

INVESTIGATION – Weaponization of Sound

DEW Police – Directed Energy Weapons Police

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Crime Analyst: Ms. Mechael Wright-Hodges

Organization: DEW Police, a division of Direct Energy Weapons Agency, Inc.

Subject: Sound has been directed, targeted and weaponized.

Description

Sound being directed toward specific people or locations is not theoretical. Directional acoustic technology already exists and is publicly used for communication, advertising, public safety, exhibits, warnings, retail marketing, and other purposes.

Some acoustic systems have also been developed or marketed for law-enforcement, military, security, and warning purposes, including Long Range Acoustic Devices (LRAD).

At the same time, many directional speakers used in ordinary public and commercial settings are **not weapons**. Their importance to this investigation is that they demonstrate an established technological capability:

Sound can be deliberately concentrated and directed toward a selected person, group, or location without being broadcast equally throughout the surrounding area.

The question for this investigation is therefore not simply whether sound can be directed.

The questions are:

Can these or other sound technologies be misused against civilians?

When does the legitimate use of directed sound become harassment, manipulation, assault, or the weaponization of sound?

Documented Uses of Directional Sound Technology

Retail Stores and Supermarkets

Directional speakers are used in retail environments to deliver localized advertising, promotional information, or product information to shoppers standing near a particular display or product.

A directional speaker can be positioned above a shelf so that customers approaching that specific product hear the message while shoppers elsewhere in the store are less affected by the sound.

Manufacturers also advertise directional sound as a method of gaining shopper attention and delivering more personalized marketing messages.

Self-Checkout Stations

Directional speakers can be placed at self-checkout machines so that instructions or other information are primarily heard by the customer using that particular checkout station rather than everyone nearby.

Store Entrances

Directional speakers can be aimed toward entrances or passing pedestrians so that people entering or walking near a store hear an advertising or attention-getting message.

This demonstrates that sound can be intentionally aimed toward people entering a defined target area.

Museums and Galleries

Museums and galleries use directional speakers to provide narration, historical information, sound effects, or other audio to visitors standing near a particular exhibit.

A visitor may hear information about one exhibit while another visitor only a short distance away hears something different or hears very little of that sound.

Exhibitions, Showrooms, and Trade Shows

Directional speakers are used at exhibits, showrooms, and trade shows to deliver promotional information to people standing within a particular area without adding as much sound to the surrounding environment.

They can also be aimed toward people walking past a booth in an attempt to attract their attention.

Digital Signs and Kiosks

Directional sound can be combined with digital displays so that people standing in front of a particular screen or sign hear audio associated with that display.

This allows different messages to be delivered in the same general space without requiring each message to be broadcast throughout the entire area.

Libraries

Focused directional sound has been used in libraries where audio needs to be delivered to a small listening area while maintaining quiet elsewhere.

Hospitals and Waiting Areas

Directional audio systems are also used in hospitals and waiting areas to provide localized sound or information without broadcasting the audio across an entire room.

Airports and TSA Checkpoints

Focused-sound technology has been identified for public-safety applications including TSA checkpoints in airports.

This demonstrates another setting in which sound can be concentrated within a specific operational area.

Command and Control Centers

Directional speakers are used in command and control environments to send information to selected operators without unnecessarily distracting everyone else in the room.

These environments can include:

- Emergency Operations Centers
- Military environments
- Transportation operations
- Energy and utility organizations
- Sports and entertainment venues

Public Address and Warning Systems

Directional sound can also be used for targeted public warnings.

Documented examples include:

- Warning individuals at pedestrian crossings.
- Sending messages toward people who cross safety lines on train platforms.
- Allowing lifeguards to direct messages toward specific people farther away on a beach.

Offices

Directional speakers can be used in offices to deliver localized audio without filling an entire workplace with sound.

Some systems can also reflect sound from surfaces so that the listener perceives the sound as coming from another location.

Entertainment and Immersive Environments

Directional sound can create the impression that sounds originate from particular places within a room.

