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An Epistemological Analysis of Microwave Harassment Claims - Targeted Individuals, Non-Human Intelligence & Havana Syndrome: ‘Burning? Or Baloney?’

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Abstract: Are there at least some ‘tin-foil hat guys’ who aren’t crazy? In simple terms this paper seeks to analyse the credibility of the primary argument: If multiple defense and intelligence officials claim, often to their discredit, that: i) they have been neurologically assaulted by microwaves; ii) Neuroweapons have been researched and developed for over 60 years iii) non-human intelligence currently interact with humans and utilise advanced technology on earth; iv) there is a significant government-led disinformation campaign regarding several former premises; then in applying the principle of charity, why should we not consider the possibility that at least some civilians may actually be affected by such phenomena? The primary aim of this paper was to epistemologically examine the possibility for claims of neurowarfare or electronic harassment to be veridical within a proportion of individuals self-describing as a Targeted Individual (TI) or as having Havana Syndrome (HS). The secondary aim was to address gaps in the literature and ongoing medicolegal discourse which have, thus far, not been contended with within analytic philosophy. It was found that HS and TI claims did not meet the full criteria for an Unwarranted Conspiracy Theory (UCT) and can be regarded as a progressive Research Program (RP). While, *prima facie*, appearing as an epistemological black hole, some claims were found inductively to have a legitimate basis for concern. Therefore, stigmatising preconceptions may act as an epistemic harm to well-meaning but misinformed practitioners in the process of diagnosis. The primary issue that was then dealt with is how clinicians may demarcate the presence of a disorder given that substantiated justification remains empirically undefined. In conclusion, the paper found clinicians ought to adopt consideration to a wider array of individual and socio-political contextual factors in the process of evaluating the coherency of self-reporting TI belief systems. Furthermore, in defining the complex etiology encountered, correlation with Electromagnetic Hypersensitivity (EHS), Anomalous Health Incidents (AHI), Radio Frequency (RF) exposure, Non-Human Intelligence (NHI) interactions and Exceptional Experiences (EE) should all be considered in the formation of explanatory hypotheses.

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LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AARO	All-Domain Anomaly Resolution Office
AHI	Anomalous Health Incident
AI	Artificial Intelligence

ARPANSA	Australian Radiation Protection and Nuclear Safety Agency
ASC	Altered State of Consciousness
ASIS	Australia Secret Intelligence Service
BCI	Brain Computer Interface
BDNF	Brain-derived neurotrophic factor
BRAIN	Brain Research through Advancing Innovative Neurotechnologies
BTWC	Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention
CAFISM	Cross As a Frog In a Sock Mate
CCP	Chinese Communist Party
CIA	Central Intelligence Agency
CRADA	Cooperative Research and Development Agreement
CT	Conspiracy Theory
CTH	Cryptoterrestrial Hypothesis
CWC	Chemical Weapons Convention
DARPA	Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency
DE	Directed Energy
DEW	Directed Energy Weapon
DMN	Default Mode Network
DOD	Department of Defense
DOS	Department of State
EE	Exceptional Experience
EEG	Electroencephalography
EHS	Electromagnetic Hypersensitivity
ELF	Extra Low Frequency
fMRI	functional Magnetic Resonance Imaging
GDNF	Glial cell line-derived neurotrophic factor
GPL	General Predicate Logic
HPM	High-Powered Microwaves
HS	Havana Syndrome
IC	Intelligence Community
IGF-1	Insulin-like growth factor 1
LPM	Low Powered Microwaves
MCS	Multiple Chemical Sensitivity
MF	Modulation Frequency
MIMO	Multiple-Input and Multiple-Output
MWI	Many Worlds Interpretation
MWS	Microwave Syndrome
NASA	National Aeronautics and Space Administration
NCC	Neural Correlates of Consciousness
NDS	National Defense Strategy

NGA	National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency
NHI	Non-Human Intelligence
NIH	National Institute of Health
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NRO	National Reconnaissance Office
NSA	National Security Agency
NSC	National Security Council
NSS	National Security Strategy
ODNI	Office of the Director of National Intelligence
PET	Positron Emission Topography
PSYOP	Psychological Operation
PTSD	Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder
QM	Quantum Mechanics
R&D	Research & Development
ROS	Reactive Oxygen Species
RF	Radio Frequency
RP	Research Program
RS-N	Reliability of the Statement-Necessity thesis
RTPJ	Right Temporoparietal Junction
SAR	Specific Absorption Rate
SVT	Statement View of Testimony
TBI	Traumatic Brain Injury
TEP	Transmission of Epistemic Properties
TEP-N	Transmission of Epistemic Properties-Necessity thesis
TEP-S	Transmission of Epistemic Properties-Sufficiency thesis
TES	Torturing Environment Scale
TI	Targeted Individual
TMS	Transcranial Magnetic Stimulation
UAP	Unidentified Anomalous Phenomena
UCT	Unwarranted Conspiracy Theory
UFO	Unidentified Flying Object
UHF	Ultra High Frequency
U.S.	United States
USAF	United States Air Force
USN	United States Navy
VLF	Very Low Frequency

1. Introduction

Individuals identifying as "targeted individuals" (TIs) allege that they are subjected to coordinated stalking and microwave harassment. The New York Times suggests there are at least 10,000 individuals making these claims in the United States¹. They often accuse high-ranking officials from government or law enforcement of orchestrating these attacks to ruin their lives². TIs report experiencing electronic harassment involving obscure technologies that utilize electromagnetic radiation, like the microwave auditory effect, radar, and surveillance methods. These technologies allegedly transmit sounds and thoughts into their heads, cause physical discomfort, and result in harassment. Commonly reported experiences include hearing demeaning or provocative voices, feeling sensations such as burning, and suffering from cognitive disturbances like fatigue, memory loss, and dissociation³. Furthermore, these individuals often believe they are under constant physical surveillance as part of a covert government program. Despite these challenges, many TIs maintain normal lives and careers, finding these experiences bewildering, distressing, and sometimes embarrassing, but nonetheless real⁴.

To substantiate their claims, they frequently reference news articles, military publications, and declassified national security documents, arguing that governments have indeed developed such technologies. There have been several incidents where perceive targeted individuals have, seeking retaliation, resorted to extreme violence⁵. The number of such individuals are fortunately few in number, which does not in the least detract from the tragic nature of such atrocities. Sarteschi suggests that more research is needed to understand this unexplored belief system. Their reports appear to be increasing:

“Counselors report an increasing number of clients who identify as TIs, while police departments have received numerous calls for help from TI’s”⁶

Numerous websites and online support networks exist, created by individuals concerned about mind control. Beresheim argues that “TIs are engaged in a psychotic mode of relating to the signifiers they use to shape their identity”⁷. Psychiatrist Alan Drucker from Palm Springs has observed signs of delusional disorders on several of these websites⁸. As part of a 2006 British study by Vaughan Bell and other

¹ McPhate, M. (2016). *United States of Paranoia: They See Gangs of Stalkers*. The New York Times.

² Sheridan, L.; James, D.V. (2015). Complaints of group-stalking ('gang-stalking'): An exploratory study of their nature and impact on complainants. *J. Forensic Psychiatry Psychol.*, Vol. 26, 1–23.

³ Weinberger, S (2007). *Mind Games*. The Washington Post

⁴ Ibid

⁵ Sarteschi, C (2018). Mass Murder, Targeted Individuals, and Gang-Stalking: Exploring the Connection. *Violence And Gender* Vol. 5, No.1, DOI: 10.1089/vio.2017.0022

⁶ Johnston, L. (2023). Can Social Media Research Solve the Puzzle of Paranoia? *The Journal of Social Media in Society* Fall, Vol. 12, No. 2, Page 103-125.

⁷ Beresheim, D. (2020). Circulate yourself: targeted individuals, the yieldable object & self-publication on digital platforms. *Critical Studies In Media Communication*, Vol. 37, No. 5, 395–408. <https://doi.org/10.1080/15295036.2020.1800060>

⁸ Monroe, A. (2012). *Electronic Harassment: Voices in My Mind*, KMIR News.

independent psychiatrists determined signs of psychosis were strongly present based on evaluation of a sample of online mind-control accounts whose posters were "very likely to be schizophrenic".⁹ Bell explains various common themes include frequent mention of the CIA's MKULTRA project and frequent citing of a scientific paper entitled "Human auditory system response to modulated electromagnetic energy"¹⁰ and concludes:

"The fact that individuals can form a community based on the content of a potentially delusional belief presents a paradox for the DSM diagnostic criteria for a delusion, and suggests the need to revise and revisit the original operational definition in the light of these new technological developments"¹¹

Nils Melzer, a professor at the University of Glasgow and the UN Special Rapporteur on Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman, or Degrading Treatment or Punishment highlights in his 2020 report the tendency of several nations to overlook or downplay psychological torture, often labeled dismissively as 'light torture'¹². Melzer emphasizes that while traditional perceptions of torture often involve physical pain or suffering, the reality of psychological torture, which may not leave visible marks, is frequently ignored or underestimated in its severity.

Legal affairs correspondent Owen Bowcott writes in correspondence to Melzer for the Guardian that "UN warns of rise of 'cybertorture' to bypass physical ban"¹³. Bowcott explains that "an alarming development that Melzer contemplates is "cybertorture"¹⁴. Melzer explains that states, corporate actors and organised criminals "not only have the capacity to conduct cyber-operations inflicting severe suffering on countless individuals, but may well decide to do so for any of the purposes of torture."¹⁵. Bowcott quotes Melzer further:

"Cybertechnology can also be used to inflict, or contribute to, severe mental suffering while avoiding the conduit of the physical body, most notably through intimidation, harassment, surveillance, public shaming and defamation, as well as appropriation, deletion or manipulation of information [...] Already harassment in comparatively limited environments can expose targeted

⁹ Aboujaoude, E. (2016). Psychotic Websites. Does the Internet encourage psychotic thinking?. Psychology Today. Sussex Publishers, LLC, HealthProfs.com..

¹⁰ Bell, V; Maiden, C; Muñoz-Solomando, A; Reddy, V (2006). Mind control' experiences on the internet: implications for the psychiatric diagnosis of delusions. *Psychopathology*. *Psychopathology*, 39(2), 87-91. 39 (2): 87–91. CiteSeerX 10.1.1.99.9838. doi:10.1159/000090598. PMID 16391510. S2CID 6362668.)

¹¹ Ibid.

¹² Melzer, N. (2018). *Report of the Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment*. United Nations Human Rights Council. A/HRC/37/50. Retrieved from <https://digitallibrary.un.org/record/1662889#record-files-collapse-header>

¹³ Bowcott, O. (2020). *UN warns of rise of 'cybertorture' to bypass physical ban*. The Guardian. Retrieved from <https://www.theguardian.com/law/2020/feb/21/un-rapporteur-warns-of-rise-of-cybertorture-to-bypass-physical-ban>

¹⁴ Ibid.

¹⁵ Ibid.

individuals to extremely elevated and prolonged levels of anxiety, stress, social isolation and depression, and significantly increases the risk of suicide [...] Arguably, therefore, much more systematic, government-sponsored threats and harassment delivered through cybertechnologies not only entail a situation of effective powerlessness, but may well inflict levels of anxiety, stress, shame and guilt amounting to ‘severe mental suffering’ as required for a finding of torture.”¹⁶

Bowcott (2020) concludes the UN report pays tribute to Eminent Monsters for showing “the origins and devastating effects of contemporary psychological torture”. Such experiments, he added, “should be prevented in future.”¹⁷ A detailed letter addressed to Professor Nils Melzer, was presented by Matthew E. Arnegard, Ph.D., and Ella Free discussing the issues of organised stalking, harassment, and assaults using directed-energy weapons, based on the experiences and claims of numerous alleged victims. It offers background information on these issues, including scientific literature and specific incidents, and provides recommendations for the prevention and mitigation of such forms of torture and ill-treatment. Arnegard & Free write:

“While militaries, intelligence agencies, and certain sectors of law enforcement are certainly capable of deploying directed-energy weapons against targeted persons — with little or no accountability — it is dangerous to assume these capabilities are limited to such entities. The problem of torture and ill treatment with directed-energy devices is much more widespread than the Cuba incident... Assuming that torture by means of directed energy is only a capability of state actors poses a danger to civil society. This assumption facilitates inaction by law enforcement, in turn facilitating the unfettered growth of a new mode of within-community torture and “backyard terrorism””¹⁸.

There appears to be a shroud of uncertainty surrounding the factual basis of the reports of TIs that take place within an age of exponential technological growth, possibility for neurohacking, and international organised crime and warfare¹⁹. While some authors contend there is a strong likelihood that dual use technologies may have made their way into the wrong hands²⁰, others hold that such an idea is outlandish and diagnostic criteria should be revised to properly account for them²¹. In protection of both clinical, social and institutional interests, the prevention of any ‘boy cried wolf’ scenario forms from logical assessment of

¹⁶ Ibid.

¹⁷ Ibid.

¹⁸ Arnegard, M. E., & Free, E. (2020). Response to RFI for Report on Psychosocial Dynamics Conducive to Torture. FFTI. Retrieved from <https://www.ohchr.org/sites/default/files/Documents/Issues/Torture/Call/NGOs/FFTI.pdf>

¹⁹ Rhoads, S. (2023). *The Global Neurohacking Epidemic. A Real World ‘Dark Mirror’*. Medium. <https://medium.com/maebren/the-neurohacking-crisis-ff60fc978da2>

²⁰ Hall, J. (2014). *Guinea Pigs: Technologies of Control*. Strategic Book Publishing. ISBN: 13:9781631355523

²¹ Bell et al. (2006).

TI claims on the basis of possibility, actuality, and coherence to a myriad of relevant contextual factors.

If multiple perspectives contend that there currently exists a technological threshold where the human mind can be manipulated covertly, especially by a foreign adversary in an urban warfare context, is it logical to assume that within the time of this threshold there may be cases where such an occurrence is real? If so, should our clinicians have as much skepticism as they do, or be as ignorant to the possibilities inherent in the technological revolution and threshold as they currently are? Similarly, are our scientific conceptions of reality and consciousness sufficient enough to pass undifferentiated medical judgement? As Einstein said “It is entirely possible that behind the perception of our senses, worlds are hidden of which we are unaware”²². If for any reason current contemporary clinical diagnostic practices, or the clinicians themselves, were ineffective in capturing the full veracity of the circumstances, it may be the case that at least a small number of individuals who do not have any disorder may be incorrectly diagnosed. Such an oversight may take place on the basis of a fundamental attribution error within the inference of likelihood from relevant background information. In case this is true, epistemological assessment of justification of claim should make lucid possibility for truth over and above mere uninformed or popular opinion, both professional or otherwise. Thus, this paper serves to highlight overlooked dialogue in the ongoing medical, legal, political debate on the issue.

