Archaeology and behavior

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Abbreviation: [w.d.] without doubt

Abstract

The advance of the global society has been changing worldview toward embedding humanism in creating, preservation and reproducing culture. From this perspective, archaeology is a leading discipline for reevaluation of the social practices within its field, and especially the behaviors of its practitioners. One of the reasons is that there are many negative sides of contemporary archaeology as huge clouds on humanistic sky that require most critical, detailed and prompt attention. Behavior makes a difference in way in which is accepted archaeology at individual, institutional, national, international and global levels. While the global world and global culture create opportunity for one and only archaeology, the different behaviors that reflect on different

methodologies have been desegmenting archaeology into endless parts that cannot be connected at all nowadays.

This research project approaches archaeology/anthropology as a social practice and bridges archaeology/anthropology with many fields of social research in order to reveal and describe a model of non-ethical research based on evidence mostly from the Bulgarian and American professional archaeologies/anthropologies. However, the case examples may describe typical academic aspects worldwide, from the Cold and post-Cold War period of global development. It is impossible to establish abstract criteria for ethical archaeology that have a real application in life. Nevertheless, it is possible gradually to reach a consensus that will practically help archaeology by studying multi-colored behaviors.

Introduction

To approach archaeology as a social practice from the perspectives of its dark colors means to open a very heavy and very well locked door of archaeology as a profession in which there is opportunity for reproduction of corruption relationships and corruption pattern within many generations. This is really pity since the role of archaeology has been increasing in the 21st century because of the changing face and subject of archaeology which main orientation is to join all disciplines that assists globalization and development of global society. In period in which innovation approach in archaeology make the new road of humanistic archaeology (see e.g. Huhtamo, & Parikka, 2011; Preucel, & Mrozowski, 2010; Ojala, 2009; Holtorf, 2007; Hutt, Forsyth & Tarler, 2006) or the analysis of archaeology has been expanding as a generally humanistic discipline (e.g.

Krieger, 2006), there are many archaeologists who have been practicing corruption and have been damaging the image and reputation of archaeology. However, archaeologists/anthropologists are not opened toward critics since they usually work in groups and networks and create a web of relationships which attempts to cover the dark colors and to represent archaeology as an attractive discipline and satisfying profession, without inner problems. The most critics if any occur against low salaries – archaeologists are legendary with their complaints of absence of money and being not paid well. But this is not that make attention from outside – even the billionaires would want to have more money having the cognitive matrix of expanding of wealth. Most shocking is the way in which archaeologists create corruptive groups and networks, how they cover their corrupted/criminal activities with protocols issued on the behalf of government organizations and how young archaeologist have be reproducing the dishonesty of the older generations.

This research project is focusing on some aspects of archaeology as social practice and archaeologists as behaviors that relate to non-ethical demeanor and crimes against humanity. The design of this work was structured as a combination of multicompoinent theoretical setting, case example and a section about possible preventive steps to avoid crimes against humanity in archaeology, in particular - prehistory. It crosses different disciplines – archaeology, sociology, psychology, forensic psychology, theory of sciences, criminology, psychopathology, parapsychology, law anthropology, etc.

This work attempts to problematize rehumanization of globalizing world by expanding of the borders of archaeology not only as a professional works of interaction of archaeologists and material culture, but also as behavior of archaeologists.

The problem

Archaeologists and ethics

The topic of archaeologists as people was approached from the perspectives of humanization, intellectualization and academization at the World Archaeological Congress in 2008 (Nikolova, Claire & Burke, 2008; Nikolova, 2008). It concerns all archaeologists in the world because the globalization of world culture requires development of common standards and principals.

Archaeologists are not immune to corruption (comment after Archaeology, ethics, corruption & the M3, online; see e.g. Corruption in society, online; Ronayne, 2008). Unfortunately, especially in the countries of former communist regimes, archaeology has the destiny of one of the most degraded disciplines invaded by people close to the

communist regimes, who have continued and developed the dishonesty (up to criminalism) in the post-communist period. They have also increased the huge gap between generations of people with (often corrupted) academic and university titles creating "unique specialists" without competition and opportunity to be replaced from their institute and university positions, and reproduced pseudoscience and excavations with a character of crimes against humanity (e.g. Durankulak cemetery). Much of the invisible behavior of those outrageous archaeologists require a detailed investigation of national and international security services, but the national security in the former communist countries is either under the umbrella of venality or without proper rights for serious actions. Also, the analysis of the national archaeologies from perspectives of global archaeology is still not popular (see e.g. Bailey, 1998 for Bulgarian archaeology).

Moreover, there is still no international law that can fight successfully with the misdemeanor of professional archaeologists and evaluate the archaeological destructions from the perspectives of crimes against humanity (see e.g. Cunningham, 2005).

Meanwhile, the concept about the archaeologist as a personality and an expert has been changing historically. Scheme 1 illustrates two contrasting types of archaeologists: discoverer (type 1) and preserver (type 2). The self-awareness of uniqueness may characterize type 1 although psychopathology, corruption, illiterate writing, misdemeanor would be the core of some pseudoexperts-diggers. Awareness of culture and cultural value, understanding culture, communicating culture, humanism, life-long developing of knowledgeable personality should dominate in type 2. The promotion of type 1 does not have healthy ground in the humanistic approach already in 1932 was recognized as a crime by H. F. Cleland who warranted against exposure of material part to weathering

Both methods that H. F. Cleland suggested – reburying and limitation of excavations (Cleland, 1932) are actual in contemporary archaeology in addition of general understanding that archaeological past should be preserved and only when there is no another opportunity to become a subject of a destruction trough rescue archaeological excavation.

There are still people, including university lecturers-archaeologists, who believe Schliemann was an archaeologist (a prototype of type 1), because he discovered Troy. This type is very dangerous since it may create or embed even criminals who enter the field of archaeology to discovery, in fact to destroy archaeological sites for searching for finds or for personal career since it is the easiest one to make career based on discovery of new archaeological pieces of past. What the archaeologists discovery, becomes their intellectual property and they feel owners of this property that provides them unique knowledge. This unique knowledge creates a psychopathic thinking of personal uniqueness and special personal value in society as extremely important personalities. In fact we often deal with low or better qualified technicians usually not well developed as intellect since archaeologists believe that what they excavate is enough to have a most respectful position in society.

Why do the "discoverers" may deviate or develop toward psychopathology, psyops (psychopathically thinking destructors, from government related to anarchists; see for origin of PSYOP Daugherty, online), dilatants, illiterate pseudoscholars, etc.? The explanation is easy: everything under earth is new for science. Then, excavating, everybody discovers new pieces of information that may be named "scientific". Further, it is missing well-developed methodology of how to document, how to publish and how

to evaluate the archaeological discoveries. Then, every discoverer becomes enriched with unique information, he/she begins to identity with this unique information and to develop a feeling of uniqueness and greatness, which is in fact a false feeling. It concerns the material culture and not the archaeologists. At certain level this feeling has been transforming in psychopathology with possible criminal consequences – willing to kill everybody who is on his/her road of career. Today's technology allows easily everybody to become a psychotronic terrorist, invisible killer, criminal stalker on purpose, etc. without been catch since these people do not leave visible pieces of evidence. As a rule, as higher is the archaeologist/anthropologist in the academic hierarchy, more dangerous is his/her behavior for people (types Tringham, Cashdan, Todorova, etc.) since instead moral and principal, the interest (personal or of mafia-like-group) dominate in the behavior.

Then, it is a question of personal moral and ethics the archaeologist to develop and sustain as a humanist and moral person despite even corrupted teachers from universities. Although society expects the scientists to be the leading humanists and moralists in the world, in fact the academic environment seems to be one of the most corrupted and socially dirty and create opportunity for reproduction of devastating and demoralizing corruption. Many escape from this environment with the help of alcohol, so B. Olsen would be not alone to believe that if he had to choose only three things to take on a desert island, the first would be red wine from Ridge Vineyard (Bailey, 2010).

The discoverer-archaeologist becomes angry and can develop even psychopathology easily especially when his/her uniqueness is questioned. In fact they may become ridiculous in possible mafia-like grouping at national and even international

level when have to cover corruption/criminalism. Unfortunately, there is a sort of professional black window that archaeologists do not want to open and despite increasing of role of media in rehumanization of world, even most recent monographs dedicated to media stay away of the real hot problems of archaeology related to archaeologists' behavior (e.g. Huhtamo, & Parikka, 2011; Pappas, 2011). One of the possible reasons is the corrupted mechanism of social reproduction in archaeology – the young are embedded to reproduce and not or criticize corruption. They are stronger in their willing for innovations in archaeology (e.g. TAG Berkeley, 2011), although they remind silent when the whole structural body should be analyzed and updated or openly defend, follow and support corrupted archaeologists with visible negative impact on science and archaeological social environment.

Then, the voices of critical truth may come not from the young who use the rule *Don't talk if you want to succeed*, but from experienced archaeologists who are either victims of archaeological corruptions, or cannot stand the way in which some professional archaeologists abuse the archaeological profession.

This is a reason that makes archaeological profession dangerous and not attractive for naturally honest people nowadays. B. Little (2007, 1-2) recalled the concept of social capital – a term that describes good will, fellowship, and the social interactions "that count in the daily lives of people who make up social unit". It is introduced to give rise of "connections of trust, reciprocity, shared values, and networks among individuals". In contrast of economic capital, it grows when it is spent since drawing upon social capital generates more. However, the forms of social capital are two different types: bonding (as exclusive and homogenizing) and bridging (as inclusive and acting across social divides).

The seed of misdemeanor is in the quality of strong communities with abundant social capital that can coalesce around values that are not targeted toward the greater good. Group solidarity as Little (2007, 2) mentioned, is often "purchased at the cost of hostility toward outsiders". This hostility may create different strategies – from open negative position to visible positive behavior backed by frightening invisible negative behavior. Little (2007, 3) believes that the very idea that archaeologists can speak of an archaeological community stems "from the bonding derived from common intellectual legacy, interest, and training", while "the extent to which archaeology can create bridging social capital with other varies greatly". As a matter of fact, archaeologists go globally through different training, and they are backed from different intellectual legacies and interests. Their bonding at micro and/or mezolevel (local, regional or national) is based on common professional status but it can be distorted from perspectives of humanistic goals.

Then, paraphrasing Voltaire "It is dangerous to be right, when the branch is wrong". Then, ethics in archaeology has become a leading topic not only inside the discipline and also in way archaeology should be accepted by society (e.g. Elizaga, 2009a; Elizaga, 2009b; Ethics and archaeology, 2002; Elizaga replies, online). In some cases the dialog between archaeologists is getting really hot (Faylona, 2010; cp. Elizaga, 2011), but it should be acknowledged any debating since usually archaeologists are able to cover their controversial to criminal activities by power and nothing comes on the surface. Monitoring the "top" archaeologists as behavior from national and international security agencies looks also just fine since as the Bulgarian case of Dubene-Balinov Gorun had showed archaeologists like Bozhidar Dimitrov and Vassil Nikolov were able

to use media to have transformed obviously a criminal affair into an archaeological sensation (Dubene-Balinov Gorun gold archive, online) with the assistance of all Bulgarian professional archaeologists who work in Bulgaria and gaining the silence of abroad archaeologists. The question is: how is possible such situation in early 21st century, when society functions as communities and any community should follow humanistic ethical principals?

Rightness and misdemeanor

One of the possible ways is increasing of critical literature on archaeologists and close destructuring of their works and personality. The debate on rightness and misdemeanor would be extremely valuable from perspectives of person, culture and society (see e.g. Wolf, 1975).

Misdemeanor is any wrong or illegal action; misdeed. In law archaeology misdemeanor is a term used for instance, for defacement of sites or artifacts. For instance in Tennessee Archaeology Statutes there is a special paragraph:

"11-6-106. Defacement of sites or artifacts - Misdemeanor. In order that sites and artifacts on state-owned or controlled land shall be protected for the benefit of the public, it is a misdemeanor for any person, natural or corporate, to write upon, carve upon, paint, deface, mutilate, destroy, or otherwise injure any object of antiquity, artifact, Indian painting, Indian carving, or sites and all such acts of vandalism shall be punished as misdemeanors according to the provisions of this chapter" (Tennessee Archaeology Statutes, online).

An aspect of misdemeanor is crime against humanity. It should be considered as any crime that either cannot be proved (like psychotronic terrorism) or does not exist in the law codex although damages humankind essentially (see below).

In case of archaeology the misdemeanor is a category that embeds egocentric goals of archaeologist or absence of consciousness of the limitation of archaeology and of opportunity archaeology to be bridged with disciplines that really would preserve the archaeological sites. For instance, development of non-intrusive methods of research of archaeological sites (see e.g. Conyers, 2004) stimulates scientific research on past without destroying the material culture.

