

EMR Targeting and Moral Responsibility

Readers Theater

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Allegations of experimental EMR (electro-magnetic radiation) targeting of citizens in the United States, Britain, Russia, Nepal, and elsewhere have been widely dismissed as conspiracy theories. I approach the issues of plausibility and moral responsibility through the testimonies of a navy-contract medical engineer, Elson Byrd (b. 1939); a self-reported government witness to EMR targeting, Lt. Commander Cecil B. “Scott” Jones (b. 1928); and a self-reported EMR targeting victim, Cheryl Welsh, J.D., (b. 1956). As indicated in the references, all sources have been archived in the *Intelligence Ethics Collection* at Hoover Institution Archives, Stanford University.

Part I. Introduction

MODERATOR: The strong empirical commitment of psychology presents a vulnerability in ethics. Insofar as psychological ethics addresses only substantiated harms, it lags far behind harms concealed by the secrecy, compartmentalization, and strict hierarchical structure of national security settings, or harms disguised through disinformation, manipulation, and deception. The contributions of psychologists to the infamous CIA Behavioral Modification Project MK-ULTRA, for instance, were never plumbed, resulting in no lessons learned and no ethical principles established. Psychological ethics thus forfeits the opportunity for proactive and educational approaches and has limited relevance where poor practices have already been institutionalized.

As an exercise in contemporaneous examination of unsubstantiated violations of psychological ethics, we consider experimental electromagnetic radiation (EMR) targeting of unwitting citizens for behavior modification. Allegations of EMR targeting of citizens in the United States, Britain, Russia, Nepal, and elsewhere have been widely dismissed as conspiracy theories (e.g., Weinberger, 2007). Decisive evidence for or against illegal EMR targeting may never emerge. We approach the issues of plausibility and moral responsibility through the testimonies of a self-reported EMR weapons developer Elson Byrd (b. 1939); a self-reported government witness to EMR targeting, Cecil B. “Scott” Jones (b. 1928); and a self-reported EMR targeting victim, Cheryl Welsh (b. 1956), who represents a large population with

similar beliefs. ¹

These testimonies do not resolve the question of whether governments practice illegal EMR targeting on civilians. However, the testimonies can assist in addressing these questions of psychological ethics :

- Are there plausible institutional mechanisms and personnel roles for the alleged program?
- Would psychologists be useful, even essential, in execution of the alleged program?
- Are there proactive or educational measures in psychological ethics that would be appropriate regardless of whether the allegations are valid?
- If the allegations are later determined to be valid, what measures in psychological ethics can be taken on an emergency basis?
- Is investigation of alleged, gross violations of psychological ethics a critical component of psychological ethics? Or do the responsibilities of psychological ethics begin only when allegations are otherwise substantiated?

For a point of initial agreement between skeptics and believers in the matter of illegal EMR targeting, let us begin with an announcement of legal EMR weapons experiments on human subjects, from the June 2005 newsletter of Sandia National Laboratories, U.S. Department of Energy.

Part I: EMR Technology at Sandia National Laboratories

SANDIA LAB NEWS (Sandia National Laboratories, 2005):

System Uses Beam of Electromagnetic Energy to Heat Human Target²

Active Denial Technology (ADT) provides an effective nonlethal active response mechanism to disperse, disturb, distract, and establish the intent of an intruder.

MODERATOR: Elsewhere called “behavior modification,” verging on “mind control.”

¹ Testimonies are condensed and somewhat rearranged from seminar and interview transcripts and from correspondence. Original audio-recordings, transcripts, and correspondence are available in public archives, as cited.

² Padilla, Michael. (2005, June 24). System uses beam of electromagnetic energy to heat human target. *Sandia Lab*. Sandia National Laboratories, U.S. Department of Energy. P. 4. [Retrieved on-line from <http://www.sandia.gov/LabNews/ln06-24-05/labnews06-24-05.pdf> on August 26, 2010].

SANDIA LAB NEWS:

ADT emits a 95 GHz nonionizing electromagnetic beam of energy that penetrates approximately 1/64 of an inch into human skin tissue, where nerve receptors are concentrated. Within seconds, the beam will heat the exposed skin tissue to a level where intolerable pain is experienced and natural defense mechanisms take over. This intense heating sensation stops only if the individual moves out of the beam's path or the beam is turned off. The sensation caused by the system has been described by test subjects as feeling like touching a hot frying pan or the intense radiant heat from a fire. Burn injury is prevented by limiting the beam's intensity and duration.

