In addition, every year, yeah, they've had it. But they the high Aswan Dam was built to stop that. And then they built the high as one dam, it generates electricity, and now in that hot desert, they can irrigate all year round. So, so that's that's why they use the electricity from the high as one dam to pump water. So the high as one dam is part of a water pumping system. The Great Pyramid is part of a water pumping system. So it's all interesting, if you allow yourself to think about all of this stuff, and people are the same, you know, that's the one constant about ancient times. And in modern times, you can understand their motivations and their reasoning. You know, I know what the ancient people in the valley of the Nile wanted. They wanted their kids to eat every day. Yeah, you know, just the same, the same as they did in the Depression. They wanted their kids to eat every day so our civilization did the WTA and we build dams and all that stuff here in the Pacific Northwest, a lot of dams and other infrastructure to provide prosperity. Everyone watching this show is is ate an apple that has was irrigated by pumped water, more than likely, from the Grand Coulee Dam in Washington state that irrigates over, what, a million and a half acres, you know, in perpetuity. So big return on investment. That's, that's for sure.

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Speaker 2 34:52

Well, it's, it's kind of like the story of how all the water got to Los Angeles and everything else, like natural. Real means,

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Speaker 3 35:01

I grew up in LA so they built all those canals, and it's prosperity, you know, yeah, they can build homes. They they have, you know, everything with all steel in the water from everywhere else, yeah, with all those canals, I grew up in Los Angeles, very, very interesting history, yeah, and the fact is, head account is



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about the water wars. Exactly.



Speaker 2 35:25

That's what I was just about to say. It's a great example of it and of the fact that, yes, Hollywood and everything else that we know right now would not exist the way that it would without that.



Speaker 3 35:38

So they did all that infrastructure, Mulholland, with all of the, you know, the dams, canals and everything, and it made Southern California what it is today. So, and then that's true for a lot of places. A lot of, you know, it's not just, it's not just water, you know, it's the power grid and sewer system and the highway system and all that. Yeah, it costs money to build freeways, but there's a huge return on investment. That's right, all in packages from Amazon. Come on them, on them roads. And, you know, we're all happy campers right now around Christmas. So infrastructure provides prosperity. And we think the Great Pyramid was infrastructure to provide prosperity.



Speaker 2 36:29

Well, precisely because there were really two main motivations behind civilizations at that time, and that was, that was religious motivation and motivation for better survival. You know, that was that would, that was basically it. So, once again, if it's a religious site, great, I would once again, love to see the carvings, the writing, anything like that. That would indicate that it was built and intended to be such, you know. But there aren't any, as compared to most other tombs, things like that.



Speaker 3 37:12

Yeah, most other tombs writing all over, all over the tombs and other pyramids, you know, all you know, the ceiling and everywhere. But when you make that statement, people say, oh, there's writing. You look at the book of the dead, and then that proves that the Great Pyramid had some religious or symbolic or whatever purpose. But the Book of the Dead is not evidence specific to the Great Pyramid. There's no book of the dead in the Great Pyramid, no writing. So people are pretty sloppy with their research methods, and make up some interpretations that aren't really valid. And people, people are catching on and not believing that stuff anymore,

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Speaker 2 38:00

well, and you know that kind of, that kind of brings us directly to the article that we were talking about at the beginning of the show, which, which is, of course, the recent things coming out from Dr biandi, things like that about SARS scans and scans being done and granted, you know, not, not necessarily, using the the interferometry of the satellites in in a ground penetrating radar kind of way, because, like we've mentioned before, They would get very low result in that kind of way. What they are doing is using these satellites to measure the distance between things in a seismic way, and showing kind of in a means of echolocation, a reflection image of what is under the Great Pyramid, and that that's what they're claiming.

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Speaker 3 39:11

Yeah, sounds good to claim something, that's for sure. But they also say that they're based on these SARS scans do, don't penetrate very far at all, like a yard, you know, six feet, maybe at best. But they're claiming that they are sort of analyzing in a proprietary way, yeah, that we don't we're not allowed to know about using micro vibrations and kind of cooking the books a little bit, and looking at the the tea leaves and that type of thing, but, but it's fine to have a scan and say, Hey, this is a scan, but it's just an indicator. It's an interpretation. Of evidence. It's not evidence in and of itself, and

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it's just

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Speaker 3 40:08

the results of the scan is usually fuzzy pictures, you know, they make them nice and colorful, and then they, you know, divine meaning from these scans. And it's, you know, and then you get crystal clear big columns or tubes with springs, you know, the pogo sticks, looking things, yeah, and all of that. And, you know, I think it's saying you don't hear much anymore, leading with the chin. You know, it's not, let me put it this way, a pudding, if somebody can walk inside those big things that are well below the water table and walk around there and shake hands with aliens and take pictures of it. That's not AI. Then I will say, I stand corrected, but the people that say yes, that that's what's down there, when it's determined that that stuff doesn't exist, then their reputation as a researcher is destroyed if those, if those structures exist under the Giza Plateau, I say that they don't. If they do exist, my reputation is destroyed. But that holds true for those it's going to be a lateness test in the future that, Oh, this guy, he thought that those scans were really valid. So he's, he's not that good of a researcher to be duped into believing that.