Ethical questions and responses

Among the primary questions in the archaeological professional practices are:

How to preserve the archaeological sites?

Who to own the artifacts? (Ethics and archaeology, 2002)

How to treat human remains from out of use cemetery? (Sayer, 2010; Sayer, 2009)

Which are the satisfactory types of behavior in archaeology that compliment ethical archaeology as profession? (Nikolova, Smith, & Burke, 2008; Corruption in society, online).

Analyses of past and present social practices in response to these questions infer a thick layer of corruption in archaeology that has increased and become stronger and influential in the last decade(s). However, the positive pictures dominate in the archaeological publications mostly because most of the authors are academically paid

employees who role is in fact to reproduce and continue the corruption of the previous generation (otherwise they would not have their academic positions). In additional, in principal non-for-profit organizations are committed to positiveness in archaeology. There are exceptions like the voice of European Associations of Archaeologists against the falsely pyramids in Bosnia (Woodard, 2009; Bosnian pyramids, online) or the non-professional machine diggings of G. Kitov (Květinová, 2005/2006), but they are not enough strong either because the chosen perspective creates alternatives, or the political-oriented archaeology influences strongly the ethical-scholarly based archaeology. Also, there are curious moments from the perspectives of history of ethical-scholarly archaeology. For instance, Vassil Nikolov, who for unknown reasons is in a group of scholars that in 2006 signed a Declaration regarding the Bosnian false interpretation of natural formations as pyramids (see comment 5 in Bosnian pyramids, online), one year earlier announced that in near Dubene [Dabane] in Bulgaria were discovered a treasure with more golden ornaments than in Troy (4,100-year-old treasure, 2005) and in fact has been backing the whole Dubene-Balinov Gorunov affair. Did he just became active and abused the European Association of Archaeologists with his active participation just to hide his activity at Dubene-Balinov Gorun? A positive answer can be found in next his participation at EAA Annual Meeting (Hartelijk welkom, 2010) , which occurred after Stefan Chokhadzhiev wrote an article online in which shared that Vassil Nikolov even intimidated him that his son Alexander Chokhadzhiev would be punished for going to an Archaeological conference in Karlovo (Чохаджиев, 2009). Even after this article Vassil Nikolov continued to have received grants from Humboldt Foundation (Germany) that

means the last does now acknowledge the public media and is able to support non-ethical behavior.

In other words, non-for-profit organizations and media often become "churches" for corrupted and criminals who are searching for national and international recognition as immunization against revealing the dark colors of their controversial profession.

Submitted as a fraud to media discoveries (e.g. Dubene-Balinov Gorun gold archive, online; Burleigh, 2008; Lopez, 2008; Shinichi Fujimura, online) are a form of cultural terrorism (see also Romey, 2001).

A Philippine case study of Huluga revealed two forms of cultural terrorism: (1) the local government has engaged in, the destruction of an archaeological heritage site; (2), most of the identified journalists have engaged in, the misinterpretation and misrepresentation of archaeological, scientific, and historical data. However, the most terrifying cultural terrorism is meaningless destruction of archaeologists sites masked as "research excavations (e.g. Durankulak).

Lately the voice of protest has come from professional archaeologists from Egypt:

"Archaeologists demanding proper wages, contracts and end of corruption …" wrote Cairo archaeologist Nora Shalaby on Twitter Feb. 14." (Papas, 2011).

The focus is on Zahi Hawass and it is not the article of Pappas, but the notes after it that more clearly gives characteristics of obviously a dictator-type archaeologist (typical of communist regimes, for instance). There is nothing good that can cover any dictator personality and destructuring archaeologists personality on positive and negatives is the most non-productive methodology. Archaeologist in field or in the office is either positive or negative. Hitler also had done a lot positive for German nation (many

even recall with nostalgia his time), but can we destructure him as positive? The same seems to be the case with Zahi Hawass, as one can learn from one of the comments (slightly updated technically for the purposes of printed publication):

"How much do you know about Mr Hawass? Do you know HOW he runs Egyptian archeology? If you publish something he disagrees with he can ban you permanently from ever digging in Egypt again (for someone that spent years of college studying Egyptology that is a career killer). That is not how science is meant to be handled. His involvement with Mubarak has NOTHING to do with wanting Hawass out. It's not the regular masses of protesters that want him out IT'S THE ARCHEOLOGISTS! It's the people who have seen him carry him self in a way that makes him a dictator of Egyptian history. It's his way or the highway and that is a corruption of science." (a comment after Pappas, 2011).

There are many authoritarian archaeologists in its history and their require most careful attention and research in depth, since their role is not only negative but could be even tragic for archaeology because of the corrupted mechanism of social reproduction and non-ethical behavior. What Schmidt has written about postcolonial African archaeology, can be applied equally for post-communist archaeology in later 20th century – early 21st century:

"An assessment of practice must also consider the power relationships that continue to limit opportunities and that constrain good relationship through systems of patronage and corruption. Postcolonial archaeology in Africa is very much a narrative about politics and power…" (Schmidt, 2009: 3).

Rightness and misdemeanor in 21st century

Rightness. Rightness in archaeology would be preservation of past and building a communication bridge between past, present and future based on the principal of preservation. There is no exception from this rule. Preservation does not exclude rescue excavations. There are also many construction works at private and government level that damage archaeological heritage which regulation creates many national problems. The function of archaeologists in such cases is to defend the archaeological heritage and to minimize the destructions.

Misdemeanor and expanding the definition of crimes against humanity. Crime against humanity is a term used in the international criminal justice offence that refers to the perpetration of acts of war upon a civilian, non-soldier population (Crime, online). This term has been expanding in meaning in early 21st century, since the development of psychotronic terrorism has a consequence the same as civil war and even in some cases more devastating because the psychotronic terrorists enslave people by controlling their mind and torch people in most terrifying ways. It is a persistent war. Raping also is proposed to be included in "crime against humanity" since the designation "crime against humanity" is supposed "to pick up out a heinous form of crime, a crime that shocks "the public conscience" of the world community or that violates "the laws of humanity". In other words, crimes against humanity "signal that a larger constituency than normal has been assaulted because of the way that the victims have been treated" (May, 2005: 100; see also Levant, Barbanel, & DeLeon 2004).

Absence of visible data makes psychotronic terrorists invisible criminals and serial killers. Then, the humanity requires expanding of the understanding of crime

against humanity and applying it to any non-humanistic act of individuals or group of individuals that has non-humanistic visible traces but also may indicate deadly invisible psychotonric terrorism related to invading psychotronically of national space of countries, abusing psychotroncially people and even killing people psychotronically. An aspect of the psychotronic terrorism could be the ghost explanations of some paranormal appearances that made ghost detectives some of the most popular pop culture heroes of the 21st century (Gaydos, 2011; Ghost hunter kit, online).

However, the problem is not easy to formulate. Even if the law is expanded toward psychotronic terrorism, it is possible it to be used purposefully against innocent people in way in which for instance, the restraining orders have been using manipulatively and even based on falsely statement, decontexualization of evidence, misleading the judges, etc. (Corry, online). Unfortunately, the human civilization cannot reach a level at which people to be honest on the social stage of life. Very often in fact succeed dishonest people.

In such situation the best is to believe that the human morale will development such strategies that would promote opportunities crimes against humanities to be revealed and placed on the stage of public opinions to warrant people and save human lives without fear that there will be corrupted sanctions. In other words, instead creating laws to be abused and misused there should be freedom of opinions and freedom of revealing of greed of society as opinions that cannot be sanctioned by law.

A particular problem that connects visible crimes against humanity and invisible crimes of the psychoterrorists is 'Torture' defined as "the intentional infliction of severe pain or suffering, whether physical or mental, upon a person in the custody or under the

control of the accused; except that torture shall not include pain or suffering arising only from, inherent in or incidental to, lawful sanctions (Crime, online; see also Rizal, 2009).

The above definition totally includes psychotronic terrorism, harassment and assaulting in the definition of crime against humanity because they are identical to torture.

Intellectual genocide. Recently, Jacobsen (2003: 401) has problematized the nature of intellectuals:

"The individuality of intellectuals is … a curious matter, for their most salient nature, the intellect, is formed by conditions that are anything but individual. Unlike the inheritor of a fortune or a principality, the intellectual is not a public figure by birth but by experience, being shaped by public awareness and at the same time giving shape to what constitutes the public. Far from a character type, the intellectual can be understood as a communicative idea". Then, "… as the conscience of the public and its spokesperson, the product of intellectual is central to the nation; so often for this reason is that product and producer a risk" (2003: 403). One of the consequences is the practice of disenfranchisement, which is "not simply a modern intellectual exercise or a matter for nations with imperial design, for there is also a kind of disenfranchisement for intellectuals of new or emerging nations" (p. 403), or vice versa as Jacobsen gives an example with Germans in 1930s in the USA:

"Dwight MacDonald, the New York intellectual of the thirties and forties, was struck at the duplicity of American reportage following the march east across the German frontier, and with it, the liberation of the extermination camps. The Germans, for whom all the worst aspects of human behavior had been reserved, were under reexamination by

the American press. The message from HQ was clear: a new face for the German masses was to be shaped – from wicked and sadistic perpetrators to merciless victims of a dictatorial regime – and American intellectuals were to play their part in crafting this new perception." (2003, 405).

However, in early 21st century shaping individual, group and national identity completely depends on the accuracy in scanning the personality from the perspectives of humanity. It is not about ideology, but about truth. The environment for regimes of truth (Bailey, 2005, 121, 125-9, 130) has been erasing from human society, since ideology has become open through Internet and any regime of truth, although still practiced by corrupted people even with power or former power, becomes corruptive, non-humanistic and easy to be exposed to society. The 21st century has been developing as a century of free exchange of truth although the manipulated truth as falsely statement can earn some credits at the level even of justice. Such victory, however, does not define the main, pretty bright picture of accurate truth communicated on Internet. The 21st century is a century of the first global crisis of lie as a construct of identity at all levels – from individual to global. Accordingly, individuals, groups, nations, and cross-national formation with embedded lie as an identity constructor, may develop more aggressive behavior, because they have lost instruments for obtaining power (see e.g. On the Jews and their lies, online). Then, coming power of truth does not free society from violence (invisible and visible) including new forms – for instance, intellectual genocide.

This difference between 20th and 21st century is very clearly shown by Jacobson (2003) on the example of the essay of Noam Chomsky "*The responsibility of intellectuals*". In this essay Chomsky contrasts the intellectuals from early 20th century as

a largely independent public critic to the intellectuals from later 20th century as an institutional scholar-expert who after taking the power, having achieved security and affluence, has no further need of ideology that look to radical change. General responsibility of the intellectual is to speak the truth and expose lies although the lie is one of the most persistent forms of speech and public discourse. According to Chomsky, the ability of ideas to be expressed is the measure of free intellectual discourse. However, such statement faces the problem of definition of freedom and idea. If it is accepted that freedom is the conscious need, then, we need to continue that *idea* should have relation to this definition, respectively, not every thought is an idea, in way in which not every academic book published under the umbrella of academic publishing house represents the academic intellectual spirit of innovation and intellectual quality.

Jacobson (2003) has some important but controversial statements since they point to a corrupted thinking that unfortunately may really characterize the academic thought, including the discussed above women-anthropologists/archaeologists:

1. Irrespective of the nature of academic life, whether a nation is educated by private or public institutions, the state has a central interest in the regulation of the life of the mind.

Comment: State should serve the interests of majority. In fact the state controls not the life the mind, but the borders of freedom of mind. In many cases the human mind even cannot reach the borders because it is restricted by different micro- and mezzo social frames (see McVay, & Kane, 2010). For instance, American democracy and US state allow any freedom that would assist the individual successful and positive

personality. But families, professional and different social organizations create their own rules that very often increase limitations.

2. The intellectual can be seen as an obstacle, which must be integrated or neutralized.

Comment: This is thinking from the period of Cold War (see e.g. Elhefnawy, online for the economic perspectives). Nowadays, the internet creates endless opportunities for development of the intellectuals.

3. Every instant of open contact between the intellectual and the nation would require subtle regulation…. The ultimate act of political denaturalization of the intellectual rests on the practice of exclusion, and is therefore essential to the intellectual legitimacy of the state to maintain the exclusive right to speak for the nation.

Comment: The intellectual thinks about humanity or career and not every intellectual connects directly to nation. To be patriotic means a sort of relative attachment, since direct attachment would create fanatic personalities, known well from Nazi and communist regimes, as well as from some religious organizations.

