In nescientia et caritate salus, in silentio cordis cordium unio, in pulchritudine rerum essentia.



Libera nos a malo. Libera nos quoque a bello, ab immunditia, a fame et servitudine.

Jean Verstraeten

2540 Hove (Belgium), February of 1997 Vredestraat 65 Tel. 00.32.(0)3.4557763 e-mail: verstraeten.jean@belgacom.net www.jeanverstraeten.be

To whom it may concern

Whole of mind manipulating and health damaging technologies/weapons: why me?

Referring to previous reports about the above mentioned matter, I confirm that I don't know precisely why I was chosen as a victim. However, I can remind that in 1966 it appeared that the BOB (Special Research Brigade) of Brussels had put me on a list of "twenty subversive Flemings" (sic, in French = "Flamands subversifs").

In reality, I can be considered only:

1) a conscientious objector

In this quality, I opposed conscription. This form of civil disobedience, in 1962, I decided to in an open, non-violent way. (Belgian CO-law of 1964 legalized the situation of conscripts like me.)

2) a war resister

As far as my chronicle health collapse -which started when I was eighteen years old- allowed me to do so, I expressed opposition to war, particularly to an NBC-war the arms race could lead to, making the earth hardly inhabitable for an astronomically long time.

In the sixties, to some extent, this might have taken the form of a protest against the transfer of European NATO-headquarters to Belgium. However, I always stressed the necessity to deny as well that the Warsaw Pact could in any way be considered a "peace instrument" (as it was called by "peace forces"' in the East and by a few persons in the West). From the sixties on, I also denounced the initiating and manipulating role of the Moscow bloc on the level of platforms of peace movements in democratic countries.

3) a world federalist

From the age of 12/15 years on, I became inwardly convinced not only of the necessity of resisting war (and conscription) but also of the urgency of creating a world federation making disarmament and the abolition of international war possible.

4) a person taking freedom and democracy seriously

As such, I took the view that enterprises ought to be associations of free producers, not of capital owners disposing of wage-slaves. One can also say that in spite of all I remained convinced that it was sensible to strive for a society of free individuals practising mutualism.

This included e.g. that in 1967 I signed the declaration of DAC (= Democratich Actiecomité = Democratic Action Committee), a platform text of Flemish progressive forces. Out of it, when DAC was dissolved in 1968, came a group that opposed not only capitalism but also Soviet-Stalinism as well as Mao-Stalinism.

Taking the view that mankind needed not only a renewed non-dogmatic religiosity but also new political formations (which could tackle the big social evils of our time) I assisted at the meetings of this group from May of 1968 on. Doing so, I stressed the primacy of the peace question, the necessity of non-violent combat forms and the urgency of a political world union.

Later on, it became clear that I had joined some sort of a united movement of Trotzkysts and Flemish Democrats (Vlaamse Democraten): I sympathised with many of their social points of view, but I did not at all globally adhere to their ideology. As an active member, I left them in April of 1970: I should have done it earlier.

Conclusion

In the sense of the existing constitutional state and of penal law I am not guilty in any way (1). Cryptocracies who would believe that there is no objection to ruining my health and live, would act in a totally illegal way, would actually commit a chilling crime against humanity, so that legal action should be vigorously taken against them.

Jean Verstraeten

(1) That I committed errors, not only as a human being but also in the above mentioned roles: this is quite a different question.