DoD-sponsored millimeter-wave human effectiveness testing, initiated in 2001, has demonstrated ADT as both effective and safe without any long-term effects. It is expected that the DoD-funded human effectiveness testing —

MODERATOR: Called “human subjects research” in science ethics codes.—

SANDIA LAB NEWS:

... during the next six to eight months will validate its effectiveness and safety as a nonlethal weapon system.

MODERATOR: — Bearing in mind that eight months of radiation testing did not suffice to determine safety at the Nevada Test Site.

Part II. Early Development of EMR by Eldon Byrd (1939-2003)

ELDON BYRD (Byrd, 2000a): In 1980 I was attending a presentation on non-lethal weapons by the US Marine Corps, where I was working at the Naval Surface Weapons Center in White Oak, MD. They were about to give the electromagnetic project to General Electric, when I volunteered to take a crack at it. I inherited this project primarily because my background was as a medical engineer, and I knew a bit about the human brain.

My premise was: if I can interact a magnetic field in the same frequency range as that of the human brain, I should be able to influence its functions. Magnetic was selected, because an elf (e-l-f, extremely low frequency) magnetic signal will penetrate virtually anything, and is much more biologically active than an elf electric signal. Without a specialized magnetometer, it is impossible to detect.

Typically, Marines had been taught to punch holes in people and have their blood leak out with bullets. Or have people step on land mines and have their bones jammed up into their hips, so it takes two people to carry them off, and those sorts of tactical considerations on the battlefield. Also, the military police, that are usually Marines, they like to control individuals that are unruly in bars. So, there was a need

for a non-lethal weapon to control people temporarily, that the effects were reversible and non-threatening to a person's life.

SEMINAR PARTICIPANT: Your task was to design this weapon?

BYRD: Yes. We were able to show that we could influence the behavior of animals. We could put them into stupors, put them into REM [dream] time. I wrote up the protocols for how to do a human experiment based on my being the guinea pig.

SEMINAR PARTICIPANT: Do you mean having the *proposer of the weapon* be the person on whom the weapon is tested? [laughs]

BYRD: I never thought about that. I almost didn't try to get approval because it's so irrational to come to the people that make the decisions like that and say, "I'm going to develop a weapon, and I'm going to test it, and it's not going to hurt anybody when I'm testing it." So right away there's kind of an interesting moral and logical dilemma.

Anyway, it turned out that I didn't notice anything when my brain waves were being entrained.

SEMINAR PARTICIPANT: "Entrained"?

BYRD: That we can make the person's brain waves march in step with this external signal, not only in terms of frequency, but in phase. This is a whole other topic.

I later, in my own basement, came up with a device that would entrain a person's brain waves in such a way that it caused calcium ions to release from their binding sites in the brain. The interesting effect of that is that calcium ions control the opioid compounds in the brain, so you feel a little high for a few minutes until they turn this thing off. That wasn't the purpose of the weapon!

After some research into various means, I settled on one effect, which was, we could de-granulate the Mast cells in the brain that store histamines. And it instantly gives somebody [a feeling like the] flu. And they don't want to fight. It's an effective way of controlling people at a distance.

With the animals, we did all kinds of things. And I showed that with certain frequencies, I could selectively influence what directions rats would move in a box.

SEMINAR PARTICIPANT: At what distance?

BYRD: The effect is a function of the strength of the signal, the shape of the field, the frequency of the field, and to some extent, the relationship of the components of the field that have phase information, that make up the final signal. You could actually have a weapon that would have an annulus effect, so you could influence people around you without being influenced yourself. — Sort of like teaching.
[laughs]

This particular case is interesting, and a little bit different than most cases of weapons development, because we weren't looking at whether or not the enemy had

such a technique. We assumed this was unique enough until we found out that the Soviets had already done it the 1950s. [laughs] They had a thing with tubes, instead of transistors or solid-state devices, that they used in the Korean War for brain washing. It was that device that could actually put rabbits in a stupor and put cats into REM time.