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Speaker 2 41:49

You know what? I parry and thrust back on that Stephen, because that would be like saying that like Edward R Murrow was a bad reporter because he didn't believe that there were multiple shooters. Okay, you know, he would have been a hard line no on that because of, because of the way things fell, because of the data that he had available at the time. Okay, right? This is, this is the argument that I've made for Avi Loeb, I am, hey, it's a comet. That's what I say. It could, man, it could. There could be things that come out from it tomorrow and come down and say, Hey, and you know what, I'll go on air, and I'll be like, I was wrong more than a comet. Will that ruin my reputation? I don't think so. I would hope

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Speaker 3 42:44

you're saying it could be a comet. The proponents of these star scans say this is what we've discovered. Yeah, there's a big difference. Well, also the people who say the Piltdown skull is valid, I did my doctoral thesis on it, and it's valid, and I think it's valid for my entire career. I will not acknowledge the file marks on the pill down skull and then I died. Those people don't, don't have a very good legacy, yeah. And the pill down skull was validated the same way most of Egyptology validates things by peer review. Well, we all think it's true, and we have a hive mind, so the Piltdown skull must be true. And then they say science. People who are bootlickers to science, if you will say, Well, science advanced, so we know it's not true. Well, was it true for 40 years, or were they wrong? Well, no, I won't really talk about that. You know what I'm trying to say. So if you know, that the pursuit of truth is a tough battle, as tough as it was to acknowledge that women should be able to vote. So you know, you got to if you're going to be a researcher, you have to be a warrior as well,

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Speaker 2 44:14

well, and, you know, to be a scientist. And I say it on the show all the time, the phrase I use is, we need more magellans? We need more people who are willing to say, give me five boats and five crews. I'm going to sail to the tiny, thin line, and we'll see if I come back, dang it, because that's what science is, and you have to be willing to put yourself out there. So I log these guys for for what they're doing Do I think that the data is pointing to what they're claiming. I don't think so much like I don't think the data from three i Atlas points to it being an alien craft. If it is, it ain't interested in us. It's not beaming us a signal. It's not responding to any signals. But. Being beamed, or anything like that. So they have no interest in us. If that's the case, you know,

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Speaker 3 45:09

Jalen did say, give me some boats and we'll go figure it out. Yeah, the Spanish king said, sure. I'll give you these boats as a investment, expecting a return absolutely bunch of gold, exactly. So that's how that works. But Egyptology is unique in that it is the most wealthiest science on Earth, with all of its priceless artifacts that have been stolen and all of the ticket buyers that pay money to go see it. So Egyptology is very lucrative, and has has all of this financial resources and Well, he'll heal donors so they don't have to ask anybody to fund a demonstration. They can make a casing stone and prove what they're saying. But they won't do it. They can move a 70 ton payload in the manner they say it was done. They won't do it. Yeah, you know the people who say cows jump over the moon won't, won't demonstrate that either. So it's, it's a unique situation, this, this Egyptology being the last remnant of these bizarre 19th century pseudosciences That hasn't fully been, you know, invalidated. So it's, and it's not just about the pyramids. I think that their interpretation of hieroglyphs is up to question. The sequence of pyramid construction is up to question. When the Sphinx was created is certainly up to question. And, you know, there's a lot of chinks in the armor of Egyptology, and they are, you know, circling the wagons and that type of thing. So, so we live in a strange world, a revolutionary world of changing ideas.



47:07

Well, yeah, yeah. And once again, my

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Speaker 2 47:12

the thing I always say is, whether you're a scientist, a researcher, what have you, I am a skeptic, and I wear my s, like Superman, like, ready to go. I'm not there to debunk things or anything like that. What skeptic means is that I have an informed opinion based on the research that I have done, and I am looking for the research and the data that will change my mind. Like I'm I'm open to the idea of changing my mind. I would love, I would love to be proven wrong. So feel free to bring me the data that proves me wrong.

