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Mind Control

Tavistock Institute Pens Global Conspiracy Script

by HENRY MAKOW, PhD

Like a cat toying with a mouse, the elite teases us with fleeting glimpses of our true predicament. One such peek was the 1998 movie "The Truman Show" directed by Peter Weir.

Truman Burbank, played by Jim Carrey, is unaware his life is a live reality TV show. Everyone, including his wife, is an actor, and everything that happens is staged. In other words, his life is a fraud. Truman Burbank's predicament describes our own.

According to John Coleman, the elite has been writing and directing the script for almost hundred years at the "Tavistock Institute of Human Relations" based in London.
 (Coleman <http://www.greatdreams.com/coleman.html>)

John Coleman, 71, a former British Intelligence officer (MI-6), first exposed the clique that dominates the world is his "Conspirator's Hierarchy: The Story of the Committee of 300." (1992)

His latest book is a rambling cry of anguish: "The Tavistock Institute of Human Relations: Shaping the Moral, Spiritual, Cultural, Political and Economic Decline of the United States of America.

" (2005)

The book is confirmation that a financial elite engineered every war and depression in modern history and continues to condition our beliefs and behavior.

According to Coleman, Tavistock began life before WWI to convince peace-loving populations of the need to massacre each other.

"Those fresh-faced young American boys from Arkansas and North Carolina were sent marching off to Europe believing they were "fighting for their country" never knowing that the "democracy" [Woodrow] Wilson sent them to "make the world safe for" was a Socialist-International One World Government dictatorship." (42)

Funded by the royal family, the Rockefellers and the Rothschilds, Tavistock pioneered the techniques of propaganda used to justify war.

Outright lies about German atrocities in WWI resonate down through the decades to lies about Sadaam Hussein's gassing Kurds and killing babies in Kuwait. Of course the biggest lie of all is that Muslims had anything to do with Sept. 11.

("Biggest lie of all" http://www.policestateplanning.com/loose_change_ii.htm)

Coleman found that 94% of the key words and phases developed by Tavistock for WWII use "matched up with those used in the Korean War, the Vietnam War and the Gulf War." (153)

Coleman's main point is we can't trust anything the mass media or government tells us, especially not the "news."

He cites Stalin's propaganda chief Willy Munzenberg: "All news is lies and all propaganda is disguised as news."

This applies to the West today.

Coleman says society is rotten with institutions and organizations directed by Tavistock to deceive and distort.

They are called "elite" institutions because of whom they serve.

The conspiracy reaches right down to the local level.

According to Coleman, Tavistock has an "invisible army" of actors found "today in the halls of justice, police, churches, school boards, sports bodies, newspapers, TV...town councils, state legislatures, and are legion in Washington. They run for every office..."

Virtually every important corporation, university, think tank or foundation is linked to Tavistock. (See "Conspirators' Hierarchy" pp. 221-253 for a list.)

It chooses the entertainers we watch, the pundits we listen to; the politicians we elect. Every US President since Theodore Roosevelt has been under its control. They made examples of rebels like JFK and Richard Nixon.

Tavistock is behind every "spontaneous" social movement of the last century, including feminism, sexual "liberation", the peace movement, the "New Age" movement, environmentalism, homosexuality, and abortion.

"The moral, spiritual, racial, economic, cultural and intellectual bankruptcy we are in the midst of today is not some social phenomenon...that just happened. Rather it is the product of a carefully planned Tavistock program," Coleman writes.

We are constantly studied to see how we will react under stress.

Orson Well's Martian invasion in 1938 was designed to demonstrate the power of the "news" to deceive.

Coleman doesn't mention it but the power blackout in the Northeast was probably another study of mass behavior. So was New Orleans.

Confident of our sedated sheep-like behavior, Coleman says Tavistock went ahead and massacred David Koresh and his followers at Waco after lying about his activities. (240).

Tavistock follows Sun Tsu's maxim of "Kill a few; terrorize many."

Coleman calls Winston Churchill's decision to bomb German civilians "a war crime." Dresden was "an outright attack on Christianity, timed to take place during Lent," he says. (188)

According to Coleman, Tavistock is waging war on the Muslim world because Islam represents an obstacle to its control. (151)

He claims Russia and China still have a measure of independence.

CONCLUSIONS

We are in this jam because a small group of dynastic families have amassed unlimited wealth by usurping the government's money-creation role.

To maintain this unjust advantage, they need to create a "world government" dictatorship in the name of "globalism."

This supranational elite is colonizing every country, including the UK, the USA and Israel.

As in any colonial situation, our political and cultural elites are chosen by their willingness to collaborate with the occupying power.

Most people will do whatever it takes to be "successful". Many actually think they are free citizens creating a better world.

Like the two Jewish professors who criticized the Israel Lobby recently, they discover the reality when they stray from the script.

The public is constantly under psychological attack. Turn on the news and we see 9-11 cover-up accomplice Rudolph Giuliani shedding crocodile tears with victims' families at patsie Zacharias Moussaoui's trial.

Al-Quaeda hijacker Mohammed Atta "mistakenly keyed the air traffic control microphone instead of the cabin intercom" and is heard by the court talking to the frightened passengers! Sure.

(trial <http://asia.news.yahoo.com/060407/afp/060407052535int.html>)

Meanwhile, the bird flu is coming to get us.

Someone is burning black churches.

Illegal aliens are flooding the country (despite the "heightened security" mandated by the "war on terror.") Jesus asked Judas to betray him. It goes on and on.

People find the Illuminati to be an abstract and elusive enemy.

Look no further than your television, your iPod, your radio, movie or newspaper.

Coleman says 450 of the Fortune 500 companies get their marching orders from Tavistock.

This may explain why TV commercials seem more concerned with social engineering than with selling a product.

I saw this gem recently. A little boy besieges a little girl with gifts. Each time she rejects him. Finally she accepts a vase full of flowers but slams the door in his face. She dumps the flowers in the garbage and uses the vase to gulp McCain's Kool-Aid.

Is this the cultural message to send to children? They are messing people up so we are too divided and dysfunctional to resist them.

Like Truman Burbank, more and more people are recognizing the plot.

They are testing the elite's story line and finding it mendacious and perverse.

They are walking off the stage to seek an authentic life.

Related my "Is the New World Order Jewish?"
<http://www.savethemales.ca/000808.html>

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BRAINWASHING: How The British Use The Media for Mass Psychological Warfare

by L. Wolfe

Printed in *The American Almanac*, May 5, 1997.

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"I know the secret of making the average American believe anything I want him to. Just let me control television.... You put something on the television and it becomes reality. If the world outside the TV set contradicts the images, people start trying to change the world to make it like the TV set images...." --
Hal Becker, media "expert" and management consultant, the Futures Group, in an interview in 1981
 [1]

In the 15 years since Becker's comment, Americans have become even more "wired" into a mass media network that now includes computer and video games, as well as the Internet--an all-surrounding network whose power is so pervasive that it is almost taken for granted. As the standup comic said, "We are really a media conscious people. I know a guy who was run over by a car in the street. He didn't want to go to the hospital. Instead, he dragged himself over to the nearest bar, to check out whether he made it onto the evening news. When it wasn't on, he said, "What does a guy have to do, get killed, to get on television?"

In the highest circles of the British monarchy and its Club of Isles, this great power is not taken for granted. Rather, it is carefully manipulated and directed, as Becker describes from a limited standpoint, to create and mold popular opinion. In a 1991 report published by the Malthusian Club of Rome, entitled "The First Global Revolution," Sir Alexander King, top adviser on science and education policy to the royal family and Prince Philip, wrote that new advances in communications technology will greatly expand the power of the media, both in the advanced and developing sectors. The media, he proclaimed, is the most powerful weapon and "agent of change" in the fight to establish a "one-worldist," neo-Malthusian order that will transcend and obliterate the concept of the nation-state.

"It is certainly necessary to engage in a broad debate with the journalists and the top media executives involved to study the conditions for them to be able to define this new role,"

King wrote.

In his project, King's Club of Rome can count on cooperation from the media cartel, which is a British asset, as documented in our report. It can also call on the capabilities of a mass psychological warfare machine, also run by the British and their assets, which extends into key phases of media production, and includes writers and psychiatrists who help shape the content, and the pollsters who fine-tune and analyze the impact on targetted populations. Beyond this interacting network, there are millions of participants involved in the production, distribution, and transmission of media messages, whose thinking, in turn, has been shaped by the content of the media product, and who are, effectively, self-brainwashed by the culture within which they live.