A POW that was interviewed reported that he was given questions and answers to them under the influence of the device (Byrd, 2000b). Later, when the Red Cross arrived and asked questions, he responded with the answers he was programmed with.

Is this an ethical technique?

Part III Byrd's Moral Course with Respect to his EMR Research

INTERVIEWER: In our oral history interview, you cited your grandfather as the most important moral influence on you (Smith 2005).

BYRD (Byrd, 2000c): Yes. A lot of people can't remember when they were three, but I have very specific memories. My grandfather sitting at the kitchen. And then his lying upstairs in his bed and I was playing with a train set beside the bed. And then my grandfather is in his coffin in the front room. The reason I brought this up is because my parents also told me that they and everybody that they knew considered him to be the most honest person they'd ever met. Right after he died, I came down with rheumatic fever. My mother always thought that my grandfather wanted me to die so we could be together. She had a vision one night that he came to the foot of her bed and said he wanted me. And she says, "No, you can't have him." And from that moment forth, I got better.

So I've always thought, well, there was something about my affinity for him as a three year-old and then later finding out that his integrity and honesty was legend in the neighborhood.

INTERVIEWER: And explain again how you got into medical engineering.

BYRD: In high school I just had a natural talent for understanding things biological. My father being an engineer, I had no reason not to be. My favorite subjects though were things like philosophy and sociology and psychology.

When my wife became ill, the fact that I liked biology in high school, the fact that George Washington University in DC had just started a program in medical engineering — I was the first student. The medical aspects were actually subtly changing my thinking about my direction in my career. Because for ten years, I'd been involved in strategic weapons.

INTERVIEWER: *Strategic* weapons are what?

BYRD (Byrd, 2000a): A tactical weapon is something you use in the battlefield as part of the battle. Strategy is something that has a goal beyond the immediate battle. The moral underpinning of a strategic weapon is that you must tell your enemy

exactly what its capability is. Otherwise, they will not be afraid of it. And then the problem is that once they know exactly what you can do, with a weapon of mass destruction, for example, they can go and make one too.

I had been working on the Polaris [nuclear-armed] submarine system.

INTERVIEWER: And did you have some moral considerations around this?

BYRD (Byrd, 2000c): I didn't think about the moral — I mean, other than the fact that I was working on something that was going to keep nuclear holocaust from happening. The rationale was, it's okay to work on this, even though it's a weapon of mass destruction, because the very purpose of its existence is to keep it from ever being used.

INTERVIEWER: What were your thoughts about the counterarguments of peace activists?

BYRD (Byrd, 2000c): I didn't hear any counterarguments in those days.

When I left the navy and went to work for the government, it was just kind of cool to be working on things that were really super secret. And no one was sitting around asking: "Well, wait a minute. Are we doing something that's right or wrong?" The questions I would ask myself, "Is this something I could be interested in? Something that's meaningful?"

Some of these were tactical weapons. Those have a different rationale. If we are in a battle, we want to win. So the moral consideration becomes: what do we do to win? If we don't win, we lose and we die. And that's not good. So it's a different ballgame.

However, I really literally woke up one morning thinking, for ten years I've been figuring out how to kill people, and yet here my interests lie in healing. Why are my interests in conflict with what I'm doing? That isn't good. This was about '76. It occurred around the same time my second wife left me and my life was a shambles. — My first wife had died of Hodgkin's Disease.

Anyway, the point I'm trying to make is I was going through a period of emotional turmoil. I had not, in the work I had been doing, even considered the ethical issues. I had New Age-y friends asking me how I could do things like work on an electromagnetic weapon. And I'd rationalize it by saying that the money that's going to pay for the technology to make it into a weapon is also paying to further the technology that will allow it to be healing. Which is true. I still don't see anything terribly wrong with that.

INTERVIEWER: How far did you go with the EMR weapons?

BYRD: The project was canceled after two years. The reasons they gave were poppycock. I was all upset because I thought, hey, here's something new, unique, and it's working. Are they just stupid or what?

I got a senator involved. He checked into it. The first few months he came back with: “I can’t find anything. I guess it just died.” A year later he called me into his office and said, “I can’t tell you the details but the project went ‘dark.’”

INTERVIEWER: And how did you come to work with self-reported victims of EMR targeting like Cheryl Welsh?