²² Zakaria, S., Salim, S. N. S., Zainon, M., Abd Razak, N., & Shamsudin, S. A. (2017). Hypothesis of human-light dependency, conceivably could ascertain Einstein’s prediction. *Transactions on Science and Technology*, 4(3–2), 273–285. p.281

2. Literature Review: Targeted Individuals

2.1 Core Beliefs of Targeted Individuals

2.1.1 Literature Review

A study was performed by Lorraine Sheridan, David James and Jayden Roth through Curtin University, Perth, Western Australia on the Phenomenology of Gang-Stalking, published in the *International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health*²³. A sample of 50 written accounts were analysed and 24 core phenomena were elicited, together with 11 principal sequelae of the experience of being gang-stalked. The authors designed the study to allow elements of the participants' experiences naturally arise from their comprehensive narratives, rather than fitting them into a predetermined framework. Out of the 50 narratives, 20 provided explanations for the existence of Gang-stalking, for example: "To drive people to meet-up groups or a psychiatrist so they can be medicated and/or get more federal grants for more mental health instead of training a real police force... It is a brainwashing military experiment... It is part of an overt agenda to create and test mind control... They are creating weaponry tested on us."²⁴ In the 24 categories of experience that were identified in the self-identified victims of gang-stalking, 80% of accounts were categorized as a 'Victim of a conspiracy (by multiple agencies, i.e. Government, CIA, Military, Police, etc.)'. 60% Electronic surveillance; 64% Establishment cover-up; 40% Being remotely controlled/mind control; 38% Victimised as part of a global phenomenon; 32% Police as part of the conspiracy; 26% Voice to skull, or V2K, transmission; 20% Medical practitioners as part of conspiracy. In comparison to their previous study (below), the authors found that "there were no significant differences between the proportions of self-defined gang-stalking victims reporting phenomena in 66% of the 24 gang-stalking experience categories"²⁵.

Five years earlier, Sheridan and James had analysed 128 cases of self-defined gang-stalking with a 92-item anonymous online questionnaire, published in the *Journal of Forensic Psychiatry & Psychology*.²⁶ The main survey participants were 108 white women, averaging 45.6 years of age at the time of the survey, with the average age being 38.8 when the reported activities commenced. The mean duration of ongoing gangstalking experiences was 95 months, with some reporting cessation at 54 months. The nature of the tactics varied from common stalking behaviors to highly unusual ones. A compilation included such peculiar occurrences as collaboration among multiple agencies, antagonistic operatives in the victim's

²³ Sheridan, L., James, D., & Roth, R. (2020). The Phenomenology of Group Stalking ('Gang-Stalking'): A Content Analysis of Subjective Experiences. *International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health* 17, 2506; doi:10.3390/ijerph17072506

²⁴ Ibid.

²⁵ Ibid.

²⁶ Sheridan & James (2015).

workplace, traffic lights being tampered to turn red upon approach, interference with thoughts, insertion of foreign thoughts, use of voice-to-skull technology (V2K), and similar. The researchers summarized 128 cases of gangstalking, identifying behaviors they considered implausible and fitting the criteria for delusional or psychotic disorders as defined by the American Psychiatric Association's Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-V)²⁷. They also categorized these claims as false. However, the team also acknowledged the potential involvement of other entities, such as government agencies or individuals with substantial wealth, in orchestrating highly sophisticated and costly behaviors²⁸. The team recommended going beyond mere hypothesis testing and proposed conducting field research with specialised tools and in-depth training to more thoroughly investigate the idea of structured groups. Womac also contended that such efforts “may increase one's understanding beyond the data and gain cultural competency on these occurrences”²⁹.

Mike McPhate writes for the New York Times that, according to Sheridan, “one has to think of the T.I. phenomenon in terms of people with paranoid symptoms who have hit upon the gang-stalking idea as an explanation of what is happening to them... the amount of content online about electronic harassment that suggests it is a fact without any debate on the subject, creates a harmful, ideological, platform for such behavior”³⁰. Sarah Kershaw, argues in the New York Times that while psychologists generally believe these sites exacerbate mental issues, others suggest that the communal sharing and acceptance of a shared delusion might serve as a type of group cognitive therapy³¹. This is a view often shared as it is understood TIs often turn to online communities for support, as such communities allow “disempowered people to make meaning out of negative experiences and feel powerful”³².

Lang and colleagues merged insights on Haunted People Syndrome with the phenomena of gangstalking, referencing Sheridan and James's analysis of 128 cases. They established two classifications: individual stalking and collective stalking by three or more individuals. They described Haunted People Syndrome as repeated encounters with peculiar events, both perceived objectively and subjectively³³. Reevaluating the 128 cases from Sheridan & James, they separated the accounts into delusional and non-delusional narratives. These accounts of gangstalking included elements such as orchestrated scenarios in

²⁷ American Psychiatric Association, ed. (2022). Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, Fifth Edition, Text Revision (DSM-5-TR). Washington, DC, USA: American Psychiatric Publishing. ISBN 978-0-89042-575-6.

²⁸ Sheridan & James (2015).

²⁹ Womac, J. N. 2022. Marked as Dangerous: An Investigative Analysis of No-touch Torture Methods on Targeted Individuals. *Purdue University Global*.

³⁰ McPhate, M. (2016). *United States of Paranoia: They See Gangs of Stalkers*. The New York Times.

³¹ Kershaw, S. (2008). *Sharing Their Demons on the Web*. The New York Times.

³² Johnston, L. (2023). Can Social Media Research Solve the Puzzle of Paranoia? *The Journal of Social Media in Society Fall 2023, Vol. 12, No. 2*, Page 103-125

³³ Lange, R., Houran, J., Sheridan, L., Dagnall, N., Drinkwater, K., O’Keeffe, C., & Laythe, B. (2020). Haunted people syndrome revisited: Empirical parallels between subjective paranormal episodes and group-stalking accounts. *Mental Health, Religion & Culture* 23(7), 532–549. doi:10.1080/13674676.2020.1767552

public spaces, manipulation of witnesses, a crescendo in surveillance activities, and themes involving satellites and stalking. These episodes were attributed to encounters with various entities, including “angels, demons, deities, Men in Black, shamanic guides, ghosts, and extraterrestrials”³⁴. Both groups were found to exhibit a systematic pattern of anomalies consistent with the Rasch model for diagnosing signs and symptoms. The analysis indicated these incidents were derived from recognizable sources without evidence of being spread through interaction, thus rejecting the idea of symptom transmission. The concept of psychogenic illness was also explored, defining it as the collective onset of illness among a group without an apparent cause.

Xuan and MacDonald undertook a linguistic study of gangstalking by analyzing discussions within Facebook groups dedicated to targeted individuals (T.I.) and gangstalking. They aimed to determine whether these groups exacerbated psychopathological conditions through social reinforcement in an echo chamber—a setting that amplifies similar views—or offered a community where like-minded people could find belonging and support.³⁵ The researchers analysed the linguistic features of online posts from these T.I. groups, comparing them with posts from schizophrenic forums. They noted differences such as a higher word count per sentence, abnormal use of cognitive words, a focus on self-attribution, and more expressions of negative emotions in the T.I. group discussions compared to other forums. However, the distinction between the language used by T.I. groups and individuals experiencing psychosis was not conclusive. The authors highlighted the need for further research on T.I. groups, cautioning that redundancies in online posts and repeated contributions from the same individuals might weaken study findings and bias results. They also suggested that future research comparing T.I. individuals with refugees or Holocaust survivors, who have also endured prolonged trauma, might yield more insightful comparisons using the Linguistic Inquiry and Word Count (LIWC) tool.

Lustig and colleagues conducted clinical evaluations on 50 randomly selected video posts from self-proclaimed targeted individuals, interpreting specific behaviors as instances of gangstalking. A multimodal discourse analysis, grounded in social semiotics, was employed by the team to decipher the significance of various signs. This involved a methodical approach to viewing and transcribing videos, categorizing them into thematic codes. The authors concluded that Targeted Individuals “used linguistic practices to co-construct an internally coherent and systematized persecutory belief system”³⁶. They advanced a position that gangstalking is real and contested the medicalizing discourse that gangstalking is a form of mental disorder. Womac analysed the Targeted Individual community with an anonymous online

³⁴ Ibid.

³⁵ Xuan, L., & MacDonald, A. (2019). T120. Examining psychosis in social media: The targeted individuals movement and the potential of pathological echo-chambers. *Schizophrenia Bulletin*, 45, S250–S251. doi:10.1093/schbul/sbz019.400

³⁶ Lustig, A., Brookes, G., & Hunt, D. (2021). Social semiotics of gangstalking evidence videos on YouTube: Multimodal discourse analysis of a novel persecutory belief system. *JMIR Mental Health*, 8(10). doi:10.2196/30311

questionnaire with a data collection aim between 184 people in the targeted individual community. 65.8% of participants believed Government/foreign government/corrupt officials were responsible, 71.2% believed Intelligence and law enforcement were responsible, 58.7% Military, 54.3% Cults (Secret societies)³⁷. The author concludes that the results gave collateral evidence around the relationship between targeted individuals and no-touch torture despite limitations to the original hypothesis asserting victims can suffer trauma.

2.1.2 Online Community Research

A total of 16 Australian and international online facebook community groups and internet forums were used to assess relationship of self-published accounts of gang-stalking and harassment beliefs in 2024 to prior TI associated literature regarding persecutory beliefs toward government bodies or intelligence agencies. Various articles were selected from via purposive convenience sampling that utilised Google searches of websites, blogs, and forums with the search terms “gang-stalking”, “microwave harassment”, “v2k”, “victims of gang-stalking”, “targeted individual”, “TI”, “Microwave weapons”, “cognitive warfare”, “neurowarfare” “neurosecurity” “microwave defense research” and various combinations thereof. More than 17 million hits were revealed in the initial search, approximately 170 relevant links were followed. All links were appropriately investigated, whatever their type (webpages, journal articles, Facebook pages). Out of 56 total recorded accounts of harassment, 24 personal accounts of harassment were omitted due to spam posting or incomprehensible use of language. A sample of 12 written accounts of the remaining 32 accounts were considered sufficient to capture the overall essence of relationship of experiences to prior research findings. Some of the reports included either rambling use of incomplete sentences alongside persecutory beliefs, others included relatively normal and acceptable levels of conversation. The pertinent sample base of 12 written accounts are provided in Table 2 (below):

³⁷ Womac (2022).

Table 2 – Online community group postings results in correlation to literature findings in Ch. 2.1.1.

Post 1: “Okay ASIO/ASIS (CCP). Have the T.I.’s all to yourself. They are all yourself. I wont get in the way. They seem to love your manipulators on here anyway”.

Post 2: “The fact that v2k victims appear to the general public to be schizophrenic and are generally unable to provide sufficient evidence of what is being done to them isolates them further”.

Post 3: “In the hands of a secret police force, they are toys for the amusement of sadists”.

Post 4: “There’s nothing like having your head fried for days on end”.

Post 5: “Do you believe we should get paid like a full time job for being TI’s?”.

Reply: “Redress, compensation order for losses and damages, reparations for sure, yes its appropriate”.

Post 6: “Does anyone know what experiment or agenda is being pursued in your targeting?”

Reply: “In my case its definitely control. Mine isn’t government related, its orchestrated by Freemasons”. Reply: “They are all linked government agencies (CIA, FBI, NSA, DHS, MI6, Secret Societies)”.

Post 7: “They call it Burning... and this is just one of the cars that’s parked here, just to remind me what they’re doing to me”. [car used personalized number plate “I-BURN”]

Post 8: What have you learned after being a targeted individual?

Reply: “In addition to having my views on society, technology and the human condition changed forever? [...] I've started using Linux, learned audio equipment, I taught myself about emotional intelligence, learnt about how to find solutions for myself and how to process myself. I've learned how you can get anywhere on a dime, how to occasionally cheat transportation companies and how NOT to show up on relative's doorsteps unannounced. I've learned how to hold my temper and I've learned how to walk around knowing that I have near-zero credibility with others, and how to avoid entangling others whenever possible. I've learned to change plans almost instantly. I now know how much I can borrow at any given moment”.

Post 9: “We know gangs exist. We know secret societies exist. We know abuse of power and corruption exists. But we don’t know the extent (nor do we care to learn the extent) until we are personally affected by it”.

Post 10: "This began for me on 6th august 2020. Just woke up with it all going on around me. All the usual I see from others here, or most anyway. Voices, buzzing/humming/whining noises etc. Too linear and contiguous to be any kind of mental illness".

Post 11: "The internet is filled with people asking for help and not getting it, not from local law enforcement, nor the FBI. "Come back with evidence," they say. Meanwhile, some of these people crack under the harassment and take their lives".

Post 12: "I was lying down falling asleep, the voice appeared during such a state with a series of disconnected words, i.e. "objective... vehicle... thought... crime... sleep...sneeze..." with ~2.5 second intervals between each word with no variation in spacing of time. About 3-5 seconds after the last word, the voice was heard exclaimed "I will tell you straightforward, you won't win. My government is more powerful than your government". The voice did not have any international accent in any manner. About 1 second after this voice finished, another separate voice was heard saying "Be nice". This voice was more slower and deeper in pitch than the previous voice. After this, I aroused myself and thought "hmm that's strange" and proceeded to meditate. Outside of this, I am a fit and healthy individual who is trained in academia, I regularly exercise, eat well, sleep well, I don't do drugs or drink alcohol and practice mindfulness often. I occasionally perceive irregular events and synchronicities occurring in my life which I am often very curious about but do note a general trend of feeling something 'dark' or 'mysterious' about the nature of them that I can not often put my finger on. For instance, I live in a considerably quiet suburban neighborhood. I notice there are a handful of cars that go past me whilst I walked down my street to get to the park (around 2 minutes walking time). Then once I get to the park, there's no cars that go down the street anymore for a handful of minutes or more! Similarly, as I approach the roundabout, there is, more often than not, (i have counted 16 times out of 20 or so now) a car or set of cars that seems to intersect with me. After I drive through the intersection, I sometimes wait 30m from the intersection and I notice in my rearview mirror that no cars go past for a matter of several minutes usually."

3. Literature Research: Background Information

3.1 Epistemology of Testimony

Testimony is a necessary and pervasive source of knowledge. “If we were to desist from accepting testimony, human life would become disadvantaged in staggering and incapacitating ways”³⁸. Jennifer Lackey from department of Philosophy at Northern Illinois University explains that “clearly not everything we learn through the testimony of others qualifies as *testimonial based* knowledge. What is important for distinctively testimonial justification or knowledge is that a hearer form a given belief on the basis of the content of a speaker’s testimony”³⁹. Lackey contends that cases where beliefs are formed entirely on the basis of features about the speaker’s testimony are excluded from qualifying as instances of testimonial justification or knowledge. Intermediate cases exist in which a hearer utilises relevant background information to derive knowledge from the testimony of the speaker. However, because the epistemic status of beliefs formed in this regard is so reliant on memory and inference, the justifications are only partially testimonially based. Most contemporary views in the epistemology of testimony are constructed around a core central thesis, what Lackey defines the Transmission of Epistemic Properties (TEP)⁴⁰. Testimonies in this view pivot on the axis of both the belief and its epistemic properties according to two dimensions – a thesis of necessity and sufficiency (TEP-N and TEP-S, respectively):

TEP-N: For each speaker-A and hearer-B, the belief of B that p is known (i.e. justified and warranted) on the basis of A’s testimony is true, if and only if, A’s belief that p is known (i.e. justified and warranted).⁴¹

TEP-S: For each speaker-A and hearer-B, if:

- (i) A’s belief that p is known; and
- (ii) B believes p from the content of A’s testimony the p ; and
- (iii) There are no undefeated defeaters for B believing that p ; then:
B’s belief that p is known (i.e. justified and warranted).⁴²

A defeater in this instance is any “epistemically unacceptable irrationality to doxastic systems”⁴³ and the associated defeat of justification or knowledge that arises as a result. An undefeated defeater is where no defeater d exists for a belief that p which is not itself defeated. Defeaters may exist as defeated or undefeated. Support for the TEP-N derives primarily from analogous connection between testimony and

³⁸ Lackey, J. (2006). Knowing from Testimony. *Philosophy Compass* 1/5: 432-488, 10.1111/j.1747-9991.2006.00035.x. p. 433.

