

WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION

**HOW THE UNITED STATES
ARROGANTLY DISMISSED SOVIET
ENTREATIES TO LIMIT THE ARMS
RACE TO NUCLEAR WEAPONS AND
WENT ON TO DEVELOP AND DEPLOY
A NEW TYPE OF WEAPON OF MASS
DESTRUCTION EVEN MORE
DANGEROUS THAN THE**

ATOMIC BOMB!

**A Statement by the
International Committee on Offensive Microwave Weapons
Philadelphia, PA**

April 7, 1998

**Statement of
The International Committee on Offensive Microwave Weapons
on the Occasion of the
Sixth Session of the United Nations Preparatory Committee on the
Establishment of an International Criminal Court**

By letter dated 23 September 1975 addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Minister for Foreign Affairs Andrei Gromyko of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics proposed the inclusion in the agenda of the thirtieth session of the General Assembly of "an important and urgent matter." Foreign Minister Gromyko continued:

"... despite the fact that the agreements concluded in recent years do to some extent curb the arms race in certain areas, it has not yet proved possible to check the arms build-up on the whole. The arms race, which consumes countless material and human resources and is detrimental to all States, is continuing. At the same time, the danger that scientific and technological achievements will be used to create new types of weapons of mass destruction is becoming increasingly real.

Therefore, the Soviet Union considers it important that effective measures should be taken internationally to ban the development of new types of weapons of mass destruction and of new systems of such weapons. This question, which is assuming an ever more acute and urgent character, has not yet been reflected in agreements between States. At the same time, science and technology today have evolved to a point where it is possible to develop and create new types of weapons of mass destruction even more dangerous than nuclear weapons.

To prevent the achievements of science and technology from being used for military purposes as a result of the development of still more destructive and formidable weapons of mass destruction, it would be

necessary to work out and conclude an appropriate international agreement banning the development and manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction and of new systems of such weapons. Such an agreement effectively barring the emergence of such weapons should not, at the same time, create obstacles to the economic, scientific and technological progress of the States parties.

The adoption by the General Assembly of a decision which would favor the idea of concluding an international agreement outlawing the development and manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction and of new systems of such weapons would constitute a major contribution to the limitation of the arms race and thus promote the further development and deepening of the process of détente, the strengthening of peace and international security.”

Accompanying this astonishing letter was a “Draft agreement on the prohibition of the development and manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction and of new systems of such weapons.” On 5 December, the First Committee adopted a similar draft resolution by a vote of 99 to 1, with 15 abstentions. On 11 December 1975, the General Assembly adopted this draft resolution by 112 votes to 1, with 15 abstentions, prominent among which was the United States.

The majority states suggested that new types of weapons of mass destruction should include any type of weapons based on new principles of action with regard to method of use, the target to be attacked or the nature of impact. The United States, while abstaining, argued that new scientific developments should be dealt with individually as they arise and appear to have a weapons potential. The U.S. also argued that the various developments pointed to as potential new weapons of mass destruction by the Soviet Union fell within categories that have already been identified and should be covered in that context, rather than as new weapons of mass destruction. And the specious arguments propounded by the United States continue, in the Conference on Disarmament, until this very day.

The issue of new weapons of mass destruction was again raised in 1978. The General Assembly at its regular session adopted two separate resolutions on the issue, one sponsored by the Western States and the other by the Eastern European States, reflecting their respective interests.

In 1979 the Soviet Union clarified its position by calling for a comprehensive agreement on the prohibition of new weapons of mass destruction that would include a list of the specific types of weapons to be banned, with the possibility of adding to the list in the future and the possibility of concluding separate agreements on specific new types of weapons as they emerge. The Soviet Union, to back up its clarified position, submitted a document to the Committee on Disarmament in which it listed some types of potential weapons of mass destruction.

The International Committee is appending, in the public interest, the entire position paper

of the Soviet Union received by the Committee on Disarmament on August 1, 1979, which describes in some detail four new technologies which it feared might become weapons. We are doing it because the electromagnetic weapon described is very clearly an offensive microwave weapon, and for other reasons we will come to shortly.