4. Untruths and buried lies can easily be seen as part of the prerogatives of state.

Comment: It is in fact opposite. The state is responsible for truth and if it has been not revealed, the explanation model of corruption is immediately turned on.

There are many in world who thinks like Jacobsen and the commenter to "15 Most Disturbing, Vicious and Evil Serial Killers" (Jeff N after 15 Most, online) who wrote: "Read a book once in a while and you would see that our world is corrupt and plain and simple a twisted sick place". One of the reasons is that the government "protected" people usually have been not analyzed, as well as the corruption in the court

is beyond the acceptable mistakes. Typical instance is how easy is used the restraining order for corrupted goals (Outrageous, online).

5. Jewish history is a battle between the parvenus and the pariahs…. The parvenu seeks the integration of the Jew into a social order with worldly power, the pariah challenges its legitimacy… The education of a class is a decisive factor in the idea of leadership and the realm of power is immediately circumscribed by the acquisition of knowledge   (with references to recent works on Jewish history)

Comment: This may explain the corrupted behavior of Jews women in archaeology that allows turns to practicing by some women-Jews intellectual genocide in archaeology (see also Jewish communists, online; Jewish terrorists, online**).**

According to the definition, "Genocide means any of the following acts committed with intent to destroy, in whole or in part, a national, ethnical, racial or religious group, as such:

- Killing members of the group;

- Causing serious bodily or mental harm to members of the group;

- Deliberately inflicting on the group conditions of life calculated to bring about its physical destruction in whole or in part;

- Imposing measures intended to prevent births within the group; (or)

- Forcibly transferring children of the group to another group." (Genocide definition, online)

The corruption in archaeology/anthropology stimulates intellectual genocide that attempts to destroy the intellectual capital of nation and to promote specific people who would continue the corruption and certain specific directions of reproduction. Intellectual

genocide can be defined as any action that attempts diminishing or symbolic social killing of professionals or promotes a corrupted intellectual descendant reproduction.

All three mentioned women above (Todorova, Tringham, and Cashdan) have a steady record of practicing intellectual genocide toward the author attempting her loss of social status, putting her in poverty and placing her in unusual situation that may cause developing of mental decease – some of the typical consequences of people who are victim of terrorists (Wessels, 2003, 248). In other words, academicians are responsible for their activities and examples shows that in fact the academic positions can be used for terror – genocide against endowed people. This in turn requires most serious attention on the behavior and social academic practices, especially in 21st century when the opportunity of obtaining knowledge increases and the competition for academic positions has become very high. There should be opportunity for entering academic life through free competition and all academic paycheck tenures should be placed in this environment of free competition. In way in which is managed nowadays the academic system - through till retirement tenure positions - the universities feed academic offenders, sociopaths and paycheck employees who trouble, abuse and harass scientists and researchers with obviously much better scientific abilities from their own environment and from outside.

Psychotronic terrorism. Because of disinterest of academic spheres in the psychontronic terrorism, there is missing a library of literature on this topic although rehumanization of the world requires increasing the interest in all aspects of the cyberterrorism (see e.g. Dunnigan, 2002; Bekkun, 2010). The highly paid academicians in social science prefer easier and save topics for many reasons, one of which is the topic

of psychotronic terrorists may ask them to turn the eyes toward themselves as such. However, the era of Internet allows more and more facts to come out, increasing the numbers of the known victims of psychotronic terrorism (e.g. Welsh, 2005; Welsh, 2006; Welsh, 2009) and developing strategies to prevent new innocent victims and to catch the psychontronic terrorists who are as dangerous as the serial killers since their final goals in killing after persistent troubling and stalking of the victim.

Expanding the thought of M. Kronenwetter (2004, 1), terrorists has emerged as the weapon of today's militants since at least temporary put a small number of determined fanatics on equal footing with the strongest of the day or any competition. Although this author has in mind the terrorism of mass destructions, in fact target of terrorists can be not only big damages (like 9/11 event) but also separate individuals (political or intellectual terrorism). The invisibility of the psychotronic terrorism increases the risk of everybody to fall a victim of outrage, his/her life to be unsettled. The increasing of cyberterrorism makes out of date the statement that the terrorists' favorite weapon has been bomb (Kronenwetter, 2004, 64). From perspectives of contemporary development of terrorism, its roots would be not traced back in the history of warfare but in the history of negative magic, shamanism and witches (see e.g. Walsh, 2007). It has been developing as a behavior and concept since prehistory and evolving in different cultural context as an endless variety.

Psychotronic is a subject of multiaspect analysis (see e.g. Gundling, 2003). The psychotronic weapon is a type of *"nonlethal" weapons*. Their invisible components include:

1. Killing at a distance, imitating or causing any chronic illness

2. They can make a person a criminal or irresponsible because it

   is able to control the mind of the victim by blocking some

   centers.

3. Creating aviation, railroad or automobile accidents in a matter

   of seconds

4. Destroying fundamental structures

5. Destroying, creating or provoking a climatic cataclysm

6. Controlling the most complex instrument or mechanism

7. Controlling the behavior of people and any biological object

8. Changing the world-view of the population (Anisimov, 1999).

There is public warranting about over 20,000 satellites currently target and silence countless people worldwide. The author states that the secret technologies … "are covered by military/agency secrecy orders, mostly obtained under the US Inventions Secrecy Act, 1951. There are currently over 5,000 hidden devices, many computer - based and satellite facilitated, all with military / criminal applications. Neurophones, brain scanners and brain wave vocabulary software, directed energy and E-M weapons are amongst these …. Undemocratically, and to protect powerful criminals from scrutiny, various other Secrecy, National Security and Defamation legislation has been enhanced in recent years" (Baird, online). The situation is getting so spicy that some believe USA "is now engaged in an invisible warfare and we are loosing ground and our minds and our futures" (Secret laws, 2010), although the data on psychotronic terrorism point to wide ability it to have been practiced from psychopathic and sociopathic gangs. The problem is increasingly complicated because of opportunity human behavior to have been

interpreted controversially, and what would be important for revealing of the psychotronic terrorism, could be interpreted as Stalking (online) or even Antisocial personality disorder (online) or other mental diseases (Heineke, 2010; Baum, Catalano, Rand, & Rose, 2009; Fishbein, 2004; Kamir, 2001; Fishbein, 2000; DSM-IV-TR, 2000; Larue, 2000).

In Bulgaria, it was alarmed in 2010 by Professor Georgi Vasilev about existed room in Sofia (Gotse Delchev borough) from was practiced psychotronic terrorism by clerks related to Bulgarian State Agency of National Security (Тероризм, online). Such practices if existed in principal require most detailed investigation from humanistic point of view.

Referring to National Security as practicing psychotronic terrorism requires most urgent attention. Since the number of victims has been increasing, it is essential working on world government convention against psychotronic terrorism and for preventing psychotronic terrorism. Such convention would make people trust in National security and would assist focusing on the invisible criminals who have been using psychotronic terrorism for psychopathic egocentric goals and as serial killers. Also, it may occur that among National Security clerks there are corrupted criminal people who have been using government umbrella for personal psychopathic goals.

The idea of interrelation between national security and psychotornic terrorism is spread probably often by those who at some point as psychopaths begin to believe that have been serving national interests (see e.g. Harris, & Botticelli, 2010). Henrieta Todorova, for instance, was a wife although for short time of a member of Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party. Being legendary arrogant, aggressive, not

well educated and without proved high intellectual abilities in the professional life, without any non-power related authority, it is easy at home one to develop a psychopathic psyche of a super psychopathic hero armed with the anti-humanistic means of psychotronic terrorism and eliminating everybody who may question and turn down the sand tower of her pseudoscientific writings. Then, whether private or related to National Security as psyops, there are cases of sociopaths who are psychotronic terrorists because of their own anti-humanistic ideology and psyche of serial killers. Nobody can be made to work something that does not match his/her individual ideology (see Profile of sociopath, online).

Last but not least, it should be pointed to serial killers family Benders from later 19th century. The daughter Kathy was famous witch. She distributed flyers to advertise her supernatural powers and her ability to cure illnesses (Bloody Benders, online).

In fact in almost each of the serial killers case there is psychological terror or psychopathic elements, often in connection or executed by women.

Three women were also related to the Chinese serial killers also known as Cannibal brothers. They targeted prostitutes and killed 11 in 1 year from June 2003 to August 2004. The killers ate their livers, burned the bodies with Sulphuric acid and flushed them down the toilet (15 most, online).

Ahmad Suradji was a witch doctor and a ritualistic serial killer. He killed 42 young or middle aged girls and women in 11 years. He buried his victims up to their waists and then strangled them. In his confession he told that he had done so to become a mystic healer. He put the blame on the ghost of his father who came in his dream and

directed him to kill these women and drink their saliva if he wants to become a mystic healer. He was executed by firing squad on July 10, 2008 (15 most, online).

Psychotronic terrorism places every victim in a state of 24 hours disaster. The stage model of disasters (Levant, Barbanel, & DeLeon, 2004 with references to basic works by Zinner and Williams (1999) and Pann (2001)) includes pretrauma period, trauma period, primary intervention period, secondary adjustment period, and posttrauma period.

The success of the resilience to traumatic stress depends on the coping styles in the pretrauma period that in case of the disaster of psychotronic terrorism overlaps with the preventive strategies. Emotion-focused coping focused on distressing emotional reaction would be helpful instead engaging in excessive rumination. Risk factors include past unresolved traumas and previous losses, while protective factors – a psychological sense of community, belonging and cohesion, levels of support structures in place, and the ability to mobilize for emergencies (see also or attributional style, Levant, Barbanel, & DeLeon, 2004, 279).

The trauma period during the psychotronic terrorism can take from limited time till the end of the life of the person. If the terrorists redirect their interest toward other victims, there could be decreasing of the torture, but it seems usually they always keep the victim under their eye.

Sense of helplessness, loss of significant others, bereavement, sense of personal responsibility and sense of inescapable horror are among the individual risk factors during the disaster trauma period.

It is believed that 6 months to 3 years is the period most individuals to return to their pre-disaster level of functioning going through three stages: primary intervention period, secondary adjustment period and posttrauma period (Levant, Barbanel, & DeLeon, 2004, 279-280). In case of psychotronic terrorism, the victim depends on the actions of the terrorists and they can live as prisoners till the end of their life. Then, the efforts should be toward copying with reality and looking for means to decrease the influence of the terrorist over the victims.

Paranormal and worldview. Recent research on teens shows that the young people who believed in the possibility of contacting the spirits of the dead displayed lower psychological well-being, higher anxiety, greater isolation, greater alienation, less positive social attitudes, and less socially conforming lifestyles (Francis, & Williams, 2009). This in turns means that psychotronic terrorists is a huge danger for the whole young generation since their activities can increase the belief of teens in supernatural, respectively to stimulate development of more and more depressed young generation despite all opportunities of producing and reproducing mentally healthy, motivated for success and well-being and for whole joy of life young generations.

In addition, psychotornic terrorism may stimulate increasing of a series of believes related to ghosts (Belanger, 2006). They created opportunity of development of pattern of ghost investigator teams that may have over 250 cases each (e.g. Gaydos, 2011). There is even special Ghost hunter kits (online) that includes devices to transform the atmospheric energy into words, or to document the vibration of the air. Katie Christopher, a co-founder or NEPA Paranormal, shared she was scared only when the screaming was indecipherable at first but the analysis later revealed the voice was

speaking Pennsylvania Dutch: "To hear something screaming at me, that shook me up." (Gaydos, 2011).

These data, although interpreted as the so-called ghosts, may just show how wide has been developing the psychotronic terrorism in early 21st century that some may have been using for violating the everydayness of people with/without consciousness of commitment to crime. As every violence, the psychotronic terrorism can be eliminated not by punishment (in this case difficult to impossible because of missing visible traces) but creating consciousness of autonomy of people.

Paranormal and deformation of personal behavior. The psychotronic invasion of brain of people create a situation when serial psychotronic killers may deform the epersonality of people toward development of neuroticism (Neuroticism, online), alcoholism, stealers, paranoia, and many negative qualities that by nature do not characterize the personality. The psychotonic terrorists may act usually as a gang that can be recognized in any microsocial environment as a visible mafia. For instance, in archaeology a visible social bond characterizes H. Todorova and her son, I. Vajsov that may also apply petrifying invisible behavior. In the philosophy of latter is that his mission is to fight against people in archaeology who entered the branch not as "slaves" of his mother. Both, Todorova and Vajsov, may can be witnessed in action during archaeological meetings trying to catch a woman, to attack arrogantly co-workers, or with other non-ethical activities.