³⁹ Ibid.

⁴⁰ Lackey (2006). p. 434.

⁴¹ Support found in: Audi (2006), Ross (1986) McDowell (1994), Williamson (2000).

⁴² Similar postulations are found in: Audi (1997) Fricker (1987), Coady (1992), Owens (2000), Williamson (1996).

⁴³ Lackey (2006). p. 439

memory, for memory is capable of preserving epistemic properties over time. However, objections to the TEP-N have been raised under counter-examples to show speaker knowledge is not a necessary condition for testimonial knowledge. The first counterexample involves an instance where Speaker-A fails to believe a proposition to which they testify and nonetheless reliably convey information of their testimony (i.e. a science teacher with dual beliefs of creationism and evolution conveying knowledge of evolution)⁴⁴. The second counterexample is where Speaker-A has undefeated defeater for the belief of a proposition which they testify and reliably convey without transmitting the defeater to Hearer-B (i.e. a doctor incorrectly diagnoses Speaker A as having hearing loss, they then hear a car accident, form a justified true belief, attend the accident and then later tell Hearer-B of the accident without mentioning the doctors incorrect diagnosis)⁴⁵. Counter-examples to the TEP-S, that speaker knowledge is sufficient for testimonial knowledge, includes firstly reasons with respect to the hearer and secondly to the speaker. Firstly, Hearer-B's belief may fail to be regarded as knowledge even though no relevant undefeated defeaters for Speaker-A exist. This is where no matter how reliable a testifier or believer Speaker-A is, Hearer-B may thus be constituted in such a way that prevents transmission of epistemic properties to her. Such a compulsively trusting disposition renders him incapable of sensitivity toward the presence of defeaters regarding Speaker-A's testimony. The second counterexample to the TPS explains that a hearers belief may fail to be regarded as knowledge despite there being no undefeated defeaters and the speaker has indeed acquired necessary knowledge (justified belief, warranted belief)⁴⁶. For instance, if a reliable testifier with respectful epistemic practices provides testimony which the hearer, having external considerations about the possible motivations of the testimony where the hearers belief in relevance to nearby possible worlds is counterfactually insensitive toward the truth⁴⁷. In consideration to these counterexamples, the motivation is encountered to replace TEP-N or TEP-S with conditions that depend on statements rather than phenomenal states of belief or knowledge. Introducing a replacement for the TEP-N, the Reliability of the Statement-Necessity thesis (RS-N):

RS-N: For each speaker-A hearer-B, the belief of B that *p* is known (i.e. justified and warranted) on the basis of A's testimony is true, if and only if, A's statement that *p* is reliable or truth conducive⁴⁸.

⁴⁴ Lackey (1996).

⁴⁵ Ibid.

⁴⁶ Lackey (2006), p. 436

⁴⁷ Nozick (1981). True belief in this context is sensitive if hearer-b would not have held *p* as true had *p* of been false (in any nearby possible worlds) and the true belief that *p* is safe holds if it couldn't have occurred that hearer-b holds *p* true where *p* is false.

⁴⁸ Lackey (2006), p. 437

The statements reliability can be ascertained by the holding the properties of being sensitive, safe, properly or virtuously formed⁴⁹. The contrast here lies in that the speakers states of belief or knowledge hold only as far as they bear on the capacity to competently testify. One might conclude this gives advantage to those articulate or educate in their capacity to testify. The replacement for TEP-S is the Statement View of Testimony (SVT):

SVT: For each speaker-A hearer-B, the belief of B that p is known (i.e. justified and warranted) on the basis of A's testimony is true, if and only if,

- (i) A's statement that p is reliable or truth conducive
- (ii) B comes to believe that p on the basis of A's statement that p ; and
- (iii) B has no undefeated defeaters for believing p ⁵⁰.

Table 3 – Contemporary views in the epistemology of testimony with associated counter examples

Type	Definition (Justification of testimony)	Counter-example
TEP-N	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Formed on the basis that the belief is justified and warranted (known). Necessary condition for knowledge: justification, warrant. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Case 1: The speaker imparts knowledge that the individual fails to believe, <i>i.e. an unreliable believer may be a reliable testifier</i>. Case 2: The speaker imparts knowledge that individual fails to possess at the exclusion of a defeater.
TEP-S	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Formed on the basis of an absence of undefeated defeaters to the belief. Sufficient condition for knowledge: justification, warrant. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Case 1: A hearer may be incapable of receiving the transmission of epistemic properties of speakers testimony. Case 2: A reliable believer may be an unreliable testifier.
RS-N (<i>replaces TEP-N</i>)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Formed on the basis that the statement of testimony is reliable and truth conducive. Necessary condition for knowledge: justification, warrant. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dependent on the debate between Reductionist & Non-reductionist accounts of justification (<i>see table 3</i>)
SVT (<i>replaces TEP-S</i>)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Formed on the basis that the statement of testimony is reliable and truth conducive and has no undefeated defeaters. Sufficient condition for knowledge: justification, warrant. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dependent on the debate between Reductionist & Non-reductionist accounts of justification (<i>see table 3</i>)

⁴⁹ Nozick (1981), Soza (2002), Williamson (2000), Pritchard (2004) and Platinga (1993).

⁵⁰ Lackey (2006), p. 437

In completing a full account of testimonial knowledge (justification, warrant), conditions for the truth of the belief formed from either RS-N or SVT rest further on the debate between non-reductionists and reductionists. Non-reductionists, originating with Thomas Reid, hold testimony as believable as long as no undefeated defeaters or available evidence exists against the report which would require the hearer to have no positive epistemic work to do in accepting such testimony⁵¹. The nature of defeaters are multiple in kind. First is that of *psychological defeaters*. These are doubts or beliefs which indicate that a speakers belief that *p* is false; or is formed or sustained in an unreliable way⁵². As an example, we may think of a Psychiatrist defeating the testimony of an individual experiencing an existential crisis on the basis that the content of their testimony matches criteria for a mental disorder as defined by an approved diagnostic manual, such as the DSM-V. The speakers statements (under RS-N or SVT) are then regarded unreliable for such a reason, at least according to one specific Psychiatrist. *Psychological defeaters* function in light of being held by an individual and not necessarily by their value or justificatory status⁵³. Since psychological defeaters can be beliefs, they too can be defeated⁵⁴, as in the case of proving medical malpractice. The second kind of defeater is that of a *normative defeater*, which is any creeping doubt, skepticism or belief that a speaker ought to hold but doesn't and which may then indicate the speaker's belief that *p* is either false or formed or sustained unreliably. The fundamental concept here being that a lack of certain doubts in the presence of available evidence contributes epistemically unacceptable irrationality toward doxastic systems⁵⁵.

Table 4 - Reductionist & Non-reductionist accounts of the justification of testimony

Type	Definition (Justification of testimony)	Counter-example
Non-reductionism	Speaker's testimony must resist: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Psychological defeaters</i> • <i>Normative defeaters</i> 	More is needed than a mere lack of undefeated defeaters: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Positive based reasons include: context, character of testifier, correspondence of testimony to facts in the world or other testimonies.
Reductionism	Global reductionism: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hearer must have non-testimonially based positive reasons for accepting testimony as generally reliable. 	Leads to skepticism: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most individuals lack the complex scientific, economic, mathematical theories or sample of reports to properly verify reports against facts.

⁵¹ Goldberg (2006), Graham (2006), and more generally proponents of non-reductionist account of testimony: Austin (1979), Coady (1992, 1994), Owens (2000), Burge (1993), Welbourne (1979).

⁵² Pollock (1986).

⁵³ BonJour (1985), Nozick (1981), Pollock (1986), Goldman (1986), Platinga (1993), Lackey (2006), Bergmann (2004).

⁵⁴ Lackey (2006), p.439

⁵⁵ Lackey (2006) p. 439

	Local reductionism: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hearer must have non-testimonially based positive reasons for accepting the particular report in question 	Positive based reasons are not needed for accepting the testimony as reliable: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A child accepting the testimony of parents • An individual accepting testimonial knowledge from a speaker they know very little about.
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Reductionists on the other hand, arising out of the work of David Hume⁵⁶, maintain that more is needed than the absence of undefeated defeaters where it concerns justification of testimony. Particularly, non-testimonially based positive reasons for accepting the testimony or report. This matter pertains to principles of induction in that from conformity between facts and reports (assisted by memory and reason), inference then takes place on the testimony, speaker, type of report or context as reliable or otherwise. Justification here is *reduced* to the same validation used for sense perception, memory and induction.⁵⁷ According to this common sense world picture, “testimony is one of the a number of causal-cum-informational processes through we receive and retain information about the empirical world, the others being sight and our other modes of perceptual awareness, and memory”⁵⁸. Reasons why non-reductionism may be favored over reductionism derives from problems affecting the former but not the latter. Regarding objections to global reductionism, one major is that in order to have non-testimonially based positive reasons for the general reliability of testimony, a hearer must be exposed to a wide sample base of reports and also “non-random, wide-ranging sample of the corresponding facts”⁵⁹. However, finding both are problematic, for, most humans experience restrictions upon what is required to legitimately conclude a report as general reliable. Such restrictions include a limited sample base of reports, the size of a community, the use of one native language, and so on. The claim here is that with respect to finding correspondence to facts, the basis of observation of epistemic agents is too small to allow induction about the reliability of testimony. C.A.J Coady writes:

“it seems absurd to suggest that, individually, we have done anything [near] the amount of field-work that [reductionism] requires... many of us have never seen a baby born, [...] examined the circulation of the blood, [...] no made have we made the observations that lie behind our knowledge

⁵⁶ Coady (1932), p. 149

⁵⁷ Hume (1975), Fricker (2006), Adler (2002), Lyons (1997), Lipton (1998).

⁵⁸ Fricker (1992), p.397

⁵⁹ Lackey (2006), p.440

that the lights in the sky are heavenly bodies immensely distant nor a cast of other observations that [reductionism] would seem to require”⁶⁰

Another criticism is that testimony can be heterogeneously mixed, such as the time of day, ones height, the character of one’s political opponents, attractiveness, and so on. As Elizebeth Fricker points out “When it comes to the probability of accuracy of a speakers’ assertions, and what sorts of factors warrant a hearer in trusting a speaker, testimony is not a unitary category”⁶¹ Objections to local reductionism include firstly that an individual need not possess sophisticated positive based reasons for accepting the testimony as reliable, such as in the case of children unwittingly accepting the testimony of their parents.⁶² Secondly, that testimonial knowledge can be transferred from speakers whom very little is known about.⁶³ These counter-examples highlight how the condition of undefeated defeaters within non-reductionism clarifies such issues to accommodate testimonial with little difficulty. Support for reductionism then holds on the consequential basis of the hearer not being required to perform positive epistemic work from the testimonial recipient.

The direction of the epistemology of testimony appears to develop hybrid views between non-reductionism and reductionism to account for discrepancies obtaining in both⁶⁴. Why this is preferred is exemplified within a highly overt example, known as the Alien Testimony Argument, that regards the acceptance of the testimony of an alien visitor to earth that in fact is a reliable testifier, both in general and in particular⁶⁵. The hearer knows nothing regarding the credibility of the source of alien testimony, they have no positive based reasons, “no commonsense psychological alien theory, [...] no beliefs about the reliability of the particular alien, and so on”.⁶⁶ There are also no undefeated defeaters present. Reductionists here would argue that justification of the hearers belief is not acceptable, for it may “very well be accepted practice in alien society to be insincere and deceptive when testifying to others. Or normal alien psychology may be what we earthlings would consider psychosis”⁶⁷ or the alien language converted into English negates every proposition unbeknownst to human beings⁶⁸. Reductionist would also argue that suspension of belief is pragmatic. On the contrary, Non-reductionists would argue that the because of the lack of undefeated defeaters, the hearer is granted justified belief of the aliens testimony, which non-reductionists would consider “gullibility, epistemic irrationality, and intellectual irresponsibility”⁶⁹. Such an example

⁶⁰ Coady (1992), p. 82

⁶¹ Fricker (1994), p. 139

⁶² Audi (1997).

⁶³ Foley (1994), Strawson (1994).

⁶⁴ Goldberg (2006), Lackey (2006), Lehrer (2006).

⁶⁵ Coady (1973), p.154; Lackey (2006), p.442

⁶⁶ Lackey (2006), p.442

⁶⁷ Ibid.

⁶⁸ Coady (1973), p.154

⁶⁹ Ibid.

makes clear the problem of demarcating where and with what weight positive based reasons and undefeated defeaters determine justification in any uncertain context. One argument could be made that defeaters and positive based reasons could often be interchangeable, which leads to equivocation in the debate, for instance an undefeated defeater could be built upon correspondence of testimony to facts in the world or other testimonies. A further and final contention could be made here that the probability for undefeated defeaters to exist may be necessary to integrate along with positive based reasons within the overall calculation of uncertainty being faced.

3.2 Epistemology of Conspiracy Theories

Conspiracy theories are a kind of radical skeptical hypothesis, which often can neither be proved nor disproved⁷⁰. Karl popper explains a conspiracy theory (CT) as “the view that an explanation of a social phenomenon consists in the discovery of the men or groups who are interested in the occurrence of this phenomenon [...] and who have planned and conspired to bring it about”⁷¹ and that “all results, even those which at first sight do not seem to be intended by anybody, are intended results of the actions of people who are interested in these results.”⁷². Further to this definition, Brian Keeley defines a CT as “[1] a proposed explanation of some historical event (or events) [2] in terms of the significant causal agency of a relatively small group of persons—the conspirators— [3] acting in secret.”⁷³. It is important to note that not all conspiracy theories epistemically unjustified. Well known examples include, conspiracy of Roman Senators to assassinate Julius Caesar in 44BCE, of John Wilkes Booth to assassinate President Lincoln, and his Vice President and Secretary of State in 1865, to overthrow the Iranian PM Mossadegh by the CIA with the Shah of Iran In 1953, and so on. David Coady points out that since conspiracies occur, it can not be considered irrational to believe they do occur. Therefore it couldn’t be considered irrational to be a conspiracy theorist, “yet many people accept the premise but balk at the conclusion”.⁷⁴ People will agree that people do conspire but yet somehow conspiracy theorists are irrational or at least misguided. The answer here lies in analysis of the nature of the conspiracy theory and not a naïve denial under the universal quantifier of all conspiracy theorists.

Machiavelli wrote “experience demonstrates that there have been many conspiracies, but few have been concluded successfully”.⁷⁵ On the epistemic nature of CTs, Popper contends that few local conspiracies actually realise their aims, primarily because of the complexity of social interactions; one single action can have several unforeseen effects. So, this precludes the entirety of the social phenomena being the directly-intended results of a deliberate set of human beings’ actions⁷⁶. Coady maintains popper is wrong about this, for “conspiracy is a common form of behaviour throughout history in all cultures”⁷⁷ and that conspiracy theorists “serve a vitally important social function. In fact, being a conspiracy theorist [...] is an important aspect of the job description of political journalists”.⁷⁸ Charles Pigden also criticises Poppers definition by arguing that a conspiracy may be able to explain an event even if the event was not a

⁷⁰ Coady (2012). p.133

⁷¹ Popper (1966/201). p. 509.

⁷² Ibid. p. 510

⁷³ Keeley, B. (1999) “Of Conspiracy Theories”, *The Journal of Philosophy* 96(3):109-126.

⁷⁴ Coady (2012), p.113

⁷⁵ Machiavelli, N. (1979). *The Prince* (G. Bull, Trans.). London, England: Penguin Books. (Original work published 1532).p.62

⁷⁶ Popper (1966/2011), p. 510.