The Tavistock "Mother"

The historic center of this mass psywar apparatus is based outside London, in the [Tavistock Center](#). [2] Established in the aftermath of World War I under the patronage of the Duke George of Kent (1902-42), the original Tavistock Clinic, led by John Rawlings Rees, developed as the psychological warfare center for the royal family and British intelligence. Rees and a cadre group of Freudian and neo-Freudian psychiatrists, applied wartime experience of psychological collapse, to create theories about how such conditions of breakdown could be induced, absent the terror of war. The result was a theory of mass brainwashing, involving group experience, that could be used to alter the values of individuals, and through that, induce, over time, changes in the axiomatic assumptions that govern society.

In the 1930s, Tavistock's extended networks developed a symbiotic relationship with the Frankfurt Institute for Social Research, created by European oligarchical networks, which focussed on the study and criticism of culture from a neo-Freudian standpoint. In the late 1930s, with its operations transferred from Germany to the New York area, the Frankfurt School coordinated the first analysis of the impact of a mass media phenomenon, i.e., radio, on culture--the Princeton-based "Radio Research Project." [3]

With the outbreak of World War II, Tavistock operatives took effective control of the Psychological Warfare Directorate of the British Army, while its allied network in the United States embedded itself in the American psychological warfare apparatus, including the Committee on National Morale and the Strategic Bombing Survey.

By war's end, the combined influence of Tavistock (which became the Tavistock Institute in 1947) and of the former Frankfurt School operatives, had created a cadre of "psychological shock troops," as Rees called them, and "cultural

warriors" numbering in the several thousands. Today that network numbers in the several millions around the world, and it is the single most important factor in determining the design and content of mass media product.

The "Pictures in Your Head"

In 1922, [Walter Lippmann](#) defined the term "public opinion" as follows:

"The pictures inside the heads of human beings, the pictures of themselves, of others, of their needs and purposes, and relationship, are their public opinions. Those pictures which are acted upon by groups of people, or by individuals acting in the name of groups, are Public Opinion, with capital letters."

Lippmann, who was the first to translate Sigmund Freud's works into English, was to become one of the most influential of political commentators. [4] He had spent World War I at the British psychological warfare and propaganda headquarters in Wellington House, outside of London, in a group that included Freud's nephew, Eduard Bernays. [5] Lippmann's book *Public Opinion*, published one year after Freud's *Mass Psychology*, which touched on similar themes, was a product of his tutelage by the Rees networks. It is through the media, Lippmann writes, that most people come to develop those "pictures in their heads," giving the media "an awesome power."

The Rees networks had spent World War I studying the effects of war psychosis, and its breakdown of individual personality. From their work, an evil thesis emerged: Through the use of terror, man can be reduced to a childlike and submissive state, in which his powers of reason are clouded, and in which his emotional response to various situations and stimuli can become predictable, or in Tavistockian terms, "profitable." By controlling the levels of anxiety, it is possible to induce a similar state in large groups of people, whose behavior can then be controlled and manipulated by the oligarchical forces for whom Tavistock worked. [6]

Mass media were capable of reaching large numbers of people with programmed or controlled messages, which is key to the creation of "controlled environments" for brainwashing purposes. As Tavistock's researches showed, it was important that the victims of mass brainwashing not be aware that their environment was being controlled; there should thus be a vast number of sources for information, whose messages could be varied slightly, so as to mask the sense of external control. Where possible, the messages should be offered and reinforced through "entertainments," which could be consumed, without apparent coercion, and with the victim perceiving himself as making a choice between various options and outlets.

Lippmann observes in his book that people are more than willing to reduce complex problems to simplistic formulas, to form their opinion by what they believe others around them believe; truth hardly enters into such considerations. Appearance of reports in the media confer the aura of reality upon those stories: If they weren't factual, then why would they be reported? Lippmann says the average person believes. People whose fame is in turn built up by the media, such as movie stars, can become "opinion leaders," with as much power to sway public opinion as political figures.

Were people to think about this process too much, it might break down; but, he writes,

"the mass of absolutely illiterate, of feeble minded, grossly neurotic, undernourished and frustrated individuals is very considerable, much more considerable, there is reason to think, than we generally suppose. Thus a wide popular appeal is circulated among persons who are mentally children or barbarians, whose lives are a morass of entanglements, people whose vitality is exhausted, shut-in people, and people whose experience has comprehended no factor in the problem under discussion."

Stating that he saw a progression to ever-less-thought-provoking forms of media, Lippmann marvels at the power of the nascent Hollywood movie industry to shape public opinion. Words, or even a still picture, require an effort for the person to form a "picture in the mind." But, with a movie,

"the whole process of observing, describing, reporting, and then imagining has been accomplished for you. Without more trouble than is needed to stay awake, the result which your imagination is always aiming at is reeled off on the screen."

Significantly, as an example of the power of movies, he uses the D.W. Griffith propaganda film for the Ku Klux Klan, "The Birth of a Nation"; no American, he writes, will ever hear the name of the Klan again, "without seeing those white horsemen."

Popular opinion, Lippmann observes, is ultimately determined by the desires and wishes of an elite "social set." That set, he states, is a

"powerful, socially superior, successful, rich urban social set [which] is fundamentally international throughout the Western Hemisphere and in many ways, London is its center. It counts among its membership the most influential people in the world, containing as it does the diplomatic sets, high finance, the upper circles of the army and navy, some princes of the church, the great newspaper proprietors, their wives, mothers, and daughters who wield the scepter of invitation. It is at once a great circle of talk and a real social set."

In a typical elitist fashion, Lippmann concludes that coordination of public opinion is lacking in precision. If the goal of a one-worldist "Great Society" is to be realized, then "public opinion must be organized for the press, not by the press." It is not sufficient to rely on the whims of a "super social set" to manipulate the "pictures in people's heads"; that job "can only be managed by a specialized class" which operates through "intelligence bureaus." [7]

The "Radio Research Project"

As Lippmann was writing, the radio, the first major mass media technology to invade the home, was coming into prominence. Unlike the movies, which were viewed in theaters by large groups of people, the radio provided an individualized experience within the home, and centered on the family. By 1937, out of 32 million American families, some 27.5 million had a radio set—a larger percentage than had cars, telephones, or even electricity.

That same year, the Rockefeller Foundation funded a project to study the effects of radio on the population. [8] Recruited to what became known as the "Radio Research Project," headquartered at Princeton University, were sections of the Frankfurt School, now transplanted from Germany to America, as well as individuals such as Hadley Cantril and Gordon Allport, who were to become key components of Tavistock's American operations. Heading the project was the Frankfurt School's Paul Lazearfeld; his assistant directors were Cantril and Allport, along with Frank

Stanton, who was to head the CBS News division, and later become its president, as well as chairman of the board of the RAND Corporation.

The project was presaged by theoretical work done earlier in the studies of war propaganda and psychosis, and the work of Frankfurt School operatives Walter Benjamin and Theodor Adorno. This earlier work had converged on the thesis that mass media could be used to induce regressive mental states, atomizing individuals and producing increased lability. (These induced mental conditions were later dubbed by Tavistock itself as "brainwashed" states, and the process of inducing them called "brainwashing.")

In 1938, at the time he was head of the music section of the Radio Research Project, Adorno wrote that listeners to radio music programs:

"fluctuate between comprehensive forgetting and sudden dives into recognition. They listen atomistically and dissociate what they hear.... They are not childlike, but they are childish; their primitivism is not that of the undeveloped, but that of the forcibly retarded."

The Radio Research Project's findings, published in 1939, backed up Adorno's thesis of "enforced retardation," and serve as a brainwashers' handbook.

In studies on the serialized radio dramas, commonly known as "soap operas" (so named, because many were sponsored by soap manufacturers), Herta Hertzog found that their popularity could not be attributed to any socio-economic characteristics of listeners, but rather to the serialized format itself, which induced habituated listening. The brainwashing power of serialization was recognized by movie and television programmers; to this day, the afternoon "soaps" remain among the most addictive of television fare, with 70% of all American women over 18 watching at least two of these shows each day.