BYRD: I just happened — I broke my back and I was lying in bed. I couldn’t sleep. And I was watching the TV and fiddling through the channels. And there was this *Nightline*. And here was Reagan and Gorbachev arguing back and forth on television, live, in the middle of the night (October 11-12, 1986). REF

And Reagan was saying: “Mr. Gorbachev, we’re going to make this Star Wars technology available to everyone. If we shoot at you, you’re going to be able to knock down our missiles. So what’s the problem?”

Gorbachev just simply said: “Mr. Reagan, we do not trust you. And the reason we do not trust you is that the United States is the only country that has ever nuked anyone.”

I hadn’t thought about that. Why should they believe us if we say we’re not going to do it again? Wow! That was really a blow. I can’t believe anything my government says. And I don’t.

INTERVIEWER *You don’t?*

BYRD: That started with Francis Gary Powers, the U2 incident in 1960. And if President Eisenhower had said, “Yeah, we’ve been flying U2s over the Soviet Union for years, taking pictures. Isn’t that cool?” I’d have thought, “Man, I didn’t know we could do that! That’s really neat.”

Instead: “No, we don’t do that. We’ve never done that.”

And then [laughs] the Soviets say: “We got your guy. And here’s pictures of the crashed plane.”

If the government lies to me about that, they’ll lie to me about anything.

INTERVIEWER: But they were lying in your best interests, right? Weren’t you participating in deceptions in your own research?

BYRD: No. No, I wasn’t. That’s why—

So what was going on in my personal life greatly affected what was going on in my professional life in that it ended my professional life in that direction. On a day-to-day basis, there was no conflict. But, boy, at the end, it came together and was a devastating thing.

INTERVIEWER: This was in the period you described as a moral decline?

BYRD: It was about 20 years, 33 to 53. About 53 I decided, hey, I’m in a destructive mode. It’s going to kill me if I don’t change things.

ARRIGO: What kind of self-destruction?

BYRD: A lot of alcohol. And I got excommunicated from the church for adultery — with my sister-in-law. But finally I pulled myself together physically and spiritually and was readmitted to the church.

I don't think it's possible for a person to divorce their moral attitude in their personal life from their professional life, no matter what people say. They would love it to be possible. There's aspects that can manifest themselves from time to time, but a person is who they are as an integrated person. Now, that's what I've apparently spent my life doing is integrating all this stuff.

ARRIGO: You were telling me how you came to work with Cheryl Welsh, a representative for targeting victims.

BYRD: Hundreds of people in the world claim they are under elf attack, that some government agency is harassing them. The TIs —“targeted individuals”— mostly claim that they have been randomly selected to undergo some sort of macabre experimentation to glean intelligence on the effects of the technology. Having interviewed several of the TI's, I concluded that some are suffering from paranoid schizophrenia and that others are allergic to elf signals, in general. —The same percentage of the population allergic to plant pollen is allergic to elf magnetic fields. — However, at least 10% of the TI's do not fall into those categories. Given the track record of governments using their citizens as guinea pigs, it is *possible* they may be right. When I tried to get some of them to supply me with details I got nothing. One TI explained, “It's because they blame you for creating the technology that is harassing them.”

As a moral issue, I feel that I must help them, if I created something that I did not realize would cause a problem like this later on.

Part IV. Byrd's Support of Alleged Experimental Victims of EMR Targeting

WELSH (Byrd & Welsh, 2001-2003; August 19, 2005): Eldon Byrd spoke at a Los Angeles conference by mind control victims about mind control technologies.³ I decided to ask Byrd if he would work on a project to develop evidence about the many claims of microwave hearing or voices in the head, reported by alleged victims of mind control targeting by the US government.

³ A mind control conference mostly for targeted individuals (TIs), organized by TI Mary Ann Stratton in Los Angeles. EMR developers Eldon Byrd and John Alexander participated. — Personal communication from Cheryl Welsh, August 29, 2010.

Dr. Byrd⁴ (Byrd & Welsh, 2001-2003; October 16, 2001),

If I can get grants, funding, would you be interested in gathering a team of researchers to work on victim allegations of microwave hearing? I know of an EEG specialist who could possibly discern the brain waves of schizophrenics and we could figure out the brain waves for wavies. I am thinking along those lines, or your better ideas. We need proof.

