

Is This the Reason Why Blue Cars, Blue Umbrellas and Other Blue Things Didn't Burn in the Maui Fires?

By <u>Ethan Huff</u> Global Research, September 17, 2023 <u>NaturalNews.com</u> 7 September 2023 Region: <u>USA</u> Theme: <u>Intelligence</u>

All Global Research articles can be read in 51 languages by activating the Translate Website button below the author's name.

To receive Global Research's Daily Newsletter (selected articles), click here.

Click the share button above to email/forward this article to your friends and colleagues. Follow us on <u>Instagram</u> and <u>Twitter</u> and subscribe to our <u>Telegram Channel</u>. Feel free to repost and share widely Global Research articles.

Inquisitive minds are <u>not buying</u> the official story that the fires in Maui were a natural and unexpected event – and certainly not one that is the product of some mythical concept like "climate change" or "global warming."

Like the recent fires in California and Australia, the Hawaii fires are "unlike anything we've ever seen before," to quote Greg Reese of *Infowars*, who put together the following informational video about what many believe *really* happened in West Maui.

"They are being called 'forest fires' and 'wildfires,' but they are clearly something very different," Reese explains - *watch below*:

"These fires are burning homes into a white powdery ash footprint while often leaving the surrounding green trees and shrubs practically untouched. In extreme cases, forest fires can reach temperatures of up to 1500 degrees Fahrenheit, and the melting point of aluminum is 1220 degrees Fahrenheit, so it is possible for an extreme forest fire to melt aluminum."

"But there are cars with puddles of melted aluminum that were clearly not in the wildfire area, and melted glass, which has a melting point of around 2500 degrees F. These are unexplained anomalies."

The Color Blue, Which Was Unharmed in the Maui Fires, Has a Frequency of 6.66

As was also the case with the 2018 California fires, objects such as cars and homes burned

to a crisp and basically collapsed into their own footprint, leaving behind nothing but white ash.

"We've seen these same anomalies in New York City on Sept. 11, 2001 – cars completely burned out with no explanation," Reese points out.

Disturbingly, the Maui fires were highly selective in what they burned. Poor and middle-class folks had their entire homes and livelihoods reduced to ash while the lavish estates of rich people like Oprah and Jeff Bezos remained unscathed.

"In Maui, these unnatural fires spared the homes of the rich while burning the native homes of the working class," Reese explains. "With precision, these fires destroyed the most envied, high-valued areas of Maui."

It is fast becoming common knowledge that the government has at its disposal directed energy weapons, or DEW technology, that utilizes lasers and light to target certain objects and places for destruction while leaving the surrounding area alone.

"For decades, directed energy weapons have been classified, but they have been on the public record for several years now," Reese says. "Directed energy weapons, known as DEWs, have the ability to burn homes with this sort of precision – but in order to be this precise, the area would have to be mapped out."

It turns out that, back in January, many local residents of Hawaii observed strange green laser lights in the sky. Reese says these lasers are proof-positive evidence that the government was mapping the terrain in advance using a geospatial array.

After the fires destroyed Lahaina, many blue-colored objects were observed to have not burned even though everything else around them was burned.

"We have seen that among the ashy ruins, there are blue-colored objects that have somehow survived the devastation: blue cars, blue umbrellas, a blue boat, blue planters," Reese says.

"Videos online are going viral that show how lasers can easily burn through certaincolored objects, but objects that are colored blue remain unharmed."

DEWs include not only lasers but also millimeter waves and microwaves, both of which are used in the naked body scanners at American airports.

"They are all based on light frequencies, and different wavelengths of light affect colors differently," Reese says. "For example, in laser tattoo removal, different wavelengths are used for removing different colors. And this is because color is a quality of light. Each color has its own frequency."

"Interestingly enough, the frequency of the color blue is 6.66."

*

Note to readers: Please click the share button above. Follow us on Instagram and Twitter and subscribe to our Telegram Channel. Feel free to repost and share widely Global Research articles. The original source of this article is <u>NaturalNews.com</u> Copyright © <u>Ethan Huff</u>, <u>NaturalNews.com</u>, 2023

Comment on Global Research Articles on our Facebook page

Become a Member of Global Research

Articles by: Ethan Huff

Disclaimer: The contents of this article are of sole responsibility of the author(s). The Centre for Research on Globalization will not be responsible for any inaccurate or incorrect statement in this article. The Centre of Research on Globalization grants permission to cross-post Global Research articles on community internet sites as long the source and copyright are acknowledged together with a hyperlink to the original Global Research article. For publication of Global Research articles in print or other forms including commercial internet sites, contact: publications@globalresearch.ca

www.globalresearch.ca contains copyrighted material the use of which has not always been specifically authorized by the copyright owner. We are making such material available to our readers under the provisions of "fair use" in an effort to advance a better understanding of political, economic and social issues. The material on this site is distributed without profit to those who have expressed a prior interest in receiving it for research and educational purposes. If you wish to use copyrighted material for purposes other than "fair use" you must request permission from the copyright owner.

For media inquiries: publications@globalresearch.ca