

Push-Button People

Συντάχθηκε απο τον/την Χρήστος Μπούμπουλης (Christos Boumpoulis)

Παρασκευή, 19 Απρίλιος 2019 23:46 - Τελευταία Ενημέρωση Παρασκευή, 14 Ιούνιος 2019 18:33

CIA Funded Mind Control Experiments - Bull & Cat Tests by Dr Delgado in the 1960s
{youtube}Ni2FFSAhTcA{/youtube}
www.youtube.com/watch?v=Ni2FFSAhTcA

José Delgado, implants, and electromagnetic mind control
{youtube}23pXqY3X6c8{/youtube}
www.youtube.com/watch?v=23pXqY3X6c8

Eloise Official Trailer 1 (2017) - Chace Crawford Movie
{youtube}ik9IZx94J2M{/youtube}
www.youtube.com/watch?v=ik9IZx94J2M

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APRIL 10, 1967, The New York Times

There are disquieting implications in the experiments on control of human beings and animals that Prof. Jose M.R. Delgado of Yale Medical School has successfully conducted. His latest feat has been to demonstrate that by implanting electrodes in a female monkey's brain he can make it reject its own child on radio command.

Source: <https://www.nytimes.com/1967/04/10/archives/pushbutton-people.html>

'Matador' With a Radio Stops Wired Bull

1965-05-17, New York Times

<http://select.nytimes.com/gst/abstract.html?res=F20817F9395812738DDDAE0994DD4...>

The brave bull bore down on the unarmed "matador" — a scientist who had never faced a fighting bull. But the charging animal's horns never reached the man behind the heavy red cape. Moments before that could happen, Dr. Jose M. R. Delgado, the scientist, pressed a button on a small radio transmitter in his hand, and the bull braked to a halt. Then, he pressed another button on the transmitter and the bull obediently turned to the right and trotted away. The bull was obeying commands from his brain that had been called forth by electrical stimulation—by the radio signals—of certain regions in which fine wire electrodes had been painlessly implanted the day before. [Experiments] have shown, he explained, that "functions traditionally related to the psyche, such as friendliness, pleasure or verbal expression, can be induced, modified and inhibited by direct electrical stimulation of the brain." For example, he has been able to "play" monkeys and cats "like little electronic toys" that yawn, hide, fight, play, mate and go to sleep on command. With humans under treatment for epilepsy, he has increased word output sixfold in one person, has produced severe anxiety in another, and in several others has induced feelings of profound friendliness—all by electrical stimulation of various specific regions of their brains. "I do not know why more work of this sort isn't done," he remarked recently, "because it is so economical and easy." Monkeys will learn to press a button that sends a stimulus to the brain of an enraged member of the colony and calms it down,

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indicating that animals can be taught to control one another's behavior.

Note: If the above link fails, click here. This article shows mind control was being developed over 50 years ago. Though this technology can be used for good purposes, it also can and secretly has been used to manipulate and control for many years. For lots of information based on released CIA documents on how mind control has been secretly used for decades to affect both individual behavior and global politics, click here and here.

<https://www.nytimes.com/1965/05/17/archives/matador-with-a-radio-stops-wired-bull-modified-behavior-in-animals.html>

Mind-Reading

fMRI can be used to determine if someone is reading or writing. Neuroscientists can determine when a person is reading by monitoring their brainwaves. They can almost determine exactly what they're reading. And because these patterns are similar from one person to the next, a universal device for determining what people are reading is possible.

In March of 2008 both Technology Review and ABC News revealed that an fMRI in Kyoto Japan announced that they developed a technology that would eventually allow them to record and replay a person's dreams.

Emotions from love to hate can be recognized by neural imaging, deception, and even self deception, can be measured.

Patterns associated with decision can also be read. Scientists from CMU, Stanford University, and the MIT Sloan School of Management were able to accurately predict the purchasing decisions of test subjects in a virtual shopping center. They monitored the subject's level of interest in a product as well as their decision to purchase it.

Neuroimaging can also detect decisions about how someone will later do a high-level mental activity. Neuroimaging can be used to determine if someone is speaking or reading. It can be used to detect areas of the brain that are active when someone is hearing a sound, or touching an object.

Brain patterns associated with specific physical movement can be detected before the actual movement is made.

Source: New World War Revolutionary Methods for Political Control, by Mark. M. Rich, page 95.

Consciousness on-off switch discovered deep in brain

By Helen Thomson

ONE moment you're conscious, the next you're not. For the first time, researchers have switched off consciousness by electrically stimulating a single brain area.

Scientists have been probing individual regions of the brain for over a century, exploring their function by zapping them with electricity and temporarily putting them out of action. Despite this, they have never been able to turn off consciousness – until now.

Although only tested in one person, the discovery suggests that a single area – the claustrum – might be integral to combining disparate brain activity into a seamless package of thoughts,

sensations and emotions. It takes us a step closer to answering a problem that has confounded scientists and philosophers for millennia – namely how our conscious awareness arises.

Many theories abound but most agree that consciousness has to involve the integration of activity from several brain networks, allowing us to perceive our surroundings as one single unifying experience rather than isolated sensory perceptions.

One proponent of this idea was Francis Crick, a pioneering neuroscientist who earlier in his career had identified the structure of DNA. Just days before he died in July 2004, Crick was working on a paper that suggested our consciousness needs something akin to an orchestra conductor to bind all of our different external and internal perceptions together.