Another Radio Research Project study investigated the effects of the 1938 Orson Welles radio dramatization of H.G. Wells's *The War of the Worlds*, about an invasion from Mars. Some 25% of the listeners to the show, which was formatted as if it were a news broadcast, believed that an invasion was under way, creating a national panic--this, despite repeated and clear statements that the show was fictional. Radio Project researchers found that most people didn't believe that Martians had invaded, but rather that a German invasion was under way. This, the researchers reported, was because the show had followed the "news bulletin" format that had earlier accompanied accounts of the war crisis around the Munich conference. Listeners reacted to the format, not the content of the broadcast.

The project's researchers had proven that radio had already so conditioned the minds of its listeners, making them so fragmented and unthinking, that repetition of format was the key to popularity. [9]

The "One-Eyed Babysitter"

Television was beginning to make its entrance as the next mass media technology at the time the Radio Research Project's findings were published in 1939. First experimented with on a large scale in Nazi Germany during the 1936 Berlin Olympics, TV made its splashy public appearance at the 1939 New York World's Fair, where it attracted large crowds. Adorno and others immediately recognized its potential as a mass-brainwashing tool. In 1944, he wrote,

"Television aims at the synthesis of radio and film ... but its consequences are enormous and promise to intensify the impoverishment of aesthetic matter, so drastically that by tomorrow, the thinly veiled identity of all industrial culture products can come triumphantly out in the open, derisively fulfilling the Wagnerian dream of *Gesamtkunstwerk*--the fusion of all arts in one work."

As was obvious from even the earliest clinical studies of television (some of which were conducted in the late 1940s and early 1950s by Tavistock operatives), viewers, over a relatively short period of time, entered into a trance-like state of semi-awareness, characterized by a fixed stare. The longer one watched, the more pronounced the stare. In such a condition of twilight-like semi-awareness, they were susceptible to messages both contained in the programs themselves, and through transference, in the advertising. They were being brainwashed. [10]

Television moved from being a neighborhood oddity, to mass penetration of especially urban areas, during approximately 1947-52. As Lyndon LaRouche has observed, this coincided with a critical period in the nation's psychological life. The dreams of millions of World War II veterans, and their high hopes of building a better world, crashed to earth in the morally corrupt leadership of the Truman administration and ensuing economic depression. These veterans retreated into family life, their jobs, their homes, their living rooms. And, in the center of those living rooms was their new television set, whose banal images provided assurance that the corrupt moral choices they had made were correct.

The earliest programming fell back on the tested models of radio, as described in the Radio Research Project: the situation comedy, or "sitcom," the game shows, the variety shows, sports, and the "soaps." Many were in serial form, with interlocking characters, if not stories. All were banal, deliberately designed so.

The children of these unhappy veterans, the so-called baby boomers, became the first generation to be weaned on what LaRouche calls "the one-eyed babysitter." Television viewing was encouraged by parents, often as a means of controlling the children, who would stare at whatever was on the screen for hours on end. The content of the first children's programs was banal (but no more so than the television programming in general), and mentally destructive; even more destructive was the replacement of real family interaction by television viewing, as the dinner table was replaced by the "TV dinner" in front of the tube. Not surprisingly, the children fixated obsessively on the items advertised by the media, demanding that they be given such items, lest they not be like their friends. [11]

In the mid-1970s, Eric Trist, who, until his death in 1993, headed Tavistock's operations in the United States, and Tavistock's main media "expert," Fred Emery, reported on their findings of the impact of 20 years of television on American society. In Emery's 1975 work, *Futures We Are In*, they reported that the content of programming was no longer as important as the sheer amount of television viewing. Average daily viewing time had risen steadily over the two decades since the introduction of the medium, such that by the mid-1970s, it ranked as a daily activity only behind sleep and work, at almost six hours a day (since then, it has risen still further, to more than seven hours, with the addition of video games, home videos, and so on); among school-age children, the time spent viewing television ranked just behind school attendance. These findings, Tavistock indicated, strongly suggested that television was like an addictive drug. Similarly, Emery reported on neurological studies which, he claimed, showed that repeated television viewing "shuts down the central nervous system of man."

Whether this claim holds up under scientific scrutiny, Emery and Trist present persuasive argument that general,

extensive television viewing lowers the capacity for conceptual thinking about what is being presented on the screen. The studies show that the mere presence of images on television, especially within appropriate news or documentary format, but also within general viewing, tends to "validate" those images, and imbue them with a sense of "reality."

Trist and Emery find nothing wrong with such developments, which indicate that television is producing a brain-dead generation. Rather, they show how this development fits into a larger global plan for social control, implemented by Tavistock and its allied networks on behalf of its sponsors. Society, they state in *A Choice of Futures*, a book published in the same time period, has been plunging through progressively lowered states of mental awareness, to a point where even the Orwellian fascist state is not attainable. At this point, thanks to television and other mass media, mankind is in a state of *dissociation*, whose political outcome will be manifested in a "Clockwork Orange" society, named for the book by the late Anthony Burgess, in which roving youth gangs habitually commit acts of random violence, and then return home to watch the news about what they have done on the "tube."

The brainwashers point out that this development, for which they say the violence of Northern Ireland is a model, was not induced by the effects of television alone. Society has been put through "social turbulence" in a series of economic and political shocks, which included the war in Vietnam, the oil price shocks, and the assassination of political leaders. The psychological impact of those events, for whose responsibility they neglect to properly ascribe to the Anglo-American establishment, were magnified by their being brought into homes, in gory and terrifying detail, by television news broadcasts. Under the Trist-Emery scenario, one can imagine hearing the tag line for a future late news program: "The end of the world. Details at 11."

Consolidating the Paradigm

In a 1991 anthology of the work's of Tavistock which he edited, Trist wrote that all of the international "nodes" or centers of the institute's brainwashing apparatus were deployed for the central purpose of consolidating the paradigm-shift to a "post-industrial world order." Their goal, he stated, was to make the shift irreversible. In this work, and in other locations, Trist, like Alexander King, urges a mass "reeducational" campaign to break the last vestiges of national resistance, especially within the United States, to this new, one-world order.

Approximately ten years earlier, another of Tavistock's minions, Bertram Gross, in a paper delivered to a 1981 World Future Society conference attended by Al Gore, provided a glimpse of what this "new world order" might look like. Gross argued that in the period ahead, the world would be offered what Tavistock likes to call a "critical choice"--a set of options, all of which appear to be bad, but, because of applied terror and pressure of events, a choice is nonetheless forced and the "less bad" option taken. Western industrial society will break down into chaos; this chaos can, he said, either lead to a fascism of the authoritarian type that the British helped install in Nazi Germany, or to a more humane and benevolent form of fascism, which Gross called a "friendly fascism." The choice, Gross proclaimed, is to attempt to go back to the old industrial paradigm, under which there will be Nazi fascism; or, to embrace post-industrialism, where there will be a "friendly fascism." The latter, he said, is clearly preferable, since it is merely a transition to a new "global information world order," which will involve more personal choice and freedom, a true open and participatory mass democracy.

For Gross, the choice is clear: In any case, there will be pain and suffering; but only the "friendly fascism" of the global information order, of a society wired together by cable television, satellites, and computer lines, offers hope for a better "future."

Who shall administer this "friendly fascist" world order? Gross explained that there now truly exists a "Golden International," a term that he credited to the late Communist International (Comintern) leader Nikolai Bukharin. It is an enlightened international elite, based within the powerful European-centered oligarchy that controls the global multinational communications industry, as well as other critical resources and global finance. This elite must be instructed and informed by the intelligence of the Tavistock networks; they must be shown that the great masses of television-fixated mental zombies can be won easily to this brave new world, through inducements of entertainments and the endless supply of "information." Once the masses are won over, through "education," then the resistance within national sectors will collapse.

In 1989, under the initiative of Trist, Tavistock convened a seminar at Case Western Reserve University to discuss the means to bring about a "stateless" international fascism--a new global information world order. In 1991, Tavistock devoted its journal, *Human Relations*, to the publication of the papers from that conference. In several of the papers, the call went out for the deployment of the mass media on behalf of this project.