Rape as terrorism. Rape has been widely reported as an instrument of war (Zalman, online) that may explain the fact that raping is also typical of the psychotronic terrorism (as a form of war).

Although raping in its narrow meaning requires physical interactions, it is possible through control of mind the psychotronic terrorists to feel the same psychopathic satisfaction as by direct physical contact. It is a place to recall the ethnic cleansing in the Balkans.

"…The accused, Furundzija, was the local commander of the Jokers, a special unit of the military police of the Bosnian Serb regime. A Muslin woman was arrested and brought to the Jokers' headquarters for questioning. Furundzija forced the woman to undress, and threatened her by rubbing knife along her inner thigh and stomach. The woman was moved to another room, where she was beaten and forced to have oral sex and vaginal sex with a soldier while Furudzija stood by, doing nothing to prevent these acts" (May, 2005: 101).

Similarly, raping is a typical of psychotronic terrorism. Below is the story of Deborah:

… When I began doing yoga a year ago, things changed, albeit very gradually. It seems that becoming more spiritual and healthy has weakened the implant somewhat. I no longer am in a lot of pain, I can barely feel it when *they try to rape me [a.e.]*. They can still make me itch, but I think I just don't let things get to me as much anYmore. After quitting the happy and crazy pills I can think much more clearly, and my intuition is getting better. I'm no longer insecure and have a lot more confidence. I'm happier than I've been in years, have a 4.0 GP A and have been working at the same job for the last 2 years, where I've steadily been making more money than ever. But I'm sick of having to listen to music or the TV constantly to distract me; I just want to sit outside and hear the birds sing, have some peace and quiet for once! These people are incredibly stupid and

I'm tired of losing IQ points from listening to their idiotic bullshit! I never had a computer before I went back to school last year, so when I got one it took me a little while to find this web site. I kept searching under "microchips", looking for people who might help me, to no avail. I then started looking under "mind control" and there it was, educate-yourself.org, a light at the end of the tunnel! (Overcoming psychotronic torture, online).

Raping is common elements in serial killing (15 most, online). For example, David and Catherine Birnie were vicious and soulless Australian couple who kidnapped and abducted 5 women ranging in age from 15 to 35 in their home in the 1980s. They repeatedly raped them and brutally killed 4 of them. Ted Bundy (executed in Florida in 1989) is a prolific and vicious American serial killer also guilty of rape and necrophilia. He murdered over 30 white middle-class females between the ages of 15 and 25. Bundy's victims were beaten then strangled. He collected the heads of the victims as souvenirs Dean Arnold Corll lured and killed 27 young boys with two younger accomplices David Brooks and Elmer Wayne Henley. He raped them and then shot or strangled them to death. Andrei Chikatilo, a vicious evil beast, killed 53 women and children (of both genders) for sexual satisfaction.Yang Xinhai, a cruel and soulless serial killer committed 65 murders and 23 rapes between 1999 and 2003. Luis Garavito, a Colombian rapist and serial killer, brutally killed at least 140 young boys, but victims could be even 300. He raped his victims and then had their throats slit. Sexual abuse is among the torture of Countess Elizabeth Báthory de Ecsed (later 16th century) known as the most prolific female serial killer in history (Elizabeth Báthory, online) who probably slaughtered six

hundred or more innocent young virgin women in order to improve her complexion and also to maintain her failing grasp on her youth (15 most, online).

For legal purposes (and not that the crime does not exists) the invisible crime cannot be proved and applied directly to specific archaeologists who have been practicing psychotornic terrorism. From 24 hours stalking to torture, raping, redirecting the mind toward thoughts and actions which goal is to compromise and even criminalize innocent victims – all means archaeological behavior that just needs developed science and more professional national security agencies. Unfortunately, together with questioning professionalism and ethics in archaeologists, it should be also questioned the professionalism of the national and international security agencies and whether the world has been not widely invaded by corrupted secret agents including archaeologists who have been using these services for personal careeristic goals, defamation of talented archaeologists, eliminating of competition, covering criminal archaeological affairs, mafia, and corrupted archaeological coalitions.

All examples above infer, that psychotronic terrorism of archaeologists including raping is just a component of anti-social behavior but practiced in invisible context.

Communism, academism, corruption and archaeology

Corruption is one of the typical characteristics of the former communist regimes that still need to be research in depth (see e.g. Simis, 1982). Typical instance of a corrupted communist and former communist archaeologist from later 20th century and early 21st century from the field of archaeology is Henrieta Todorova. She is now a

retired archaeologist from Bulgaria. Early in her career there were reasonable critics in Romanian historiography about her incompetence in prehistory, but because of her communist party membership and marriage to a member of High Party Committee of Bulgarian Communist Party, as well as because of the oversimplified methodology of Bulgarian prehistoric research, Todorova continued to practice a devastating behavior in Bulgarian professional archaeology with terrifying visible and invisible behavior and non-professional writings. After retirement she continued to collaborate with other archaeologists in gray archaeology projects (see e.g. Todorova, Stefanovich, & Ivanov, 2007).

The logical culminated result is destroying of more than 1,000 prehistoric graves of our distant ancestors at Durankulak – a meaningless non-humanistic activity made mainly with government money for building personal wealth and status of endless traveler to Germany and Conferences with government money or on the behalf of Germany. In addition, Todorova is world-known for her visible non-ethical behavior, plagiarizing without citation, professionally suspicious to falsely field documentation, etc. But it might be nothing in compare of what one can eventually witness behind the visible stage of social practices. Todorova favorite sentence is "Who will confirm?" Such phrase directly had introduce the criminal culture as the official culture at the National Archaeological Institute and Museum – a culture of stalker, non-competence and making innocent people scared, victims of stalking and of aggressive behavior (Bran, 2006; Boon & Sheridan, 2002; Stalking, online).

The combination of visible and invisible behavior, demonstrated professional illiteracy and non-humanistic professional activities [w.d.] points to a comparison with

the profile of a sociopath (Table 1). Next-door are the profiles of typical psychotronic terrorists with a gang, respectively with a criminal invisible behavior that may include even serial psychotronic killing if the modern methods of investigation have been introduced in the social life. Because of missing visible material evidence, revealing psychotronic terrorists becomes a hard drudgery with many innocent victims. A statement like "Who will confirm?" applies to people for whom everything is appropriate and possible – even to be a serial killer.

To write about Henrieta Torodova, a retired former communist and mediocre archaeologist, one needs first to learn everything about the behavior of terrorists, and especially psychotronic terrorist, serial killers, chronic liars, and all people who make the life in society especially of the innocent and respectful people difficult to impossible (see above). It is not just a communist archaeologist married (although for a short time) to a member of High Party Committee of the Bulgarian communist party. She is a woman with the privilege to be a Jew in contemporary society. The result for human culture is visible – one of the most terrifying crimes against humanity – the meaningless excavations of Durankulak cemetery published in most primitive way. Will be then a surprise that this woman has invisible and visible behavior that may make every moment of the life of innocent people a nightmare for decades if one is lucky to survive and not to die?

To understand the corrupted to criminal behavior of Todorova, one needs to know better her pseudoscientific writings. There is no honest scholar and real scientist who would commit to corruption, psychotronic terrorism and sociopathic behavior. And vise versa. If there is a pseudoscience, illiterate writings, corrupted career, connection-based

and corruption-based success, [w.d.] corrupted to criminal behavior can be witnessed, suspected and/or proved. In Bulgarian archaeology two current names conforms to this simple truth – Vassil Nikolov with Dubene-Balinov Gorun affair (Dubene-Balinov Gorun gold archive, online) and Henrieta Todorova with Durankulak cemetery excavations as a crime against humanity.

Durankulak excavations are a crime against humanity since more that 1000 graves of distant ancestors were in practice destroyed without any reason, just because one sociopath wanted to make a big name as an archaeologist in style Heinrich Schliemann at the expenses of culture, science, humanity and for her personal enrichment and accumulation of wealth. The publication of Durankulak demonstrates and author comparable with an illiterate arrogant sociopath who can be suspected that all day and all night spent for psychotronic terrorism to trouble the life of talented people, to kill and devastate the world in way she had been executing thousands of people by removing them from their eternal home.

In fact, all writings of Todorova are typical instance of pseudoscience. Let recall that she became an employee of Archaeological Institute as a member of Bulgarian Communist party and coming from the field of social workers and got PhD from Czech Republic in 1970s when this country was under the pressure of Soviet Union corrupted communist power in some European countries. This is very visible by the fact that her PhD is on a prehistoric culture that remains the least investigated in Bulgarian archaeology (Maritsa culture) and clearly showed that she did not have any scientific contribution for receiving PhD. Ironically, it can occur that even in the 1980s Czechoslovakia was an island for corrupted Bulgarian academic life.

The publications of Todorova are the best evidence that her PhD was artificial and in fact she was not qualified as a real scientific scholar. Her works are a combination of mechanical reproductions, compilations, pseudiscientific simplified monographs on prehistory, etc. Despite the development of prehistoric science in the $19^{th} - 20^{th}$ century as a science of arguments, in the pseudoscientific "method" of Todorova dominates statements or reproduction. Typical instance is "*Kamenno-mednata epokha in Bulgaria*" (Stone-Copper epoch in Bulgaria) (Тодорова, 1986) (Nikolova, 2010). For instance, in this book the periodization of the different cultures is absolutely artificial without any specific arguments. Ironically, cultures like Early Copper Age Maritsa (Karanovo V) culture is least represented although Todorova had a PhD dissertation on this culture.

"Stone-Copper epoch" (in Bulgarian "*Kamenno-mednata epokha in Bulgaria*") was published in 1986 (Тодорова, 1986). It has become a huge barrier for development of the subject of regional Copper Age research in Bulgaria. Such development would mean serious critics of the work while there were no Bulgarian standards to be followed for critics that would make researchers feel save for such agenda. Most importantly, Todorova has been a nightmare scaring almost everybody with her terrifying behavior and ability to damage people and people's life.

Its negative impact reflects on the fact that nowadays Copper Age is the least scientifically researched epoch of Bulgaria despite the fact that it provides the richest record base: no detailed comparative relative chronology, no detailed regional characteristics, no clear periodizations of all cultures, no comprehensive regional cultural reconstructions, etc.

Starting with the title, Copper Age was replaced by "Stone-Copper" Age while in Bulgarian historiography Peter Detev used the term Copper Age, which was the original term from the archaeological periodization system. For some reasons, Eneolithic or Chalcolithic are more popular in historiography (Copper-Stone Age). As it is known, the scientific idea of the prehistoric archaeological periodization is to stress on the progress and innovation in human history. Copper Age means that copper contributed considerably to the evolution and progress of society. Most non-satisfying from theoretical point of view is Stone-Copper Age. Why did the same author use Bronze Age if there was "Stone-Copper"? What was difference in the role of stone during the Copper and Bronze Ages? In other words, the title, instead defining the subject of research, raises a meaningless discussion on a topic, which is very clear for historiography.

The key-text in the book is the offered comparative analysis of the site stratigraphy and the regional cultural characteristics (Тодорова, 1986, 48-132). However, the comparisons neither can be proved nor can be rejected. The typical narratives usually characterize methodology as a mythology instead a scientific approach. Random examples illustrate the point very expressively:

1. Ginova Mogila. Layer of 0.50 m (layer C after Nikola Petkov) can be attributed to Early "Stone-Copper" Age, probably to the third phase of Gradeshnitsa culture (Тодорова, 1986, 85). This is a classic expression of Todorova who has two scientific titles on Copper Age of Bulgaria (PhD and Dr Hab). However, which evidence makes the author attribute this layer exactly to the third phase?

2. Gradeshnitsa culture [Phase III]. Torodova states that "now more often are distributed vessels with two or four Buckel or with vertical handles on the body (p. 126).

Where is the base of such conclusions? There are two methods in science: quantitative and qualitative. Qualitative is based on statistics.

3. The first "phase" of Kodzhadermen – Gumelnitsa – Karanovo VI culture complex. According to Todorova, there are two sub-stages within this phase. However, two terms are completely mixed. In her hierarchy 'phase' is with higher taxonomic value. It is followed by 'stage'. Then, why did one phase consist of two "substages" (Тодорова, 1986, 110)? In this case the problem is crucial since it concerns the origin of a new culture – a problem of primary importance. In addition, how to verify that such "substages" really exist?

4. Hotnitsa tell. According to Todorova, the finds from the trench of Angelov show that the first settlement was founded at the beginning of the "Stone-Copper" Age (Тодорова, 1986, 78). Which are these finds? If the villagers came with their culture, was it the beginning? Or did they come and begin new culture? The genesis of the archaeological culture is a fundamental question of archaeology. Also, as later research showed there are no serious reasons to defined Boian culture and separate the development from the both sides of the Danube basin (Pejkov, 2003).