Despite herculean efforts by the Soviet Union to prevent the emergence of new weapons of mass destruction and prevent a qualitative arms race, with the hope that scientific and technological achievements might ultimately be used solely for peaceful purposes, the United States continued to restate its view that no such weapon of mass destruction had been identified so far. Because of this disingenuous argument, it has not been possible to establish the ad hoc group of qualified governmental experts requested by the Soviet Union to elaborate either a general agreement or separate agreements on specific, new weapons of mass destruction.

The Report of the Conference on Disarmament (General Assembly, Official Records: Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/42/27) dolorously records that:

“Some delegations belonging to the Group of East European and other States and some members of the Group of 21 maintained their support for the proposal to convene a group of qualified experts with a view to identifying any new types of weapons of mass destruction and making, as appropriate, recommendations on undertaking specific negotiations on the identified types of such weapons. Western delegations maintained their view that as no new types of weapons of mass destruction had been identified since 1948 nor was their existence imminent, the practice followed thus far of making plenary statements and holding informal meetings of the Conference from time to time was the most appropriate one to deal with this question.”

The 1997 Report of the Conference on Disarmament (General Assembly, Official Records: Fifty-second Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/52/27) briefly references the 1992 Report of the Conference (cited above) as the final word on the subject of preventing the emergence of new types of weapons of mass destruction, more than twenty-two years after the initial appeal by the Soviet Union, characterized by them at that time as “an important and urgent matter.” (emphasis added)

What has become of the new weapons of mass destruction described by the Soviet Union in the 1979 document distributed to members of the Committee on Disarmament? And what has this got to do with the United States’ resistance to the creation of a credible and effective International Criminal Court? We will comment briefly on the development and deployment of these new weapons of mass destruction by the United States since 1979.

Our comments on radiological weapons, particle beam weapons, and acoustic weapons have been deleted from this statement for the sake of brevity.

Electromagnetic radiation weapons. The fourth major technology of concern to the Soviet Union in 1979, for its potential to be developed into weapons of mass destruction, was radio frequency radiation. The Soviet Union particularly noted research quoted in the international, scientific literature into the non-thermal effects of electromagnetic radiation. The United States has consistently denied that electromagnetic radiation has any non-thermal effects while building an arsenal of biological process control weapons based upon those very effects, an arms race in which the Soviet Union was forced to engage against their explicit wishes.

With its biological process control weapons, the United States is now able to hold the whole world hostage to its political and economic demands, as reflected in its contemptuous refusal to pay its justly-assessed obligations to the United Nations and its efforts to renegotiate the same assessments long after the fact; as reflected in its wiring of the United Nations headquarters itself for the use of biological process control weapons on selected delegates, administration and staff; and as reflected in the interception of all telephone, fax and wireless communication into and out of the United Nations headquarters by a junta consisting of the National Security Agency and the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The United Nations, which began as an honored guest of the United States and the City of New York 50 years ago, is now their prisoner.

In 1962, a Navy team sweeping the U.S. Embassy in Moscow for bugs allegedly picked up a tiny signal. They thought the signal was aimed at the Ambassador's office on one of the top floors. Whether there was any specific targeting of the U.S. Embassy only Russia knows for certain, but the perception of such a signal by the United States Government has had enormous consequences for the whole world.

Abandoning the drug LSD in 1965 because the effects were too variable, the Central Intelligence Agency set about assessing other means of controlling human behavior, and by 1966 had set up Project Bizarre to take a closer look at the potential of what by that time had come to be called "the Moscow signal". In 1967, it was joined by the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency (DARPA), which began to test the effects of microwave radiation on monkeys.

The DARPA effort was called Project Pandora. The only record of its existence is a few pages in a 1977 Senate hearing into the use of prisoners as human subjects of classified research. No final report was issued on Project Pandora, nor has any book been written on the subject. It simply disappeared into the black world of Special Access Projects in 1969, with the advent of Richard Nixon to the U.S. presidency.

It has been the work of the International Committee on Offensive Microwave Weapons to reconstruct the progress of the CIA and DARPA in building what are now known as biological process control weapons, from the anecdotal accounts of unconsenting human subjects in that research. This has been made most difficult by the modest success the CIA has enjoyed in brainwashing its victim-subjects. The oral accounts are not entirely reliable, particularly in terms of where the weapon is located in relation to the research subject, which Federal department or agency is torturing the research subject, and how he or she became a research subject in the first

place.