In addition, since 1981, there was now a new technology at the disposal of the brainwashers--the Internet. According to Harold Perlmutter, one of the participants at the Case Western seminar, the Internet represented a subversive means to penetrate national borders with "information" about this new world order; it also serves as a glue for a network of non-governmental organizations, all circulating propaganda for the new world order. These NGOs are to be the superstructure upon which the new world order is to be built. Perlmutter, and other conference participants, argued that their movement cannot be beaten, because it doesn't exist, in a formal sense. It resides in the minds of its conspirators, minds informed by Tavistock's mass-media brainwashing machine. As television was the information drug during the last half of this millennium, so the Internet, with its glut of mostly useless chatter and "information," with its subversive, programmed messages, is to be the new "drug" of the next millennium, Tavistock boasts. [12]

"Americans don't really think--they have opinions, feelings," said the Futures Group's Hal Becker in a 1981 interview. "Television creates opinion, then validates it. Are they brainwashed by the tube? It is really more than that. I think that people have lost their ability to relate the images of their own lives without television intervening. This really is what we mean when we say we have a wired society. We are headed for an Orwellian society, but Orwell made a mistake in 1984. Big Brother doesn't need to watch you, as long as you watch it. And who can say that this is really so bad?"

The Fly in the Ointment

But, even within the elitist circles of Tavistock's international networks, there is a faint glimmer that something might be seriously awry in their plan. It was expressed by an author quoted by Emery back in 1973, who wondered aloud what might happen when the television-addicted baby-boomer generation fully takes over the reins of leadership. Have we really prepared them to lead? Can they think and solve problems? Emery dismisses the problem, indicating that there is enough time yet to train such leadership cadre.

But the questions linger. In 1981, at the World Future Society event at which Gross delivered his paean to the "friendly fascist" "global information order," Tony Lentz, an assistant professor of speech at the Pennsylvania State University, observed that he had witnessed destruction of oral and written skills, by the mass media and television; not only could most students not write coherently, but they could not even speak intelligently. This was not merely a

function of miseducation, he stated in his paper, "The Medium Is Madness," but also because they had no desire to think. Arguing that Plato states that our knowledge of the world must be based on knowing the mind of someone who knows something about it, Lentz said that television has left people with the idea that mere images represent knowledge. There is no questioning, no effort to get inside the mind of someone, merely dialogue and image, sound and fury, that certainly signify nothing. [13]

"Allowing ourselves to be influenced by the subtle but powerful illusions presented by television," wrote Lentz, "leads to a kind of mass madness that can have rather frightening implications for the future of the nation ... We will have begun to see things that aren't there, giving someone else the power to make up our illusions for us. The prospect is frightening, and given our cultural heritage we should know better."

Notes

1. The Futures Group, a private think-tank, was one of the first organizations to specialize in the use of computer interfaces in psychological manipulations of corporate executives and political leaders. In 1981, it pioneered the RAPID program for the U.S. State Department, which used computer-driven graphics to brainwash select developing sector leaders into supporting International Monetary Fund conditionalities and population control programs. It was also involved in extensive profiling of the U.S. population for major multinationals.
2. The LaRouche movement undertook groundbreaking work on the Tavistock network in 1973-74, and published the results of its investigations in *Campaigner* magazine (Winter 1973, Spring 1974 issues). Additional work has been published in *EIR*, most recently in the May 24, 1996 issue, a *Special Report* entitled "The Sun Never Sets on the British Empire."
3. For a comprehensive report on the Frankfurt School and its network, including its role in shaping mass media policy and cultural warfare, see Michael Minnicino, "The New Dark Age: The Frankfurt School and 'Political Correctness,'" *Fidelio*, Winter 1992.
4. Lippmann, who migrated from Fabian Socialist networks to the circles of the Thomas Dewey and the Dulles brothers, became the spokesman for an American imperialist faction that was controlled by the British, and deployed against the anti-imperial policy outlook of President Franklin D. Roosevelt. See Lyndon LaRouche, *The Case of Walter Lippmann* (New York: Campaigner Publications Inc., 1977).
5. [Bernays](#) is important in his own right, as the person who created "Madison Ave." advertising, based on the tricks of Freudian psychological manipulation.
6. All Tavistock psychology (as well as Freudian psychology) proceeds from the image of man as a sensate beast. It explicitly rejects, with great malice, the Judeo-Christian view of man as created in the image of God, meaning that man, and man alone, is endowed by his Creator with creativity. Tavistock, which claims that all creativity derives solely from sublimated neurotic or erotic impulses, sees the human mind merely as a slate on which it can draw and redraw its "pictures."
7. This is similar to the notion, put forward by Rees in his book *The Shaping of Psychiatry by War*, of the creation of an elite group of psychiatrists who will, on behalf of the ruling oligarchy, ensure the "mental health" of the world.
8. The Nazis had already extensively used radio propaganda for brainwashing, as an integral element of the fascist state. This was observed and studied by the Tavistock networks.
9. It is important to note that there is nothing inherently evil with radio, television, or any form of technology. What makes them dangerous is the control of their use and content by the Club of Isles networks for evil purposes, to create habituated, and even fixated listeners and viewers, whose critical capacities are thus seriously impaired.
10. For a more comprehensive discussion of television, its programming, and its brainwashing of the American population, see the 16-part series "Turn Off Your Television," by this author in the *New Federalist*, 1990-93. It is available in reprint from *EIR*.
11. One of Tavistock's specialties is the study of the psychological manipulation of children, and the impact of advertising on young minds. Such advertising is carefully crafted to lure children into desiring the advertised product.
12. There has been a massive investment in the infrastructure of the Internet, disproportionate to available near-term, or even intermediate-term return. This leads one to speculate that such investment is in fact a "loss leader," for the intended psychological impacts of the new technology.
13. While such expressions are an echo of Platonic thinking, they are merely that--an echo. For a better understanding of the problem of education, see Lyndon LaRouche, "On the Subject of Metaphor," *Fidelio*, Fall 1992.

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- [The Media Cartel That Controls What You Think](#), by L. Wolfe, *The American Almanac*, May 5, 1997.
 - [The Cartelization of the Media](#), by Jeffrey Steinberg, *The American Almanac*, May 5, 1997.
 - [Direct British Control of the U.S. Media](#), *The American Almanac*, May 5, 1997.
 - [British "Fellow Travellers" Control Major U.S. Media](#), by Jeffrey Steinberg, *The American Almanac*, May 5, 1997.
 - [Tavistock's Language Project: The Origin of "Newspeak"](#), *The American Almanac*, May 5, 1997.
 - [For Whom The Polls Toll](#), by L. Wolfe, *The American Almanac*, May 5, 1997.

The preceding article is a rough version of the article that appeared in *The American Almanac*. It is made available here with the permission of *The New Federalist* Newspaper. Any use of, or quotations from, this article must attribute them to *The New Federalist*, and *The American Almanac*.

History of Artificial Telepathy, 1950 - Present

1950s

Exploration of Remote Mind Control methods began in the 1950's. From this point onward, experiments in telepathy and remote mind

control ("artificial telepathy") began to overlap.

In 1952, the CIA began Project Moonstruck. Electronic devices were designed to be implanted in the brain or teeth, surreptitiously or during abduction, with the specific goal of mind and behavior control.

In 1953, the agency launched Project MK-ULTRA, also known as Project Artichoke, an umbrella program with many sub-programs. Psychiatrists experimented with drugs, narcoleptic trance, electronics, and electroshock to create "cyborg" mentalities. The experiments involved "remote control" insofar as VHF, UHF and modulated ELF broadcasts were used for E.D.O.M. (Electronic Dissolution of Memory).

The Soviets reportedly began to delve into the biological effect of microwaves as early as 1953. A number of laboratories were set up across the Soviet Union and in Eastern Europe, including one at the Institute of Hygiene and Occupational Diseases Academy of Medical Sciences.

Although the Soviets reported on their experiments in the open literature, the parameters they defined were insufficient for duplicating the experiments, and some scientists in the United States questioned whether the whole matter was disinformation. It was not.

Early CIA funding provided the wherewithal for a project launched at Honeywell, Inc. for "a method to penetrate inside a man's mind and control his brain waves over long distance."

At the National Institutes of Health, Dr. Maitland Baldwin, under CIA supervision, bombarded the brains of lobotomised monkeys with radio waves. According to researcher Alex Constantine, "His CIA monitors noted weird excesses: in one experiment, Baldwin decapitated a monkey and transplanted its head to the body of another, then attempted to restore it to life with radar saturation."