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Speaker 3 47:55

Yeah, you know, proven wrong is to advance in your understanding, if you will, exactly and and on the, on the flip side of that, I'll put it this way, I'll believe in anything if you give me the data, which is sort of the same thing, you know, all believe that bread mold will make sick people. Well, bring in the data. Yeah, you know, that's penicillin. Yeah, you wouldn't. The story of penicillin is fascinating. It was discovered and kind of developed, and for 20 years, the experts, oh, we don't need that, you know, we never, never needed it. Or it's too expensive, or it doesn't work, you know, or we've never done it that way. And finally, after like 20 years of Alexander Fleming fighting to get penicillin widely used, that it finally was, and it was the military that helped spread the use of it, because they knew they were going to need that type of thing. So it's just interesting. You think, oh, well, you know, you build a better mousetrap or find a different idea, and people will run to it. It's just the opposite. But, you know, being a researcher, I study like physical stuff, you know, and buildings and physics and that type of stuff. But it's been a sure interesting character study of the human condition on this type of thing. So, so it's, it's been an exciting adventure in my life to study the Great Pyramid, write some books and go to Egypt. Do do wonderful talk shows like yours? Well, I

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Speaker 2 49:45

appreciate that, and we always love having you on, because once again, it is, as we say at the end of the show, it's the Open Heart, the open mind, that makes the conversation, you know, and and you've got to be willing to have the conversation if you. If you aren't willing to have the conversation, if you aren't willing to court other ideas and philosophies, or even just red team, Blue Team, things like there. There was once a fine art in the world of debate Steven where even a debate club, things like that. Like you were given a position to defend, and you got that position by drawing it out of a hat like you didn't necessarily believe in the stance that you were made to defend, but what it did was gave you a unique opportunity and a unique insight into what that stance believes and why they believe it. You don't have to believe it yourself.

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Speaker 3 50:44

That's true, but but to be able to defend a position, or to understand why some people think a certain position is defendable is important, but they don't have that anymore. That's all gone by the wayside, and I try to, on that same vein, I try to read almost half of the books I read are books that I don't agree with, you know, and they're, they're rather interesting. And there's two things can happen. I might learn something and say, Oh, well, that's something I didn't know. I'll agree with it, or I might learn why I can defend myself in a debate as to why I don't agree with it. And I don't know it's single. I know I've talked to a lot of people, or they'll on Facebook. Well, tell me what's in your book to so I can find out if I want to read it or not. And it's like, wow, I would never ask an author what's in their book. You know, ever

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Speaker 2 51:52

you should purchase it totally by the cover. You should always judge a book totally by the cover.

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Speaker 3 52:01

When people say, Oh, my God, tell me what's in it. So no, no, if I want to read it or that, I always, always tell, oh, it's just full of awesome wonder, wonderfulness, yeah, you know, because they're not going to read it anyway if they have that position. So, you know, you know, Graham Hancock, you know, he's tremendous author, and blah, blah, blah, but can you imagine going up to him, stand there and tell me what's in your book, and then if I agree with that, I'll read it. Yeah, those people, you know, and so, and then most of the a lot of people like that when they disagree with the direction of my research, basically, they come up with some scenario in their head, and then they debunk the scenario they came up with. And then think, think that has something to do with me, my research is strange. So then, so then we go through, you know, waste a lot of time straightening out their misconceptions, but never really talk about my research, and then they act what they wonder why they're so frustrated, well,

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Speaker 2 53:11

and you know, once again, your research has been going on for years, for years. I remember first hearing you on like coast to coast. Am things like that, yeah, and and being fascinated by the concept and digging into it and buying your book, reading it and the ideas behind it, the many of them are very common sense when you start thinking about it once again, the idea of there already being a branch of the Nile river that ran right there, why not just dam it up, flood the area and direct them right over, instead of having to move them again, you know, things like

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Speaker 3 53:57

that right now. Now Egyptology, they're not constrained by common sense or demonstrations, so they have no interest at all in this direction of research. So, but I appreciate your kind words and not all hosts you know are, are so, so generous well.

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Speaker 2 54:24

And you know, we have you. I appreciate your kind words as well. And I always love our conversation, Stephen, because to me, it is the fact of you've got to be able to take in new data. You've got to be able to look at new data. And once again, I will gladly take it. I open the conversation to the folks with the SAR scans. I would love them to come on the show and show me the data. I would love to be able to have somebody look at the math and check the math, that kind of stuff. I. It's fascinating. If it it's a it's a fun rabbit hole, and it's interesting to look at. I don't, I don't look at it in any kind of way, as being the hard reality as of right now. I think it's an interesting vein in which to research. And if you can get echoic readings in that kind of way, a sonographic response in that kind of way through through seismic readings. Cool. Let's work on that some more. Let's get it honed and get things checked in a different way and in a repeatable way, right?