5. Radingrad, Razdrad District. According to Todorova, the earliest horizon belongs to the end of early Eneolithic (Тодорова, 1986, 74). Which finds prove such statement? Why did the village belong exactly to the end and what does end mean? How many years was the occupation of this village from the "end of Eneolithic"? – 5, 10, 50, 100? And all these years are "end"?

6. Zavet, Burgas. Based on the publication of Mikov and personal observation, Todorova infers that the first village at the base of the tell was founded during the Early

Eneolithic and belongs to the first phase of Sava culture (phase Varna), in other words it is a little bit earlier from the first village of Golyamo Delchevo tell (Тодорова, 1986, 70). Well. How long is one phase according to Todorova? Following her words it is "little bit". How to explain theoretically and to define such conclusion? And again – which material makes Todorova believe that Zavet is earlier than Golyamo Delchevo? Can we have ethnographic differences between the villages? Is it possible the speed of influence of the new forms to have been different in the different villages? How to make sure that the excavations of Mikov really provided enough material for steady conclusions? Since Sava is between Boian and Maritsa cultures, if the reader wants to learn more, as a surprise, this important "culture" is even not mentioned in the section of the culture descriptions (see Тодорова, 1986, 106-107). Then, there is neither diagnostic comparison between the sites of Sava culture nor typological characteristics of this culture.

The introduction of the author wrote: "The victory of the socialistic revolution in our country enormously stimulated development of archaeology, including the prehistoric investigations, and resulted in a qualitative turn in methods and methodological approach toward the discovered phenomena" (Тодорова, 1986, 6). Such statements are missing in most of the works from the 1980s published in Bulgaria. Then, it was Todorova's personal decision to involve the socialistic revolution in period when in Bulgaria the socialistic democracy had practiced politics of tolerance because of the advanced stage of improvement of the relationships with West.

Todorova states that from scientific perspectives it was fruitful the introduced practice of research over whole areas of the prehistoric monument and until full exhausting of the cultural layers (Тодорова, 1986, 6). In fact, this was most

overwhelming archaeological practice (when there were no rescue excavations) that resulted in a complete destruction of most valuable prehistoric sites because of absence of proper methodology of excavations and of a detailed documentation (see e.g. Edgeworth, 2006). Most importantly – Todorova was the academic employee that was able to have traveled at government expenses to International Conferences and respectively to have learned on-site about the contemporary archaeological requirements, but obviously she did not have willing to accept the advanced methodology of West regarding the policy of excavation of archaeological sites.

According to Todorova, the Marxist-Lenin approach was the foundation of the interpretation of the obtained evidence (Тодорова, 1986, 6). However, the students in the Universities in the socialistic countries learned about dialectic-materialism, which may be the world humanistic view on the world if it was nit misused as a vulgar ideology. Professors of history clearly explained the students that citations of Marx had no place in the historical research if they did not specifically have related to the subject.

It will be not a surprise, if "Каменно-медната епоха" is considered a classic example of pseudo-science in the historiography of prehistoric Bulgaria. The author's failure cannot be related to ideology or political regime since it was her personal responsibility and a result of specific author's professionalism. The logical consequence was the excavations of more than 1000 prehistoric graves at Durankulak for personal interests and not because of rescue reasons. These excavations are unique in the whole historiography of prehistoric cemeteries since the archaeologists usually keep very deep respect to the archaeological past and especially to the graves.

Before 1986, there were two monographs of Todorova, which are still among cited because of illustrations and not because of the text – about Golyamo Delchevo (Тодорова, Иванов, Василев, Хопф, Квита, & Кол, 1975) and Ovcharovo (Тодорова, Василев, Янушчиев, Ковачева, & Вълев, 1983). The text of Todorova typically creates negative response mostly because of absence of arguments (e.g. Bailey, Cochrane, & Zambelli, 2010: 51) and the dominance of declarations instead scientific texts. In other words, although having scientific titles, Todorova publishes narrative archaeological texts. As pieces of crime, there are missing metrical data (depth, excavated area, and coordinates of main findings) when published excavations of settlement sites. Obviously, the author is afraid of using such data since they either do not exist in her notebooks as scientific information, or they could contradict each other. The artificial character of her "horizons" is very clearly demonstrated in tables where finds from two or horizons are listed in one and the same place without any distinguishing explanations. Then, all architectural plans cannot be accepted as archaeological documentation, since they are a result mostly of imaginary of Todorova.

This is the way A. Bonev had explained these plans: Todorova went on the top of tell and told the architect where to draw a house. If really there were such plans of houses in the field as they are in the plans, there would be descriptions and stratigraphic explanation. Todorova obviously is a non-professional archaeologist (despite the titles) since archaeologists stress on description of the finds. There are no such even in the published monograph of Durankulak cemetery.

Todorova, with co-author Vajsov, has also a monograph on Neolithic in Bulgaria (Тодорова & Вайсов, 1993), but it is writing out of scholarly interest because it is

mostly narratives with out of context illustrations which are also without detailed analysis. Later both authors published an illustrated catalog on prehistoric ornaments from Bulgaria (Todorova & Vajsov, 2001) which is the mostly a publication at bachelor level published after the group project of E. Pernicka (Pernicka, Begemann, Schmidt-Strecker, Todorova, & Kuleff, 1997) as third place of using one and the same basic material (Durankulak cemetery). The book on Copper Age ornaments has occurred at google.books and it is easy to see the elementary goals and descriptions, the absence of depth of analysis and most general considerations that usually characterize the writings of Todorova. Being at google.books is similar to the march of Hitler's army to Leningrad since the book is based mostly on the absolutely meaningless excavations of Durankulak cemetery and the destruction of more than 1000 graves that were left by our distant ancestors as a cultural capital for humankind. The book is a material evidence of Durankulak crime against humanity and there is no doubt that Bulgarian nation and culture would be much more satisfied and happier if the cemetery was kept for generations since the development of technology and archaeology would provide opportunity study of underearth monuments without destruction, as well as Todorova destroyed the graves with the most elementary means of excavations and in fact killed the opportunity for a scientific analysis of the prehistory based on this site.

Also, this writing does not require a lot of time and concentration that indirectly confirms the opportunity most of the time such authors to spend in fact for other activities like psychotronic terrorism against and brain control of serious authors. Then, books like *Der kupferzeitliche Schmuck Bulgariens* instead an emblem of national cultural identity, may become in fact just a criminal sign of terrifying invisible behavior. Nobody today

would admire cultural products made with "the blood" of victims of psychotronic terrorism. Absence of scientific themes in late Todorova put her in a comic position of bachelor level compiler to demonstrate that the crisis in Bulgarian archaeology is a crisis also of the missed opportunity at Archaeological institute her position to have been given during the communist regime really to a gifted archaeologist who would have kept the requirements of ethical behavior and would select other gifted scholarly descendants.

Replications was typical for Todorova during whole her writing period the crown of which is on fact the plagiarized from E. Chernykh work on the Copper Age axes (Черных, 1978). Such works probably would not be possible in early 21st century because of the globalization of media and increasing of the knowledge of the specialists on the different historiographic schools.

Last but not least, the published monograph of Durankulak cemetery (Todorova, 2002) demonstrated that Todorova modest archaeological tasks in the field and for her destroying of the graves was mostly for spending time in the field (that means additional funds for living beyond the salary) and endless paid trips to Germany and different Conferences.

The works of Todorova do not concern the real nature of archaeology as a science and cannot be used for discussion whether archaeological publications are science. Archaeological methodology by definition and development is scientific, but these are specific archaeologists who instead science has been publishing pseudoscience.

It is important to stress on the fact that the whole quantity of Todorova's works demonstrates that that author spent a very limited time of her academic life for writings and publications although she was paid by Bulgarian Academy of Sciences for archaeological

research. The production also does not show that the paid time for research in Germany was really spent for research. Then, isn't is from this point and having evidence for non-ethical behavior conclude, that instead researcher, Todorova represents a type of career making pseudoresearch, who could be also a invisible psychotronic terrorist spending most of her time in psychotronic actions and terrorizing psychotronically people.

There are endless indicators of harassing visible behavior of H. Todorova w.d. indicates psychotnronis terrorism.

1. Stalking employers at the Archaeological Institute

a. Leaving notes to an employee that was missing at her working place.

b. Gathering gang stalkers to harass a Director of archive by leaving notice that she was not at her business place.

2. Harassing post-graduate student by trying to destruct her when she was talking at official meeting

3. Going to an employee at Archaeological Institute and telling that a postgraduate student is mentally sick.

4. Harassing a post-graduate student that needs books from library without considering that library was for all.

5. Telling a post-graduate student of Archaeological Institute that she was an outsider for Archaeological Institute.

6. Taking a dissertation for a review and returning it just to traumatize a post-graduate student.

7. Not writing a review of a habilitation dissertation that passed inner defense.

8. Trying to diminish postgraduate students by making herself that did not remember her name.

The main target in the psychotornic terrorism is the brain that may be attacked through human energy or through device and disrupts motor signals from the central cortex (Table 2).

It is important also to mention the surrounding people of Todorova. It is not a surprise that Dubene-Balinov Gorun affair in later 1990s (Dubene-Balinov Gorun gold archive, online) was exactly in period when Todorova became a member-correspondent of Bulgarian Academy of Sciences. Using the trouble in which Vassil Nikolov was put in order to reveal the truth about Dubene-Balinov Gorun, it was easy for her to have gained this title in most corrupted way. In fact responsible for this corrupted title is Maria Gyurova as a leader of Prehistory Section at the National Archaeological Institute at the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences. There will be not a surprise if documentation showed initiative coming even from the side of National Archaeological Institute while Todorova invisibly including psychotronic terrorism had pushed close to her people to have promoted her for Member Correspondent that would increase her retirement payment.

Maria Gyurova is a person who became a scientist thanks to her connection with Nikola Sirakov. In later 1980s she attended a course of Nikola Sirakov a year before a concourse for PhD thesis in Russia on topic who was never of her interest during her education at the Sofia University. It looks Gyurova knew about the concourse since the institute applied at least 1 years earlier before the announcement in the media. Later without having published dissertation, Gyurova was hired at the National Archaeological Institute at the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences exactly in the time of the new election for

Director of the Archaeological Institute, as a vote of H. Todorova according to the common opinion.

Beyond rich invisible, there is visible evidence about Gyurova from the stage of corruption in Bulgarian archaeology – no monograph but a high scientific title at the National Archaeological Institute, a series of pseudoscientific publications (replication, dilettantish or studentish), traveling status to International conferences without any significant innovative contributions, and getting even a position of Scientific secretary at the National Archaeological Institute in period in which the world had expected finally Bulgaria to start the real change from the devastating communist past deeply enrooted in the post-communist period toward the new epoch of real democracy.

Could be then strange if in fact it occurs that M. Gyurova is one of the invisible psychotnic hands of H. Todorova for all sorts of activities related to visibly and invisibly terrorizing people?

Another environmental person of H. Todorova and with current power is Yavor Boyadzhiev. He is "the boy" of Todorova who became a PhD holder after citing at least once Todorova almost on every page of his dissertation and without any sign of critical analysis of her writings. He is also the one who could be asked to have brought her milk at home in the Archaeological museum…

The consequence is continuing destruction of Bulgarian archaeological sites. For instance, following the corrupted tradition of Durankulak, as a head of Prehistoric section at the National Archaeological Institute, Yavor Boyadzhiev has been excavating (in fact destroying) without any reasons Yunatsite tell together with Greek archaeologist Ioannis Aslanis. The excavations at Yunatsite started by the world famous digger Nikolaj Ya.

Merpert. He was invited in Bulgaria in the period of the devastating destruction of sites by H. Todorova. As excellent archaeologist, Merpert had to show the world what is in fact Bulgarian prehistory. The increasing of power of Rumen Katincharov and the increasing of popularity of Durankulak cemetery excavations was possible Bulgaria to provide for the world another alternative in 1970s – 1980s – Yunatsite. The world needed a positive example of excavation in Bulgaria. It was the period of Cold War when the archaeology was still very strongly ideologized in Bulgaria and infiltrated by corrupted powerful career makers pseudoscholars like H. Todorova who could not be stopped because of visible and invisible power and terrifying behavior. The only way to promote positiveness was to search and promote alternatives. But in the 21st century the humanism began to dominate in archaeology, respectively the concept of archaeology changes and the renewed excavations at Yunatsite by Y. Boyadziev and Ioannis Aslanis are a new typical crime against humanity together with Durankulak cemetery. The most visible argument is that they have been digging and destroying the site for years, although it is missing information for any considerable results. There are no detailed preliminary reports that should have a character of series of volumes having in mind the richness of the site and the enormous (as quantity) archaeological material.