In his pioneering work, Dr. Ross Adey determined that emotional states and behavior can be remotely influenced merely by placing a subject in an electromagnetic field. By directing a carrier frequency to stimulate the brain and using amplitude modulation to shape the wave to mimic a desired EEG frequency, he was able to impose a 4.5 CPS theta rhythm on his subjects.

Meanwhile, experiments in classic telepathy continued.

In 1953, Wilfred Daim, an Austrian psychotherapist, attempted to transmit a target to a sleeping percipient. The target material consisted of a geometrical symbol and a color in random combination. Target-dream correspondences were reported in 75% of 30 trials.

At about the same time, exploratory dream telepathy studies were being initiated by Montague Ullman and L.A. Dale. These studies were designed to explore possible paranormal correspondences between recorded dreams and events in each of their lives.

The results were encouraging and led to a series of exploratory studies using the all-night REM monitoring technique to determine the onset and termination of recurring dream sequences. This technique freed the investigator from relying on the uncertainty of spontaneous dream recall in a dream telepathy experiment.

These studies pointed to the usefulness of the REM monitoring technique as a way of experimentally approaching the subject of dream telepathy. The results supported the working hypothesis that psi effects could be incorporated into both manifest and symbolic dream content. Further refinement of the design was indicated:

1. To eliminate all possibilities of sensory cues relating to the target reaching the subject.
2. To arrange for the independent blind outside judging of possible correspondences between target and dream.
3. To work out appropriate statistical techniques to evaluate any matching process.

In 1962, with the establishment of a Dream Laboratory at Maimonides Medical Center in Brooklyn, it became possible to pursue the work along these lines.

The telepathy research at Miamonedes Medical Center was later incorporated into the CIA's MONARCH program. The apparent goal was to somehow combine telepathy with remote mind control.

Sources:

Dale, L. A. A series of spontaneous cases in the tradition of Phantasms of the Living. *Journal of the American Society for Psychical Research*, 45: 85-101, 1951.

Aserinsky, E., and Kleitman, N. Regularly occurring periods of eye motility and concomitant phenomena during sleep. *Science*, 118: 273-274, 1953.

Daim, W. Studies in dream-telepathy. *Tomorrow*, 2: 35-48. 1953.

Ehrenwald, J. (1955). *New Dimensions of Deep Analysis*. New York: Grune & Stratton.

Servadio, E. A. (1956). Transference and thought transference. *International Journal of Psychoanalysis*, 37: 392-395.

Rose, R. *Living Magic: The Realities underlying the Psychical Practices and Beliefs of Australian Aborigines*. Chicago: Rand McNally, 1956.

Coleman, M. L. The paranormal triangle in analytical supervision. *Psychoanalysis and the Psychoanalytic Review*, 45: 73-84, 1958.

1960

The CIA launched MK-DELTA, known as "Deep Sleep," a remote mind control program focussed on fine-tuned, electromagnetic subliminal programming. The agency used VHF, HF, and UHF transmissions modulated at ELF to cause fatigue, mood swings and behavior dysfunction in chosen targets.

Drs. Joseph Sharp and Allen Frey experimented with microwaves seeking to transmit spoken words directly into the audio cortex via a pulsed-microwave analog of the speaker's sound vibration. Indeed, Frey's work in this field, dating back to 1960, gave rise to the so called "Frey effect" which is now more commonly referred to as "microwave hearing." Within the Pentagon this ability is now known as "Artificial Telepathy."

Adey and others have compiled an entire library of frequencies and pulsation rates which can effect the mind and nervous system.

1961

In 1961, Allen Frey, working for the Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA), announced that human beings are capable of hearing microwave broadcasts, in the case of his experiments, what he described as buzzing or knocking sounds.

1962

By the 1960s, many telepathy researchers had become dissatisfied with the forced-choice experiments of J. B. Rhine, partly because of boredom on the part of test participants after many repetitions of monotonous card-guessing, and partly because of the observed "decline effect" where the accuracy of card guessing would decrease over time for a given participant, which some parapsychologists attributed to this boredom.

Some parapsychologists turned to free response experimental formats where the target was not limited to a small finite predetermined set of responses (e.g., Zener cards), but rather could be any sort of picture, drawing, photograph, movie clip, piece of music etc.

As a result of surveys of spontaneous psi experiences which reported that more than half of these occurred in the dreaming state, researchers Montague Ullman and Stanley Krippner at the Maimonides Medical Center in Brooklyn, New York, undertook a series of experiments to test for telepathy in the dream state.

A "receiver" participant in a soundproof, electronically shielded room would be monitored while sleeping for EEG patterns and rapid eye movements (REMs) indicating dream state. A "sender" in another room would then attempt to send an image, randomly selected from a pool of images, to the receiver by focusing on the image during the detected dream states. Near the end of each REM period, the receiver would be awakened and asked to describe their dream during that period. The researchers claim that the data gathered suggest that sometimes the sent image was incorporated in some way into the content of the receiver's dreams.

Sources:

Ullman, M., Krippner, S., and Feldstein, S. Experimentally-induced telepathic dreams: Two studies using EEG-REM monitoring technique. *International Journal of Neuropsychiatry*, 2: 420-437, 1966.

Ullman M., and Krippner, S. A laboratory approach to the nocturnal dimension of paranormal experience: Report of a confirmatory study using the REM monitoring technique. *Biological psychiatry*, 1: 259-270, 1969.

Ullman, M., and Krippner, S. Dream studies and telepathy. *Parapsychological Monographs No. 12*. New York: Parapsychological Foundation, 1970.

Ullman, M., Krippner, S., and Honorton, C. A review of the Maimonides dream-ESP experiments, 1964-1969. *Psychophysiology*, 7: 354-355, 1970 (a) (abstract).

Ullman, M., Krippner, S., and Honorton, C. A review of the Maimonides dream-ESP experiments 1964-1969. *Mysterious Worlds (Tel Aviv)*, 16: 36-37, 1970 (b).

Ullman, M., and Krippner, S., with Vaughan, A. *Dream Telepathy*. New York: Macmillan, 1973.

1964

In 1964, CIA Director Richard Helms sent a memo to the Warren Commission, mentioning "biological radio communication." Helms' theorising about such methods was truly reminiscent of Orwell's 1984. He said, "Cybernetics [or computer theory] can be used in the moulding of a child's character, the inculcation of knowledge and techniques, the amassing of experience, the establishment of social behaviour patterns -- all functions which can be summarised as control of the growth processes of the individual."

1965

From 1965 through to 1970, the Defense Advanced Projects Research Agency (DARPA), with up to 70-80% funding provided by the military, set in motion operation PANDORA to study the health and psychological effects of low intensity microwaves with regard to the so-called "Moscow signal."

This project appears to have been quite extensive and included (under U.S. Navy funding) studies demonstrating how to induce heart seizures, create leaks in the blood/brain barrier and production of auditory hallucinations.

Despite attempts to render the Pandora program invisible to scrutiny, FOIA filings revealed memoranda of Richard Cesaro, Director of DARPA, which confirmed that the program's initial goal was to "discover whether a carefully controlled microwave signal could control the mind." Cesaro urged that these studies be made "for potential weapons applications."

Duane, D. & Behrendt, T. (1965). Extrasensory electroencephalographic induction between identical twins. *Science*, 150, 367.

1971

A telepathic experiment conducted during the Apollo 14 mission in 1971 proved distance is not a barrier. The experiment was not authorized by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), nor was it announced until the mission was completed. Astronaut Edgar D. Mitchell conducted the experiment with four recipients on Earth, 150,000 miles below. Mitchell concentrated on sequences of twenty-five random numbers. He completed 200 sequences. Guessing 40 correctly was the mean chance. Two of the recipients guessed 51 correctly. This far exceeded Mitchell's expectations, but still was only moderately significant.

Ganzfeld experiments have received widespread attention in recent times, and some believe they provide some experimental evidence of telepathy[citation needed]. Such experiments, however, are generally believed to be flawed by the scientific community. [1][2]

Other experiments have been conducted by the biologist Rupert Sheldrake, who claims strong results. These include experiments into:

The 'sense of being stared at', in which the subject guesses whether he/she is being stared at by another person

Whether a subject can tell who is phoning them before picking up the receiver
Whether dogs can tell when their owners are about to return home.