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Speaker 3 55:43

I'm in favor of any kind of scan you want. They've been doing scans of the Great Pyramid since the 1970s what I liked about the the pyramid project scan that used the muon technology when they they had a scan and they said, our results indicate that there's some type of a void above the opening, and there's some type of a void that's indicated by our scan near the Grand Gallery, the big void, you know, yeah, and that's what they said, But, And then the one that the smaller void above the entrance of the Great Pyramid has been confirmed. The scan didn't confirm it, but the the have put a little camera up there. I'm sure you've seen it looks like an attic, if you will. So, but the people that are doing this other scan, this the SARS scan, they say, Oh, well, yeah, we discovered it. It's there, yeah, you know, here's this, here's all the details about it, and that type of thing. So I say, I think they're leading with their chin. They are. Got a lot of lot of frosting, but not enough cake. Is another way to do it all right, a lot of smoke and not much fire. And hey, you know, I'm interested in the Great Pyramid, if they find a bunch of stuff underneath it. Hey, that's man, I'll have another 30 years of study to do. But we will see, we will see how it progresses or doesn't progress, just like the internal spiral ramp. Yeah, it's not, it's not progressing, yeah. You know, there's a few guys that are that say, oh, that idea is that idea makes sense, but, you know, a recent, probably better scan didn't find it. So, you know, maybe it doesn't exist. So scans of the Great Pyramid, I think can be wrong, yeah, so

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Speaker 2 57:46

can be wrong. Interpreted data can be wrong. Interpreted data can be wrong as well,



57:53

all of it, yeah, so,

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Speaker 3 57:56

so we'll see the Great Pyramid and the Giza Plateau gives up its secrets very slowly and and it's, it's an exciting time. You know, it's an ancient structure. More books have been written about it than any other structure on Earth. And it's a fascinating I'm having a great time studying it and all the other implications. One other thing, our organization is a humanitarian organization. We think the ancient technologies of the Great Pyramid can help us in our modern but very troubled world. We think it's a non polluting alternative to oil, natural gas, nuclear and even hydroelectric dams have environmental impacts. So if we have an all another alternative way to pump water cheaply, I think it would be beneficial to our civilization.

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Speaker 2 58:58

Absolutely, man, absolutely. Thank you so much as always for your time, Steven, it's always great chatting. Always great following you on social media before we let you go. Let everybody know where they can go to purchase your books, other than the curious realm store, all that kind of good stuff, where they can go to follow you and where they can go to get involved with the Pharaoh's pump foundation.

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Speaker 3 59:21

All my books are available on amazon.com. My two documentaries are available free on

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59:31

YouTube. My books,

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Speaker 3 59:34

if you have Amazon Prime, you can download them as eBooks for free. So that's, that's one thing. I also have a third book that is my most recent. It's Pharaoh's pump analyzed. It's an ebook format only because it has so many illustrations. And it's just, it's more, actually quite technical for. A lot of people, but about the Great Pyramid and all of that. So if someone's interested in my third book, great and that type of thing, maybe I'll, maybe I'll write a book about the logical fallacies of the Orion correlation theory. Who knows? But we're, we're doing a lot of stuff here. Our Foundations website is the pump.org you can use that as a portal to go to my Facebook page or YouTube channel, find out what we're about, or activities great, and how you can become involved. You know, you can pray for us if you want, you can put a link on your website, our website. You can, when you're chatting at the office, you know, by the water cooler, say, hey, you know, maybe the Great Pyramid helped people in a tangible way. So, you know, we're not asking too much for, you know, anybody. We are a nonprofit, so all donations are tax deductible, absolutely.

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Speaker 2 1:01:04

Stephen, thank you so much as always, for the conversation, for the time and for the very candid demeanor. It's always great chatting with you so

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1:01:14

you put me at ease, and it helps Absolutely.

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Speaker 2 1:01:17

Well. Thanks so much. You take care. Have a great holiday season, my friend. All right, we'll talk soon. All right, while you are online, checking out everything from Stephen Myers and the pharaohs pump foundation at the pump.org, everybody make sure to stop on by curious realm. Curious realm.com. Is where you can like, follow, subscribe. That's where you can go to our videos page and find all of the videos of our guests, all of their YouTube channels. Steven's YouTube channel from the Pharaoh's pump foundation is embedded there when we come back from this quick commercial break, everybody, we will be joined by our good friend and author of guinea pigs technologies of control, Dr John Hall. We will be talking about the recent Havana syndrome lawsuit, which has come to bear, suing the CIA for suckering people into coming in getting checked so that they can basically get their scans as to what the brain damage was. So we will be getting into that and so much more, and the advocacy for targeted individuals and sufferers of sufferers of Havana syndrome. Right after this,

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Speaker 2 1:02:40

the key to good science is good research. At the heart of good research is a good data set with the field observation and encounter log from curious research, you can easily keep track of your investigative information all in one place, making it easier to review cases and readily see comparisons and contrasts between them, whether out in the woods, watching in a back room, gathering EVPs, or using high tech gear to track UFO, UAP activity, this easy to carry, pocket size, scientific data log is the perfect companion for any field researcher. You can find your copy of the curious research field observation and encounter log@amazon.com or visit the official curious realm store at curious realm.com forward slash store to reserve your copy for yourself, your family or a mind that you want to open that website again is curious realm.com forward slash, store.