The closest person of Todorova is however, Petya Georgieva, her PhD student. Without surprise, visibly Petya Georgieva usually makes her look in distance from Todorova and it will be not a surprise if she even today talks against Todorova. In fact, it would not be a surprise if the contemporary means against psychotronic terrorism investigate and prove that they are 24 hours connected as psyops, always in action.

Among terrorists there are skilled, semiskilled and unskilled (e.g. Sageman, 2004: 78). Creating a network of psychoterrorists would involve people with similar goals and behavior. The common between Todorova and Georgieva is extremely low level of professional knowledge demonstrated in their publications, mechanical replication from Romanian literature, arrogant harassing behavior, stalking and absence of scientific contributions. The PhD thesis of Georgieva probably would not be qualified even for Bachelor thesis in western university. Close over 50 that author still does not have any monographic research, while the world requirement for PhD is a published monograph. Bulgarian professional prehistorians are among rare cases when they teach and receive not only PhD, but also professor titles without having even one monograph. All close to Todorova people are most expressive example of this unique case.

The last person to mention, Ivan Vajsov, closes one of the corrupted circles in Bulgarian archaeology with devastating consequences for its professional development. Although with PhD from Czech Republic, Vajsov was not approved by the Bulgarian High Attestation Commission and has been working as a low-rated researcher at the National Archaeological Institute and Museum.

Having several people at hand who follow her in any action, it is easy to explain the corrupted visible behavior of H. Todorova and to conclude that global anti-psychotronic terrorism has an excellent case for urgent investigation. Mind control is one of the most terrifying crimes against humanity in human culture (Nikolova, 2011a; Nikolova 2011b; Lacter, 2011; Marino, 2011; Wilson, 2011; Binhi, 2010; Ingelsoll & Zeitler, 2010; Secret laws, 2010; Piper, 2010; Stein, 2010; Wilson, 2010; Pringle, 2009; Welsh, 2009; Wallace, Melton, & Schlesinger, 2008; Thomas, 2008; Marino, 2007a;

Marino, 2007b; Streatfeild, 2007; Welsh, 2006; Welsh, 2005; Seed, 2004; Wessels, 2004; Lewis, 2001; Wilson, 2001; Epstein, Schwartz, & Wingfield, 2000; Taylor, 1999; R., L., 1998; Zikmund, 1994; Shaposhnikov, 1982; Adachi, online; Diana Napolis, online; Napolis, 2000; Thomas, 2000; Christiansen, 1999; Mind justice, online; Overcoming psychotronic torture, online; Psychotronic war, online; Research possibilities, online; That's impossible, online; Използват психотронно оръжие, online; Тероризъм, online).

It is not a surprise then that Bulgarian archaeologists are among the leading corrupted strata in Bulgaria and one of the main corrupted appearances that resulted in rejecting Bulgaria from Schengen. Todorova is among the main constructors of this corruption. They are not passive hidden money makers, but active actors with endless attempts to get as much money a possible from everywhere by using international collaborations and even archaeological media in cases in which have to mislead the global archaeological community. Typical is the article of Ts. Tsonev (2005), a hand of V. Nikolov who used the periodical of World Archaeological Congress to spread incorrect and misleading statements.

The connection between H. Todorova and Central Committee of Communist Party is very important. There is an article by L.R. published in 1998 "All in the (Russian) mind?" (R., 1998). The author refers to "pulse wave weapons", said to be capable of disrupting motor signals from the central cortex. These are exactly the consequences in cases of psychotronic attacks related w.d. to voices in air identical to those of H. Todorova and P. Georgieva (see Table 2). Unfortunately, as in 1990s there

were still missing means to document psychotronic attacks although they have become a concern of vaster segments of society (Nikolova, 2011a, 2011b; Wilson, 2010).

Gender, ethnicity and archaeology

Gender, ethnicity and archaeology requires library of literature. For instance, Jewish culture and thought has been always distinguished as subculture from both sides – Jews and the others, although in archaeology for unknown reasons Jews usually do not identified themselves as barriers of Jewish culture. They would prefer national identity (American, German, Bulgarian) as only marker, although how one would think about for instance, Bulgarians if do not connect them to Christianity or to non-religious category that developed especially during the communist regime. At the same time Jews have been teaching about identity at Universities hiding their own identity. It is a very interesting moment of the 21st century multicultural picture and probably it is not for a long time, since global culture stresses on peculiarities and as more we know about peculiarities of cultures as better we would build an environment for development of strong moral personalities to succeed in the world of competition without corrupting all or certain layers of social life.

Not talking about Jews in archaeology as subculture has very negative consequence on development of archaeology since Jews really have been developing a specific subculture for millennia (see e.g. Luz, 2003; Silberstein, & Cohn, 1994). On the whole, in the contemporary world Jews have been reproducing their ethnical identity and cultural identity persistently and they have been supporting visibly and invisibly each

other very strongly, perhaps even often at the expenses of others. Such support can be even forceful with invisible corrupted network of power and wealthy since archaeology relates often to wealth. Usually Jews can be found where there is huge profit and wealth (see e.g. Friedman, 2000). Although there is nothing coming between trade (typical Jewish profession) and academism, latter may provide glory and dignity of Jews as cultural identity and as personalities. But such situation creates a unique atmosphere of academism that requires honesty and purity. Academic faces a challenge since it is not a trade and does not need mafia and invisible corrupted coalition and actions that kill intellectuals. Once the seed of Jews occur in certain subfield the consequences are unpredictable, like in Bulgarian archaeology. The model of corruption and mafia can penetrate in any person who wants to survive in the academic environment. For instance, Vassil Nikolov as the contra-behavior of Todorova in later 20th century in Bulgarian archaeology, while later he developed a model of behavior of a corrupted archaeologist which crown became Dubene-Balinov Gorun.

The case of Todorova also faces the problem of Jews women in archaeology and existed invisible and visible support of them, as well as of a system of reproduction of Jews in archaeology. Main supporters of Todorova in Germany were also Jews.

According to narrative data, the real name of H. Todorova is Henrieta Teodor Blank. As a "red [communist] Jew", she changed her name to Henrieta Todorova Vajsova. Curiously, the name of her husband was Weiss. So, she and her son have one and the same family name. Although a detailed analysis may show peculiarities and would provide some updated details, the general picture would not be changed.

Another group of narrative data from the Archaeological Institute points to her father as a Nazi. "She worked while all the Institute talked that her father was a Nazi…" . In contrast, although a single opinion from the Archaeological Institute and Museum, stated in 1980s that her father was a very humanistic nice person.

Unfortunately, the Jews in archaeology have been not claiming a subculture. It is strange since Jews usually stress on their subculture in the other fields of human culture. This does not apply automatically that any Jew or a community of Jews has to be suspected in corruption (see Savage, 2011 for other subcultures). However creating a profile of a corrupted scientist-Jew may assist the development of self-awareness that would help rehumanization of science in way in which for instance studying past literature stimulates modern research (e.g. Schlun, B. van, 2007).

Being popular among Jews, archaeology becomes a controversial and dangerous discipline, since it occurs that Jews' subculture specifically creates opportunity for disrespect, diminishing, and development of crimes against humanity for only one purpose – making big names. Criminal minds are documented among Jews (Baatz, 2008).

Beyond Henrieta Todorova, Manfred Korfmann re-excavated Troy. In the same row Ruth Tringham attempted to anchor herself to a world famous site - Çatalhöyük.

Female gender is especially sensitive regarding making big names in archaeology. Eszter Banffy can be spotted as Secretary of European Association of Archaeologists although this position fits much more to young archaeologist.

This are just a few examples of grandiose attempt of anchoring human Jewish names and/or female names to big archaeological sites or positions, in other words making big names in archaeology by attaching to big sites or positions.

Further, there is a huge similarity (to identical) in behavior in women Jews – almost hate crime regarding female intellectuals and creating a state of war against them. Typical instance, based on author terrifying experience, are Henrieta Todorova and Ruth Tringham. It seems both just cannot stand some (female) intellectuals around them without attempt to diminish them and/or get rid of them from the academic stage, especially intellectuals with critical thinking like the author. Since later 1980s years the author has been experienced that on both sides of the ocean there is an identical negative pressure on her, all related to female Jews – Henrieta Todorova in Bulgaria and British Ruth Tringham (Ruth Tringham, online; cp. Nikolova, online a) who had worked for many years in the USA reaching even a professor chair at the University of California, Berkeley, CA. It is essential to make analogies with British Mercia Magdermott who has similar appearance like Tringham, but is much more popular in Bulgaria in compare to Tringham in the USA. Magdermott has been suspected as a double agent and one of the organizers of the execution of Georgi Markov (Logan, 1999).

The similarity could be a result of a peculiar Jewish enculturation, since both, Todorova and Tringham, live in who different parts of the world without consistent direct contacts, although both have similar behavior toward similar people (e.g. critically thinking intellectuals). Tringham had shared in an interview that she had learned from her mother to have questioned authorities (Ruth Tringham, online) that obviously had damaging consequences for archaeology. Most dangerous in this case is the fact that even if one would like to correct palpable corrupted to criminal thinking by a series of positive steps and expressing professional empathy, Tringham would continue her agenda years after years till she succeeds, without any barriers of the used means. Such behavior,

identical to Todorova, cannot be compared with any non-Jew in archaeology to the extent of my knowledge.

Good partner of the team Todorova – Tringham is Elisabeth Cashdan (University of Utah). Her behavior completely overlaps with Todorova and Tringham's – a chronic liar for most essential things that decide the destiny of people and making decision that hurt both the science and a hard-working moral and talented personality. At the same time Cashdan has been encouraging members of her department like Polly Wiessner who got a prize form University of Utah and has been represented later even at Science magazine. Polly Wiessner has been recognized as a wonderful professor at Rate My Professor (Polly Wiessner, online), but it is not enough to conclude that Cashdan has just a specific filter or standard. The value in life of people is not defined by what they do good, but whether they did or not did damaging things on people. There is no positive activity that can compensate negativism in the behavior even it is of the smallest degree. The success of the individual completely should depend on his/her ability to keep only positive behavior and this success should be questioned as a value if it is at the expenses of some negativism.

It is known that the lies of Jews created the strongest opposition in culture culminating, for instance, in Martin Luther's treatise (1543) "*On the Jews and their lies*" (Luther, online; On the Jews and their lies, online; Pierce, online). To lie in academic life should be considered a crime against humanity, although Cashdan, for instance, continues to hold chair position with new actions like providing a part-time position of a powerful Salt Lake individual while most wonderful teachers have been staying adjuncts for decades. Narrow academic ideology and stubborn personality can be scanned behind

Cashdan as a chair, since there is wonderful department on health at University of Utah while Department of Anthropology should be dedicated to culture and anthropology of cultures. Cashdan demonstrates that the destiny of American education is in dangerous hands because of corrupted policy and working to search only personal interests – integration with the strong in Salt Lake City to keep her non-desired chair and more than a million of dollars in salaries since she had come to the University of Utah (since she also feeds her husband in the same department as a professor).

Studying gender, ethnicity and contemporary archaeology will probably help a lot in understanding archaeology as a profession and the professional environment. This in turns will help in rehumanization of archaeology, since elaborating of common ethical criteria would prevent further corruption and crimes against humanity. It is curious there are no many archaeologists from the black race that may also relate to some strong ethnical influence in archaeology (see e.g. Goffman, 2000).

There may have been distributed a reverse to Nazi Germany process – when Jews diminish and make the life of honest archaeologists' nightmare. Primitive cultures are very open to manipulation and it may occur that it is not an accidental coexistence that both Jews, Todorova and Tringham, work in the field of prehistory where is very easy to manipulate facts and hide filed activities since excavation means complete destruction of what had been done.

The dangerous ambiguous character of prehistory is very well recognized by Arnold in her work on archaeology in the period of Nazi Germany when prehistory was sued for falsification and manipulation of the human mind. As Arnold wrote "the multidisciplinary nature of prehistoric research, in and of itself and admirable thing, lends

itself too early to abuse under the guise of science or other falsely appropriated authority". That author refers to Klejn to reveal another truth about prehistory – it is "vulnerable to manipulation because it so often depends on a minimum of data and a maximum of interpretation" (Arnold, 1996: 564-565).