1973

In 1973, Dr. Joseph C. Sharp, at Walter Reed Hospital, while in a soundproof room heard spoken words broadcast by "pulsed microwave audiogram." Broadcast in a range between 300 MHz to 3GHz. Sharp was able to identify words that were broadcast without any form of electronic translation device - by direct transmission to the brain.

L.L. Vasiliev, professor of physiology at the University of Leningrad, described one experiment in remote hypnosis using undefined techniques of radio control:

"As a control of the subject's condition, when she was outside the laboratory in another set of experiments, a radio set was used. The results obtained indicate that the method of using radio signals substantially enhances the experimental possibilities. I.F. Tomashevsky [a Russian physiologist] carried out the first experiments with this subject at a distance of one or two rooms, and under conditions that the participant would not know or suspect that she would be experimented with. In other cases, the sender was not in the same house, and someone else observed the subject's behaviour. Subsequent experiments at considerable distances were successful. One such experiment was carried out in the park at a distance. Mental suggestions to go to sleep were complied with within a minute."

1974

In 1974, Lawrence Pinneo, a neurophysiologist and electronic engineer working for Stanford Research Institute (a leading military contractor), "developed a computer system capable of reading a person's mind. It correlated brain waves on an electroencephalograph with specific commands."

J.F. Schapitz, working with the Department of Defense in 1974, filed the following research proposal:

"In this investigation it will be shown that the spoken word of the hypnotist may be conveyed by modulated electro-magnetic energy directly into the subconscious parts of the human brain - i.e., without employing any technical devices for receiving or transcoding the messages and without the person exposed to such influence having a chance to control the information input consciously."

Schapitz proposed an experiment wherein a subject would be subconsciously told to leave the laboratory, the command triggered by a word or action from the researcher. As in the tricks played by stage hypnotists, Schapitz was certain that the subject would rationalise the otherwise irrational desire to leave the lab. Records of Schapitz' research, beyond the initial proposal, have never been declassified.

A specific Russian mind control technology was outed by the American Defense News in 1993, termed "acoustic psycho-correction." According to the magazine, "The Russian capability, demonstrated in a series of laboratory experiments dating back to the mid-1970s, could be used to suppress riots, control dissidents, demoralise or disable opposing forces and enhance the performance of friendly special operations teams, sources say.

"Pioneered by the government-funded Department of Psycho-Correction at the Moscow Medical Academy, acoustic psycho-correction involves the transmission of specific commands via static or white noise bands into the human subconscious without upsetting other intellectual functions. Experts said that laboratory demonstrations have shown encouraging results after exposure of less than one minute."

Targ, R. & Puthoff, H.E. (1974). Information transmission under conditions of sensory shielding. *Nature* 252, 602-607.

1975

A study by A.W. Guy and others, released in 1975 by the DIA, reported on experiments to determine the particulars of the phenomenon of audible electromagnetics, and its relation to such things a pulse power, pulse shape, and frequency. Along with a number of details about the nature of electromagnetic interaction with humans and animals. Guy explained why the microwaves were audible: microscopic thermal expansion of brain tissues. Guy had even experimented with sending Morse code via microwaves.

Also reported on were Soviet capabilities: "Sounds and possibly even words which appear to be originating intracranially can be induced by signal modulations at very low power densities."

Dr. Robert O. Becker, in *The Body Electric*, commented on the technology: "Such a device has obvious applications in covert operations designed to drive a target crazy with 'voices' or deliver undetected instructions to a programmed assassin."

1976

EDWIN MAY joined the Stanford Research Institute's remote viewing program in 1976. He became head of the program after Hal Puthoff left in 1985. He continued his work as director at SAIC (Science Applications International Corporation) when the research program moved in 1991.

May left SAIC on 11/28/95. He is a frequent contributor to the *Journal of Parapsychology*, and is currently with the Cognitive Sciences Laboratory of Palo Alto, California, which he founded at SRI.

Puthoff, H. E. & Targ, R. (1976). A perceptual channel for information transfer over kilometer distances: Historical perspective and recent research. *Proc. IEEE*, 64, 329-354.

1977

Dr. Sidney Gottlieb, the MKULTRA heavyweight, during questioning by Senator Richard Schweicker in 1977 Senate hearings on CIA drug testing responded as follows:

SCHWEICKER: Some of the projects under MKULTRA involved hypnosis, is that correct?

GOTTLIEB: Yes.

SCHWEICKER Did any of these projects involve something called radio hypnotic intracerebral control, which is a combination, as I understand it, in layman's terms, of radio transmissions and hypnosis.

GOTTLIEB: My answer is "No."

SCHWEICKER: None whatsoever?

GOTTLIEB: Well, I am trying to be responsive to the terms you used. As I remember it, there was a current interest, running interest, all the time in what effects people's standing in the field of radio energy have, and it could easily have been that somewhere in many projects, someone was trying to see if you could hypnotise someone easier if he was standing in a radio beam. That would seem like a reasonable piece of research to do.

In 1977 Dr. Sam Koslov, the scientific assistant to the Secretary of the Navy, was briefed on a number of current research projects. One of them, in progress at Stanford Research Institute was named "ELF and Mind Control." ELF is the acronym of extremely low frequency electromagnetic radiation. Koslov didn't like the sound of that project and ordered it cancelled, but according to the Washington Post, the funding was merely diverted into a different project heading and continued to go forward.

1978

From 1978 to 1988, Skip Atwater was the Operations and Training Officer for the once highly classified US Army Intelligence remote viewing surveillance program, and played an important role in the program's founding. Working closely with the personnel in the SRI International remote viewing research program, he trained professional intelligence personnel to remote view, then used these highly skilled psychic spies to conduct thousands of remote viewing intelligence collection missions for a variety of US intelligence agencies. For ten years Skip worked directly with the cadre of remote viewers, helping to hone their skills.

Since his military retirement in 1988, Skip has been the Research Director at The Monroe Institute, a world renowned nonprofit organization conducting research and offering educational programs supporting the evolution of consciousness. He has published technical research on methods for expanding consciousness, and assisted hundreds of individuals in experiencing and exploring altered states of consciousness. is a director on the board of the International Remote Viewing Association.

1981

Scientist Eldon Byrd, who worked for the Naval Surface Weapons Office, was commissioned in 1981 to develop electromagnetic devices for purposes including riot control, clandestine operations and hostage removal.

1983

Major Edward Dames claims he was the operations and training officer for the Army's (INSCOM) and DIA's remote-viewing program starting around late 1983 under CENTER LANE. "Dames took a 'let's see what this baby can do' approach, replacing the unit's former intelligence collection methodology with the breakthrough technique.

He left the remote-viewing unit in late summer, 1988.

Dames was a long-serving member of the highly classified operation GRILL-FLAME, a program that focused on some of the more bizarre possibilities of intelligence gathering and remote interrogation. Known as "remote viewers," GRILL-FLAME personnel possessed a marked psychic ability that was put to use "penetrating" designated targets and gathering important intelligence on significant figures.

The program operated with two teams: one working out of the top secret NSA facility at Fort George Meade in Maryland, and the other at Stanford Research Institute. Results are said to have been exemplary.

1989

Following the Oliver North debacle, the Secretary of Defense officially terminated GRILL-FLAME, fearing bad publicity if the program were to become known to the public. The leading members of the project -- including Dames -- immediately relocated to the privately owned and newly formed Psi-Tech, in Beverly Hills, CA.

They continue their work to this day, operating under government contract. In the course of his work, Dames was (and remains) close to many the leading figures and proponents of anti-personnel electromagnetic weapons, especially those that operate in the neurological field.

During NBC's "The Other Side" program, Dames stated that "The U.S. Government has an electronic device which could implant thoughts in people." He refused to comment further. The program was broadcast during April 1995.

Radin & Nelson, 1989;

Radin, D. I. & Nelson, R. D. (1989). Evidence for consciousness-related anomalies in random physical systems. *Found. Phys.* 19(12), 1499-1514.

March 1991

The March 23, 1991 ITV newsbrief "High-Tech Psychological Warfare Arrives in the Middle East" describes a US Psychological Operations (PsyOps) tactic directed against Iraqi troops in Kuwait during Operation Desert Storm. The manoeuvre consisted of a system in which subliminal mind-altering technology was carried on standard radio frequency broadcasts.