Documented applications include:

- Theaters
- Art exhibitions
- Haunted-house attractions
- Meditation spaces
- Spas
- Museums

Multiple directional speakers can be arranged so that different sounds appear to originate from different locations.

Sound Can Appear to Come From Somewhere Other Than the Speaker

Another important documented capability is the creation of what may be described as a **virtual sound source**.

When a directional sound beam is aimed at a hard surface, such as a display, the sound can reflect from that surface. To the listener, it may appear that the sound is coming from the surface rather than from the actual speaker.

Manufacturers specifically describe using this capability to create sound effects in which audio appears to originate from another location.

This is significant to an investigation because a person hearing an unusual sound may not necessarily be able to identify the physical location of the device producing it.

Directional Sound Can Target a Small Listening Area

Commercial directional speakers are specifically designed to concentrate sound into a narrow listening area.

Some systems are designed so that a person standing within the sound beam can clearly hear speech or music while people only a short distance away hear much less or possibly none of the intended audio.

This documented capability is important when evaluating civilian reports in which:

- One person reports hearing something that another nearby person does not hear.
- The sound appears stronger in one position than another.
- Moving several feet changes the perceived volume.
- The sound appears to originate from a wall, screen, object, ceiling, or another location.
- The audio seems limited to a particular location.

Such observations do not prove that a directional speaker or acoustic weapon was used in an individual case.

However, they demonstrate why investigators should not automatically conclude that an unusual sound experience is impossible merely because everyone nearby did not hear the same thing.

Directional Sound Combined With Computer Vision

Another development is the combination of directional speakers with computer-vision technology.

Focusonics describes systems in which cameras can detect people and directional speakers can then transmit targeted advertising or personalized messages without broadcasting the same message to everyone nearby.

Again, commercial advertising applications are not themselves evidence of criminal activity.

But they establish another important fact:

Modern systems can combine person detection with localized audio delivery.

The Important Distinction

Directional speakers used in stores, museums, hospitals, airports, exhibitions, offices, and other public spaces should not automatically be described as weapons.

They have many legitimate purposes.

However, their existence demonstrates that:

- Sound can be targeted.
- Sound can be localized.
- A message can be delivered primarily to people within a selected area.
- Sound can be reflected so that it appears to originate somewhere other than the speaker.
- Different people standing in the same general environment may experience different audio.
- Technology can combine person detection with targeted audio delivery.
- Directional sound can be used for advertising, warnings, communication, entertainment, security, and public safety.

Therefore, the existence of directed sound is no longer the central question.

The investigative question is:

WHEN DOES DIRECTED SOUND BECOME THE WEAPONIZATION OF SOUND?

If sound technology is deliberately used without consent to threaten, intimidate, harass, deceive, psychologically overwhelm, interfere with sleep, manipulate behavior, or otherwise harm another person, that alleged use should be investigated based upon evidence.

The technology itself may be legitimate.

Its misuse may not be.

That distinction should remain central to any investigation involving allegations of sound-based assaults.

These reports generally fall into several categories:

1. **Active sound exposure** — the individual reports clearly hearing voices, tones, sounds, or other audio.
2. **Human Ventriloquist Effect** — traditionally, a ventriloquist creates the impression that a voice is coming from somewhere other than the person speaking. In reported neurotechnology-related cases, individuals describe experiences in which they believe a remote user or system is influencing or generating speech through another person. A person who otherwise would have remained quiet may appear to speak unexpectedly or in a manner the subject believes is being externally influenced. Whether technology is actually responsible in an individual case would require independent investigation.
3. **Passive or “inner voice” experiences** — some individuals report that they do not initially perceive the communication as an external human voice. Instead, they describe being led to believe that the communication is their own “inner voice” guiding their decisions.
4. **Sound-effect assaults** — individuals report sounds, tones, voices, animal sounds, noises, or repeated audio effects that they believe are being deliberately used to psychologically harass or distract them.
5. **The general public** — much of the public remains unaware of advances in acoustic, directional-sound, communications, artificial-intelligence, and neurotechnology research.

Why Sound and Voice Technology Must Be Treated as a Public-Safety Concern

Sound can influence attention, emotions, concentration, sleep, behavior, and decision-making.