The most important research breakthrough came in 1973; with the discovery at the Walter Reed Army Institute of Research that a microwave beam can be amplitude modulated to resemble a sound wave, and will be perceived as sound by the human brain. The experiment has never been published but it is mentioned in a 1978 volume titled, "Microwave Auditory Effects and Applications" by James Lin, Charles Thomas, Publisher, Springfield, IL. The experiment has led to what is now known as synthetic telepathy. The victim-subject may, however, be assaulted with hallucinations in all sensory modalities as well as a wide range of synthetic emotions, among which the finest is unquestionably panic.

By the time the Soviet Union's peace initiative was tabled in the Committee on Disarmament (August 1, 1979), the same forces which gave us the assassination of President John F. Kennedy were once again at work but this time, with the benefit of biological process control weapons, were narrowly able to avert the assassination of another sitting president to achieve their goal. How narrowly President Jimmy Carter was able to avoid this fate is evidenced by the fact that we even know the identity of his programmed assassin, Mark David Chapman. Chapman was diverted to a secondary target, John Lennon, just a few weeks after the election of Ronald Wilson Reagan was assured.

The electromagnetic radiation technology which the Soviet Union feared would be developed into another weapon of mass destruction has been developed into a cunning instrument of political control. It has been used again in some presidential elections since 1980. Some testing has taken place on large groups of people as well, e.g. the Greenham Common Women in 1984. They were a loose association of women's groups protesting the presence of cruise missiles at an U.S. Air Force base in England. There have been other tests as well on women's groups in the United States.

It should be noted in passing that coup d'etats by the secret police are not unknown in the English-speaking world. For instance, in November 1975 the Governor General of Australia perogued Parliament to remove the Whitlam government, an act widely seen as much to be desired by the CIA, if not actually proven to be a conspiracy. Then again, in 1976 elements of (or persons associated with) the British intelligence organizations MI-5 and MI-6 had a role in forcing British Prime Minister Harold Wilson from office. Consequently, there was some precedent for the CIA to join forces with William Casey, formerly with the O.S.S. in Europe during World War II, and George Herbert Walker Bush, who it must be remembered was Director of Central Intelligence in 1976, to overthrow the government of President Jimmy Carter. Two points, however, remain unique about the crime committed by Casey and Bush. Unlike a prime minister, the American president is also Chief of State. Consequently, the coup d'etat struck at the Constitution itself and threatened the possibility of reducing the United States to a condition of civil war. It still does. Secondly, never before had biological process control weapons been used in an attempt to remove a head of government.

Electromagnetic radiation technology also has enormous potential however, as a weapon

of mass destruction. Biological process control weapons are simply a signal generator linked to a high frequency radio transmitter linked to a waveguide. The technology is readily available off the shelf in many electronics shops. It is the waveforms which are being fed into the transmitter which are proprietary and highly classified. However, as a weapon of mass destruction very little of the know-how the U.S. government has acquired is really necessary. In fact, only the signals affecting the autonomic nervous system are essential to creating a weapon of mass destruction. Such a weapon could be compared to the neutron bomb, but without even the bomb's tiny amounts of residual radioactivity.

Persons better informed than I am have commented that biological process control weapons will mark the end of the human race, the end of our species. Actually, this is an understatement because it is likely that the same signal which will stop a human heart from beating will also stop the heartbeat of every other mammal within its range as well. There is also the capability of mass killings by suffocation.

However, what does all this have to do with the establishment of an International Criminal Court? On its way from there to here, on its way from 1966 to 1998, the Central Intelligence Agency (and other elements of the United States Government) has engaged in an orgy of killing associated with the research, development, testing and evaluation of biological process control weapons. Electromagnetic radiation of radio and microwave frequencies passes freely through seemingly solid walls and roofs (and floors). It leaves no evidence of its passage, as do all other means of killing. The arbitrary execution of tens of thousands of Americans with electromagnetic radiation has proven liberating to high government officials as well as the cadre who pull the trigger.