⁷⁷ Coady (2012), p.114.

⁷⁸ Ibid. p.126

result of some intended goal by the conspirators⁷⁹.

In the analysis of the nature of the conspiracy theory then, there can be varying degrees of epistemic defects in the CT itself. A methodology that can help us identify such defects are provided by Keeley as “unwarranted” conspiracy theories (UCTs). UCTs “have a number of additional characteristics”⁸⁰:

- “(1) A UCT is an explanation that runs counter to some received, official, or ‘obvious’ account.
- (2) The true intentions behind the conspiracy are invariably nefarious.
- (3) UCTs generally seek to tie together seemingly unrelated events.
- (4) [...] the truths behind events explained by conspiracy theories are typically well-guarded secrets
- (5) The chief tool of the conspiracy theorist is [...] errant data”⁸¹

Errant data is data which is inconsistent or unexplained by the received theory. Among the inerrant data that a typical UCT attempts to account for are:

- (a) The fact that proponents of the received view ignore the inerrant data (when they do).
- (b) The fact that proponents of the received view attempt alternative explanations of the inerrant data (when they do.)

Often, these get explained by incorporating proponents of the received view into the conspiracy. This leads to the chief epistemic defect of UCTs which is that of runaway testimonial skepticism:

“The problem with UCTs is [...] the increasing degree of skepticism required by such theories as [would-be] positive evidence for the [conspiracy] theory fails to obtain.[...] These theories throw into doubt the various institutions that have been set up to generate reliable data and evidence. [...] It is this pervasive skepticism of people and public institutions entailed by some mature conspiracy theories which ultimately provides us with the grounds with which to identify them as unwarranted. [...] As this skepticism grows to include more and more people and institutions, the less plausible any conspiracy becomes”.⁸²

⁷⁹ Pigden, C. (1995). Popper Revisited, or What is Wrong With Conspiracy Theories?. *Philosophy of the Social Sciences Vol. 25*, No. 1. 3-34. p. 6,7.

⁸⁰ Keeley (1999) p.116,117.

⁸¹ Clarke (2002), p. 138; Keeley (1999) p.116,117.

⁸² Keeley (1999) p.121, 123.

While this does not implicitly preclude the possibility that depraved actors can act on behalf of credible institutions, as seen throughout history, it does contain the implicit assumption about the likelihood of such a phenomenon as a basis for the conspiracy theory to be unwarranted. Keeley's remedial proposal is that:

“The best we can do is track the evaluation of given theories over time and come to some consensus as to when belief in the theory entails more skepticism than we can stomach.”⁸³

Coady maintains that the more open one's society is, the less one will be justified in their beliefs as a conspiracy theorist. Openness of society is calculated by a range of factors such as, “if it has little or no government censorship, if it has effective freedom of information legislation, if it has diversity of media ownership, if it has freedom of internet usage, if the public service is independent of the government and the branches of government are independent of one another, and if it is rarely in a state of war (since war is commonly used to justify closing a society's channels of communication)” The final factor is whether the term “conspiracy theorist or [...] conspiracist is used as a term of abuse. [For] this usage serves to intimidate and silence such people, whether their beliefs are justified, and whether or not they are true. Hence this usage makes it less likely that government conspiracies will be exposed.”⁸⁴ Further that the terms are “the respectable modern equivalents of ‘heresy’ and ‘heretic’ respectively; these expressions serve to castigate and ridicule anyone who rejects or even questions orthodox or officially endorsed beliefs”⁸⁵

Steve Clarke argues that any explanatory theory (including those within science or CTs themselves) aim to explain the known observable data. One way to show that a theory is unjustifiable is to find observable data that is inconsistent with the truth of the theory. The problem that is encountered here is that competing theories often can accommodate “errant data” by allowing revisions in “auxiliary” hypotheses which are not part of the core theory itself. Therefore, when two theories are both able to accommodate the same data, we find difficulty deciding between them. Clarke makes the distinction that UCTs are a kind of “degenerative research program”.⁸⁶ and “often have the appearance of forming the core of [...] degenerating research programmes”⁸⁷. Clark writes:

“It is argued that intellectuals are entitled to an attitude of *prima facie* skepticism toward the theories propounded by conspiracy theorists, because conspiracy theorists have an irrational tendency to continue to believe in conspiracy theories, even when these take on the appearance of forming the core of a degenerating research program.”⁸⁸

⁸³ Ibid. p.126.

⁸⁴ Coady (2012), p.122.

⁸⁵ Ibid. p.123.

⁸⁶ Clarke, S. (2002). Conspiracy Theories and Conspiracy Theorizing. *Philosophy of the Social Sciences*. Vol. 32, No. 2. 131-150.

⁸⁷ Ibid. p.136-7.

⁸⁸ Clarke (2002), p.131.

Research programs are generally related to what Kuhn defined as “paradigms”.⁸⁹ Imre Lakatos defines research programs (RP) as traditions whose members theorize in a way that they hold a cluster of assumptions as fixed (the “hard core”). New theories are generated in the RP by adding and subtracting “auxiliary hypotheses” (while holding the hard core fixed). New theories can generate “novel predictions”⁹⁰ i.e. potential observations that (a) were not expected on rival theories, and (b) did not form part of the data set used to construct the new theory. A RP will consist in a series of more specific theories that all share the same hard core, where the later theories add/modify auxiliary hypotheses in the “protective belt” of the RP, which they do so as to render the new theory coherent with data that was anomalous on the previous theories in the RP.

Table 5 – Description of General Relativity as research program (RP)

Research program	General Relativity
Hard core	Geometric theory of gravitation
Protective belt	Generalizes special relativity and refines Newton's law of universal gravitation
Specific theory	Gravity is a geometric property of space and time or four-dimensional spacetime.
Novel prediction	Clocks closer to massive celestial bodies (lower gravitational potentials) run more slowly

In relation to CTs, the question arises about when a research program is no longer promising enough to keep working on. For this Lakatos explains there’s no sharp criterion, but you should start thinking about abandoning it when: [1] your RP is “degenerating”, while also [2] a competing RP is “progressing”.⁹¹ A research program is *progressive* if both (i) subsequent theories in the RP generate novel predictions, and (ii) some of these novel predications come true⁹². On the contrary, a research program is *degenerating* if either (i) subsequent theories in the RP fail to generate novel predications, or (ii) subsequent theories in the RP do generate novel predictions, but the predictions don’t come true. Clarke explains that:

“In some cases, conspiracy theorists may belong to a subculture of fellow theorists that acts to significantly affect their judgement. It is plausible to believe that some subcultures, such as the subcultures of religious cults, can affect the reasoning of their members in such a way as to make them believe things that they would otherwise not believe [and] extend much effort to indoctrinate

⁸⁹ Kuhn, T. S. (1962). *The structure of scientific revolutions*. University of Chicago Press.

⁹⁰ Imre Lakatos (1970). *Falsification and the Methodology of Research Programmes*, in Imre Lakatos and Alan Musgrave (eds.) *Criticism and the Growth of Knowledge*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

⁹¹ Lakatos (1970), p. 133; cf. Clarke (2002), p.137.

⁹² Clarke (2002), p.136.

or brainwash their members. However, such cultural explanations will not go very far to explain the continuing popularity of degenerating research programs with conspiracy theories at their core. Conspiracy theories are most popular among members of the general public who are perhaps affected by, but not actively indoctrinated by, subcultures of conspiracy theorists. Conspiracy theorizing may be culturally transmitted, but in most cases, it is not strongly culturally maintained”⁹³

The question of why people cling to conspiracy theories that show obvious signs of degeneration is argued to arise from the “pervasive effect of the fundamental attribution error”⁹⁴. The fundamental attribution error (FAE) is a cognitive error endemic to human thought⁹⁵ and occurs when humans overestimate the importance of any dispositional actions and severely underestimate the importance of a situational factor when seeking to explain the behaviour of others or of self. For example, a question is posed: was an individual disposed to carelessness whilst driving or where the conditions unfavourable to good driving practices? To single out one explanatory factor as the cause is to commit the FAE. Similarly, an individual reading an essay in favour of legalizing illicit substances may come to take the authors beliefs to be pro-legalisation, even when prompted prior that authors were instructed to argue for one side. ⁹⁶ On Clarke’s view, CTs are highly dispositional, often explaining away conventionally accepted nonconspiratorial alternatives or *situational explanations*.⁹⁷ Similarly, “If you believe that the U.S. military leadership are reluctant to discuss the Roswell Incident because there is no such incident to discuss, you are basing your belief on a situational factor. By contrast, if you believe that the U.S. military leadership are conspiring the keep the public unaware of contact with alien species [...] you would presumably explain the U.S. military leaderships persistent denials of knowledge of the incident by appealing to their disposition toward conspiratorial paternalistic behaviour”.⁹⁸ Although Keeley clearly outlines the epistemic weakness of UCTs, many conspiracy theories do not have all the listed characteristics for a UCT and such characteristics are greater than a set of necessary and sufficient conditions for being unwarranted. ⁹⁹ For instance, Keeley notes Watergate and the Iran-Contra affair both have UCT characteristics and yet we are safely warranted in believing them. ¹⁰⁰ It is not clear Keeley believes whether a set of necessary and sufficient conditions could be articulated are not. Furthermore, he explains that any potential explanatory virtues of UCTs are also the same source of their epistemic defects, which is the reason their assessment is so difficult. This is one reason

⁹³ Clarke (2002), p.138

⁹⁴ Ibid. p.131,143-147.

⁹⁵ Nisbett & Ross (1991); Ross & Anderson (1982).

⁹⁶ Jones & Harris (1967).

⁹⁷ Clarke (2002), p. 145.

⁹⁸ Ibid. p. 146.

⁹⁹ Clarke (2002), p.139

¹⁰⁰ Keeley (1999). p.118

for their popularity, the explanatory virtue lies in a unifying ability to explain errant data. Unification here being the sine qua non of a UCT. However, Clarke maintains that “an epistemic overreliance on explaining errant data is the first listed flaw of a UCT”¹⁰¹. Therefore, Keeley argues it is appropriate to explain errant data with a naturalist framework and inappropriate in a social framework. The argument reside on the foundational premise that humans ought to be modest toward the ability to gather data necessary for social theorizing, for most will turn out false. Keeley does note such an issue as an important one:

“These theories throw into doubt the various institutions that have been set up to generate reliable data and evidence. In doing so, they reveal just how large a role trust-in both institutions and individuals-plays in the justification of our beliefs.”¹⁰²

This is to say that wide of acceptance of UCTs portends to erode confidence in authorities such that we can no longer be warranted in having socially produced beliefs and thus be placed in a position analogous to defying the legitimacy of accepted belief production of the sciences. Keeley’s criticism against UCTs here may hark unto the notion that scientific belief production is merely accepted interpretations rather than fact, for errant data can only be considered errant in relation to a theory. By discounting errant data on conditions which apply to both errant and nonerrant data, we expose ourselves to a bias toward data which chances itself to be accounted for by the accepted theory. Despite the unclear grounds for this criticism, Keeley is more right to argue upon his other criticism that trust toward individuals and institutions are critical in the justification of beliefs, for which other epistemologists also approve.¹⁰³ While some will object to the idea that there are no cognitive errors made by appealing to conceptual arguments which negate the possibility that systematic irrationality has taken place, others may attempt critique evolutionary theory.

As a matter of explanatory virtue, many conspiracy theorists challenge society to improve social explanations¹⁰⁴. If nonconspiratorial social explanations are better articulated as a result of the challenge of the conspiracy theory then it is to the good. Furthermore, CT occasionally deify a genuine conspiracy, giving a thousand CT some consideration is argued to be a small price for us to pay to have one actual nefarious conspiracy, such as the Watergate conspiracy. The prevalence of CT confers a third benefit which is that it helps maintain openness in society, which government agencies have a tendency to be less than forthcoming with information which may prove embarrassing or defamatory to them if the public would have it to be made available. Information gathering can further prevent such secretiveness even if some theorists may be a victim of the fundamental attribution error. Although humans do not wish to be a victim to the FAE, it can societal beneficial that others do such that we can remain vigilant on their behalf. On the

¹⁰¹ Clarke (2002). p. 139

¹⁰² Keeley (1999). p.121

¹⁰³ Coady (1992); Lipton (1998).

¹⁰⁴ Clarke (2002). p.148

nature of the fundamental attribution error, the nomenclature can be misleading. For we are not speaking of only on irrationality or error, but many types and forms. Each of the errors made has its opposite, such as, the irrationality or error of believing conspiracies are rare occurrences or rarely succeed, or the error in thinking that conspiracies are unimportant due to dispositional factors rather than situational factors. When it comes to explanatory virtue, there is can be no question that any FAE made is immediately resolved with awareness of agnosticism, inductive grounds for belief, and to any logical fallacies that may present in any argument. In coherence with Coady, those partial but not full believing conspiracy theorists, who have reasonable belief systems in tact, ought to be considered differently. As long as the witch hunt progresses against conspiracy theorists, there is a need to “popularize pejorative expressions to denote those who [...] irrationally dismiss evidence of conspiracy”.¹⁰⁵ To this extent, Coady popularizes the expression “coincidence theorist”¹⁰⁶ to account for individuals who pathologically fail to see the relevance of situational factors “even in the most striking correlations”¹⁰⁷. The primary concern of conspiracy theorists is that they promote the view that improvements to society depend on removing corrupt state actors from positions of power, all the while ignoring more fundamental structures that are the real cause of the problems, problems which cause the presence of corrupt state actors in the first place. This argument implies that psychological change and education is fundamental.

¹⁰⁵ Coady (2012), p.127

¹⁰⁶ Ibid.

¹⁰⁷ Ibid.

3.3 History of Weapons Research

Neuroweapons, or Psychotronic weapons, have been of significant international interest for many decades, and for good reason:

“Ultimately, there is no higher valuation in war than subversion of the enemy’s mind. If this can be achieved through targeting the enemy’s brain directly, it would be the most powerful weapon that has ever been devised by humanity.”¹⁰⁸

Dr. Robert McCreight, who is an academic with experienced leadership in advising to the National Security Council (NSC) and DOS, suggested a definition for a neuroweapon as “intended to influence, direct, weaken, suppress, or neutralize human thought, brainwave functions, perception, interpretation, and behaviors to the extent that the target of such weaponry is either temporarily or permanently disabled, mentally compromised, or unable to function normally.”¹⁰⁹

Few international agreements limit the use of such weapons on the human brain. While U.N. treaties against chemical and biological weapons exist, such as prohibited neuro-microbiological agents, and toxins, most neuroweapons do not fit such categories, they fall within a legal and regulatory gap. Stephen White acknowledged these issues in 2008 when he concluded “weapons employing brain-machine interfaces most likely do not violate international humanitarian law.”¹¹⁰ Nevertheless, any weapons which employ Brain-Computer Interfaces (BCI) or similar technologies are likely to increase the existence of novel problems within war crime jurisprudence. The paper “Human auditory system response to modulated electromagnetic energy”, cited by Bell to be commonly mentioned by TIs refers to the research of Allan H. Frey's into the "microwave auditory effect" published in *The Journal of Applied Psychology* in 1962.¹¹¹ The paper determines that sounds can be induced in both normal and deaf individuals with power densities as low as 400 $\mu\text{W}/\text{m}^2$, leading to the phenomenon being named the "Frey Effect." By 1968, patents were filed for devices capable of stimulating brain waves and the nervous system using sound, microwaves, and electromagnetic pulses, one notable example being the “Nervous System Excitation Device” patented in July 1968¹¹². The technological potential for military use, particularly in non-lethal warfare and crowd control, led to extensive research and classified projects over the following decades.¹¹³ Soon after Alan

¹⁰⁸ Krishnan, A. (2016). Attack on the Brain: Neurowars and Neurowarfare. *Space & Defense* 9, (1): 4–22.