BYRD (Byrd & Welsh, 2001-2003; December 21, 2001):

The “proof” you are seeking may not come in the form of medical proof. I have two very powerful analytical math programs on my computer that can analyze signals. It may be possible to prove that the recordings I have of the voices in psychologist Fred Sicher's head are unique. That is a start. The only acceptable proof is when the skeptics are present when the recordings are made to insure they haven't been messed with.

It is a fact that the US Gov commissioned a researcher in Texas in the early and mid '80's to see if there were words contained in brain waves that could be deciphered. In a presentation I attended about 1981, he said that he could analyze brain waves and tell a letter of the alphabet a person was thinking, and he could see signals in the brain that preceded motor activity. Thus he could predict a split second before the subject acted what they were going to select from a variety of pictures on a computer screen.

Now it is neurophysiologist Jose Delgado. He has come closer to “decoding” the brain than anyone, but only the Soviets listened to him.

WELSH (Byrd & Welsh, 2001-2003; April 11, 2002):

Eldon, Here is another MD who insisted on remaining anonymous! We have an army of off-the-record professionals! Thanks really for your efforts, take a week off if you need to. — Cheryl

BYRD (Byrd & Welsh, 2001-2003; May 11, 2002):

Cheryl, I'm afraid I will have to go to the doctor. I have an ache in my back that is keeping me from doing much else. I have not hurt my back, so something else is going on.

⁴ Eldon Byrd had BS in electrical engineering from Purdue University and a MS in medical engineering from George Washington University. He did not represent himself as “Dr. Byrd.”

WELSH (Byrd & Welsh, 2001-2003)⁵: While one project was completed in August 2002 (Byrd, 2002, August 5), the proposals were left in limbo when Eldon was told in November —

BYRD (Byrd & Welsh, 2002-2003; November 26, 2002):

Although the final diagnosis has not been made yet, it appears that I have developed pancreatic cancer as well as liver cancer. My liver is in the process of shutting down. Will let you know the final word, but as of now it looks like my life is numbered in weeks. They let me home for Thanksgiving. I doubt that I will make it to Christmas; however, miracles do happen. I am up for one. — Eldon the sick.

PART VI: A Conversation with Lt. Commander C. Scott Jones, PhD (ret) and Cheryl Welsh, JD, about EMR Plausibility and Public Responsibility

MODERATOR: Cheryl and Scott, thanks for coming together on this telephone call to talk about the plausibility of EMR targeting and moral responsibility, especially in the behavioral sciences.

You have a couple of things in common. Both of you founded nonprofit peace organizations and now devote all your efforts and resources to them. And both of you collaborated with Eldon Byrd. So I'm going to suggest that you each say one minute about your connection with Eldon Byrd, and then we can proceed.

WELSH (Jones & Welsh, 2010): You first.

JONES: Go ahead, Cheryl.

WELSH: Okay. It was about 2001 that I contacted Dr. Byrd. And I have my human rights group, mindjustice.org. So I wanted to hire him to run a project, and he did. And he was just really great to work with. This, unfortunately, was just before he was diagnosed with pancreatic cancer. So I only knew him for about a year.

JONES: Well, Cheryl, you know what you missed. I knew him for many years. And cherished the friendship, personal and professional. A brilliant guy. Miss his humor, and still think of him quite often.

MODERATOR: Scott, could you say more? You knew Eldon for a long time.

JONES: (Welsh, Jones, & Arrigo, 2010; July 9, 2010). Well, I knew Eldon for eighteen years, and knew half of his girl friends (a large number) and all but his last wife. He and the wife of the moment were guests in my home. I spent time at his house, but that was a chancy situation because his kitchen was a living organism that appeared to move.

⁵ Cheryl Welsh's introduction to the Byrd-Welsh Correspondence, 2002-2003.

MODERATOR: And you knew Eldon Byrd through—

JONES: Consciousness research.

I spent six-years on Capitol Hill as Special Assistant to Senator Claiborne Pell when he was Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. My assignment was to travel the world, visiting government and private facilities to learn what they were discovering in consciousness research that had national security implications.

In addition to his formal education about the current box of science, Eldon was extremely knowledgeable about all the weird stuff that attracted both of us. He reviewed most of the technical stuff I netted from my overseas travel and provided editorial comment on a Chinese book on applied *chi gong* that I brought back from China and had translated.