This investigation raises a larger question:

What happens when sound technology is intentionally misused against another human being?

If a person were subjected to persistent sound or voices throughout the day and night, the effect could potentially interfere with his or her ability to think clearly, rest, concentrate, maintain relationships, work, or perform ordinary responsibilities.

Among the concerns raised are whether sound or voice technologies could be misused to:

- Psychologically overwhelm one person or potentially many people.
- Interfere with a person's ability to use his or her own knowledge and judgment.
- Cause someone to repeatedly look in the wrong direction or focus on the wrong information.
- Distract someone from recognizing danger.
- Interfere with normal decision-making.
- Distract a person from eating, sleeping, bathing, working, paying bills, maintaining relationships, or attending to other basic needs.
- Keep a person continuously occupied with voices or sounds instead of his or her normal life.

The potential for technology to influence individuals or groups should be investigated seriously rather than assumed impossible.

Reports Involving Multiple Forms of Stimulation

Some individuals report experiences involving several things happening simultaneously.

They describe:

1. **Human voices or voice-like sounds discussing the subject.**
2. **Visual imagery or projections occurring at the same time as the voices.**

For example, an individual may report hearing voices talking about something he or she recently saw while riding a bus, followed by visual imagery involving a bus.

Some individuals interpret this coordinated experience as an attempt to convince them that someone has accessed or reproduced information directly from their memory.

Whether such imagery originates from technology, environmental sources, perception, or another cause requires independent technical investigation.

3. **Physical sensations or pain occurring at the same time.**

Some individuals describe these combined experiences as consuming so much of their attention that they have difficulty taking care of themselves, communicating with family and friends, working, or fulfilling other responsibilities.

The reported effect is that the person's life becomes continuously occupied by unwanted stimulation.

Potential Criminal Misuse of Sound or Voice Technology

This investigation examines whether sound technology could potentially be misused to influence, pressure, distract, intimidate, manipulate, or psychologically condition another person.

Possible motives or situations that should be considered in a legitimate investigation could include:

- **Sports** — attempts to distract or psychologically interfere with players or competitors.
- **Business competition** — attempts to interfere with competitors.
- **Workplace competition** — attempts to manipulate or undermine coworkers competing for positions or advancement.
- **Property or land disputes** — attempts to pressure homeowners into leaving or selling property.
- **Witness or victim intimidation** — attempts to discourage individuals from reporting what they are experiencing.

A particularly serious concern reported by some individuals is hearing messages such as:

“If you tell anyone you hear us, they will think you are crazy or lock you in a psychiatric hospital.”

Whether these statements originate externally should be investigated rather than automatically assumed.

Fear of ridicule or psychiatric labeling should not prevent a person from reporting an unusual sound experience.

Sound as a Form of Psychological Conditioning or Hypnosis

Another theory examined in this investigation is whether repetitive voices could be used as a form of psychological conditioning.

Traditional hypnosis and conditioning involve repetition, attention, suggestion, expectation, and reinforcement.

Individuals reporting persistent voices sometimes describe being subjected to the same messages repeatedly for days, months, or years.

The concern is that prolonged exposure could eventually influence a person's thoughts, reactions, or decisions.

Examples reported or considered include voices telling a person to:

1. Sell his or her home.
2. Trust what an apparent “inner voice” is saying.
3. Close or sell a business.
4. Believe that there is no solution.
5. Concentrate repeatedly on what will not work.
6. Look another way while something else is occurring.
7. Develop feelings toward a person he or she otherwise might not have chosen.
8. Remain in a location where the person believes harm is occurring.
9. Stay asleep.
10. Ignore pain.
11. Believe that nobody can help.

The central investigative question is:

Can persistent, externally delivered sound or voice technology be used to condition behavior without the subject's informed consent?

That question deserves scientific, medical, acoustic, technological, and criminal investigation.

Why Detection Matters

When a person or family goes to sleep, they currently have few practical ways to determine whether unusual directional sound, acoustic emissions, radiofrequency activity, or another technological source is operating nearby.