¹⁰⁹ Giordano, J. (2014). *Neurotechnology in National Security and Defense: Practical Considerations, Neuroethical Concerns*. CRC Press. p, 117–18.

¹¹⁰ White, S. (2008). Brave New World: Neurowarfare and the Limits of International Humanitarian Law. *Cornell International Law Journal*, Vol. 41, no. 1 (2008): p.178.

¹¹¹ Aboujaoude (2016).

¹¹² Jones, M & Flaxman, L. (2015). *Mind Wars: A History of Mind Control, Surveillance, and Social Engineering by the Government, Media, and Secret Societies*. Red Wheel/Weiser.

¹¹³ Ibid.

Frey's work was made publicly available, the Soviet Academy of Science invited Frey to visit and lecture.¹¹⁴ After lecturing, Frey was provided tours of numerous military labs, conversed on the neurological effects of microwaves, and view their classified programs.¹¹⁵ Clearly the Soviet Union was interested in the neurological effects that can be created from RF energy and a now-declassified Defense Intelligence Agency report from 1976 warned these weapons "showed great promise for disrupting the behavior patterns of military or diplomatic personnel".¹¹⁶ The report also highlighted the large interest the Soviet Union had in this emerging field and that "a significant amount of research continues to be performed in the Eurasian Communist countries to establish the effects of radio waves and microwaves on biological systems," even though that research was not tied to any known weapons program at the time.¹¹⁷

In 1973, Dr. Joseph Sharp of the Walter Reed Army Institute of Research achieved a breakthrough in 'voice to skull transmission' with artificial microwaves, using a radar transmitter controlled by a computer to send a single pulse perceived as a "click" inside a subject's head.¹¹⁸ This method was refined to transmit voices directly into the head by aligning the pulses with the human voice waveform. Further exploration into microwaves for behavior modification gained academic interest in 1975 with Dr. Don R. Justesen's publication "Microwaves and Behavior" in *American Psychologist*. Justesen's work laid the groundwork for using pulsed microwave radiation in controlling behaviors, useful in scenarios like warfare or riots. He observed that the induced sounds resembled those produced by an artificial voice box and were limited to simple words due to energy constraints and safety considerations¹¹⁹. Justesen and his team also developed a wireless voice transmission system for the Advanced Research Projects Agency (ARPA).

During the 1980s, considerable interest was shown in EM neuroweapons. Retired Army Lt. Col. Thomas E. Bearden, Master of Science in Nuclear Engineering with over 29 years experience in defense systems, military intelligence, nuclear weapons, writes "almost every weapon system we presently have [...] or are developing [...] is vulnerable to scalar EM weaponry."¹²⁰ Lieutenant colonel Dolan M. McKelvy (USAF) writes in response to this "once again we see existing weapons and technology possibly falling prey to a new weapons generation called psychotronics."¹²¹ Bearden developed this weapons list in 1980:

¹¹⁴ Broad, W. (2018). *Microwave Weapons Are Prime Suspect in Ills of U.S. Embassy Workers*. The New York Times. Retrieved from: <https://www.nytimes.com/2018/09/01/science/sonic-attack-cuba-microwave.html>.

¹¹⁵ Ibid.

¹¹⁶ Ibid.

¹¹⁷ U.S. Army Medical Intelligence and Information Agency. (1976). *Biological Effects of Electromagnetic Radiation (Radiowaves and Microwaves)*. Defense Intelligence Agency. Retried from: <https://www.dia.mil/FOIA/FOIA-Electronic-Reading-Room/FOIA-Reading-Room-Nuclear-Biological-and-Chemical/FileId/39946>

¹¹⁸ Ibid.

¹¹⁹ Ibid.

¹²⁰ Bearden, T. & Fer-De-Lance, A. (1986). *Briefing On Soviet Scalar Electromagnetic Weapons*. Ventura, CA: TeslaBook Company.

¹²¹ Mckelvy, D, Lieutenant Colonel, USA. (1988). *Psychic Warfare: Exploring The Mind Frontier*. Air War College, Air University, Maxwell Air Force Base, Alabama. Approved For Release 2001/04/02: Cia-Rdp96-00789r001001420001-3

“The following list enumerates all the probable Soviet psychotronic weapons that I am aware of: (1) Electromagnetic Field Canceler; (2) Electron Current Canceler; (3) Death Radiator (de-interceptor); (4) Free Energy Generator; (5) Psychotronic Bomb; (6) Brain link; (7) Brain Probe; (8) Disease Radiator Ray; (9) Emotion Radiator Ray; (10) Antisubmarine Systems; (11) Teleporters (prototype) (12) Force Generators; (13) Orthoframe Generators; (14) Quark/Antiquark Rays; (15) Distant Telepathy; (16) Nuclear Radiation Inhibitors; (17) Mental Implantation; (18) ABM Systems, Midcourse and Terminal; (19) Materialize Shields; (20) Sweeps for Nuclear Debris; (21) AAA Systems; (22) Antisatellite Systems; (23) Tesla-effect Weapons; (24) Earthquake Generators; (25) Antivehicle Systems; (26) Weather Control Systems (10=220-221).”¹²²

Douglas Pasternak describes how experiments on animals with directed energy weapons (DEW) during the 1980s demonstrated potential in altering mental states and behaviors¹²³. Similarly, Thomas details that it's feasible to trigger symptoms such as motion sickness, nausea, disorientation, and seizures using stroboscopic dazzling lights (known as the 'Bucha effect'), or by employing specific acoustic or radio frequencies to achieve comparable outcomes¹²⁴.

In the early 1990s, growing concerns were raised of increasing likelihood psychotronic weapon deployment. Military analyst Lieutenant Colonel Timothy L. Thomas mentioned in 1998 a strong belief about the possibility of such weapons being studied by the Russian Federation during the 1990s.¹²⁵ Thomas (1998) contends:

“We are on the threshold of an era in which these data processors of the human body may be manipulated or debilitated. [...] It would appear from information in the open, unclassified press [...] defending friendly and targeting adversary data-processing capabilities of the body appears to be an area of weakness in the US approach to information warfare theory”¹²⁶

Thomas central argument within his publication is that the mind has no firewall:

“Little attention is directed toward protecting the mind and body with a firewall as we have done with hardware systems [...] An entirely new arsenal of weapons, based on devices designed to introduce subliminal messages or to alter the body's psychological and data-processing capabilities, might be used to incapacitate individuals. These weapons aim to control or alter the psyche, or to

¹²² Bearden (1986).

¹²³ Pasternak, D. (2021). Wonder Weapons. *U.S. News and World Report* 123/1, 38-44. Available from: <https://indexarticles.com/reference/us-news-world-report/wonder-weapons-the-pentagons-quest-for-nonlethal-arms-is-amazing-but-is-it-smart/>

¹²⁴ Thomas, T. (1998). The Mind Has No Firewall. *Parameters* 28, no. 1. doi:10.55540/0031-1723.1871.

¹²⁵ Armistead (2004); Thomas (1998).

¹²⁶ Thomas (1998).

attack the various sensory and data-processing systems of the human organism. [...] Human data-processing of internal and external signals can clearly be considered an aspect of information warfare [...] Foreign researchers have noted the link between humans as data processors and the conduct of information warfare. While some study only the PSYOP link, others go beyond it.”¹²⁷

Russian army Major I. Chernishev, wrote in 1997 within the military journal *Orienteer*, that "psy"¹²⁸ weapons were under worldwide development. One of the primary researchers offering open source literature at the time was Russian Dr. Victor Solntsev of the Baumann Technical Institute in Moscow:

“Solntsev also examined the problem of "information noise," which creates a dense shield between a person and external reality. This noise may manifest itself in the form of signals, messages, images, or other items of information [...] It might encompass, for example, a computer modified to become a weapon by using its energy output to emit acoustics that debilitate the operator. It also might encompass, as indicated below, futuristic weapons aimed against man's open system.”¹²⁹

Jonathan D. Moreno is Professor at the University of Pennsylvania, an elected member of the National Academy of Medicine, and is primarily a philosopher and historian who specializes in the intersection of bioethics, culture, science, and national security, and has published several works on the history, sociology and politics of biology and medicine. In his publication “*Mind Wars*”¹³⁰, the Professor provides a succinct overview of the uses of microwaves in defense research:

“During the 1960s and 1970s, various government agencies paid for parapsychological studies, including DARPA, the National Institutes of Health, the navy, and the CIA. At the same time, the Soviets invested in similar research, perhaps even more heavily, often under the heading of psychotronics’. Parapsychologists might not posit an explanatory theory, but the proponents of psychotronics contend that minds can interact based on psychic energy and also that electronic devices can influence psychic energy. Theirs is an attempt to subsume psychic phenomena under natural processes. The idea is that lower- frequency beams such as microwave radiation, which are at the other end of the energy spectrum from x-rays, can affect brain cells and thereby alter psychological states. The low-frequency bombardment of the U.S. embassy in Moscow by the KGB in the late 1970s seemed evidence that the Soviets were serious at least about exploring the possibilities of low-frequency weapons, trying perhaps to cause psychological problems among diplomatic personnel... Although this question has never been conclusively settled, psychotronics

¹²⁷ Ibid.

¹²⁸ Chernishev, I, Major. (1997). Can Rulers Make 'Zombies' and Control the World? *Orienteer*. pp. 58-62.

¹²⁹ Solntsev, V. (1996). *Information War and Some Aspects of a Computer Operator's Defense*. Infowar Conference in Washington, D.C. sponsored by the National Computer Security Association. As cited in Thomas (1998).

¹³⁰ Moreno, J. (2012). *Mind Wars*. Bellevue Literary Press. ISBN 978-1-934137-43-7.

still has its advocates, a minority of whom contend that illicit experiments involving electromagnetic fields are being conducted by intelligence agencies. But the heyday of enthusiasm for such possibilities in the intelligence community seems to have passed over twenty years ago”¹³¹

Whilst microwaves have evidently shown potential application in the field of neuroweapons, chemical agents have been at the forefront of more press. This has created an apprehension among neuroscientists regarding the ethical implications of their research which have historically been founded in attempts by governments to explore 'mind control' techniques during the era of the Cold War:

“Notably, the CIA's MK Ultra projects, spanning from 1953 to 1964, encompassed 149 subprojects across more than 80 research facilities in three different countries. These projects were undertaken in parallel with the chemical and biological warfare experiments conducted by the U.S. Army's Special Operations Division. Objectives included the development of 'truth drugs', methods for psychochemical warfare, and the creation of brain implants aimed at remote control of individuals' brains. Despite these extensive efforts, publicly available information suggests that these experiments failed to yield any tools of operational significance.”¹³²

Moreno comments on this:

“The brainwashing in Korea that so concerned U.S. authorities was sometimes combined with the use of new drugs, or new uses of old drugs, to alter consciousness. “Mind control” with the help of drugs like LSD and mescaline was thought by some to be a useful first step before brainwashing itself. The irony is that only a few years later, these substances became the centerpieces of a movement intended to release people from the constraints of the “establishment,” to liberate minds [that are] brainwashed by grubby capitalism and war fever” (Moreno, 2012. P. 177).

While background information on mind control cover-ups are relevant to neuroweapons research, the feasibility of technology which could allow the perception of voices in a similar manner to those who experience schizophrenia is more pertinent. On this, Moreno writes:

“An army report obtained via the Freedom of Information Act in 2006 entitled “Bioeffects of Selected Nonlethal Weapons” indicates that it may be possible to use microwave radiation to beam voices into an individual's head: “It seems possible that this technology could be developed to the point where words could be transmitted to be heard like the spoken word, except that it could only be heard within a person's head. In one experiment, communication of the words from one to ten

¹³¹ Ibid. p. 133.

¹³² Welsh, C. (2012). *Cold War Nonconsensual Experiments: The Threat of Neuroweapons and the Danger It Will Happen Again*, Essex Human Rights Review 9/1. 1-32.

using ‘speech modulated’ microwave energy was successfully demonstrated. Microphones next to the person experiencing the voice could not pick up the sound.” In a conclusion that has surely fired the imagination of conspiracy theorists, the passage concludes with the observation that “additional development of this would open up a wide range of possibilities.”¹³³

Moreno also comments on the known technologies that are active and ready for deployment in military systems:

“Since the mid-1990s, the U.S. Air Force and the Joint Non-Lethal Weapons Directorate, along with several private contractors, have been developing an “active denial” system (ADS) that causes pain but apparently no physical injury in individuals up to 770 yards away. The ADS basically sends a beam of microwaves (similar to those used in the kitchen ovens) that penetrate 1/64 of an inch into the skin. It seems that a two-second burst can heat the skin to 130 degrees Fahrenheit. The idea is that a person will hastily get out of the beam to avoid the discomfort, moving away from the area that is deemed sensitive by authorities”¹³⁴

On the nature of mind control technologies specifically, Moreno remains somewhat skeptical:

“It’s especially hard to assess the plausibility that something such as mind reading or mind control is feasible through the kinds of devices I’ve described here. Many of the technologies do seem hyped; just because national security agencies are spending money on them doesn’t mean they are a sure thing, but that’s often enough to make conspiracy theorists and venture capitalists feel vindicated”¹³⁵

To contextualise the literature research, Moreno comments on experiences of individuals ascribing to such beliefs that may have had potentially less inclination toward psychiatric pathologies:

“For years, I have corresponded with several very bright and highly functional people who are absolutely sure that at some time or another they have been the victim of mind control experiments by a government agency. Once I asked one of them if anything would ever alter her view about this; she acknowledged that probably nothing would, such is her certainty about her victimization by surreptitious forces. My own experience with government—on the staffs of presidential advisory committees, in congressional testimony, and so forth— makes me doubt that such experiments

¹³³ Monero (2012). p. 218.

¹³⁴ Ibid. p. 220.

¹³⁵ Ibid. p. 170.

could be kept quiet for decades. Our government just isn't that airtight. So, I'm no conspiracy theorist."¹³⁶

Since last century, numerous neurotechnology programs in research and development throughout industry, academia, and the military have continued to the present. Currently, DARPA has several research projects exploring improved brain functionality:

“Hand Proprioception and Touch Interfaces (HAPTIX), Next-Generation Nonsurgical Neurotechnology (N), Restoring Active Memory (RAM), Restoring Active Memory - Replay (RAM Replay), Systems-Based Neurotechnology for Emerging Therapies (SUBNETS).”¹³⁷

Amid the potential for military applications of microwave research, the realm of neuroscience has also garnered significant attention. In February 2013, President Obama unveiled the BRAIN Initiative, which allocated an additional \$100 million in annual funding for neuroscience research through the National Science Foundation starting in fiscal year 2014 and extending over the next decade¹³⁸. While the initiative is primarily aimed at civilian and health applications, bioethicists like Moreno and neuroscientists themselves have raised concerns that their work could be adapted for military uses, posing new and complex ethical challenges. These concerns were echoed in the 2012 Royal Society's 'Brain Waves Module 3: Neuroscience, Conflict and Security' report which highlighted the dual aims of national security neuroscience research: 'performance enhancement' and 'performance degradation'¹³⁹.