MODERATOR: (Jones, Welsh, & Arrigo, 2010; _____): Before we go on to possible EMR experiments on unwitting civilian targets, I want to address the possible suspicions of future readers that one or both of you are just crazy. Telling people to look at the evidence for EMR targeting is not a good answer because of the huge effort required to process the evidence and the challenge to their trust in government and scientists.

JONES (Jones, Welsh, & Arrigo, 2010, July 9, 2010): If you believe that anyone who willingly served thirty-years in the military has to be nuts, I cannot hope to move you off that spot. But in fact, flying jet fighter aircraft off a navy carrier was a rather attractive opportunity for this twenty year old in 1948. But I saw that the war in Korea didn't solve squat. Assignments at the Pentagon allowed me to take night courses from the University of Maryland and the American University that resulted in a PhD in international relations. The navy intelligence community sent me on assorted assignments in Europe and South Asia. I taught at the university level following my navy career.

As a trained nuclear weapons delivery pilot, with years on Joint Staff Intelligence, I spent the Cuban Missile crisis⁶ underground at a secret alternate command and control site, where I had responsibility for the earth-ending retaliatory launch if any Soviet missiles hit the U.S. from Cuba or the U.S.S.R. Sadly, we still have not resolved this threat from weapons of mass destruction, and that stupidity may seal our fate. The EMR issue cannot be directly equated with weapons of mass destruction, but there is an important linkage. The most attractive EMR targets will be people in positions with responsibilities to make critical decisions.

MODERATOR: Thank you.

Cheryl, your turn on my rude question about sanity.

WELSH (Jones & Welsh, 2010): I have a BA in government from California State University, Sacramento, and I graduated from Lincoln Law School in Sacramento,

⁶ October 1962.

CA, in 2007.

My June 10, 2009 op-ed on nonconsensual experimentation was published in the *Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists Newsletter* (Welsh, 2009), and I was listed as one of six nonlethal weapons experts in the world in the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research in 2002 (Geneva Forum, 2002).

MODERATOR But before that, *before* your targeting experiences and your mission....

WELSH (Welsh, Jones, & Arrigo, 2010; August 27, 2010): After graduating from high school I worked for ten years as a medical receptionist at Kaiser Hospital in Sacramento. In around 1986, I wanted to do more than receptionist work and to travel beyond Sacramento. So I checked out the Army, Marine, and Navy programs at the local recruiter offices. I actually took the tests for the Army. I also thought of going back to school for a teaching credential and applied to UC Davis physical education major and was accepted, so I decided to go there instead.

MODERATOR: How did you construe your sanity through the targeting experience?

WELSH: I was in my second year at UC Davis and really having a great experience with college when a shock-and-awe type of harassment began. It was relentless for three years and since then has lessened but is still ever present. I was able to finish my BA degree at UC Davis with the help of one student advisor who believed my experience and helped me find ways to document it. I used to carry around a cam corder so that I could show the events really were happening and I was not hallucinating.

I believe the targeting is a program to neutralize the enemy and to study how to do so, remotely and scientifically reliably. A lot of techniques of the “no touch torture” were used on myself, as I look back at the diary I kept at the time. A lot of Pavlovian, stimulus-response-type of events occurred over and over. I believe this is a continuation of the 1950s CIA mind control experiments.

Claiming that one is a victim of government targeting with electromagnetic radiation mind control weapons is to be labeled as mentally ill or a conspiracy nut case (Jones & Welsh, 2010). But I never doubted my sanity, and I checked out my experience by hiring private investigators and lawyers and documenting what little could be documented. I could document the strange telephone calls and unusual problems with all of my electrical equipment. I concluded that only the U.S. government would have such capabilities of surveillance and targeting at a distance.

MODERATOR Scott, would military personnel have an ethical problem with EMR technology being applied like this?

JONES: Why would this be an ethics issue for military personnel? The intent is non-lethal crowd control by special units. The ordinary GI might be informed about the intended use and ordered to pull back from the crowd that he and others are

trying to control. They are trained to use rubber bullets that can injure and kill, and tear gas in these situations. The EMR solution should appear to be a better option.

MODERATOR Yes, that was Eldon Byrd's original rationale.

But Cheryl is not talking about crowd control or enemy combat. She is talking about experimental targeting of unwitting citizens.