German archaeology and Bulgaria

Germany is the main sponsor of Bulgarian contemporary archaeology. If there was German support, there would not be excavations at Durankulak since Bulgarian archaeologists as community did not have a positive attitude towards the works of Todorova. She was a subject of ironic comments which every student heard just starting archaeology, for instance how the abroad archaeologists made her aware that the wholes of one house have penetrate into more than one settlement horizons. At everyday environment level, Todorova was disrespected both as archaeologist and as a person. However, thanks to communist power and strong German support years after years she had destructed prehistoric sites culminating at Durankulak.

One can search for many reasons to find out why Germany has had in its focus Bulgarian prehistory. Arnold (1996: 566) refers to Korell (1989) as an instance that in post- World War II German archaeology there was an attempt to resuscitate Kossina's concept of prehistory as a 'pre-eminently national discipline". This is exactly the way prehistoric archaeology in Bulgaria tried to have developed in later 29th century, although there were different scholars with different views, while in early 21st century the opinion was monopolized by V. Nikolov and H. Todorova and the national became equal to

totalitarian corrupted monoview on past without any serious discussions, debates and essential critical articles. It may be just a branch of corrupted Bulgarian social tree since as Arnold (1996, 566) wrote "… the distortion of prehistoric research for political purposes has grave implications for the integrity of the structural framework of a society as a whole". Logical result is the rejection of Bulgaria (together with Romania) from Schengen in 2011.

From Bulgarian perspectives, it looks critical in future to research in depth why German archaeology believed that Durankulak is a positive excavation and generally excavating on vast areas is a positive archaeology. Second important question is why nobody criticized the monograph of Todorova on the Copper Age axes which as a complete replication of original work of E. Chernykh (Черных, 1978). Third important question is why there is no critical analysis of the work of Todorova and Vajsov on the prehistoric jewelry in Bulgaria. In general, it is unclear why German archaeologists who insist to be professionals and to respect professional work do not criticize seriously Todorova whose whole writing heritage is a typical instance of absence of professional approach or using Germany for replication of other works.

Absence of serious critics from leading national schools of thoughts may result in intensify of corruption and intensified development of criminal mind since once one with criminal mind passes the barrier without being punished, he/she will continue to produce and reproduce crime.

In Bulgaria one of the invisible objections against the nuisances of Todorova was the invitation of the excellent Russian Jew archaeologist N. Ya. Merpert. He was able to show to world the real picture of Bulgarian prehistoric past through the excavations at

Ezero. Later another leading world archaeologist was invited, J. Lichardus, who worked at Drama project and who also has published with co-authors quality archaeology. But none of these projects were able to stop Todorova from devastating destruction of Durankulak cemetery that indicate she has been probably sick minded. In contrast, the author worked at the beginning following the Bulgarian methodology of excavating on vast areas, but once she visited Kirklareli excavations and witnessed the German-Turkish methodology, she came to Dubene-Sarovka back and just stopped the excavations because of the limited funds that provided only labor. One of the reasons for expanding the excavated areas was absence of moral feeling to destroy the discovered apsis-house. It looks to her like killing a human the destruction of completely preserved stricture in order to excavate in depth. Then, developing experience and facing moral problems with prehistoric excavations, it is possible young archaeologists in their own way to reach the conclusion that prehistoric excavations require very special methodology and excavations should be very limited since they completely destruct the ancestral past.

Humanity and archaeology

One of the most important fields that current science and humanity is updating the contents of the crimes against humanity.

From perspectives of 21st century, crimes against humanity should be considered all crimes that either cannot be proved (like psychotronic terrorism) or do not exist in the law codex although damage humankind essentially since the legal systems did not reach the level to occupy the whole array of crimes that people do to people, things and nature.

The professional work of archaeologists may become a crime against humanity. Unlike the doctors who can be sued by patients, the archaeological sites do not have voice and defenders. They are left in hand of groups of people who at different levels – as independent archaeologists, institute's or nationals wither can do most amazing things or most devastations. Because of the deep corruption in this branch archaeology today is one of the most dangerous professions.

Development of law anthrosociology worldwide helps to pose issues that concern the professionalism of archaeologists. Unfortunately, the human law is not well development and many crimes that are invisible like the psychotronic terrorism even are not priory of Interpol and FBI while are most devastating since arrogant criminal people use their negative energy and/or devices to penetrate in the brain of innocent people.

There are cases when archaeologists have been convicted as criminals for graffiti over ancient monuments or for exhumation of ancient human bone (Himelfarb, 2000). Unfortunately, the regional (at state level) laws have been not studied and updated from global point of view and what is illegal in one country can be legal in another country. Then, law anthrosocialogists can reveal many crimes against humanity based on comparing the laws and social practices of different countries and development of common global criteria.

Exhumation as an archaeological ambivalent practice

The society consists of two components: institutions and people. The progress of humankind depends how institutions and people interact. The social development of humankind is based on transmission of institutions from one generation to another; their

adaptation and change in every new time-period and the people make history through embedding events in the otherwise smooth social life. Some events could be long lasting and might change the world history or local history entirely – for instance, the Second World War or the Fall of Berlin Wall. Other events like Prohibition (Going Dry) in the USA in 1920s might become a world experience how people break unwise laws and how unwise laws can stimulate criminalism and corruption. The same is true about some Permission like allowing archaeologists excavate any site they want (if they have power) during the communist corrupted to criminal regime in Bulgaria.

The law itself is a relative category. This has been very well recognized historically. If we insist that the most dangerous criminals are in prison, it will be a lie – the psychotronic terrorists not only cannot be caught but they not only kill – they cause innocent victims to be punished without reason and even to go to the prison. This relativeness is well recognized historically for instance in the British law - *The Transportation Act* of 1718 allowed felons sentenced to death to instead be transported to the American colonies. This practice was brought to the end by the American War of Independence (Piper, 2010). Unintentionally, the Prohibition has covers to many criminals to build a new image participating in Government enforcement of the dry regime (Burns & Novick, 2011).

It is believed that archaeology and anthropology may employ science, but most archaeologists became involved in the subjects "because they wanted to become part of, and contribute to, a developing humanistic discipline" that in turn underlie involvement in judicial process (stalking archaeology) (Hunter & Cox, 2005). Such understanding is in fact in contrast to the propaganda of archaeology in the former communist countries like

Bulgaria even today. Archaeology is thought as a scientific discipline and the archaeologists dig evidence for "scientific facts" as their primary goal. However, the education and qualification often do not include stable scientific background. It has been developing an attitude based on the fact that archaeologists dig unique evidence, often unpublished and they become a sort of persons with sacred knowledge. Then, from such perspectives the "scientific goals" dehumanize archaeology since it costs destruction of the past.

This is the case with Durankulak cemetery that becomes a crime against humanity not only because of destroyed graves but the publication shows that year after years there were destroyed graves that did not provide real significant information since the excavations were very primitive without using the contemporary forensic methods (see e.g. Ferllini, 2007; Haglung & Sorg, 2001 and references to earlier literature cited there). The degree of the crime increases because of the powerful director of excavations who was chair of Interdisciplinary section and had all ability and power to conduct excavation that would involve physical anthropologist as past of the leadership. But the goal of Todorova was only careeristic (making name of the archaeologists who excavated the largest prehistoric cemetery in Europe) and accumulating personal wealth through whole summer excavations with funded money (plus government high salary) and endless paid trips to Germany. The result is not professional excavation from the perspective of later 20th century archaeological standards and complete destruction of ancient cultural heritage of Bulgaria.

The discussion on non-humanistically and careeristically ways in which archaeologists treat the burials should not be limited within the claim for direct kinship

and respectively the right to decide the destiny of past burials – about the indigenous model see e.g. Ojala, 2009: 228 sq.). It is only one aspect of the general understanding that created movements of reburial of ancestral bone in different parts of the world. The ancestral bone devastating destroyed by H. Todorova at Durankulak must be reburied not only because Hamangia and Gumelnița are distant Balkan ancestors, but just because they are human and every human desires burial (humanistic model or approach). Also, a collective group reburial of Durankulak prehistoric human bone as a monument of barbarism of H. Todorova would help current and future generations understand that H. Todorova was an atypical archaeologist and archaeologists on the whole have a humanistic approach to past.

There are examples for humanistic approach to past skeletons like analysis of the mass prehistoric graves at Ofnet and Schletz as credible evidence of "genocide" (Robinson, online). The problem in this case is that accidental discovered skeletons become a matrix for purposeful searching and destructing of past cemetery as a scientific project. Also, contemporary definition and concepts have been applying or prehistory that simplifies the historical process.

More considerable is the role of contemporary forensic archaeology (see e.g. Haglung & Sorg, 2001). Haglund (online) gathered different instance from different political regimes showing how archaeology reveal genocides and crimes against humanity without itself becoming a crime against humanity because of the humanistic goals and not poorly pseudoscientific goals (Haglund, online):

1) Mass graves from the Second World War:

a) Katyn Forest, Smolensk where were Soviet forces executed and buried 11,000 Polish prisoners of war in 1940). In 1943 Nazis forensic specialists of the Axis powers carried out the exhumation. 4,143 victims were examined, the majority shot in the head, while 5 percent were found with their hands tied behind their backs with ropes. 2,914 bodies were identified on the basis of recovered personal artifacts and documents (Fitzgibbon, 1977; Haglund, online).

b) Saipan and Serniki, Ukraine. Australian research in Ukraine. Nazi Officer Ivan Polyukhovich was indicted for his involvement in a massacre of Polish Jews outside the town of Serniki (Fall 1942). 533 selected crania were limited examined and confirmed that 410 of the men, women, and children exhumed had been shot in the head (Haglund, online).

c) Outskirts of the hamlet of Jadwabne, Poland (2001), a burial site of an alleged 1,600 Polish Jews. This project of the Polish government was closed down because of successful strict Jewish orthodox interpretation of religious objections to the disturbance of graves

2) Other mass graves from contemporary period

a) Mass burial sites investigated mainly in Guatemala, El Salvador, Chile, and Peru, victims of Argentina's military rule from 1976 to 1983. A request of newly elected Argentine President Raúl Alfonsín in 1984. The American Association for the Advancement of Science's Committee on Scientific Freedom and Responsibility assembled a group of forensic experts that led to development of Latin American forensic teams.

b) Rwanda, Croatia, and Bosnia and Herzegovina (1996). International multidisciplinary team. The first site of exhumation consisted of 496 victims at the Kibuye Roman Catholic Church. Seventy percent of the victims were women and children, 74 percent died of blunt and/or sharp force trauma, and 25 percent were children 10 years of age or younger. Clement Kiashima, a pediatrician and former Prefect of Kibuye, was convicted of crimes against humanity thanks to these data.

c) For example, of the estimated 28,500 people missing from Bosnia during the Yugoslav conflict, as of 2004 the remains of nearly 16,500 have been found and of those about 11,500 identified (see more data in Haglund, online).

d) Mass graves in Iraq (Pringle, 2009) (Photos 1 & 2).

The data above show that forensic archaeology is able to help humanity and to reveal crimes against humanity. In course of investigations, Radislav Krstic became the first person to be convicted by the ICTY of genocide (see also Genocide and *c*rimes against humanity, online; Genocide definition, online). The initial focus was on graves believed to contain the seven thousand men and boys who had disappeared in July 1995, immediately after the fall of Srebrenica. In relation to the deaths perhaps of 7,000 men and boys after the fall of Srebrenica (1995) , Radislav Krstic became the first person to be convicted of genocide by the Criminal Tribunals for the Former Yugoslavia and was sentenced to forty-six years of imprisonment (Haglund, online).

Hanlund (online) continues that in the early twenty-first century requests for the investigation of mass graves came from a host of countries, including Afghanistan,

Bangladesh, Cambodia, Congo, East Timor, Indonesia, Iraq, Nepal, Sierra Leone, and Sri Lanka. The author stresses on the fact that "even when forensic investigations of mass graves are undertaken, accountability and punishment of perpetrators may not follow".

Social behavior and archaeology

To convict someone of a crime against humanity, it should be demonstrated that the accused willfully killed others as part of a systematic attack against a civilian population. And to convict on the charge of genocide, prosecutors had to show that a defendant intended "to destroy in whole or in part a national, ethnic, racial, or religious group as such."

The definition of genocide completely include Durankulak in the category of prehistoric genocide since the cemetery belong to one of the cultures, Hamangia, as probably the main cultural marker of this civilization. The excavations were made not only with most primitive technique, but without forensic anthropologists on-site. Communist Todorova was chair of Multidisciplinary group at the Archaeological Institute and had all opportunities to hire biological or forensic physical anthropologist and to ask for PhD grants. But she had psychopathic goal to become an academician, so to keep the authorship of excavations and publication.