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Speaker 2 1:04:00

Well, hello everybody, and welcome back from that quick commercial break. Thank you so much for staying tuned through that also. Thank you so much to our sponsors, especially true hemp science. If you're a user of CBD products like I am, stop on by true hemp science today. Check out their products. Christopher Lynch and true hemp Science uses spideric process where every part of the hemp plant is used and reused, combusted and reused, and I mean every part, seeds, stems, roots, buds, leaves, all of it is used and reused, until an amazing spideric product, results complete with awesome terpene profiles and great benefits. Stop on by check them out. True him, science.com. Is the website that you want to go to. Curious seven is the code that you want to use to save 7% off your entire cart of \$50 or more and get two count them, two edibles on your way out the door. Our guest in this segment. Is the amazing Dr John Hall. He is the author of a new breed satellite terrorism in America. He is also the author of guinea pigs technologies of control, which is a book that I recommend to so so many people that have become interested in the targeted individual topic over the last many years. Welcome back, John. How are you? My friend? Great on the show. Let me unmute you. There you go.

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Speaker 4 1:05:28

Sorry about that. Oh, sorry I said, great to be back on the show. Always great to

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Speaker 2 1:05:32

have you, man. And you know, we were both just on. Clyde Lewis this last week, talking about Havana syndrome, updates, things like that. You did a great job breaking so many things down. And like we have said numerous times on this program, even even with Dr Duncan, whenever he was on rest his soul. The idea of disclosure of this topic, the idea of bringing this to the public eye and the end of targeting as we know it, has to be a legal means, and the fact that there is now, let me bring up the Wisconsin Law Journal here. The Wisconsin Law Journal has reported the fact that there is now officially a case for witness tampering against the federal government in the Havana syndrome cases. And while researching this, I actually ran across this from steptoe.com Steptoe is a group of people that for years, have been helping folks sue the federal government all kinds of things. But there was Mark Lindsay, who has reached an actual like discrimination and retaliation settlement with the government, so progress is being made. Finally. Dr Hall, yeah, kind

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of in a backhanded way.

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Speaker 4 1:07:02

You know, it's kind of one of those things where as we tell when we were on Clyde Lewis's ground zero the other day, you know, you and I both kind of went through the kind of a light Chronography of it. And it kind of went from, you know, my story came out and my book came out, and, you know, I was bombarded with people that were going through the same thing that were being targeted by directed energy weapons, and so I wrote about it, and kind of use the letters after my name to kind of have at least an air of credibility to talk about it. And luckily, had connections within intelligence agencies to get, you know, good information to write about, but you know that still kind of wound up labeling me as the pied piper or the crazy. Yeah, the only person crazier than the targeted individuals were is the doctor that actually believed them and wrote about it. And so, I mean, it vindicates me a little bit and the victims of this to see that at least once, some governmental people were targeted by it with Havana syndrome and the agent in the embassies and in China and in Vietnam and then DC, and including children. Right now, there's, I think, over 1000 government employees that are voicing anomalous health incidents, and 15 of those are children that are family members. You know of these diplomats. So while I'm not happy that it's happening to anyone, I don't, don't wish this on anybody, but at least now that it's in the government sector, it's kind of forced the government to acknowledge it. And you know, not only with these the lawsuit that's being currently saying that the CIA mishandled the investigation, but even with the fact that, you know, the DHA, the defense health agency has a form, 244 which is, you know, a kind of descriptive way to care providers on how to handle a patient that comes in complaining of ahi And and a DHA, 245, form, which actually is a registry to keep track of the people that are actually complaining of it and that are seeking help, you know, through either through the government or through TRICARE, you know, which is actually seeing people, family members as well, that voice concerns of

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Speaker 2 1:09:20

ah, yeah, because once again, it wasn't just diplomats, it wasn't just Foreign Service members. It was their families as well, wives, husbands, children, like you said, a good dozen children at least, have suffered the this traumatic brain injury that that happens from this.

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Speaker 4 1:09:41

And it was kind of odd that, I mean, we've been making noise in the private sector, the civilian sector, for what, 20 years now, you know. I mean, it's, you know, like I've said, I've had a New York Times article written about me and a and a haunted people syndrome, you know, named after me, based. On, you know what I described in my books? So it's not like they don't know who I am, and the

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Speaker 2 1:10:07

haunted people syndrome is my favorite one. Yeah, John Hall effect, the John Hall effect they call so