The March 26, 1991 newsbrief states that among the standard military planning groups in the centre of US war planning operations at Riyadh was "an unbelievable and highly classified PsyOps program utilising 'silent sound' techniques."

The opportunity to use this method occurred when Saddam Hussein's military command-and-control system was destroyed. The Iraqi troops were then forced to use commercial FM radio stations to carry encoded commands, which were broadcast on the 100 MHz frequency. The US PsyOps team set up its own portable FM transmitter, utilising the same frequency, in the deserted city of Al Khafji. This US transmitter overpowered the local Iraqi station. Along with patriotic and religious music, PsyOps transmitted "vague, confusing and contradictory military orders and information."

Subliminally, a much more powerful technology was at work: a sophisticated electronic system to 'speak' directly to the mind of the listener, to alter and entrain his brainwaves, to manipulate his brain's electroencephalographic (EEG) patterns and artificially implant negative emotional states -- feelings of fear, anxiety, despair and hopelessness. This subliminal system doesn't just tell a person to feel an emotion, it makes them feel it; it implants that emotion in their minds."

The mind-altering mechanism is based on a subliminal carrier technology: the Silent Sound Spread Spectrum (SSSS), sometimes called "S-quad" or "Squad." It was developed by Dr Oliver Lowery of Norcross, Georgia, and is described in US Patent #5,159,703 "Silent Subliminal Presentation System" dated October 27, 1992.

According to literature by Silent Sounds, Inc., it is now possible, using supercomputers, to analyse human emotional EEG patterns and replicate them, then store these "emotion signature clusters" on another computer and, at will, "silently induce and change the emotional state in a human being."

1992

According to Tactical Technology magazine, "While visiting Russia in November 1991, [Janet] Morris and other members of a team sent to investigate Russian technologies for commercial development were invited to a demonstration of a mind control technology.

A volunteer from the U.S. team sat down in front of a computer screen as innocuous words flashed across the screen. The volunteer was only required to tell which words he liked and which words he disliked. At the end of the demonstration the Russian staff started revealing the sensitive, innermost thoughts of the volunteer - none of which had been previously discussed.

The recorded message was mixed with what appeared to be white noise or static, so when played back it became indecipherable. Since there were no more volunteers in the U.S. group, the Russians volunteered to go upstairs and let the Americans choose a mental patient for a demonstration.

The Americans declined the offer.

"The Russians told Morris of a demonstration in which a group of workers were outside the hospital working on the grounds. The staff sent an acoustic psycho-correction message via their machine to the workers telling them to put down their tools, knock on the door of the hospital and ask if there was anything else they could do. The workers did exactly that, the Russians said.

"The Russians admitted to using this technology for special operations teams selection and performance enhancement and to aid their Olympic athletes and an Antarctic exploration team. Unlike lie detectors, this machine can determine when the truth is spoken, according to Morris.

"Being an infrasound, very low frequency-type transmission, the acoustic psycho-correction message is transmitted via bone conduction. This means that earplugs will not restrict the message. An entire body protection system would be required to stop reception. The message, according to the Russians, bypasses the conscious level and is acted on almost immediately. The Russians say that the messages are acted upon with exposure times of under one minute.

"Morris envisions this technology will be miniaturised into a hand-held device. Presently, the International Healthline Corp. of Richmond, Va., is planning to bring a Russian team of specialists to the U.S. in the near future to further demonstrate the capability. International Healthline is a private corporation that is exploring Russian medical technologies for import to the U.S."

1993

The Oct-Nov. 1994 NEXUS magazine reported: "Directed-energy weapons currently being deployed include, for example, a microwave weapon manufactured by Lockheed-Sanders and used for a process known as 'Voice Synthesis' which is remote beaming of audio (i.e., voices or other audible signals) directly into the brain of any selected human target. This process is also known within the U.S. Government as "Synthetic Telepathy." This psychotronic weapon was demonstrated by Dr. Dave Morgan at the November, 1993 Non-Lethal weapons conference."

1994

Grinberg-Zylberbaum et al, 1994;
Grinberg-Zylberbaum, J., Dalafior, D., Attie, L. & Goswami, A. (1994). The Einstein- Podolsky-Rosen paradox in the brain: The transferred potential. Physics Essays, 7, 422.

1996

In July 1996, the Spotlight, a widely circulated right-wing U.S. newspaper, reported that well-placed DoD sources have confirmed a classified Pentagon contract for the development of "high-power electromagnetic generators that interfere with human brain waves."

The article cited the memorandum of understanding dated 1994 between Attorney General Janet Reno, and Defense Secretary William Perry for transfer of LTL weapons to the law enforcement sector. A budget of under \$50 million has been made available for funding associated "black" programs.

Dr. Emery Horvath, a professor of physics at Harvard University, has stated in connection to the generator that interferes with human brain waves that "These electronic 'skull-zappers' are designed to invade the mind and short circuit its synapses . . . in the hands of government technicians, it may be used to disorient entire crowds, or to manipulate individuals into self destructive acts. It's a terrifying weapon."

1997

Bierman, D.J. & Radin, D. I. (1997). Anomalous anticipatory response on randomized future conditions. Perceptual and Motor Skills 84, 689-690.

1999

Bruce, R.: Astral Dynamics: A NEW Approach to Out-of-Body Experience. Hampton Roads, 1999. For a discussion of astral projection and metaspaces this is essential reading.

2000

Gao, 2000;

Gao Shan (2000). Quantum Motion and Superluminal Communication. Beijing: Chinese BT Publishing House.

Gao Shan (2001). From quantum motion to classical motion-seeking the lost reality. Physics Essays, 14(1), 37-48.

Gao Shan (2003). Quantum. Beijing: Tsinghua University Press.

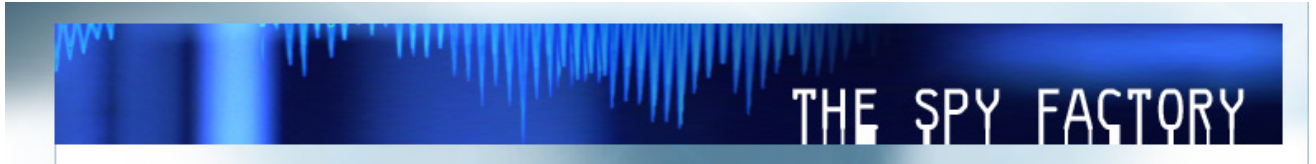
Gao Shan (2004). Quantum collapse, consciousness and superluminal communication. *Found. Phys. Lett.* 17(2), 167-182.

2003

Wackermann et al, 2003.

Wackermann, J., Seiter, C., Keibel, H. & Walach, H. (2003). Correlations between brain electrical activities of two spatially separated human subjects. *Neuroscience Letters* 336, 60-64.

What's New with My Subject?



<http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/nova/spyfactory/police.html>

VIDEO <http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/nova/spyfactory/program.html>

The New Thought Police:
The NSA Wants to Know How You Think—
Maybe Even What You Think
by James Bamford

The National Security Agency (NSA) is developing a tool that George Orwell's Thought Police might have found useful: an artificial intelligence system designed to gain insight into what people are thinking.

With the entire Internet and thousands of databases for a brain, the device will be able to respond almost instantaneously to complex questions posed by intelligence analysts. As more and more data is collected—through phone calls, credit card receipts, social networks like Facebook and MySpace, GPS tracks, cell phone geolocation, Internet searches, Amazon book purchases, even E-Z Pass toll records—it may one day be possible to know not just where people are and what they are doing, but what and how they think.

The system is so potentially intrusive that at least one researcher has quit, citing concerns over the dangers in placing such a powerful weapon in the hands of a top-secret agency with little accountability.