JONES: There are groups within the military that most certainly talk about the use of EMR technologies against civilians. However, what is in the open source literature about military use of EMR technologies is almost exclusively found in comments about non-lethal warfare use against the electronics of military communications, control and guidance systems. Technically, it simply a matter of frequency selection. Specific frequencies will be used against physical electronic systems, and other frequencies are known to be psychoactive in the brain. These frequencies are well known and published in scientific literature. A dateless high school geek with help from Radio Shack can get into the game if he wanted to make the senior prom a puking party.

MODERATOR: Eldon wrote that EMR technology was used in the so-called brain washing of American POWs in the Korean War (Byrd, 200b). But repatriation studies of the POWs by psychiatrist Robert Lifton (1989) and psychologist Edgar Schein (Bauer & Schein, 1957) concluded that social psychological pressures and environmental stressors explained the POW's unexpected compliance with their captors.

JONES (Welsh, Jones, & Arrigo, 2010; August 28, 2010): The issue was how do you get the signal to interact with the brain. I can say with confidence this issue was solved. What I am unsure about is when did the U.S., Soviet Union, China, etc, come up with their solutions. We need to be careful in accepting the repatriation studies because all of the major players covered their activity with assorted counterintelligence activity in which lies and disinformation were commonplace.

MODERATOR: What most disposes you to Cheryl's account of EMR targeting?

JONES (Jones & Welsh, 2010): Personal evidence.

MODERATOR: Please, if you will, go ahead.

JONES: I left Senator Pell's staff in March of 1991. Nine months later, I got a call from Pell's chief of staff: "Scott, as you know, the senator has been assisting an investigative reporter looking into mind control, mind influence issues. He's asked Pell to get in a meeting with the director of the FBI to discuss this subject. Because it is public knowledge, according to this reporter, that the FBI has recently hired two scientists who have published in this field." And so the reporter would like to trade with them what he has found out in China and in Israel on this subject. "Scott, the FBI has agreed to a meeting, provided you are there."

Well, we held the meeting in December of 1992. We were escorted down an elevator into a basement room which was clearly an interrogation room, and we were directed, not asked, to sit in these two chairs. In a few minutes, in came the Associate Deputy of Investigations of the FBI, Douglas Gow.

Gow said to the reporter, "Okay, you asked for this meeting. What do you want?" No introductions were made. I recognized Gow. He was the guy who headed the Pine Ridge shootout [REF with Gow?]. He was later head of Waco as far as the headquarters was concerned (U.S. House of Representatives, 1996).—

MODERATOR: Events where crowd-control techniques would have been handy.—

JONES: So the reporter, very briefly and very clearly, told Gow what he was interested in, what he had done, and that he would like to trade information with the FBI.

And Gow said, "The FBI has no interest in this. This is not our field."

And the reporter said, "But you have recently hired two scientists which this is their field."

Gow responded, "They have other credentials that we are interested in."

We were about 15 minutes into this. The reporter then tried to respond to make an argument. He was seated to my right. He then started fumbling his words. He then became profane and combative.

I stood up, grabbed him, and pulled him out of his chair. And I turned to Gow and I said, "This meeting is over."

MODERATOR: So you think they had applied the EMR technology to the reporter?

JONES: I have no doubt whatsoever. And for the first time, Gow smiled. We were escorted out. It took about a half hour before the reporter really started to come around.

MODERATOR: Did he remember what happened?

JONES: He had a vague recollection of things not making sense. He knew he was still talking. But he didn't remember being profane.

When I reported this to Pell, he was aghast. I said, "Senator, they wanted to send a message that they are not going to talk about this. And it probably would be a good decision on your part to quit supporting people who are poking their nose in it."

[Pause]

MODERATOR: Scott and Cheryl, you two have the conviction and motivation of personal experience. But others may well look at this issue and say, in effect: "We're already stretched to the limit dealing with the problems that we know about, that are documented. If we take up EMR targeting and we end up agreeing with you, then we ourselves are going to be discredited and ridiculed. We will become

dysfunctional.” What is your argument, say, to psychologists? Why should they think about these things?

WELSH: Right now, with bioethicist Jonathan Moreno’s new book, *Mind Wars: Brain Research and National Defense* (2006), that’s a good way to just talk about EMR in the mainstream.