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Speaker 4 1:10:16

you would think that when they when the Havana syndrome came out when the diplomats and the CIA agent people started, you know, complaining about it, that the people doing the research and actually checking them out maybe would have actually turned to me, but it wasn't them that turned to me. It was the victims that turned to me because they weren't being treated right by the agencies that were they were looking at it. And as it turns out. I mean, I think the reason for that, and I'm going to be real honest, is CIA knew exactly what they were being targeted with, because it was probably them doing it. So they really did try to point the investigations in a way that wasn't factual. If you remember, they initially said it was competing signals of other surveillance equipment in the embassy, and they said it was crickets chirping, and then they said it was permethrin, you know, which? And then they had Psychology Today come out with an article and say this was a classic case of mass hysteria, yeah, you know, you know, so mass hallucination, yeah. So they went. They went every way they could, rather than admit it. Now, some of that is to admit that China or Russia has this technology, is to admit that we have it too. Yeah, you know, they, they don't want to come out and say that we now have technology that, you know, that your privacy has been so degraded down to the point where we can hear your thoughts in real time, you know, and that's what they don't want to don't want to admit to, because these diplomats weren't just hearing the having tinnitus, you know, and hearing buzzing or hearing, you know, ringing in their ears. They were hearing voices of the people that were targeting them as well.

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Speaker 2 1:11:54

Yeah, yeah, precisely. And, you know, like I got into the other night, the idea of, because, hey, I've got an AI trained in my voice. Man, I pay five bucks a month. I can't imagine what the government has access to. Yeah, it may not even take theirs 20 minutes of training to sound like you, you

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Speaker 4 1:12:14

know, and it will. And it's amazing that you, you brought that up the other night, because that's exactly what, how they've targeted people all along. I mean, when, when they have a targeted individual that they're harassing, you know, they will use the voice of that person's mother, the voice of that person's father, their wife, yeah, you know, later, later down the line, after myself and Duncan became popular as advocates against it, then we started having victims that would call us and say, Well, you know, I've heard Dr Hall enough that it's Dr Hall harassing me, you know, through electronic harassing or it's Dr Duncan harassing me, or, like you brought up the lady that was hearing Obama's voice, you know, harassing her. Well, any of us that have enough sound bites out there to sample from, you know, our voices can be be created,

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Speaker 2 1:13:03

yeah, yeah, exactly. And it doesn't take that much, and it doesn't take that long my model, and I literally took it. It was an interview with Jason quit, that I trained it with. But I took 15 seconds here, 30 seconds here, a minute there of me speaking so that it got it got conversational. It got it got passionate. When I got passionate things like that. You know, it was different than reading a script, because at that point it was a conversational style, and it was man, just in 1520, minutes of data that I gave it, it came out pretty dang convincing, dude. And I'll play it real quick, just so, just so the audience can hear how accurate this is. Everything you know, everything you feel, everything you are, might not be what it seems, that the solidity of the ground beneath your feet, the vastness of the sky above and even the passage of time might be an illusion. Imagine for a moment, just a moment, that you're living inside a hologram, not a hologram like the kind you see now, credit card or an assignment. There's people like my brother, who, after about two, three minutes of listening to this, was like, Wow, man, that's pretty good, but I can tell it's not you. There are a lot of people that that would fool right off the bat. John Hall, right, and

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Speaker 4 1:14:35

that's been the problem with this technology all along, and AI is just worsening it, because they could do that already 20 years ago. Every single targeted person that I dealt with thought it was their family members that were part of it or and the reason they thought that is because when they're laying in bed at night and they're being harassed, you know it's it's their wife harassing them, you know you're through B, 2k, or it's their. Has been or it's their mom or it's their father, because the one thing that they do want that targeted individual to do is strike out against a neighbor or a family member, because that's a that's a one way ticket to the looney bin.

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1:15:11

Oh, well, check stuff like that.

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Speaker 4 1:15:15

Oh yeah. Once you, once you, once you accuse your elderly mom and dad of being the ones that are somehow in cahoots with the CIA to electronically target you. I mean, you know, when they go to the police with that, you're, you're gonna, you're going in for an evaluation.

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Speaker 2 1:15:31

Yeah, yeah. No, exactly. And, and oddly, and scarily enough, the the laws in most states when it comes to actively committing somebody or having somebody committed, are pretty open, you know, like it's it is not a difficult process, sadly and horribly, I guess in some cases good that it's not a difficult process, because there are definitely people out there that need real, real Help in the world, John, however, when you're talking about somebody who, once again, has been taken by a Well, check stuff like that, it's fascinating to see how fast that process can go through.

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Speaker 4 1:16:18

Well, I don't know if you've considered having him on but I imagine he would be probably receptive to it, but, and I'm not going to mention the name, but right now, you and I both are working with somebody that, yeah, that it appears that his targeting was done according to the initial targeting of a girl that I wrote about in my first book. Oh, wow, if you Well, I don't know how much of his story you got, but, you know, his story sounds like a new breed, you know. And, and, and that all took place in 2000 actually a little bit before 2000 it was written about in 2000 you know. So, you know, we're 26 years later, you know, and and that that technology has gotten nothing but better, and now that AI is involved with it, you know, it's pretty much foolproof. If you want to make somebody think that you know their husband or their wife is part of their targeting, all you have to do is sample the sample. And I've, I've told victims all along that even when this first started, part of the reason for the stalking. Part of it is once they stalk you for long enough, they know who your family members are. They know where, where you regularly turn to. They know who you're going to turn to when they finally start letting you hear it, because they work with your mind for months before you ever hear a voice, and they have followed you for months before you ever hear a voice. Yeah, once they start the harassment part of it, they already know who you're going to turn to for help, and those people are already either being controlled or, you know they're they're going to intentionally make you think they're part of it so you turn on them and alienate them from from being able to help you.