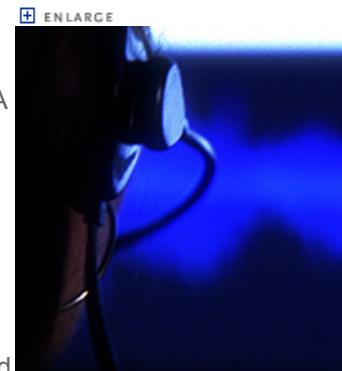
Getting Acquaint

Known as Acquaint, which stands for "Advanced QUestion Answering for INtelligence," the project was run for many years by John Prange, an NSA scientist at the Advanced Research and Development Activity. Headquartered in Room 12A69 in the NSA's Research and Engineering Building at 1 National Business Park, ARDA was set up by the agency to serve as a sort of intelligence community DARPA, the place where former Reagan national security advisor John Poindexter's infamous Total Information Awareness project was born. [Editor's note: TIA was a short-lived project founded in 2002 to apply information technology to counter terrorist and other threats to national security.] Later named the Disruptive Technology Office, ARDA has now morphed into the Intelligence Advanced Research Projects Activity (IARPA).

A sort of national laboratory for eavesdropping and other spycraft, IARPA will move into its new 120,000-square-foot home in 2009. The building will be part of the new M Square Research Park in College Park, Maryland. A mammoth two million-square-foot, 128-acre complex, it is operated in collaboration with the University of Maryland. "Their budget is classified,



The National Security Agency's eavesdropping on phone calls, e-mails, and other communications skyrocketed after 9/11. But that was only the beginning of its high-tech invasiveness, as Bamford reports. Above, NSA headquarters in Fort Meade, Maryland.



Bamford calls the widespread (and warrantless) monitoring of average citizens' communications overseen by the NSA "the surveillance-industrial complex."

but I understand it's very well funded," said Brian Darmody, the University of Maryland's assistant vice president of research and economic development, referring to IARPA. "They'll be in their own building here, and they're going to grow. Their mission is expanding."

If IARPA is the spy world's DARPA, Aquaint may be the reincarnation of Poindexter's TIA. After a briefing by NSA Director Michael Hayden, Vice President Dick Cheney, and CIA Director George Tenet of some of the NSA's data mining programs in July 2003, Senator Jay Rockefeller IV, the vice chairman of the Senate Intelligence Committee, wrote a concerned letter to Cheney. "As I reflected on the meeting today," he said, "John Poindexter's TIA project sprung to mind, exacerbating my concern regarding the direction the administration is moving with regard to security, technology, and surveillance."

Building "Hal"

The original goal of Aquaint, which dates back to the 1990s, was simply to develop a sophisticated method of picking the right needles out of a vast haystack of information and coming up with the answer to a question. As with TIA, many universities were invited to contribute brainpower to the project. But in the aftermath of the attacks on 9/11, with the creation of the NSA's secret warrantless eavesdropping program and the buildup of massive databases, the project began taking on a more urgent tone.

"Think of *2001: A Space Odyssey* and the most memorable character, HAL 9000. We are building HAL."

In a 2004 pilot project, a mass of data was gathered from news stories taken from the *New York Times*, the AP news wire, and the English portion of the Chinese Xinhua news wire covering 1998 to 2000. Then, 13 U.S. military intelligence analysts searched the data and came up with a number of scenarios based on the material. Finally, using those scenarios, an NSA analyst developed 50 topics, and in each of those topics created a series of questions for Aquaint's computerized brain to answer. "Will the Japanese use force to defend the Senkakus?" was one. "What types of disputes or conflict between the PLA [People's Liberation Army] and Hong Kong residents have been reported?" was another. And "Who were the participants in this spy ring, and how are they related to each other?" was a third. Since then, the NSA has attempted to build both on the complexity of the system—more essay-like answers rather than yes or no—and on attacking greater volumes of data.

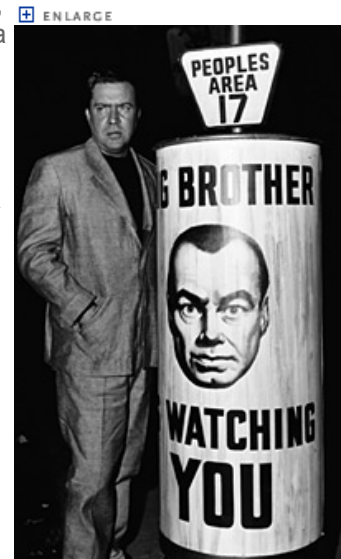
"The technology behaves like a robot, understanding and answering complex questions," said a former Aquaint researcher. "Think of *2001: A Space Odyssey* and the most memorable character, HAL 9000, having a conversation with David. We are essentially building this system. We are building HAL." A naturalized U.S. citizen who received her Ph.D. from Columbia, the researcher worked on the program for several years but eventually left due to moral concerns. "The system can answer the question, 'What does X think about Y?'" she said. "Working for the government is great, but I don't like looking into other people's secrets. I am interested in helping people and helping physicians and patients for the quality of people's lives." The researcher now focuses on developing similar search techniques for the medical community.

Thought policeman

A supersmart search engine, capable of answering complex questions such as "What were the major issues in the last 10 presidential elections?" would be very useful for the public. But that same capability in the hands of an agency like the NSA—absolutely secret, often above the law, resistant to oversight, and with access to petabytes of private information about Americans—could be a privacy and civil liberties nightmare. "We must not forget that the ultimate goal is to transfer research results into operational use," said Aquaint project leader John Prange, in charge of information



The NSA would essentially like to create the spy-agency equivalent of "HAL 9000," the computer in the 1968 film *2001: A Space Odyssey* that converses with the astronaut David Bowman (played by Keir Dullea, above).



In George Orwell's dystopian novel *1984*, a civil servant named Winston Smith (played in the 1955 movie by Edmond O'Brien, above) loses all privacy as Big Brother and his Thought Police bring him under constant surveillance. Is the NSA today's Big Brother?

exploitation for IARPA.

Once up and running, the database of old newspapers could quickly be expanded to include an inland sea of personal information scooped up by the agency's warrantless data suction hoses. Unregulated, they could ask it to determine which Americans might likely pose a security risk—or have sympathies toward a particular cause, such as the antiwar movement, as was done during the 1960s and 1970s. The Aquaint robospy might then base its decision on the type of books a person purchased online, or chat room talk, or websites visited—or a similar combination of data. Such a system would have an enormous chilling effect on everyone's everyday activities—what will the Aquaint computer think if I buy this book, or go to that website, or make this comment? Will I be suspected of being a terrorist or a spy or a subversive?

Controlling brain waves

Collecting information, however, has always been far less of a problem for the NSA than understanding it, and that means knowing the language. To expand its linguistic capabilities, the agency established another new organization, the Center for Advanced Study of Language (CASL), and housed it in a building near IARPA at the M Square Research Park. But far from simply learning the meaning of foreign words, CASL, like Aquaint, attempts to find ways to get into someone's mind and understand what he or she is thinking.

One area of study is to attempt to determine if people are lying simply by watching their behavior and listening to them speak. According to one CASL document, "Many deception cues are difficult to identify, particularly when they are subtle, such as changes in verb tense or extremely brief facial expressions. CASL researchers are studying these cues in detail with advanced measurement and statistical analysis techniques in order to recommend ways to identify deceptive cue combinations."

Like something out of a B-grade sci-fi movie, CASL is even training employees to control their own brain waves.

Another area of focus explores the "growing need to work with foreign text that is incomplete," such as partly deciphered messages or a corrupted hard drive or the intercept of only one side of a conversation. The center is thus attempting to find ways to prod the agency's cipher-brains to fill in the missing blanks. "In response," says the report, "CASL's cognitive neuroscience team has been studying the cognitive basis of working memory's capacity for filling in incomplete areas of text. They have made significant headway in this research by using a powerful high-density electroencephalogram (EEG) machine acquired in 2006." The effort is apparently directed at discovering what parts of the brain are used when very good cryptanalysts are able to guess correctly the missing words and phrases in a message.

Like something out of a B-grade sci-fi movie, CASL is even trying to turn dull minds into creative geniuses by training employees to control their own brain waves: "The cognitive neuroscience team has also been researching divergent thinking: creative, innovative and flexible thinking valuable for language work. They are exploring ways to improve divergent thinking using the EEG and neurobiological feedback. A change in brain-wave activity is believed to be critical for generating creative ideas, so the team trains its subjects to change their brain-wave activity."■



James Bamford is the author of three books on the National Security Agency, including the 2008 *The Shadow Factory: The Ultra-Secret NSA From 9/11 to the Eavesdropping on America*, from which this article was adapted with kind permission of Doubleday. Bamford coproduced, with



Ever watching and listening: a control room at NSA headquarters.

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