But if you’re talking about victims, they are completely marginalized, completely treated as conspiracy theorists or mentally ill, or worse. So to me, just to treat this issue with the facts, and in a civilized manner, is a huge step forward. You know, the *Washington Post* article by Sharon Weinberger (who interviewed me and other TIs) wrote off victims on a social conspiracy theory, rather than looking at the science, the background, the secrecy, the military.

SHARON WEINBERGER (Weinberger, 2007): What is it that brings someone, even an intelligent person, to ascribe the experience of hearing disembodied voices to government weapons? In the case of TI’s targeted individuals mind-control weapons are an explanation for the voices they hear in their head. Socrates heard a voice and thought it was a demon; Joan of Arc heard voices from God. As one TI noted in an e-mail: "Each person undergoing this harassment is looking for the solution to the problem.... If you are a scientific-minded person, then you will probably analyze the situation from that perspective and conclude it must be done with some kind of electronic devices...."

Or, if you happen to live in the United States in the early 21st century, you may fear the growing power of the NSA, CIA and FBI.

Being a victim of government surveillance is also, arguably, better than being insane

WELSH (Jones & Welsh, 2010): So to take this issue seriously and to look at the deeper issues underneath would be a big step forward for psychologists.

MODERATOR: Scott, do you think psychologists have any particular responsibility to address this issue of EMR targeting? We didn’t hear much about psychologists with MK-ULTRA. A few — Charles Osgood, Edgar Schein, Martin Orne, Carl Rogers for a decoy (Greenfield, 1977), and 1958 APA President Harry Harlow — but not a lot. And they didn’t seem to be ringleaders, like chemist Sidney Gottlieb, neuro-psychiatrist Lawrence Hinkle, and neurologist Harold Wolff (Marks, 1976).

JONES: Well, if you were a psychologist and involved in MK-ULTRA, and a tenured professor, do you think you would write that in your memoirs?

I can assure you that every one of the hundred-plus subcategories of MK-ULTRA (U.S. Senate, 1977) had its own compartment. And they only rarely shared from one subcategory to another. So we will never know, because John Marks (1976) did a wonderful job when he got the few records that he could and wrote about them. But from personal experience, if you’re going to keep a secret, you don’t keep any

records in the government. And if you have to keep a record, you keep one copy. And so it is quickly disposed of.

MODERATOR: You mean the “subprojects” discussed in the 1976 Senate hearing on MK-ULTRA (U.S. Senate, 1977)?

JONES: When the committee reports came out, I read them. I was teaching at the University of Kansas, a seminar using that material. And I read it again, and I read it again, and I couldn’t believe it. What they were talking about was hypnotism and LSD and other things. No mention of Jose Delgado or any other well published neuroscientist, you know?

Look, here’s what’s in the public literature. Is it believable that the FBI, the CIA, the DIA, the NSA, *et cetera, et cetera*, knew nothing about the previous research in this area using electromagnetic phenomena?

MODERATOR: Well, no. I’m sort of dumbfounded here.

Could you imagine MK-ULTRA and EMR weapons systems being set up without psychologists critically involved?

JONES: I cannot. [laughs] Cannot.

Part VII: “Analogy in Science,” address of Robert Oppenheimer to the 1955 Convention of the American Psychological Association

MODERATOR: I would like to close this discussion with a warning to psychologists about moral responsibility from physicist J. Robert Oppenheimer, so-called father of the atomic bomb. From his address to the 1955 Convention of the American Psychological Association:

J. ROBERT OPPENHEIMER: President Newcomb, members of the American Psychological Association, ladies and gentlemen:

... In the last ten years the physicists have been extraordinarily noisy about the immense powers which, largely through their efforts, but through other efforts as well, have come into the possession of man, powers notably and strikingly for very large-scale and dreadful destruction. We have spoken of our responsibilities and of our obligations to society in terms that sound to me very provincial, because the psychologist can hardly do anything without realizing for him the acquisition of knowledge opens up the most terrifying prospects of controlling what people do and how they think and how they behave and how they feel.... I can see that the physicist’s pleas that what he discovers be used with humanity and be used wisely will seem rather trivial compared to those pleas which you will have to make and for which you will have to be responsible....

[Word count: 6500]

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