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Speaker 2 1:18:03

Yeah, yeah, exactly. And, you know, I've got, I'm pulling this up right now because this is, this is data mine discovery, and this is about exploring the world of remote, targeted cell phone collections. What that means is real time, distance, collection of data from a cell phone. They don't have to plug your phone in to get the data, to download the data, to get the Meta Tags you've been looking at, to get the search history you've been doing, to get the social media or anything like that. All that stuff can be gathered remotely. John, so the idea of being able to craft literally the way somebody thinks it was, 2012 2010 I'll give it. 2010 when I first moved to Austin, one of the first gigs that I worked with a guy that I used to do shows with, was a white hat hacking conference at UT, and the former head of FBI cyber security was there speaking and to all these white hat hackers. This was 2009 blackberries were just becoming a thing, you know, all that kind of stuff we didn't have the phones that we have now. But he said, with just the data from your cell phone, that in this way, he was like, five years ago. So 2005 2004 with just the data from your cell phone, the FBI, could reliably predict, with the 85% accuracy rate, where you would be five minutes from that point. So that's just metadata from your phone location showing that like, Hey, you happen to stop at McDonald's for a cup of coffee every day on your way to work. That you go to your mom's three times a week, and it's typically on Wednesday, Thursday and Sunday, you know, and during these times, stuff like that. So when you start thinking about the data that they're gathering on you now, when you start thinking about biometric data that's being taken by like, literally, folks, when you opt in to social media, and I'm getting ready to do this, to show it in real time, Instagram actively takes pictures of your face with the infrared camera on your phone while you're scrolling, to see your eyes, to see your pupillary dilation, to get biometric data from you, as far as like, do you like? What you seeing is what you're seeing angering you, or things like that to feed you the next thing, algorithmically. So this kind of data is out there. Your biometric data, the things that the things that move you emotionally, are out there. So it's well, and we've

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Speaker 4 1:21:01

been doing this long enough where you remember probably when, when we first met, when you were, you were on a, you know, part of a large syndicated show, yeah, at the time, noggin. I won't even bring up the name, but, but, you know, we were taking people, part of the experimenting we were doing with to make sure it wasn't being done with chips or anything like that. Is, we were taking people out in the middle of ranches with no cell service or no electricity, on boats out into the Gulf of Mexico, into anechoic chambers and see if we used a research anechoic chamber, if that would block some of it. Well, if you put somebody in, something that absolutely stops every type of wave from coming in. Yeah, they subjectively got better. But if you just took him out into a ranch with no electricity and no cell service, now that that wasn't 5g at the time, it might have been early LTE or 3g but if you took him out to a boat into the middle of the Gulf, far out away from any electrical lines, power lines, wind hours, or anything like that. They were still being targeted. You know, they were still being attacked. And all of these people have the stocking first. And I had thought all along, you know, we did a bunch of scanning. We tried to check people for chips. Yeah, we did find some implants, and some people, we found some bearer chips. And some people, sure, you know, I'm an expert witness right now with a guy against the Navy that we did find some micro circuitry, you know, not Nano, but micro in him that was injected into him through a dentist. But all in all, we didn't find a whole lot, you know, doing the scanning. And as it turns out, that that's probably part of the reason for the initial stalking phase is to get biometric data, and now, especially, can't name the company I've talked to you about it off camera and on the phone, yeah, but there's one particular company that it looks like it is the company that actually is responsible for most of this technology. I'm still doing some research onto that before I actually take the risk of coming out with all that thread, yeah, yeah. But, but, you know, I told you, I mean, I, I mean, I had a guy come up to me on Halloween night, at a Halloween party, there was a bunch of people there. He knew who I was, and he told me I used to work for this company. Yeah, we knew who you were, and one of the things that we were fearful about you is you're the only one that seems to be talking about how it actually is done, and the truth. And he's sure, he picked up his phone and he said, I'm gonna show you. We can zoom in on somebody, anybody we want to, that's in the system, you know, and can actually read the lettering on a pin that's in their pocket. And we can attack them with directed energy. We can put voices in there, in their head, or we can vaporize them, if we want to. So, you know, in this, in this, this company deals only with government contracts. And as a matter of fact, he said that part of the reason they were pissed off at the CIA right now is the CIA owes them \$12 billion in fees for leasing the technology. So I mean, while it might be the government doing it to you, they're doing it to you with civilian invented technology,

