NEURAL MANIPULATION

By: Armen Victorian.

An excerpt from: The Mind Controllers

In the 1960s, the US Embassy in Moscow fell under attack from a microwave beam, targeted at the building by the Soviets. This beam was used with the aim of controlling the minds and actions of those within the embassy.

The discovery that the Communists were attempting such a sinister form of neural manipulation prompted an urgent inquiry in the US and what follows draws from declassified records on Operation Pandora (see later) released to me on 19 December 1994 after a Freedom of Information Act appeal filed in 1991. Pandora was the US reaction to the events uncovered in Moscow.

In 1961, Allan H. Frey provided evidence that the perception of sound can be induced in hearing as well as deaf humans by irradiating the head with low-power density, pulse-modulated, UHF (ultra high frequency) electromagnetic energy; a type of radio wave. It had previously been shown that the UHF energy of wave lengths smaller than 10cm could produce a heating of the skin which could cause severe burning.

Since then, work by Frey and others has shown that this same microwave energy is capable of producing selective tachy-cardia (a speeding up of the heartbeat) and brachycardia (a slowing down of the heartbeat). In 1973, S.M. Bawin et al. provided further evidence that brain waves can be inhibited or enhanced by low power VHF (very low frequency) energy.*1

Studies have repeatedly shown since the 1950s that behaviour can be modified with auditory-cortex stimuli, peripheral heating, brain rhythm modification and many other biological applications of microwaves. The energy in question is used in radar which is capable of detecting a single insect at a distance of over 1 kilometre and at an altitude of 600 metres. It is therefore possible that radar-type energy could be used as a weapon focusing either on an individual or on a mass of people. *2

Although the use of electromagnetic (EM) energy in blo-sciences is considered to be a relatively recent development, bio-electric research dates back at least as far as 1786 when Galvani and Volta were arguing about electricity stimulating frogs' legs. It was not until 1908 that the term

'diathermy' for the heating of body tissues by high frequency current was coined by Von Zeyneck, the pioneer in the use of direct electrodes. *3

But real progress was made in the 1920s when F. Cazzamali, an Italian physician, discovered that he could induce hallucinations in the minds of highly suggestible individuals, and claimed to have detected radiation from the mind. His work, 'Radiating Brain', was translated in 1965 by the Foreign Technology Division of the Wright-Patterson Air Force in the United States. The Dutch physician, W.A.G. Van Everdingen made further progress during 1938-43. He observed that microwave irradiation affected the heart action of the chicken embryo in relation to its glycogen (a form of protein) level. *4

In 1946, i.E. Nyrop recorded specific effects on bacteria, viruses and tissue cultures of exposure to short-pulsed EM radiation with the heating effect deleted. *5

These early pioneers in biological manipulation with EM energy paved the way for a new era of more detailed research. But it was not until 1961 that the work, of Dr Alan H. Frey convinced the scientific community that radio-frequency (RF) energy could indeed do more than heat a tissue culture.

The Pandora files also make reference to work on the direct stimulation of the brain with electrodes. There was interest in how a reaction could be artificially produced, dependent upon the region stimulated. Walter Hess, a Swiss physiologist and Nobel Prize winner, was the first to pioneer the implantation of electrical wires in animal brains in order to record electrical activities. He found that the hypothalamus and associated neural structures located in the rim of the brain stem, the limbic system, controlled emotional and aggressive behaviour. *6

It was also the site of appetite, and sexual behaviour, tied to the sense of smell. W Penfield, a neurosurgeon, took Hess' findings one step further. He used electric currents to stimulate the cortex of his patients' brains while the brains were exposed during surgery. The results were astounding. Epileptic patients would re-experience complete episodes from their past. They were so real that it was as if they were literally re-living them. If the same spot was stimulated twice, the entire sequence would repeat itself from the beginning. *7

In 1960, Neider and Neff used direct electrical stimulation of the brain (ESB) to produce auditory sensations in cats for the purposes of conditioning. *8

They pointed out that sounds are produced by ESB, that sounds are a proven behavioural conditioning stimulus, and that the quality of the sound improves in proportion to the depth of the electrical stimulus in the cerebral cortex. Radiesthesia is a term for the ability of humans to detect electromagnetic energy. James Beal of NASA's Space Flight Centre, who studies the phenomenon, believes that we are all able to tune. He believes that external energy may have profound effects due to the fact that each cell, or neuron, is a tiny complex electrical system. *9

Robert 0. Becker, a research orthopaedic surgeon at the State University of New York, suggests that each neuron has the characteristics of a semi-conductor. He believes that the gial cells of the nervous system may actually act as a liquid crystal in resonance with surrounding energy fields. If this is true, the nervous system is capable of magnifying electrical effects over a million times. Becker is convinced that the brain contains a middle structure with a stronger direct-current field than the rest of the nervous system. The intensity and perhaps the polarity of this current directly influences consciousness. Animals' brainwave patterns went from waking to comatose when

Becker placed a magnetic field at the right angle to the brainstem. He then reversed the process. Becker applied direct current to the frontal region of the brain and awoke chemically anaesthetised animals. *10

Allan H. Frey made the following surprising announcement on 24 April 1961 at an Aerospace Medical Association Meeting in Chicago: 'Our data to date indicates that the human auditory system can respond to electromagnetic energy in at least a portion of the radio frequency (RF) spectrum. Furthermore, this response is instantaneous and occurs at low power densities - densities which are well below that necessary for biological damage."