In 1989 the Congress called upon President George Herbert Walker Bush to declare the decade of the 1990's the "Decade of the Brain," which he dutifully did. Thus empowered to study the brain, the Central Intelligence Agency (and other elements of the U.S. Government) unleashed another and even mightier round of arbitrary executions and protracted extra judicial killings, this time justified by the noble objective of neuroscience research. Despots of the world take note: if you categorize torture and murder as classified medical and scientific experimentation on human subjects, you too can justify crimes against humanity on the basis that they advance human knowledge.

We hoped, with the advent of the Clinton administration in January 1993, that clear eye might be cast at the practice of classified research on uninformed and/or unconsenting human subjects. However, that has not been the case.

There is no Federal legislation protecting human subjects of government research, be it classified or unclassified. There is no legislation in any state of the union protecting human subjects from Federal government research.

The pending International Criminal Court is our only hope for justice. If the highest officials of the United States are not brought before a credible and effective court, their crimes against humanity will continue, much to the peril of the rest of the world.

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LETTER DATED 10 JULY 1979 FROM THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS TO THE COMMITTEE ON
DISARMAMENT ADDRESSED TO THE CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE
ON DISARMAMENT ON THE NEGOTIATIONS ON THE QUESTION OF THE
PROHIBITION OF NEW TYPES OF WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION
AND NEW SYSTEMS OF SUCH WEAPONS

I am submitting a document entitled "Negotiations on the question of the
prohibition of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of
such weapons".

I should be grateful if you would arrange to have this document distributed
to the members of the Committee on Disarmament.

(Signed) V.L. ISSRAELYAN

Representative of the USSR
to the Committee on Disarmament

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

Negotiations on the question of the
prohibition of new types of weapons
of mass destruction and new systems
of such weapons

In the context of the current scientific and technological revolution and the unprecedented increase in the role of science in accelerating the general progress of mankind, there is, quite objectively, a growing danger of scientific and technological achievements being used to develop new weapons and, what is particularly dangerous, to develop new types and systems of weapons of mass destruction. As everyone knows, the process by which new weapons are developed -- once started -- is extremely difficult to stop. It is therefore vitally important, without waiting for any such irreversible turn of events, to obviate the very possibility of new types of weapons of mass destruction being developed.

To this end, the Soviet Union submitted a draft "agreement on the prohibition of the development and manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons" to the General Assembly of the United Nations in 1975. The General Assembly requested the Committee on Disarmament to work out the text of a draft international agreement on this question.

Subject of negotiations

Taking account of the progress made in the discussion of this draft agreement, the Soviet Union submitted an expanded draft agreement on the prohibition of the development and manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons to the Committee on Disarmament in August 1977 (CCD/511/Rev.2). In this document, the Soviet Union drew attention to the question that must be resolved before all others, namely, that of the subject and scope of the prohibition.

The expanded Soviet draft agreement envisages a definition of new types and systems of weapons of mass destruction that is as close as possible to the 1946 formula on which there is already broad agreement among many States.

In order to make it easier to arrive at a generally-acceptable solution to the question of the scope of the prohibition, the Soviet Union considered that it would be useful for the agreement to contain both a general definition of the new types of weapons of mass destruction to be prohibited and a list of the specific types and systems of such weapons. This approach is reflected in the expanded draft agreement, the annex to which contains an approximate list of types and systems of weapons of mass destruction, including:

- (1) Radiological means acting with the aid of radioactive materials;
- (2) Technical means of inflicting radiation injury based on the use of charged or neutral particles to affect biological targets;
- (3) Infrasonic means using acoustic radiation to affect biological targets;
- (4) Means using electromagnetic radiation to affect biological targets.

In order to accommodate the views of members of the Committee on Disarmament, the Soviet side had the expanded draft agreement provide for the possibility, should the need arise, of prohibiting specific new types and systems of weapons of mass destruction on the basis of separate agreements.

Thus, the proposals of the USSR on the scope and subject of the prohibition provide for: (a) The conclusion of a comprehensive agreement on the prohibition of the development and manufacture of new types and systems of weapons of mass destruction, with a list of specific types of weapons to be prohibited; (b) The possibility of supplementing the list of prohibited new types of weapons of mass destruction in the future; and (c) The possibility of concluding separate agreements on specific new types of weapons of mass destruction.

