Brookhaven Analysis,

by Steven J. Smith

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Aerial Photo Analysis:

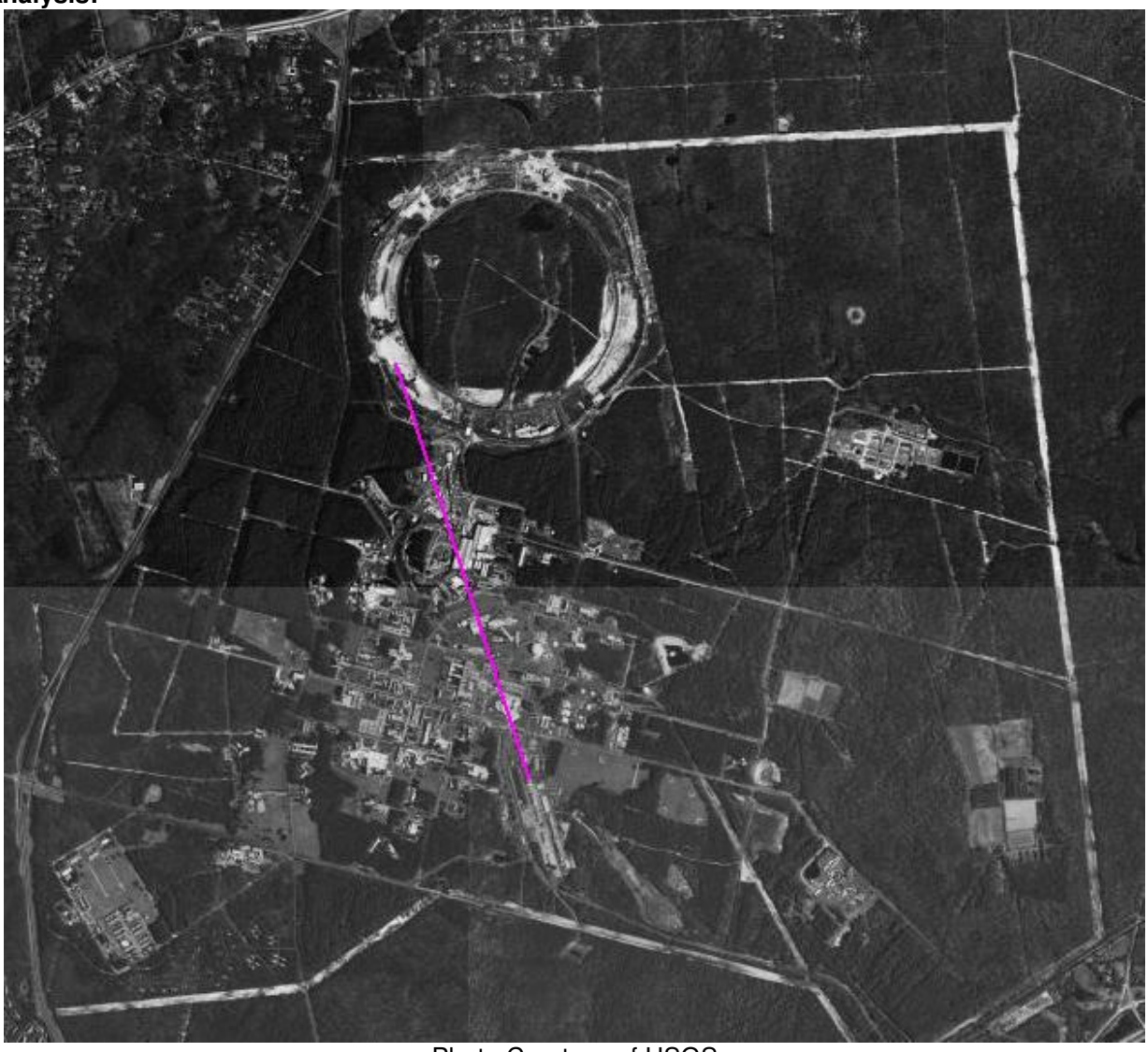

Photo Courtesy of USGS

The photo on the right is an aerial view of the Brookhaven National Laboratory (BNL). One of ten national laboratories overseen and primarily funded by the Office of Science of the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE). The large circular area in the upper middle of the photo is the 2.4 mile radius RHIC (relativistic heavy ion collider). At the time of this photo (august 1994), the RHIC was still under construction. Below and slightly to the left, a second smaller ring called the AGS (alternating gradient synchrotron) is also visible. These devices are collectively known as particle accelerators. The RHIC uses super conducting magnets

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escape Their matrix

For any given topic its single correct theory cohesively explains all facts and evidence, both present and as yet unknown.

“alt things considered”

cooled by liquid helium, and requires 5 million watts of electrical energy just for refrigeration. While no figures are available for total RHIC power requirements, a value in the range of 20 to 40 times the refrigeration load is a safe assumption. This would equal 100 million to 200 million watts of electrical power. Now we see the true purpose of the Shoreham nuclear power facility.

Shoreham Analysis

Although the actual particle accelerators are buried in underground tunnels, many of the support structures are above ground. Notice that most administrative, and research facilities are laid out in a grid pattern, but some structures are oriented odd angles. In particular, the purple line connecting the left hand edge of the RHIC

ring and the right hand edge of the AGS ring, terminates at a group of structures in the lower middle of the photo.

In the color photo to the right, these structures are located in the lower right hand corner, and appear to be a row of metal sheds, with the first one set at a slightly different angle, as if they just happen to follow the road. In reality, their location and orientation is no mere accident of convenience. These building house the support equipment for a first generation particle beam weapon system. It is also no accident that a line drawn from bottom end of this row of structures intersects the crash site of TWA flight 800.

Photo Courtesy of BNL

TWA Flight 800 Analysis

The RHIC and AGS rings are used to accelerate packets of subatomic particles to velocities near the speed of light. These packets are then shaped, focused, and launched at the target by equipment located under the row of metal sheds.

Particle Beam Energy Calculations

The color image on the right shows a close-up view of another installation located along this same particle beam alignment, known as the NSLS (national synchrotron light source) also visible in the previous photo. This facility uses an electron (ring) accelerator to produce high power ultraviolet laser light. The laser beam serves two purposes. At low power, it's used for target acquisition and tracking. However it's primary (high power) function is to create a partial vacuum "tunnel" through the atmosphere to the target. This allows the particle beam to travel without attenuation or scattering by air molecules.

Photo Courtesy of BNL

The facilities listed in this analysis are examples of the "dual use" doctrine. In other words, these facilities comprise an advanced particle beam weapon system, disguised as legitimate scientific research laboratories. The majority of scientists and technicians working at this site have no idea their efforts are being used to conceal such a sinister purpose. To hide this monstrous device behind a facade of innocent scientific pursuit, is typical of the people and organizations that have created the covert underground infrastructure in America.

Brookhaven-Montauk-Shoreham Photo

Introduction and Overview

End.
Brookhaven Analysis