Frey placed his subjects over 100 feet from a sweep antenna, which they could not see. There was no sound from the antenna. Yet they reported hearing a buzzing, knocking sound each time the RF beam swept past them. The perceived noise level was estimated at 70 to 80 decibels (db), and earplugs allowed the subjects to hear the sound more clearly. The sounds were the same in all cases, and always seemed to indicate a noise just behind the head. Shielding studies showed that the temple areas were critical to RF sounds. When the temples were shielded the RF sound was gone. There was no doubt that the responses were independent of the tympanic membrane of the ear.

A new form of communications, with immense implications for the military, had been discovered: direct communication to the brain by radio waves. By 1961, experiments had proved that the effect and range of auditory response to RF energy could reach thousands of feet. With appropriate modulation of the carrier transmitter, the RF energy could create various biological effects on a targeted subject, including 'pins and needles', dizziness, nausea, and vomiting. The path had been cleared to replace the electrical stimulation of the brain (ESB) using electrodes with RF energy. It was now possible to achieve results similar to those achieved with ESB using radio waves.This discovery makes the creation of a Manchurian Candidate more of a reality. Pulse-modulated transmitters could carry information inserted on the signal. It could even be modulated to send words to the brain.

An expendable intelligence 'asset', programmed by remote hypnosis and then in a post-hypnotic state could be activated by these means, to carry out orders, by-passing their consciousness. Any hypnotic command the target obeyed would be accepted as the target's own idea, apparently originating within his or her brain. A 'timed hypnotic command' could also be given, RF programming being used to trigger a command at a pre-determined time in the future. Similarly, a hypnotic suggestion could be triggered by a word, a picture or other signal.

It was known that brain waves carry data for the processing of information in the brain. W.R. Adey believed that this data was digitally coded using frequency modulation of the waves.*12

If so, it was believed there should be no fundamental difficulty in transmitting brain waves into another person.

J.F. Schapitz suggested to the US State Department the following experiment. 'Brain waves that have been produced by drugs of known psychic effect are going to be registered on magnetic tape. The recorded rhythms will then be modulated onto a microwave (or several beams if there have been multiple tracings) and will thus be transmitted into the brain of non drugged subjects. Their state of mind will subsequently be investigated by interview, psychological tests and by polygraph recordings. Thus it will be determined whether non-drugged subjects are in the same state of mind as the drugged subjects.' He even proposed to use similar microwave transmission methods

to send the muscle movements of an individual to another targeted individual. It was felt there were also ways of blocking the retrieval of information. By inducing amnesia in a person it would be possible to disrupt, block, inhibit and reconnect his or her conscious (mental) concatenations at will.*13

The social and political implications of this are obviously disturbing. The radio wave energy used in most of the experiments was pulse-modulated or CW (carrier wave) microwaves - as used in radar. Indeed 10cm wavelength radar equipment was used in almost all of these experiments.*14

Symptoms of microwave irradiation, as used in Operation Pandora, are extreme fatigue, constant or periodic headaches, irritability, sleep disruption, memory difficulties, pains in the region of the heart intensifying after physical stress, laboured respiration, decreased appetite, enlargement of the heart, and other heart problems.*15

A US State Department report by G.W. Biles suggested it was possible to induce a heart attack in a person from a distance with radar, since radar uses the same pulse-modulated wave energy that Frey had used in some of his experiments on isolated frog hearts. *16

By 1974, Lawrence Pinneo, a neurophysiologist and electronic engineer at Stanford Research Institute in Melano Park, California, had developed a computer system capable of reading a person's mind by correlating the brain waves of subjects on an electroencephalograph with specific commands. Nowadays it is possible to reverse the process using advanced ESB radio techniques. *17

The concept of mindreading computers is no longer science fiction. Neither is their use by Big Brotherly governments. Major Edward Dames of Psi-Tech said in April 1995 on NBC's 'The Other Side' programme: 'The US Government has an electronic device which could implant thoughts in people'. Dames would not comment any further.

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5. Ibid.

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effects produced: knocking, booming, buzzing and so on. Some evidence has also come from conditioning studies on animals, in which direct electrical stimulation of areas of the cerebral cortex has been successfully used as the condition stimuli'.

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10. Telephone conversation with the author, May 1992.

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