Scientific and technical basis for the
possible development of certain new types
of weapons of mass destruction

The approximate list of possible new types and systems of weapons of mass destruction covers physical effects, the harmful or fatal consequences of which for the human organism have already been thoroughly investigated; the general level and orientations of the corresponding fields of science and technology are such that these physical effects might find a practical application in real weapons in the foreseeable future.

... Radiological weapons

The danger of radiological weapons being developed is based on the existence in principle of the possibility of using radioactive materials in order to injure, damage or cause harm by means of the radioactive radiation produced when such materials decay.

The way in which radioactive materials affect human beings has been adequately studied and consists in the destruction of biological structures under the influence of the ionizing radiation resulting from the radioactive decay of such materials. There

is every reason to believe that the effects of radiological weapons, should they be developed, would be similar to the effects of the radioactive materials which are formed in nuclear explosions and which cause the radioactive contamination of the area. The danger of radiological weapons appearing is increased by the rapid development of nuclear industry and technology in many countries of the world; this creates the objective conditions necessary for the widespread dissemination of radioactive materials and increases the potential danger of such materials being used to develop radiological weapons.

There is broad international agreement on the question of the need to prevent the possible emergence of radiological weapons. The joint USSR-United States negotiations on major elements of a treaty prohibiting the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons have now been successfully completed and the agreed proposals on this question have been submitted to the Committee on Disarmament for consideration.

2. Technical means of inflicting radiation injury based on the use of charged or neutral particles to affect biological targets

The danger with regard to the development of technical means of inflicting radiation injury based on the use of charged or neutral particles lies in the existence of the possibility of in principle using bundles of charged or neutral particles (electrons, protons, neutral atoms, etc.) to cause injury to biological targets, and in the existence -- even now -- of the scientific and technological basis for the possible future development of sources of such particles that could be used for these purposes. It has been established with a considerable degree of certainty that the way in which the particles that can be used for such purposes cause injury is in many respects similar to the way in which the radiation from a nuclear explosion causes injury.

Sufficiently powerful bundles of charged or neutral particles can now be produced in, for example, the accelerators which are being widely used both for research on high-energy physics and the atomic nucleus and for work in other fields of science and technology, including agriculture and medicine. Several

countries are already operating or installing proton accelerators in which the energy of the accelerated particles attains hundreds of millions of electron volts, high-current accelerators of the meson facility type and high-current continuous or pulsed electron accelerators. Several countries are carrying out intensive work or development of fundamentally new methods of accelerating charged particles, and, taken together with the success achieved with regard to the development of superconducting materials, this opens up real possibilities of reducing the size and weight of accelerator systems and the sources of energy used to operate them and, in theory, paves the way in the foreseeable future for the development of powerful accelerator devices -- whose weight and dimensions could permit their use as weapons. Direct confirmation of the possibility of this happening is provided by the program of work being carried out in the United States with a view to developing weapons using bundles of accelerated charged or neutral particles, as may be seen from published accounts of hearings in the United States Congress and other material that has appeared in the United States press.

3. Infrasonic means using acoustic radiation to affect biological targets

Weapons based on the utilization of the radiation of acoustic generators in the infrasonic range may become one of the possible new types of weapons of mass destruction. Data to be found in scientific literature convincingly demonstrate the existence of a wide spectrum of damaging effects of infrasonic oscillations on the human organism and other biological targets. The mechanism of such effects can be of the most widely varying kind -- mechanical, biological or neurochemical. Evidence of the danger of the damaging effects of such oscillations on human beings is, in particular, offered by the fact that many countries have already introduced health regulations in respect of maximum admissible acoustic effects. Particular concern is caused by available data concerning the harmful effects of low-power infrasonic oscillations on biocurrents of the brain and the nervous system as a whole and, thereby, on the psychic condition and intellect of human beings. In assessing the potential danger of the utilization of infrasound as a weapon of mass destruction, great importance attaches to its basic physical property -- that of practically unimpeded propagation over large distances without noticeable attenuation. The development of powerful engines in connexion with advances in rocket technology, supersonic aircraft and in other areas of technology offers a technical basis for creation of powerful long-range installations with characteristics which may make such installations suitable for use as infrasonic weapons.