That creates an important public-safety question:

Should homes, schools, businesses, hospitals, and other facilities eventually have technology capable of detecting unusual sound or signal activity and providing an alert?

A reliable detector would need to be scientifically tested and capable of distinguishing ordinary environmental signals from unusual or potentially harmful activity.

The need is not simply for another consumer meter.

The long-term goal should be **detection, identification, documentation, and warning.**

Civilians Must Be Able to Report Unusual Sound Experiences

People throughout the world report experiences involving unexplained sounds and voices.

These reports should not automatically establish that a weapon or criminal act occurred.

At the same time, the presence of a reported voice should not automatically end an investigation.

Everyone should feel safe reporting unusual or unexplained sounds without immediate ridicule.

A responsible response should ask:

- What did the person hear?
- When did it begin?
- Where did it happen?
- Is there a recording?
- Can an acoustic specialist identify anything unusual?
- Are there environmental sources?
- Are electronic or mechanical systems nearby?
- Are other witnesses reporting the same thing?
- Are there associated neurological or physical symptoms?
- Has the environment been professionally evaluated?
- Is additional medical, acoustic, technical, or law-enforcement investigation appropriate?

The goal should be:

Investigate first. Determine the cause from evidence.

Motive

If technology is deliberately being used against civilians, the motive will differ from case to case.

Possible criminal motives could include:

Hate. Greed. Envy. Control. Retaliation. Financial gain. Intimidation.

The motive is important to a criminal investigation.

But identifying **whether something is occurring, what is causing it, and who is responsible** must come first.

Predictions Versus Influence

There is also an important distinction between predicting someone's behavior and influencing that behavior.

If someone tells another person repeatedly to go somewhere and the person eventually goes there, subsequently claiming to have “predicted” where that person would go would not necessarily constitute prediction.

If external influence could be established, the proper investigative question would instead be:

Was the person's decision intentionally influenced?

Important Medical and Investigative Safeguard

Not every person who hears a voice or unusual sound is experiencing the same condition or cause.

People can experience auditory phenomena for many reasons, including medical, neurological, environmental, psychological, acoustic, technological, medication-related, sleep-related, or other causes.

That is precisely why reports should be **evaluated rather than mocked**.

A medical evaluation does not replace an environmental investigation when environmental evidence exists.

Likewise, an environmental investigation should not replace appropriate medical evaluation.

Both can occur.

The objective should be to determine what happened through documentation, testing, evidence, and professional evaluation.

A New Public-Safety Field

As technology advances, new specialties may become increasingly important.

New and Expanded Careers for Young People

- Audiologists specializing in public safety
- Acoustic investigators
- Audio forensic specialists
- Environmental-sound analysts
- Signal-detection technicians
- Building acoustic-security specialists
- Public-safety technology investigators
- Security professionals trained in acoustic and signal awareness

Sound security may eventually become another recognized area of public safety.

Why Sound Can Be Such a Powerful Tool

Physical pain can demand attention.

But sound also occupies attention.

Repeated voices, animal sounds, tones, noise, or other audio can interrupt concentration over and over again.

Individuals reporting these experiences sometimes describe the voices as being similar to **prison bars** because the sound keeps their attention trapped.

Reported functions include:

- Distraction
- Isolation
- Psychological pressure
- Sleep interruption
- Repetition
- Fear
- Confusion

- Behavioral conditioning
- Interference with concentration

In that sense, the reported experience is not simply “hearing something.”

The individual may describe feeling psychologically imprisoned by constant sound.

Methods Used to Conceal or Confuse the Source

Individuals have reported circumstances they believe make investigation more difficult, including:

- **Catfishing or false identities**
- **Gangstalking allegations**
- **Use of neighboring apartments or nearby locations**
- **Use of normal environmental sounds to conceal unusual sounds**
- **Online activity that appears connected to subjects discussed by voices**
- **People speaking loudly near the subject about personal subjects**
- **Intermittent activity that stops when investigators or technicians arrive**

These reports do not by themselves establish who is responsible.

They identify areas that may warrant examination when corroborating evidence exists.