Foreign militaries have also advanced their neurotechnology research.¹⁴⁰ For example, the China BRAIN Project in 2013 is a response to the US BRAIN Initiative to develop what they term the “two wings” which merges the brain science with artificial intelligence.¹⁴¹ China has been said to view this as a military competition that is both offensive and defensive, with the primary goal being:

“to imitate the brain, leverage brain control, enhance the brain, or control the brain, [and promote] informatized warfare [...] conflict in the cognitive domain attempts to undermine the adversary's will and resolve, undermine perception and command capabilities to weaken fighting spirit, and manipulate decision-making.”¹⁴²

¹³⁶ Moreno, J. (2002), *Undue Risk: Secret State Experiments on Humans*. New York: W.H. Freeman and Co., p. 164

¹³⁷ DARPA. (2024). Restoring Active Memory. <https://www.darpa.mil/program/restoring-active-memory>.

¹³⁸ The BRAIN Initiative. (2024). *Overview*. NIH. <https://braininitiative.nih.gov/about/overview>.

¹³⁹ Royal Society. (2012). Brain Waves Module 3: Neuroscience, Conflict and Security. London: https://royalsociety.org/-/media/Royal_Society_Content/policy/projects/brain-waves/2012-02-06-BW3.pdf.

¹⁴⁰ Caron, J. (2018). *A Theory of the Super Soldier: the Morality of Capacity-Increasing Technologies in the Military*. Manchester: *Manchester University Press*. <https://doi.org/10.7765/9781526117786>. p.3.

¹⁴¹ Kania, E. (2019). Minds at War: China's Pursuit of Military Advantage through Cognitive Science and Biotechnology. *Prism (Washington, D.C.) Vol. 8*, no. 3: p.89.

¹⁴² *Ibid.* p.87.

Lietenant Cammander Vincent D Chamberlain III, U.S. Navy writes on this matter that “although this approach is concerning and warrants developing capabilities to counter a competitor’s neurotechnology, it must not come at the expense of US service members or by sacrificing morals, norms, or laws.”¹⁴³

Further technological advancements have been conjectured to exist since the advent of exposure events like Havana syndrome. Tom Rogan of the Washington Examiner explains that a 2012 Russian government article claimed local intelligence services “were mainly engaged in generators that influence the psychophysical state of an individual with their fields and rays”.¹⁴⁴ Similarly, a Russian military article from 2019 references the notions that such weapons were much larger in size but have since been developed to be much smaller.¹⁴⁵ The article explains that:

“When exposed to low frequency electromagnetic radiation, the human brain releases chemicals that regulate its behavior. They can cause symptoms of various diseases, make a person fall asleep instantly, or, conversely, stay awake for a long time.”¹⁴⁶

Furthermore, Russian President Vladimir Putin allegedly gave approval in 2012 for resident scientists to advance electromagnetic weapons that have the ability to effect the human nervous system¹⁴⁷¹⁴⁸. All such descriptions accord contextually with Havana Syndrome cases, advancements that focus on compact technologies would theoretically make them easier to be deployed against U.S. officials. Such cases also question whether invasive neurotechnology could be employed as a protective means. On the ethics of invasive neurotechnology on soldiers, Lieutenant Commander Chamberlain III writes:

“From an ethical standpoint, neurotechnology is one of the more concerning technologies that could be implemented in military operations due to the potential impact on human nature itself. The pace at which these new technologies are being developed leads many to question whether ethical oversight is sufficient to minimize the risk of unintended consequences as these weapons are implemented into military operations.”¹⁴⁹

Likewise, Jean-Francois Caron, Professor of Political science and international relations, surmised that “we are probably about to enter a new paradigm as the wars of tomorrow run the risk of being carried out by

¹⁴³ Chamberlain, V.D. III, Commander, U.S. Navy. (2023). A Neuroethical Framework to Analyze Soldier Enhancement Using Invasive Neurotechnology. U.S. Naval War College Newport, RI.

¹⁴⁴ Rogan, T. (2021). *US Intelligence Grapples with Nervous System Attacks Amid Heavy Russia Suspensions*. Washington Examiner. Retrieved from: <https://www.washingtonexaminer.com/opinion/us-intelligence-grapples-nervous-system-attacks-russia>.

¹⁴⁵ Ibid.

¹⁴⁶ Ibid.

¹⁴⁷ Leake, C & Stewart, W. (2012). Putin Targets Foes with ‘Zombie’ Gun Which Attack Victims’ Central Nervous System. Daily Mail. Retrieved from: <https://www.dailymail.co.uk/news/article-2123415/Putin-targets-foes-zombie-gun-attack-victims-central-nervous-system.html>.

¹⁴⁸ Boyle (2012).

¹⁴⁹ Chamberlain, V.D. III, Commander, U.S. Navy. (2023).

‘super soldiers’ with physical and cognitive capabilities that currently belong to the world of science fiction and comic books.. .but surprisingly remains neglected by ethicists..”¹⁵⁰ In substantiating these concerns, the DOD Biotechnologies for Health and Human Performance Council claimed that “current security and ethical frameworks are insufficient [to keep up with emerging technologies, therefore DOD needs] forward-leaning policies”¹⁵¹. The fundamental reason for this concern is as Lieutenant Commander Chamberlain III states:

“With all new technologies, there is a concern from researchers that their devices could have a dual-use potential and become utilized for reasons that were not originally intended.[...] There is also the possibility that the technology falls into the wrong hands. Its disruptive potential makes it a target for adversaries to use for their own objectives or attack their vulnerabilities.”

Commander Cornelis van der Klaauw at the Royal Netherlands Navy is a Subject Matter Expert at Strategic Communications and Information Operations NATO Joint Warfare Centre and explains that in line with the NATO Warfighting Capstone Concept and utilising the Warfare Development Agenda for implementation, the Headquarters Supreme Allied Commander Transformation (HQ SACT) launched the formulation of a Cognitive Warfare Concept in 2021.¹⁵² This initiative plans for an exploratory concept aimed at being introduced in 2023, with the eventual goal of procuring approval for the final concept from NATO's Military Committee in 2024. According to the Allied Command Transformation, cognitive warfare encompasses:

"activities conducted in synchronization with other instruments of power to affect attitudes and behaviour by influencing, protecting, or disrupting individual and group cognition to gain advantage over an adversary."¹⁵³

Commander van der Klaauw describes cognitive warfare as “a deliberate and strategic effort to influence the cognitive processes of individuals, groups, and societies, impacting their decision-making capabilities and, ultimately, their actions. This form of warfare, while intangible in traditional metrics, leverages brain-focused technologies to undermine stability, foster mistrust, and erode social unity. It does so by exacerbating societal divides, aiming to weaken democratic structures and the rule-based order”.¹⁵⁴ Additionally, NATO's interest in developing a cognitive warfare framework is explained to arise from “the nature of cognitive attacks, which specifically target civilian populations, including non-combatants,

¹⁵⁰ Caron (2018).

¹⁵¹ Emanuel, P. (2019). *Cyborg Soldier 2050: Human/Machine Fusion and the Implications for the Future of the DOD*, Vol.14, <https://apps.dtic.mil/sti/pdfs/AD1083010.pdf>.

¹⁵² van der Klaauw, C, Commander, Royal Netherlands Navy. (2023). *Cognitive Warfare. Three Swords. Vol. 39*.

¹⁵³ Ibid.

¹⁵⁴ Ibid.

representing a breach of the Law of Armed Conflict”¹⁵⁵. This is explain to occur through hyper-personalized targeting which integrates and exploits “neuroscience, bio- technology, information and cognitive techniques (NBIC), mainly using social media and digital networks for neuro-profiling and targeting individuals”¹⁵⁶. Commander van der Klaauw stresses that there needs to be greater recognition that individuals are situated at the center of all military operations and strategic-political decision-making:

“It is important to reiterate that cognitive warfare is no longer science- fiction. Cognitive warfare is a fact of the modern age and everyone, whether civilian or military, is a potential target. Cognitive attacks are aimed at exploiting emotions rooted in our subconscious, bypassing our rational conscious mind. This is achieved by exploiting biases, fallacies, emotions and automatisms, but also through nanotechnology, biotechnology and information technology.”¹⁵⁷

The views of Krishnan are in stern agreement with those of Commander van der Klaauw as he explains “it is notable that neuroweapons are neither in principle technologically impossible, nor do they necessarily require technologies not yet in existence”.¹⁵⁸ Similarly, McCreight (2014) explains that “considering recent investments and advances in neuroscience by many major countries, especially in areas such as brain stimulation and brain-computer interfaces, neuroweapons and neurowarfare could emerge already in the decade of 2015 to 2025”¹⁵⁹

Research in the public domain may hint at what has been or is being developed under classification. For instance, Liane Young and her research team used transcranial magnetic stimulation (TMS) to disrupt neural activity in the Right Temporoparietal Junction (RTPJ) transiently before moral judgment and during moral judgment. Whilst unrelated to RF EMF specifically, such research shows the possibility of application to disrupting neural activity in further neuroscientific research with microwaves in the future. “TMS to the RTPJ led participants to rely less on the actor’s mental states [and] caused participants to judge attempted harms as less morally forbidden and more morally permissible”.¹⁶⁰ The authors reasoning is that while judgments about intentional acts of harm and situations involving no harm remained stable under the influence of TMS, this stability suggests that in making moral evaluations about intentional harm, individuals consider not just the harmful result but also the perpetrator’s intentions and beliefs. The question arises as to why TMS targeting the right temporoparietal junction (RTPJ) didn’t influence moral judgments about intentional harm. One theory is that moral evaluations typically integrate all morally relevant

¹⁵⁵ Ibid.

¹⁵⁶ Ibid.

¹⁵⁷ Ibid.

¹⁵⁸ Krishnan, A. (2014). *From Psyops to Neurowar: What Are the Dangers?* Paper presented at the ISAC-ISSS Conference in Austin, 14-16. East Carolina University.

¹⁵⁹ McCreight (2014).

¹⁶⁰ Young, L., Camprodon, J., Hauser, M., Pascual-Leone, A. & Saxe, R. (2009). Disruption of the right temporoparietal junction with transcranial magnetic stimulation reduces the role of beliefs in moral judgments. *PNAS. vol. 107. no. 15, 6757.*

information available at the time. According to this perspective, if details about the perpetrator's beliefs are missing or unclear, moral assessments then place greater emphasis on other morally significant factors, such as the outcomes of actions. When belief details are compromised or absent, moral evaluations may rely on an alternate processing pathway that excludes belief considerations. Thus, in cases of intentional harm or lack thereof, moral assessments might default to other relevant factors, like the outcome, leading to similar moral conclusions as when intentions are fully considered¹⁶¹. This finding is pertinent to considerations about alteration of individual moral frameworks, highlighting the potential capability to influence shifts from deontological considerations toward more utilitarian considerations.

While concerns have been raised regarding the ethics of ongoing development of neurowarfare technologies, a strong apprehension also exists regarding the ability for political and legal environments to be exploited or ignored. Thomas explains that “there are few international agreements protecting the individual soldier, and these rely on the good will of the combatants. Some nations, and terrorists of every stripe, don't care about such agreements.”¹⁶² The international security environment is fraught with competitive powers all vying for influence and supremacy in global affairs. U.S. Strategy documents such as the 2017 National Security Strategy (NSS) and 2018 National Defense Strategy (NDS) highlight as such. Competitors are described as now expanding beyond the competitive space of military capacities, and are engaging in a nontraditional manner:

“Adversaries studied the America way of war and began investing in capabilities that targeted our strengths and sought to exploit perceived weaknesses. The spread of accurate and inexpensive weapons and the use of cyber tools have allowed state and non-state competitors to harm the United States across various domains. Such capabilities contest what was until recently U.S. dominance across the land, air, maritime, space, and cyberspace domains... In addition, adversaries and competitors became adept at operating below the threshold of open military conflict and at the edges of international law. Repressive, closed states and organizations, although brittle in many ways, are often more agile and faster at integrating economic, military, and especially informational means to achieve their goals. They are unencumbered by truth, by the rules and protections of privacy inherent in democracies, and by the law of armed conflict. They employ sophisticated political, economic, and military campaigns that combine discrete actions. They are patient and content to accrue strategic gains over time—making it harder for the United States and our allies to respond. Such actions are calculated to achieve maximum effect without provoking a direct

¹⁶¹ Ibid.

¹⁶² Thomas (1998).

military response from the United States. And as these incremental gains are realized, over time, a new status quo emerges.”¹⁶³

The 2018 NDS admits such a strategic environment, and additionally describes how competing countries are following their aims to disturb the status quo by being obscure and opaque:

“Both revisionist powers and rogue regimes are competing across all dimensions of power. They have increased efforts short of armed conflict by expanding coercion to new fronts, violating principles of sovereignty, exploiting ambiguity, and deliberately blurring the lines between civil and military goals.”¹⁶⁴

Several academics have defined this as a new form of rivalry, one which distorts boundaries underneath armed warfare, by using terms like “Gray Zone [...] Hybrid Warfare [...] Asymmetrical Warfare”¹⁶⁵. One strategist, Hal Brands, has defined the gray zone as being any action “that is coercive and aggressive in nature, but that is deliberately designed to remain below the threshold of conventional military conflict and open interstate war.”¹⁶⁶ Similarly, Dr. Michael Mazarr defines these activities as “maneuver[ing] in the ambiguous no-man’s-land between peace and war, reflecting the sort of aggressive, persistent, determined campaigns characteristic of warfare but without the overt use of military force.”¹⁶⁷

¹⁶³ White House. (2017). National Security Strategy of the United States of America. Washington, DC. p. 2–3. Retrieved from: <https://trumpwhitehouse.archives.gov/wp-content/uploads/2017/12/NSS-Final-12-18-2017-0905.pdf>.

¹⁶⁴ Department of Defense. (2018). Summary of the 2018 National Defense Strategy of the United States of America. Washington, DC. 2. Retrieved from: <https://dod.defense.gov/Portals/1/Documents/pubs/2018-National-Defense-Strategy-Summary.pdf>.

¹⁶⁵ Brands, H. (2016). Paradoxes of the Gray Zone. Foreign Policy Research Institute. Retrieved from: <https://www.fpri.org/article/2016/02/paradoxes-gray-zone/>.

¹⁶⁶ Ibid.

¹⁶⁷ Mazarr, M. (2015). Mastering the Gray Zone: Understanding a Changing Era of Conflict. Carlisle Barracks, PA: United States, Army War College Press, p. 2. Retrieved from: <https://publications.armywarcollege.edu/pubs/2372.pdf>.

3.4 Havana Syndrome

Determination of the justification and warrant for TI beliefs requires evidence for the potential deployment of microwave weapons on individuals and of any government corruption related to the issue. Havana Syndrome, otherwise defined as an Anomalous health incident (AHI), was first identified in 2016 among U.S. and Canadian diplomats and intelligence officers in Cuba who began reporting mysterious, unexplained health incidents as characterized by "headaches, dizziness, tinnitus, visual problems, vertigo, and cognitive difficulties".¹⁶⁸ Since then, reports of American personnel hit with the condition continue to increase, even including White House, CIA and FBI staff.¹⁶⁹ Reportedly there was "broad agreement in the intelligence community that the syndrome is real and that it's caused by some sort of external attack, but there's no consensus on who's behind it or what the weapon might be."¹⁷⁰ The nature of Havana Syndrome is underscored by contrasting views and an evolving hypotheses. Currently, "symptoms [are] reported globally"¹⁷¹, with more than 1,000 reports still "officially considered unexplained"¹⁷². NBC News first reported in 2018 that American intelligence officials suspected Russia was behind the phenomenon, which some believed were intentional attacks "intentional attacks using microwave energy"¹⁷³.