With his colleague Christof Koch, at the Allen Institute for Brain Science in Seattle, he hypothesised that this conductor would need to rapidly integrate information across distinct regions of the brain and bind together information arriving at different times. For example, information about the smell and colour of a rose, its name, and a memory of its relevance, can be bound into one conscious experience of being handed a rose on Valentine's day.

The pair suggested that the claustrum – a thin, sheet-like structure that lies hidden deep inside the brain – is perfectly suited to this job (*Philosophical Transactions of The Royal Society B*, doi.org/djjw5m).

It now looks as if Crick and Koch were on to something. In a study published last week, Mohamad Koubeissiat the George Washington University in Washington DC and his colleagues describe how they managed to switch a woman's consciousness off and on by stimulating her claustrum. The woman has epilepsy so the team were using deep brain electrodes to record signals from different brain regions to work out where her seizures originate. One electrode was positioned next to the claustrum, an area that had never been stimulated before.

When the team zapped the area with high frequency electrical impulses, the woman lost consciousness. She stopped reading and stared blankly into space, she didn't respond to auditory or visual commands and her breathing slowed. As soon as the stimulation stopped, she immediately regained consciousness with no memory of the event. The same thing happened every time the area was stimulated during two days of experiments (*Epilepsy and Behavior*, doi.org/tgn).

To confirm that they were affecting the woman's consciousness rather than just her ability to speak or move, the team asked her to repeat the word "house" or snap her fingers before the stimulation began. If the stimulation was disrupting a brain region responsible for movement or language she would have stopped moving or talking almost immediately. Instead, she gradually spoke more quietly or moved less and less until she drifted into unconsciousness. Since there was no sign of epileptic brain activity during or after the stimulation, the team is sure that it wasn't a side effect of a seizure.

Koubeissi thinks that the results do indeed suggest that the claustrum plays a vital role in triggering conscious experience. "I would liken it to a car," he says. "A car on the road has many parts that facilitate its movement – the gas, the transmission, the engine – but there's only one spot where you turn the key and it all switches on and works together. So while consciousness is a complicated process created via many structures and networks – we may have found the key."

"Consciousness is created via many structures and networks but we may have found the ignition key"

Awake but unconscious

Counter-intuitively, Koubeissi's team found that the woman's loss of consciousness was

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associated with increased synchrony of electrical activity, or brainwaves, in the frontal and parietal regions of the brain that participate in conscious awareness. Although different areas of the brain are thought to synchronise activity to bind different aspects of an experience together, too much synchronisation seems to be bad. The brain can't distinguish one aspect from another, stopping a cohesive experience emerging.

Since similar brainwaves occur during an epileptic seizure, Koubeissi's team now plans to investigate whether lower frequency stimulation of the claustrum could jolt them back to normal. It may even be worth trying for people in a minimally conscious state, he says. "Perhaps we could try to stimulate this region in an attempt to push them out of this state."

"We could try to stimulate the region in a minimally conscious person to try to jolt them out of this state"

Anil Seth, who studies consciousness at the University of Sussex, UK, warns that we have to be cautious when interpreting behaviour from a single case study. The woman was missing part of her hippocampus, which was removed to treat her epilepsy, so she doesn't represent a "normal" brain, he says.

However, he points out that the interesting thing about this study is that the person was still awake. "Normally when we look at conscious states we are looking at awake versus sleep, or coma versus vegetative state, or anaesthesia." Most of these involve changes of wakefulness as well as consciousness but not this time, says Seth. "So even though it's a single case study, it's potentially quite informative about what's happening when you selectively modulate consciousness alone."

"Francis would have been pleased as punch," says Koch, who was told by Crick's wife that on his deathbed, Crick was hallucinating an argument with Koch about the claustrum and its connection to consciousness.

"Ultimately, if we know how consciousness is created and which parts of the brain are involved then we can understand who has it and who doesn't," says Koch. "Do robots have it? Do fetuses? Does a cat or dog or worm? This study is incredibly intriguing but it is one brick in a large edifice of consciousness that we're trying to build."

Source:

<https://www.newscientist.com/article/mg22329762-700-consciousness-on-off-switch-discovered-deep-in-brain/>

I wish to address to the
settler-colonising Nations, U.K., U.S.A., Russia, Israel and Turkey.

Gentlemen/Ladies,

You have, arbitrarily, turned many of us, sometimes during our childhood, to Push-Button People in order, to exploit us, unsuspectedly, as human "guinea pigs" for doing illegal and inhumane experiments and in order, by manipulating our claustrum, to fabricate forged incriminating evidence against us and use those fabrications to imprison or institutionalise us. Your method for perpetrating this criminality is known to me; and the identities of the living perpetrators which you used, at least to my case, are well known.

Instead, of terminating this criminality and of providing adequate information and means in order for your victims to, voluntarily, recover and become reinstated, you continue:

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- to gang-stalk and by every means destroy these victims.
- to perpetrate involuntary human experimentation.
- to perpetrate settler-colonialism (e.g. against Greece).

Despite the positive and constructive attitude towards you, on behalf of certain of your victims, you overtly demonstrate you lacking of regret and your determination to proceed your settler-colonisation of various Nation towards imposing the colonies the Tasmanian Nation's genocidal fate.

No matter how much hard I try to find evidence of your supposed good will and good faith, such evidence haven't been found.

I wonder, what else you to eventually expect than, six and half billion peoples' justified rage?

Christos Boumpoulis
economist