Audio Evidence

Some individuals have submitted recordings that they believe contain intrusive sounds or voices.

When recordings exist, properly qualified audio specialists and forensic analysts may be able to examine them for:

- Speech
- Frequency characteristics
- Repetition
- Signal patterns
- Environmental sources
- Mechanical sources

- Editing or manipulation
- Directionality
- Background interference
- Whether another person can independently hear the recorded sound

This is one reason audio evidence should be preserved.

Sound From Neighboring Apartments or Buildings

Some individuals report hearing activity that appears to originate from neighboring apartments, walls, ceilings, or floors.

They may investigate because the sound appears to indicate that someone is inside a nearby unit, yet find nobody there.

Such cases raise legitimate environmental questions:

Where is the sound coming from?

How is the sound traveling through the building?

Is it mechanical, structural, electronic, acoustic, or human-generated?

Walls, floors, ceilings, ventilation systems, speakers, wiring, electronics, and other possible sources can be examined when appropriate.

Community Participants and Psychological Harassment

Some complainants also report encounters in which people nearby suddenly speak loudly about information that appears personally connected to them.

Subjects may interpret this as coordinated harassment.

Independent investigation would be necessary to determine whether these encounters are coincidental, deliberately coordinated, technology-assisted, or have another explanation.

Repeated patterns should nevertheless be documented so that investigators can compare dates, locations, participants, recordings, witnesses, and other evidence.

Algorithms and Repetition

Modern online algorithms frequently recommend content based upon a person's previous searches, purchases, viewing activity, and interests.

That is well established.

However, some complainants report a more intrusive experience in which subjects discussed by voices, online material, advertisements, or other content seem to repeat around them continuously.

Investigators should distinguish ordinary recommendation algorithms from allegations involving unauthorized surveillance, manipulation, or another source.

Limits of the Reported Information

Some individuals reporting alleged remote monitoring state that the voices or imagery appear to have knowledge primarily from the period after the reported experiences began.

They may interpret this as evidence that whoever or whatever is involved does not possess complete access to their earlier memories or childhood experiences.

That interpretation has not been independently established.

However, the observation can be documented as part of the subject's report and compared with other cases.

Questions About Remote Neural Monitoring

Important questions remain regarding claims involving remote neural monitoring:

- Who, if anyone, is being monitored?
- What technology would be required?
- What information could realistically be obtained?
- What are the technical limitations?
- Can monitoring occur remotely?
- Can a person detect that monitoring?
- Could monitoring interfere with a person's life?
- Could technology influence decisions?
- What evidence would establish that such activity occurred?

- What existing technologies are sometimes mistakenly identified as remote neural monitoring?
- What type of independent testing would be required?

These questions should be approached scientifically and investigated based upon evidence.

CASE STUDY

One case examined in this project involves a subject who reported prolonged voice-related experiences that the subject believed functioned as a form of deep psychological conditioning.

According to the subject's account, the experiences contributed to:

- Damage to social credibility.
- Reckless spending of a monthly allowance.
- Falling behind on creditors.
- Lower credit scores.
- Remaining in areas where the subject believed physical attacks were occurring.
- Sleeping longer than intended.
- Ignoring physical pain.
- Believing that nobody could help.
- Remaining at a location despite believing the location was unsafe.

The subject also reported hearing messages suggesting that relocation would make no difference because the alleged perpetrators could operate remotely.

These experiences should be documented as the subject reported them.

Determining whether an external technological source, another environmental cause, a health condition, or some combination of factors contributed would require independent investigation.

Why Would Someone Increase the Use of Sound?

One theory examined in this investigation is that an offender using technology against another person might increase psychological or sound-based interference if the intended subject begins developing ways to protect himself or herself, identify the source, obtain evidence, or leave the location.

Under this theory, sound becomes a method of controlling attention.

The subject becomes so occupied by the sound that ordinary problem-solving becomes more difficult.

This possibility should be tested rather than assumed.

Some complainants have also associated their experiences with serious physical illnesses or neurological changes.

Those medical conditions should be medically evaluated, and no technological cause should be assigned without evidence establishing that connection.