A report by the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine National Academies of Sciences posits that Havana Syndrome "could be caused by directed microwaves".¹⁷⁴ Similarly, "many researchers believe [...] targeted pulsed microwave radiation—may be the most likely explanation."¹⁷⁵ or that it "may be caused by directed energy".¹⁷⁶ In 2022, an intelligence panel investigating the cause of AHIs said that some of the episodes could "plausibly have been caused by pulsed electromagnetic energy emitted by an external source".¹⁷⁷ In February, 2024 the Office of the Director of National Intelligence in its threat assessment claim that it was "unlikely" that a foreign adversary was responsible but also claim that US intelligence agencies had varying degrees of confidence in such an assessment¹⁷⁸. Concerns were raised by

¹⁶⁸ Pazzanese, C. (2021). *Rush to stop 'Havana syndrome'*. The Harvard Gazette. Retrieved from:

<https://news.harvard.edu/gazette/story/2021/10/havana-syndrome-sees-uptick-in-cases-concerns-and-questions>

¹⁶⁹ FitzGerald, J. (2024). *Havana syndrome: Report links mystery illness to Russian intelligence unit*. BBC News. Retrieved from: <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-us-canada-68706317>

¹⁷⁰ Ibid.

¹⁷¹ Power, S., & Miner, M. (2021). *Report – Havana Syndrome: American Officials under Attack*. Belfer Center for Science and International Affairs, Harvard Kennedy School. Retrieved from: <https://www.belfercenter.org/publication/report-havana-syndrome-american-officials-under-attack>

¹⁷² FitzGerald (2024).

¹⁷³ NBC News. (2021) *Fighting An Invisible Enemy: The Voices Of Havana Syndrome*. NBC News. Retrieved from: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-tmFJDpLuMI>

¹⁷⁴ BBC News. (2020). *'Havana syndrome' likely caused by directed microwaves - US report*. Retrieved from: <https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-us-canada-55203844>

¹⁷⁵ Lin, J. (2021). The Havana Syndrome and Microwave Weapons [Health Matters]. *IEEE Microwave Magazine*, Vol. 22, No. 11, 13-14. <https://ieeexplore.ieee.org/abstract/document/9557212>

¹⁷⁶ Corera, G. (2022). *Havana Syndrome may be caused by 'directed energy'*. BBC News. Retrieved from: <https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-us-canada-60237839>

¹⁷⁷ Lillis, K., & Christensen, J. (2024). *Despite symptoms, NIH research finds no evidence of 'Havana syndrome' in brain scans*. CNN. Available from: <https://edition.cnn.com/2024/03/18/health/havana-syndrome-studies/index.html>

¹⁷⁸ Ibid.

some current and former CIA officers that the CIA task force responsible for investigating Havana syndrome “soft-pedaled its investigation”.¹⁷⁹ The initial U.S. government response to Havana Syndrome “lacked coordination across agencies”¹⁸⁰ leaving many federal and non-federal employees without compensation or proper medical care¹⁸¹, to then deal with suggestions the victims were experiencing “mass hysteria”¹⁸² or “psychogenic illness”.¹⁸³ One study found victims shared similar health symptoms but often lacked acknowledgement or thorough investigation and that the number of U.S. staff reporting comparable symptoms increased internationally over time¹⁸⁴. Despite the uncertainty of the condition, in 2021, Congress passed legislation mandating compensation for CIA and government staff.¹⁸⁵

In medical research, David Relman, a Professor of medicine, infectious diseases, microbiology and immunology at Stanford university, led the National Academies study, which NBC report had concluded:

“Directed, pulsed radio frequency energy appears to be the most plausible mechanism in explaining these cases [...] researchers' results led them to believe the effects resulted in a brain network disorder [...] these individuals appear to have sustained injury to widespread brain networks without an associated history of head trauma”¹⁸⁶

Jon Stone, a Professor Of Neurology at the University of Edinburgh and Kenneth Foster, a Professor Emeritus of Bioengineering at the University of Pennsylvania, claim the syndrome was described as “an ‘immaculate concussion’ by the authors of the first studies from the University of Pennsylvania in 2018”¹⁸⁷. A regulatory pathway model has been proposed in a publication in *Frontiers in Psychiatry* to “understand the neuropsychological disruption in Havana Syndrome”¹⁸⁸ noting that “the HS inciting multisensory sensory phenomena may stem from exposure to directed, pulsed radiofrequency energy.”¹⁸⁹ The authors explain its complex symptomatology as “transient down-regulation of various neurotrophic and growth factors including BDNF, GDNF, IGF1, and the essential neurotransmitter glutamate.” The authors suggest

¹⁷⁹ Ibid.

¹⁸⁰ Power & Miner (2021).

¹⁸¹ Eichensehr, K (2021). *Contemporary Practice Of The United States Relating To International Law*. Cambridge University Press for The American Society of International Law. <https://doi.org/10.1017/ajil.2021.27>

¹⁸² BBC News. (2022). *Havana syndrome: Most cases not caused by foreign power - CIA*. BBC News. Retrieved from <https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-us-canada-60068483>

¹⁸³ Jones, P. (2021). *What is Havana syndrome? The mysterious disease that could be caused by chemicals, panic or something more sinister*. ABC News. Retrieved from <https://www.abc.net.au/news/2021-10-06/the-mysterious-disease-known-as-havana-syndrome/100463246>

¹⁸⁴ Eichensehr (2021).

¹⁸⁵ FitzGerald (2024).

¹⁸⁶ NBC News. (2021).

¹⁸⁷ Stone, J., Foster, K. (2024). *We Don't Need to Choose between Brain Injury and 'Mass Hysteria' to Explain Havana Syndrome*. Scientific American. Retrieved from: <https://www.scientificamerican.com/article/havana-syndrome-we-dont-need-to-choose-between-brain-injury-and-mass>

¹⁸⁸ Chacko, T. P., Toole, J. T., Morris, M. C., Page, J., Forsten, R. D., Barrett, J. P., & Broderick, G. (2023). A regulatory pathway model of neuropsychological disruption in Havana syndrome. *Frontiers in Psychiatry*, 14, 1180929. <https://doi.org/10.3389/fpsy.2023.1180929>

¹⁸⁹ Ibid.

the regulatory pathway model, which proposes a disruption of neuroimmune and neurotransmission regulatory mechanisms similar to mild traumatic brain injury (mTBI) offers a biological perspective on the symptoms. This confirmed the findings of a 2019 study which concluded victims had sustained:

"brain injury [and] overexposure to cholinesterase inhibitors [...] multiple functional and structural impairments, including significant spatial memory impairment, abnormal brain-stem evoked potentials, degradation of fibre tracts in the fornix and posterior corpus callosum, blood-brain barrier injury to the right basal forebrain and anterior insula, and abnormal paroxysmal slowing events of cortical activity"¹⁹⁰

Furthermore, the report found that brain images suggested "acquired neurotoxicity as a potential cause of the symptoms".¹⁹¹ The results correlate in many ways with the known effects of strong microwave exposure.¹⁹² However, in 2024, Researchers with the National Institutes of Health published two studies that both found minor clinical differences between patients with AHI victims and a control group. The first study found "no significant MRI-detectable evidence of brain injury among the group of participants who experienced AHIs compared with a group of matched control participants".¹⁹³ However, limitations included a small and imperfectly matched control group and delayed scanning (14 days after exposure). The second study consisted of a battery of tests on 86 US government staff and family members, it found by most clinical and biomarker measures, the two groups were the same.¹⁹⁴ The study concluded that "A lack of evidence for a brain injury does not necessarily mean that no injury is present or that it did not occur at the time of the AHI. [...] alternatively, the 'attack's' physiological effects might be so varied and idiosyncratic that they cannot be identified with the current methodologies and sample size"¹⁹⁵ Both studies were limited in their methodologies in that they did not include an fMRI or test in any way for functional connectivity changes in brain networks that could be associated with strong RF exposure. Dr. Relman, who worked on earlier investigations, argued in a published editorial that while the MRI study:

"[seemed to show that] nothing, or nothing serious [happened, coming to this conclusion] would be ill-advised. [...] Earlier work found evidence of abnormalities, and the same is true for the study that did a wider variety of tests. Because the condition can look different in each person [...] doctors

¹⁹⁰ Friedman, A., Calkin, C., Adams, A., Aristi Suarez, G., Bardouille, T., Hachon, N., & Bowen, C. (2019). Havana Syndrome Among Canadian Diplomats: Brain Imaging Reveals Acquired Neurotoxicity. *medRxiv*. <https://doi.org/10.1101/19007096>

¹⁹¹ Ibid.

¹⁹² Crane-Molloy, A. (2024). Investigating Non-Thermal Effects of Radiofrequency Electromagnetic Fields (RF EMF) on Human Health: A Comprehensive Review. *Prepublication on ResearchGate*. DOI:10.13140/RG.2.2.33375.02724

¹⁹³ Pierpaoli, C., Nayak, A., & Hafiz, R. (2024). Neuroimaging Findings in US Government Personnel and Their Family Members Involved in Anomalous Health Incidents. *JAMA*. Vol. 331, No. 13:1122–1134. doi:10.1001/jama.2024.2424

¹⁹⁴ Chan, L., Hallett, M., Zalewski, C., (2024). Clinical, Biomarker, and Research Tests Among US Government Personnel and Their Family Members Involved in Anomalous Health Incidents. *JAMA*. Vol. 331, No. 13:1109–1121. doi:10.1001/jama.2024.2413

¹⁹⁵ Lillis & Christensen. (2024).

don't have specific tests that can fully determine what is wrong with them. Clearly, new, sensitive, standardized, non-invasive tests of nervous system function, especially involving the vestibular system, are needed, such as more specific blood markers of different forms of cellular injury.”¹⁹⁶

Despite varying consensus in medical community, reluctance to attribute such incidents to external attacks remain, with critiques about the influence of politics on scientific research and understanding of the syndrome, emphasizing the need for "objective and unbiased scientific investigation into the condition"¹⁹⁷ Della Sala maintains that the data do not support Havana Syndrome as a new clinical entity, calling into question the entire basis of the syndrome. Some experts argue that the symptoms could be psychosomatic¹⁹⁸, or "a result of a combination of factors, including social and psychological elements".¹⁹⁹ Robert Bartholomew, Medical Sociologist at Auckland University proposed that Havana Syndrome is a social construction, and a form of mass hysteria considering “the episode closely follows social networks as those affected were exclusively embassy diplomats or their family members.”²⁰⁰ For Bartholomew, the idea of Havana syndrome is a delusion:

“There is no Santa Claus, there is no tooth fairy, and there is no Havana Syndrome, it’s a myth. [...] Human beings have deceived themselves. [...] Conventional science can explain Havana Syndrome”²⁰¹

Bartholomew’s view here being that symptoms are too nebulous to be contained to one specific cause. However, such a view has since been viewed with public discredit. Former CIA chief Marc Polymeropoulos responds “I have a colleague [...] she was injured, she received treatment, but so was her six month old baby [...] How does a six-month old suffer from mass hysteria”.²⁰²

While the Office of the Director of National Intelligence found that it was "unlikely" that a foreign adversary was responsible for causing the AHIs,²⁰³ a former CIA officer was awarded the following citation:

“Central Intelligence Agency; Citation; * Anonymous Name*; is hereby awarded the exceptional service medal in recognition of his selfless services despite being targeted by unknown forces and subjected in unprecedented damaging attacks. Despite the months of attacks and ongoing

¹⁹⁶ Ibid.

¹⁹⁷ Della Sala, S. (2023). Politics dictating on science is like a gunshot in a concert. *International Journal of Social Psychiatry*. <https://doi.org/10.1177/00207640231208373>

¹⁹⁸ Corera (2022).

¹⁹⁹ Baloh, R. W., & Bartholomew, R. E. (2020). The Social Construction of ‘Havana Syndrome’. In *Havana Syndrome* (pp. 179-189). Springer, Cham. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-40746-9_11

²⁰⁰ Ibid.

²⁰¹ 60 Minutes (Australia). (2024) Havana Syndrome Is Russia behind the mysterious illness. Nine Network. Retrieved from: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=aq7dTOPMVil>

²⁰² Ibid.

²⁰³ Ibid.

harassment, he remained in his assignment, stepping up to management roles far beyond his pay grade and experience. His sacrifice and dedication to mission in the face of ongoing unpredictable attacks is a credit to him, the Central Intelligence Agency, and the United States Government”.²⁰⁴

The former agent responds:

“The irony is not lost on me that you get a medal and the citation discusses all these attacks that you experienced and then on the other side of the coin they say there’s nothing here”²⁰⁵

Former US national security advisor John Bolton has concerns that an untoward circumstance is at hand and believes “we haven’t done enough work to reach the conclusion the problem is non-existent”.²⁰⁶ Mark Zade, a notable lawyer who has represented dozens of Havana syndrome victims, believes his clients are the victims of a cover-up and that “the biggest problem in all of this case [is] so much of this story is in the classified Arena, that is why it is so easy for the US government to say ‘There’s nothing to see here’”²⁰⁷. Zade also explains his clients have witnessed “computer issues in the midst of the incident, where computers screens stop working or flicker on and off”²⁰⁸ Zade contends that the single thread “that is common among most if not all of my clients, other than the family members connected to the employee, was they were all doing something relating to Russia”.²⁰⁹ When questioned whether Zade agrees with the Intelligence community (IC) assessment findings, he responds:

“I’ve had access to classified information regarding AHI [...] I know of information that undermines or contradicts what they say publicly [...] some of [the] coverup is not necessarily that ‘oh we found a weapons and we don’t want anyone to know about it, [rather] we see lines of inquiry that would take us potentially to answers we don’t want to have to deal with so we’re not going to explore any of those avenues”.²¹⁰

A recent investigation linked Havana syndrome to Russian intelligence. An investigative media group named ‘Insider’ reported associates of a Russian military intelligence (GRU) unit 29155 had been placed at the scene of reported AHIs involving US personnel. Senior members of Unit 29155 assassination squad received awards and promotions for work related to the development of "non-lethal acoustic weapons for use in Urban Warfare scenarios"²¹¹. Russian spokesman Dmitry Peskov has dismissed the allegation as

²⁰⁴ Ibid.

²⁰⁵ Ibid.

²⁰⁶ Ibid.

²⁰⁷ Ibid.

²⁰⁸ 60 Minutes (United States). (2024). Havana Syndrome Is Russia behind the mysterious illness. CBS Network. Retrieved from: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=aq7dTOPMViI>

²⁰⁹ Ibid.

²¹⁰ Ibid.

²¹¹ 60 Minutes (Australia). (2024)

“nothing more than baseless, unfounded accusations by the media”²¹². Unit 29155 is described by investigative journalist Christo Grosev as having about “50 to 60 people whose goal is to go outside Russia, travel on fake identities [and] create disruption in different governments[.] we find members of this unit present just before or during Havana incidents in at least seven different places around the world and its hard to explain that away with coincidence”.²¹³ Grosev reports that following the arrest on U.S. territory of Vitalii Kovalev, an electronics engineer with high level clearance in the Russian military and believed by US intelligence to be a Russian spy, the FBI agent responsible for interrogating Kovalev was attacked shortly before being slated to report her findings to a U.S. congress investigative committee, “we believe that she was hurt because they wanted to disable her from reporting on Kovalev’s work”²¹⁴. After Kovalev served time and returned to Russia, “Kovalev was killed at the front in Ukraine”²¹⁵. Grosev claims “one theory is that he was sent there in order to be disposed of”²¹⁶

²¹² Lillis & Christensen (2024).