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Speaker 2 1:24:11

yeah, and I've got up right now from Popular Mechanics. This is literally from February, this last year, new LIDAR technology that can recognize your face from a kilometer away. So they don't have to be near you. They do not have to be in the house across the street. They don't have to be they could be kilometers away like, Good God, we've been able to read Titleist on a golf ball from space since like 1978

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Speaker 4 1:24:39

Yeah, you know, well, and if you ended the particular company I'm talking about, if you remember, you know, they don't, they don't allude to all of the secrets on anything public, but even some of the public stuff they had out is, you know, they have facial recognition that they can use and track you with from six miles away.

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Speaker 2 1:24:59

So. Yeah, yeah, yeah, exactly. And I mean, China has biometric data that can recognize people by their gate, all kinds of stuff. And even the idea, let's, let's start digging into this right now, because one of the big things that I try and tell targeted individuals. Tis play a clip from one here in just a minute that I've been authorized to use on the show, somebody who called in to me and gave me part of their story and how things happened. So we'll listen from him, and then let's get into some of the technology and how this works, and specifically how the rabbit holes of this feed in, feed into their technology in a biofeedback kind of way, because I think that's something that we really need to point out to a lot of people. Here's the clip from that TI,

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Speaker 5 1:25:59

I have been targeted my whole life. I could go through everything, but I'll just say some of the highlights I was mind controlled as a kid, I was degraded a lot. As a teenager, they would sabotage me sexually. The big attack started when I was 19, just starting college and stuff. They would make me have the fear of God and make me incredibly paranoid and act really strange around my friends and family. I went to try to get help. We thought I had schizophrenia, so I was trying to get help through medically, and eventually I went homeless for more sabotage. I did not graduate college because they would attack me during work and school, and they did another set of heavy attacks from the year 2019 to present, they started hacking me a lot. They would make me feel pain and torture from the signal that they have on me. They would they've been sleep depriving me lately. They got me fired from jobs all my life, and maybe get into car accidents all my life.

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So I'm ruined financially.

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Speaker 5 1:27:27

Let's see. They started, V 2k, around 2020, and I'm still hearing them to this day.



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There's a lot of sabotage, a lot of



Speaker 2 1:27:38

and this is just, I mean, this is very much blueprint material here, John, this is what we hear from targeted individuals all the time. And it's, it's hard when these things are happening to you, to have clarity of mind, because, once again, there's sleep deprivation involved. There's, there's all kinds of things involved that leave your mind and your brain off kilter. And the more off kilter you are, it's, it's one of those, the better their technology works. You're basically giving the A you're producing the stress hormone, a cortisol in your body. And that cortisol response really does kick your brain into a fight or flight mode, which only makes their technology easier to use on you.



Speaker 4 1:28:32

Oh, yeah, it definitely it's everybody goes well, you just don't let yourself go into a victim mindset. Well, it creates a victim mindset. Yeah, all on its own, and not only cortisol, but it when you're hit with microwave energy or any type of directed energy, it decreases, decreases a hormone called ornithine decarboxylase, which is one of the neurotransmitter type hormone that actually, you know, helps cells repair itself. So the whole time you're being attacked, it is called the causing cellular damage as well, and it's increasing dopamine levels. And that's one of the things that eventually, over time, as the targeting continues, your body will down regulate the amount of dopamine that's being produced and how your receptors handle that dopamine, but at the first instances of targeting, when your brain is not used to having that kind of energy coming through it, your dopamine levels go sky high, and when dopamine levels go real high. For a long time, that was a hypothesis of schizophrenia in its entirety, is that schizophrenia was excess dopamine. It was called the dopaminergic theory. And it's somewhat true, because when dopamine levels are very high, acutely, when they spike, people have a very schizophrenic look. And that's was designed that way intentionally, because they want you to have that look. Because the whole point is that it was supposed to mimic schizophrenia or. Psychosis in the first place. But it's kind of funny, because when I talk to a lot of targeted individuals, when they're first being targeted, you can sit with them and they don't trust you talking to them. Everybody that walks by is part of it. Anybody that maybe gives them a glance is glancing at them, because they're part of it. And it's all that high dopamine level. And once things kind of regress and they and they, they customize themselves to the dopamine levels and and they down regulate, well then you can actually talk to them, have a little better conversation, and get through to them that it's not your parents doing it, it's not your wife doing it, you know, it's not your neighbor. It may not even be anybody in your city, you know. It's, you know, somebody, somebody pegged you somehow. Were you a whistleblower? You know? Were you arrested at some time? Were there drug charges? Every city, every group, has a group that's doing this to people, and every group has a different reason or a bias to who they target, and in the end, it looks like one big mixed bag of victims that they can get data from so well.