4. Means using electromagnetic radiation to affect biological targets

As a result of research into the effects of electromagnetic radiation on biological targets, the existence of harmful effects of radio-frequency radiation within a wide range of frequencies on such vitally important organs of the human organism as the heart, the brain and the central nervous system may now be regarded as a firmly established fact. Assessments quoted in international literature of the potential danger of the development of a new weapon of mass destruction are based on the results of research into the so-called "non-thermal" effects of electromagnetic radiation on biological targets. These effects may take the form of damage to or disruption of the functioning of the internal organs and systems of the human organism or of changes in its functioning.

As regards the possibility of devising technical means of generating electromagnetic radiation, many countries already have a highly developed technical base in the field of radio engineering and radio electronics. Powerful high-frequency generators, radar devices and other radio engineering installations

...ing various purposes have been developed and brought into use. The development of these means reflects a common trend in that efforts are being made to improve their characteristics, increase their efficiency and reduce their dimensions. Data available in the scientific literature show that the peak capacity of electromagnetic radiation generators has increased almost a hundredfold during the past four years alone. It is expected that, in the next five or six years, means capable of the directional transmission of electromagnetic radiation of enormous power over distances of several hundred kilometres will be devised. In this connexion it is anticipated that levels of electromagnetic radiation density in excess of known safety standards will be attainable in areas measuring dozens of square kilometres. It is therefore to be expected that, taking into account further achievements in science and technology, it may be possible in time to devise means of generating powerful electromagnetic oscillations whose parameters could make those means suitable for use as a new type of weapon of mass destruction.

During the course of the discussion in the Committee on Disarmament of the question of the prohibition of new types and systems of weapons of mass destruction, Soviet experts as well as experts from a number of other countries adduced concrete scientific data and facts which convincingly demonstrate that, in view of the present level of science and technology in certain areas, it is scientifically justified to speak of the possibility of developing corresponding new types of weapons of mass destruction, and in particular those listed in the annex to the expanded draft agreement. It is practically no longer possible at the present time to dispute the fact that the possibility of developing new types and systems of weapons of mass destruction -- the consequences of whose emergence are as yet difficult to foresee -- exists, and that the problem of the comprehensive prohibition of the development, manufacture and stockpiling of new types and systems of such weapons is therefore a pressing one.

Organizational measures

Taking into account the approach adopted by the Western countries to the solution of the problem of the prohibition of new types and systems of weapons of mass destruction, the Soviet Union took yet another constructive step, and on 28 March 1978 proposed the establishment, under the auspices of the Committee on Disarmament, of an ad hoc group of qualified governmental experts to consider the question of possible areas of the development of new types and systems of weapons of mass destruction to be included in the initial list of the types of such weapons to be prohibited under a comprehensive agreement. This would ensure an even more



comprehensive study and identification of potentially dangerous areas as regards the development of new types of weapons of mass destruction. A group of this kind could continuously observe developments in this field and, at the very earliest stage of the possible emergence of new types of weapons of mass destruction, make appropriate recommendations to the Committee on Disarmament.

Other negotiations

The conduct of negotiations on the prohibition of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons will be without prejudice to bilateral and multilateral negotiations relating to various aspects of arms limitation and disarmament.

* * *

The world's concern at the danger of the development of weapons of mass destruction is reflected in paragraph 39 of the Final Document adopted by the special session of the United Nations General Assembly in 1978, which emphasizes that:

"Qualitative and quantitative disarmament measures are both important for halting the arms race. Efforts to that end must include negotiations on the limitation and cessation of the qualitative improvement of armaments, especially weapons of mass destruction and the development of new means of warfare so that ultimately scientific and technological achievements may be used solely for peaceful purposes".

The decision proposed by the Soviet Union makes it possible to achieve the prohibition of the development and manufacture of new types and systems of weapons of mass destruction in potentially dangerous areas already detected and also, in principle, to erect a barrier against the possible emergence of such weapons as a result of progress in other spheres of science and technology.