What Can Be Done Going Forward?

1. Independent Sound Analysis

Qualified sound analysts could perform periodic testing in:

- Homes
- Businesses
- Schools
- Hospitals
- Residential buildings
- Other locations associated with repeated complaints

Because intermittent sound may not be present during every inspection, longer-term monitoring may sometimes be more useful than a single short visit.

2. Detectors and Alarm Systems

Research should continue into reliable systems capable of detecting unusual acoustic or signal activity.

Any detector marketed for public safety should be independently tested and should clearly identify:

- What it detects
- What it cannot detect
- Measurement range

- Sensitivity
 - False-positive limitations
 - Environmental interference
 - Whether the measurement establishes only the presence of a signal or can actually identify its source
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3. Medical Evaluation

Individuals reporting neurological symptoms, pain, balance problems, hearing changes, unusual sensory experiences, sleep disruption, cognitive changes, or other physical symptoms should have access to appropriate medical evaluation.

Medical findings should be accurately documented.

Medical evaluation and environmental investigation should not automatically be treated as mutually exclusive.

Accuracy in Medical and Technical Records

Accurate documentation matters.

If a test is performed, the result should be reported accurately.

If a clinician cannot determine a cause, the record can state that the cause is undetermined.

If an environmental investigator finds nothing during a particular inspection, the report can state exactly that.

The historical record depends upon accuracy.

Medical professionals, technicians, investigators, complainants, researchers, and public-safety agencies all have a responsibility to distinguish:

What was reported.

What was observed.

What was tested.

What was found.

What remains unknown.

Allegations of Accomplices or Coordinated Harassment

Some complainants identify individuals whom they believe assisted or participated in harassment.

Examples reported include:

- Medical or technical professionals whom subjects believe failed to document findings accurately.
- Community residents whom subjects describe as “gangstalkers” or accomplices.
- Individuals allegedly participating in intimidation, bullying, surveillance, or attempts to isolate the subject.

These allegations should be documented as allegations.

Identifying a person as responsible for a crime requires independent evidence and investigation.

Moving Forward

Humanity is entering a period in which sound, artificial intelligence, communications systems, neurotechnology, and other advanced technologies will become increasingly sophisticated.

Public safety must develop alongside those technologies.

The objective is not to fear technology.

The objective is to make sure that technology is not used to harm people without detection, accountability, or safeguards.

Where criminal misuse can be proven, those responsible should be identified through lawful investigation and held accountable through the justice system.

Where another explanation is established, that explanation should also be documented accurately.

The goal is the truth.

EXPERIMENT: HOW SOUND AFFECTS ATTENTION

Try this simple experiment.

As you move through your normal day, pay attention to every sound that causes you to stop what you are doing.

It may be:

- Someone speaking

- Television
- Music
- News
- A telephone
- An alarm
- Traffic
- A notification
- An animal
- Someone calling your name

Then ask yourself:

- Were you able to ignore it?
- How long did you listen?
- Did the sound interrupt something else?
- What would you have been doing during that time?
- Eating?
- Sleeping?
- Reading?
- Working?
- Thinking?
- Spending time with someone?
- Did the sound change what you did next?

Sound and voices affect all of us.

In an ordinary environment, we retain substantial freedom to decide whether to listen, leave, turn something off, or redirect our attention.

Individuals reporting intrusive sound experiences describe something very different:

Unwanted sounds or voices they say they cannot simply turn off or escape.

That is the experience that deserves careful documentation and investigation.

THE PUBLIC-SAFETY PRINCIPLE

People should be able to report unusual sounds, voices, physical sensations, or other unexplained experiences without ridicule.

Reporting an experience does not establish its cause.

But uncertainty about the cause should not prevent documentation, appropriate medical care, environmental testing, preservation of evidence, or investigation when circumstances warrant it.

Our responsibility is to distinguish allegation from evidence, observation from conclusion, and possibility from proof.

That is how a credible investigation moves forward.

Breaking down an old, unregulated and unchecked system — and building anew with stronger safeguards, better documentation, and greater accountability.

Sources:

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