Keeping the finds in unsafe primitive containers without modern depots cannot be accepted as an argument that the graves were researched but not destroyed. The amount of graves and the most elementary results also questions the scientific research value of the skeletons, then, the critic does not violate the Ethic code of World Arcaheological Congress:

"Respect for the scientific research value of skeletal, mummified and other human remains (including fossil hominids) shall be accorded when such value is demonstrated to exist." (World Archaeological Congress Codes of Ethics, online)

Durankulak is also crimes against humanity since exhumation of peaceful population from graves were built as an internal home of our prehistoric ancestors is a social killing of traditions and cultures of human civilization, respectively of humanity. Killing cannot be accepted in human society only as physical murdering since people are cultural and not only physical being.

Next door to cultural killing is psychotronic terrorist behavior that looks natural of cultural killers.

It was still possible in the 1990s some authors to have doubted psychotronics exists and to define it as a pseudoscientific argument for claims of paranormal effects and influences in folk medicine and psychology despite series of scholarly meetings at national and international levels, especially in the counties with former communist regimes (Zikmund, 1994). Then, any peace of visible evidence that may point to psychotronic terrorists requires most urgent attention. In other words, today behavior of people, especially in science, is leading and top priority in the attempt to rehumanize society.

Archaeology and in particular prehistory is a natural soil for psychotronic terrorists and psychopaths because of the low standard of archaeological education, dominance of connections and corruptions that all together define the professional environment and the popularity of archaeology as a field for usually very corrupted non-gifted in their visible "profession" secret agents (literary taking the image of James

Bond). Psychotronic terrorists as sociopaths are closer to psychopaths than to secret agents although future research may also connect psychotronic terrorists, spies, psychopaths and visible criminals based on evidence from 20th century if the humankind makes a decisive step and open the secret archives for public discussion of the behavior and activity of suspicious people and break the corrupted systems of professional reproduction that attempts hiding the past and current truth. Such turn is crucial for rehumanization of the world, respectively of saving innocent people who enter archaeology as poor scientists and face underground of terrifying corruption and psychotronic terrorism.

Curiously, instead focusing on psychotronic terrorism, especially in the last decades the public law was expanded over stalking without detailed law definition, that allowed misuse of law and using corruptively the law of restraining orders for cases which are either mispresented by petitioners or have been elaborating as a purposeful defamation of innocent peoples (Outrageous, online). In other words public law in way in which it has been constructed becomes itself arenas for crimes against humanity. Then, anthropologists, sociologists and all researchers of humanity can assist society the best by increasing their on-site research of critical problem for people such crimes against humanity.

Preventive strategies

Development of global society requires most close attention on way people behavior and response to sociality in general. In opposition to the socially acceptable (standard) behavior, there is a huge range of behaviors and practices that belongs to the

sphere of non-standard demeanor. Some of them are defined as criminal, while others stay non-ceased by society either because of absence of visible traces or because the law does not touch some specific human behaviors.

In case of archaeology the preventive strategies may include but not limited to:

1. Increasing the role of ethical codes to level of law in professional environment and at work places (Ethics).

2. Increasing the role of warranting and popularity of warranting regarding non-ethical, corrupted, criminal individuals who penetrated the filed of archaeology, as well as of psychotronic terrorists (Share).

3. Making as a global international law punishing of any non-rescue excavations (Preserve).

4. Developing of special strategies toward the cemeteries as monuments that should be saved as cultural memory and not destroyed for the so-called research purposes (Ancestry matters).

5. Developing of a global law everybody to be able to open the files of suspicious secret agents, psychotronic terrorists and corrupted social descendentcy in the field of archaeology. Making the field of archaeology free of spies, any kind of secret agents, corrupted archaeologists and criminals (Professionalism)

6. Increasing the requirement for education of archaeologists and giving preferences to people with more than one Master in this field (Education)

7. Global control on departments and faculties with revealed corrupted to criminal behavior (Control)

8. Increasing the role of education and of professional standards (Academism)

Valuable strategies for development of new humanistic archaeology of 21st century can be also found in the answer of M. Shanks to a question of D. W. Bailey (Bailey, online) what he would archaeologists …. who want to make a difference in the ways that their disciplines work?:

1) Solidarity and loyalty. Six people sticking together can bring about colossal change.

2) Be inclusive by default. Let others exclude themselves from what it is you are doing.

3) Don't call it theory. That can sound exclusive. Instead, call it "thoughtful archaeology" because everyone wants to be thoughtful.

4) Don't expect rational and reasoned debate. This is not what the university is about. Old ideas are won over not by strength of argument but because of far simpler reasons; their champions are out- maneuvered or simply retire and die.

5) Lower your expectations. Acknowledge the ubiquity of "The 20% Rule": 20% of people will hate what you do regardless of what you say; 20% percent of people will love what you do regardless of what you say; and the remaining 60% won't care or have an opinion about what you say.

6) Stand by some radical old values, such as the intimate relationship of research, pedagogy and publication, values such as those of reason, and old values such as collegiality (i.e., open minded affiliation and freedom of speech). Be more scientific than the scientists. This is at the core of the Archaeology Media Lab here at Stanford: doing as

thinking, thoughtful practice as research. Hence the proper / best meaning of "lab": a place where you work.

7) Be humble. We only ever come to realize how little we know. I am much more comfortable now in saying that I write, teach, and have some questions I think are wonderful to explore.

Conclusion

The archaeology develops as a science about preservation of past and studying of past in all cultural epochs including present and future (prospective past). Unfortunately, during the Cold War it was invaded by people whose main goal was not preservation of past, but destroying the past attempting to study past, in fact to make corrupted career. Currently, there is a general reconsidering of the role of archaeology as a science but it is still under the heavy umbrella of typical Cold War archaeologists and their social descendant committed to career without any ethical borders of behavior.

The case examples of Henrieta Todorova, Ruth Tringahma, and Elisabeth Cashdan and Vassil Nikolov represent types of archaeologists and anthropologists, typical of the Cold War. Unfortunately, the anthropologists do not like destructing of their professional life. They also organize very easy corrupted coalitions to make the archaeological academic life dangerous for young talented researcher whose only goal is honest research.

The psychotronic terrorism is a logical consequence of behavior, personality and profession contextualized by corrupted power. It makes any new archaeologist in danger that can be trapped in most devastating psychotornic environment. The development of

global society and the increasing of the victims of psychotronic terrorism require as soon as possible development of world strategy against the psychotronic terrorism and elaborating a World Convention against the psychotronic terrorism.

Rehumanization of 21st century does not mean just expanding the borders of acceptable behavior, but making clear borders between humanistic and non-humanistic behavior. That means writing more and more destructing works on archaeological professional environment, searching for exemplary microgroups that can promote models for general change in archaeology. It is not just to expect that the young come with a new post-Cold War behavior since they can be equally followers and transmitters of the corrupted past behavior and actively to continue this behavior. The change can come only if generally archaeologists reconsider their role as archaeologists in the social and cultural life and begin to rebuild a new environment of trust, friendship and connectively in which every mistake, every crime and every corruption will be immediately revealed in order to keep this environment clean for research, humanistic collaboration and healthy relationships.

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Table 1. Comparing the behavior of Henrieta Todorova to the profile of sociopath

Profile characteristics (after Profile of sociopath, online)	*Henrieta Todorova*
Glibness and Superficial Charm	Typical of Todorova
Manipulative and Conning They never recognize the rights of others and see their self-serving behaviors as permissible. They appear to be charming, yet are covertly hostile and domineering, seeing their victim as merely an instrument to be used. They may dominate and humiliate their victims.	Emblematic of Todorova

Grandiose Sense of Self. Feels entitled to certain things as "their right."	Emblematic of Todorova
Pathological Lying Has no problem lying coolly and easily and it is almost impossible for them to be truthful on a consistent basis. Can create, and get caught up in, a complex belief about their own powers and abilities. Extremely convincing and even able to pass lie detector tests.	Emblematic of Todorova
Lack of Remorse, Shame or Guilt A deep seated rage, which is split off and repressed, is at their core. Does not see others around them as people, but only as targets and opportunities. Instead of friends, they have victims and accomplices who end up as victims. The end always justifies the means and they let nothing stand in their way.	Emblematic of Todorova
Shallow Emotions. When they show what seems to be warmth, joy, love and compassion it is more feigned than experienced and serves an ulterior motive. Outraged by insignificant matters, yet remaining unmoved and cold by what would upset a normal person. Since they are not genuine, neither are their promises.	Emblematic of Todorova
Incapacity for Love	
Need for Stimulation. Living on the edge. Verbal outbursts	Traces

and physical punishments are normal. Promiscuity and gambling are common.	
Callousness/Lack of Empathy Unable to empathize with the pain of their victims, having only contempt for others' feelings of distress and readily taking advantage of them.	Emblematic of Todorova
Poor Behavioral Controls/Impulsive Nature; Rage and abuse, alternating with small expressions of love and approval produce an addictive cycle for abuser and abused, as well as creating hopelessness in the victim. Believe they are all-powerful, all-knowing, entitled to every wish, no sense of personal boundaries, no concern for their impact on others.	Emblematic of Todorova
Early Behavior Problems/Juvenile Delinquency. Usually has a history of behavioral and academic difficulties, yet "gets by" by conning others. Problems in making and keeping friends; aberrant behaviors such as cruelty to people or animals, stealing, etc.	Emblematic of Todorova
Irresponsibility/Unreliability Not concerned about wrecking others' lives and dreams. Oblivious or indifferent to the devastation they cause. Does not accept blame themselves, but blames others, even for acts they obviously committed.	Emblematic of Todorova

Promiscuous Sexual Behavior/Infidelity Promiscuity, child sexual abuse, rape and sexual acting out of all sorts.	[w.d.] Psychotronic abuse
Lack of Realistic Life Plan/Parasitic Lifestyle. Tends to move around a lot or makes all encompassing promises for the future, poor work ethic but exploits others effectively.	Emblematic of Todorova
Criminal or Entrepreneurial Versatility Changes their image as needed to avoid prosecution. Changes life story readily.	?
Contemptuous of those who seek to understand them	?
Does not perceive that anything is wrong with them	Emblematic of Todorova
Authoritarian	Emblematic of Todorova
Secretive	Emblematic of Todorova
Paranoid	?
Only rarely in difficulty with the law, but seeks out situations where their tyrannical behavior will be tolerated, condoned, or admired	Typical of Todorova
Conventional appearance	
Goal of enslavement of their victim(s)	Emblematic of Todorova, [w.d.] Psychotronically
Exercises despotic control over every aspect of the victim's life	Emblematic of Todorova, [w.d.] Psychotronically
Has an emotional need to justify their crimes and therefore	Emblematic of Todorova,

needs their victim's affirmation (respect, gratitude and love)	[w.d.] Psychotronically
Ultimate goal is the creation of a willing victim	[w.d.] Psychotronically
Incapable of real human attachment to another	? (Two divorces)
Unable to feel remorse or guilt	Emblematic of Todorova
Extreme narcissism and grandiose	Emblematic of Todorova
May state readily that their goal is to rule the world	Emblematic of Todorova

Table 2. Psychotronic disruption of motor signals from the central cortex

Part of the brain	Functions	Damage	Examples after a psychotronic attack
Cerebellum	Coordination, precision, and accurate timing	Produces disorders in fine movement, equilibrium, posture, and motor learning	It could be for a few seconds or until the programmed terroristic action tries
Motor control			The hands do not do the right actions
Cognitive functions	Attention		Disconcentration for seconds or for a few minutes

	Language		Forgetting words for moment or talking without willing things that are not preliminary attempted
Emotional functions of regulation	Fear		Feeling of fear without reason
	Pleasure		"Feeling of pleasure" without reason (for instance during distance raping, or for things that do not desire pleasure) (in fact the psychotronic terrorist block victims brain and express her own pleasure of raping as a real rapist

Comment: the components of cerebellum's function are extracted from Wikipedia

(Cerebellum, online).

Photo 1. Archaeologists and physical anthropologists exhumed 114 victims of the

Kurdish genocide from a mass grave in the center of Iraq's Muthanna province. Nine

other mass graves nearby remain unexcavated. (Courtesy US Army Corps of Engineers,

St. Louis District and the Regime Crimes Liaison Office). From

http://www.archaeology.org/0901/etc/iraq.html

Photo 2. Two boys, between the ages of seven and ten, were blindfolded before they were shot. On average, each adult was shot nine times, each child four times. (Courtesy US Army Corps of Engineers, St. Louis District and the Regime Crimes Liaison Office). From http://www.archaeology.org/0901/etc/iraq.html