²¹³ 60 Minutes (Australia). (2024)

²¹⁴ Ibid.

²¹⁵ Ibid.

²¹⁶ 60 Minutes (United States). (2024).

3.5 Non-Human Intelligence & Government Corruption

3.5.1 Claims of Official Involvement of Non-Human Intelligence

Determination of the justification and warrant for TI beliefs requires evidence of Non-Human Intelligence (NHI) and of government corruption related to the issue. Recent years have seen increasing public attention and indeed concern regarding Unidentified Anomalous Phenomena (UAP), otherwise known as UFOs. In 2023, a former intelligence official provided Congress and the IC Inspector General extensive classified information regarding programs that possess retrieved intact and partially intact non-human spacecraft and bodies of unknown origin.²¹⁷ Other former and active intelligence officials with knowledge of such programs have provided comparable, corroborating information, both officially and off the record. It is claimed the information has illegally been withheld from Congress, and a complaint was filed alleging that he suffered illegal retaliation for his confidential disclosures. The primary whistleblower was David Charles Grusch, a former combat officer and veteran of both the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency (NGA) and the National Reconnaissance Office (NRO) and was the NGA's co-lead for UAP analysis and their representative on the task force. This task force, led by the Department of the Navy under the Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Intelligence and Security, has been reorganized and expanded into the All-Domain Anomaly Resolution Office (AARO), which now also investigates underwater trans-medium UAPs. Grusch stated that since 1933, the government, along with its allies and defense contractors, has recovered partial fragments and intact vehicles. Analysis has determined that the retrieved objects are:

“of exotic origin (non-human intelligence, whether extraterrestrial or unknown origin) based on the vehicle morphologies and material science testing and the possession of unique atomic arrangements and radiological signatures [and that it is it dangerous for this] eighty-year arms race [to continue in secrecy because it] further inhibits the world populace to be prepared for an unexpected, non-human intelligence contact scenario [...] I hope this revelation serves as an ontological shock sociologically and provides a generally uniting issue for nations of the world to re-assess their priorities”²¹⁸

Almost a year later, in 2024, House lawmakers left a “classified briefing on [...] unidentified anomalous phenomena (UAP) by the government, with mixed feelings.”. Rep. Raja Krishnamoorthi (D-Ill.) said “Let’s just say that all of us were very interested in the substance of his claims, and unfortunately, I didn’t get the answers that I was hoping for,”. Rep. Tim Burchett (R-Tenn.), meanwhile, said the briefing was just “more of the same [...] It’s very compartmentalized; it’s like looking down the barrel of a .22 rifle.

²¹⁷ Kean, L & Blumenthal, R (2023). *Intelligence Officials Say U.S. Has Retrieved Craft Of Non-Human Origin*. The Debrief. Retrieved from: <https://thedebrief.org/intelligence-officials-say-u-s-has-retrieved-non-human-craft/>

²¹⁸ Ibid.

All they know is just right in that little circle [...] Now it's just whack-a-mole — you go to the next [briefing], until we get some answers.” Burchett added that what was discussed “verified what I thought.” Rep. Andy Ogles (R-Tenn.) said what “most Americans fear is true, [there is a] concerted effort to conceal as much information as possible — both in Congress and to the general public.” Rep. Jared Moskowitz (D-Fla.) said “The problem is when we ask those questions, rather than being provided information that would prove it false, they stonewall the information, and that is what piques the interest”.²¹⁹

As to why such phenomena remain under such high levels of secrecy, Grusch attributes this to what he describes as "Feudalistic dominance [and] fuel in the war machine".²²⁰ Grusch asserts that the promised era of government transparency is illusory and that the released videos represent only a small fraction of the larger reality. He explains that the aircraft retrieval team includes at least one private aerospace company that is storing alien craft. However, high-ranking officials in the U.S. government, including presidents, have consistently denied the existence of this aircraft retrieval unit²²¹. Grusch's disclosures, along with those of other non-public witnesses protected under new provisions in the latest defense appropriations bill, indicate a growing determination among some government members to solve a major enigma with national security implications. For many decades, the Air Force are claimed to have conducted a disinformation campaign to discredit reported sightings of unexplained objects. This report is consistent with evidence that committees set up to objectively investigate the phenomena were revealed by a leaked memo to be a sham.²²² The most vocal critic at the time was that of Professor James McDonald, an atmospheric physicist who in 1967 explained:

“as a result of the extremely heavy wave of sightings in 1952, the CIA and air force became so concerned over the sheer number of reports that were tying up American intelligence channels that they wanted to get this signal out of the system, the CIA asked the air force for a debunking policy, the literal wording was to debunk the flying saucers to decrease public interest in the UFOs, regulations were promulgated, very shortly that made it a crime punishable with I think ten thousand and/or ten years in prison to release any information at air base level on UFOs and as a result of that nothing resembling any scientific investigation has been going on in the past 15 years”²²³.

²¹⁹ Sharp, C. (2024). *Top Intelligence Office Unable To Publicly Support Pentagon's UFO Report, Despite Oversight Role*. Liberation Times. Retrieved from: <https://www.liberationtimes.com/home/top-intelligence-office-unable-to-publicly-support-pentagons-ufo-report-despite-oversight-role>

²²⁰ Ibid.

²²¹ Ibid.

²²² Jones, R. & Mcaloon, C. (2010). *Phenom Westall '66 - A Suburban UFO Mystery*. Screen Australia. Film Victoria Endangered Pictures Pty Ltd. Retrieved from: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PjbTJlrMfsg>

²²³ Ibid.

Col. Karl E. Nell, Aerospace Executive, Senior Military Officer and Corporate Strategist, was the Army's liaison for the UAP Task Force from 2021 to 2022 and worked with Grusch there. He claims:

“His assertion concerning the existence of a terrestrial arms race occurring sub-rosa over the past eighty years focused on reverse engineering technologies of unknown origin is fundamentally correct, as is the indisputable realization that at least some of these technologies of unknown origin derive from non-human intelligence”²²⁴

Col. Nell extends his claim further:

“There is zero doubt [that] NHI exists, NHI has been interacting with humanity. This interaction is not new and it's been ongoing. There are unelected people in the government that are aware of that.”²²⁵

Christopher Mellon, who served in the U.S. IC for nearly two decades and held the position of Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Intelligence, has collaborated with Congress for many years on issues related to unidentified aerial phenomena:

“A number of well-placed current and former officials have shared detailed information with me regarding this alleged program, including insights into the history, governing documents and the location where a craft was allegedly abandoned and recovered [...] However, it is a delicate matter getting this potentially explosive information into the right hands for validation. This is made harder by the fact that, rightly or wrongly, a number of potential sources do not trust the leadership of the All-Domain Anomaly Resolution Office established by Congress.”²²⁶

Jonathan Grey is a long-serving officer in the United States IC with Top-Secret Clearance, currently employed at the National Air and Space Intelligence Center (NASIC), where he specializes in the analysis of UAP. He has also previously served in Private Aerospace and Department of Defense Special Directive Task Forces. He claims:

“The non-human intelligence phenomenon is real. We are not alone [...] Retrievals of this kind are not limited to the United States. This is a global phenomenon, and yet a global solution continues to elude us.”²²⁷

²²⁴ Kean & Blumenthal (2023).

²²⁵ SALT. (2024). *The Real Black Swan Event: The Controlled Disclosure of UAP & Non-Human Intelligence - Col. Karl Nell & Alex Klokus*. SALT iConnections NY. Retrieved from: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Rpl0FrdJWfs>

²²⁶ Kean & Blumenthal (2023).

²²⁷ Ibid.

On the 19th of April, 2023, the head of the pentagons UAP investigations program Dr. Shawn Kirkpatrick told congress investigation body has found no credible evidence thus far of extra-terrestrial activity, off world technology, or objects that defy the laws of physics. “While a large number of cases in our holding remains technically unresolved, this is primarily due to a lack of data within these cases”²²⁸. When questioned whether Grusch believes Kirkpatrick’s testimony to be true, he eludes to Kirkpatrick ignoring Grusch’s issues raised with him after his discoveries. Grusch says: “He should be able to make the same investigative discoveries I did [...] I hope he does the right thing”²²⁹. Grusch implores that there are good people working for the U.S. government, “lets not demonise wholistically the US government [...] there’s a whole army of people that want change. I am one of tens if not hundreds of individuals within the government on these programs that would like a change”²³⁰. Starting in 2022, Grusch provided Congress with hours of recorded classified information, which was transcribed into hundreds of pages, detailing specific data about the materials recovery program. Grusch claims:

“Individuals on these UAP programs approached me in my official capacity and disclosed their concerns regarding a multitude of wrongdoings, such as illegal contracting against the Federal Acquisition Regulations and other criminality and the suppression of information across a qualified industrial base and academia”²³¹

Grusch is represented by Charles McCullough III, the original Inspector General of the Intelligence Community. In May 2022, McCullough submitted a 'Disclosure of Urgent Concern(s); Complaint of Reprisal' on Grusch's behalf, which claimed that UAP-related classified information had been deliberately withheld from Congress by certain elements within the IC to "purposely and intentionally thwart legitimate Congressional oversight of the UAP Program."²³² The Intelligence Community Inspector General deemed his complaint "credible and urgent"²³³ in July 2022, and a summary was promptly sent to Director of National Intelligence Avril Haines, the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, and the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence.

The National Defense Authorization Act for FY2023 directed the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Director of National Intelligence, to create a secure mechanism for the authorized reporting of sensitive information to defense channels. This legislation mandates reports on "material retrieval, material analysis, reverse engineering, research, and development" involving unidentified

²²⁸ Ibid.

²²⁹ Coulthart, R. (2023a). *David Grusch – Full Interview*. News Nation. Retrieved from: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vUnKRknLVSA>

²³⁰ Ibid.

²³¹ Ibid.

²³² Ibid.

²³³ Ibid.

anomalous phenomena, covering many decades. The All-domain Anomaly Resolution Office (AARO) provided a historical report on UAPs, but the Office of the Director of National Intelligence (ODNI) has not publicly endorsed this report.²³⁴

The AARO is required to report directly to Stacey Dixon, Principal Deputy Director of National Intelligence, and Deputy Secretary of Defense Kathleen Hicks on all operational and security issues. Eric Pahon, Public Affairs Advisor to Kathleen Hicks, confirmed that "she [Hicks] supports the findings and conclusions in the report,"²³⁵ which dismisses any wrongdoing by the Department of Defense (DoD), Intelligence Community, and defense contractors amid allegations of a cover-up and illegal activities involving UAP. In January 2024, DoD spokesperson Susan Gough informed *Liberation Times* that "Deputy Secretary Hicks and Principal Deputy Dixon meet routinely on AARO and with other UAP stakeholders as necessary."²³⁶ Despite repeated conversations with *Liberation Times* via phone and email, neither the ODNI nor Stacey Dixon herself has publicly endorsed the findings and conclusions of the report. Sources have indicated to *Liberation Times* that the ODNI is hesitant to publicly support the report, fearing it might jeopardize an investigation conducted by the Intelligence Community's Inspector General. Notably, Timothy Phillips, the current Acting Director of AARO and its Deputy Director, was appointed to the Deputy Director position by the ODNI in consultation with Secretary of Defense Lloyd Austin. Last week, Phillips, in support of the report, commented:

“AARO assesses that alleged hidden UAP programs either do not exist or were misidentified authentic national security programs unrelated to extraterrestrial technology exploitation.”²³⁷

Phillips now aligns with Hicks and the DoD in endorsing the report's findings. By backing a document that contains significant factual inaccuracies, they have placed themselves in a precarious position. Supporting the AARO's report could have severe consequences for Phillips, the DoD, and Hicks. This situation is especially concerning because DoD officials failed to identify errors, such as mistakenly referring to Harry Reid as the former Senator of New Mexico. This oversight underscores a lack of diligence in reviewing and verifying AARO's processes and findings.

While circumstances appear temporarily irresolute, it is difficult to dismiss legitimate sounding claims such as those of Col. Nell that “NHI has been interacting with humanity”²³⁸. In a 2022 performance evaluation, Laura A. Potter, Deputy Chief of Staff for Intelligence, Headquarters,

²³⁴ Sharp (2024).

²³⁵ Ibid.

²³⁶ Ibid.

²³⁷ Ibid.

²³⁸ SALT. (2024).

Department of the Army, defined Col. Nell as “an officer with the strongest possible moral compass.”. When questioned why the government is reluctant to disclose such information, Col. Karl Nell explains:

“Theres six basic reasons:

1. National security.
2. Lack of a plan.
3. Potential for societal disruption.
4. Possibility for non-public agreement.
5. Potential for misdeeds and the desire to cover-up misdeeds.
6. Basic organizational intransigence and lack of priority that might be associated with the topic.”²³⁹

Col. Nell states explains other reasons why such a claim should be considered credible:

“From a first principals standpoint [there’s nothing] unusual about this realization. Theres billions of stars in the galaxy. Life evolved in 500 million years which is basically a blink of an eye. We’ve found planets around every star that we have looked at. It’s likely that universe is full of life. [...] what [NHI] may do is come here [to earth] if that’s possible to do and there’s physics models that suggests that that may be possible”.”²⁴⁰

Jonathan Grey, the intelligence officer specializing in UAP analysis at the National Air and Space Intelligence Center, claims publicly for the first time:

“The existence of complex historical programs involving the coordinated retrieval and study of exotic materials, dating back to the early 20th century, should no longer remain a secret [...] The majority of retrieved, foreign exotic materials have a prosaic terrestrial explanation and origin – but not all, and any number higher than zero in this category represents an undeniably significant statistical percentage. [...] A vast array of our most sophisticated sensors, including space-based platforms, have been utilized by different agencies, typically in triplicate, to observe and accurately identify the out-of-this-world nature, performance, and design of these anomalous machines, which are then determined not to be of earthly origin [...] High-level, classified briefing materials exist in which real-world scenarios involving UAP, as evidenced by historical examples, are made available to Intelligence Personnel on a need-to-know basis [...] I have been the recipient of such briefings for almost a decade [...] potential technological advancements may be gleaned from non-

²³⁹ Ibid.

²⁴⁰ Ibid.

human intelligence/UAP retrievals by any sufficiently advanced nation and then used to wage asymmetrical warfare, so, therefore, some secrecy must remain [...] However, it is no longer necessary to continue to deny that these advanced technologies derived from non-human intelligence exist at all or to deny that these technologies have landed, crashed, or fallen into the hands of human beings.”²⁴¹

In succinctly capturing the more pertinent information testified under oath to congress, a transcript from a 2023 News Nation interview with Grusch by Australian investigative journalist Ross Coulthart is provided below:

“Coulthart: “An official investigatory body of the U.S. government confirmed that [your] allegations are credible [and urgent]. [...] [The US] government leaks like a sieve, why hasn’t this leaked?”

Grusch: “Well I have certainly been the recipient of a lot of U.S. government secrets and I can tell you they have never seen the light of day [...] ostensibly, this has leaked like a sieve for decades but it was a very sophisticated disinformation campaign, where they have allowed some of the secrets to come out through some of their tradecrafts, but they have disenfranchised people, they’ve stigmatized it, they’ve made it [look like a] total wacky thing to talk about, so [that] anybody [who] may come forward with that kind of information is looked like a total tinfoil hat guy because it’s a perfect amalgamation of disinformation to just make it look crazy”

Coulthart: “Grusch has written an internal document about his discoveries that refers to ‘agreements that risk putting our future in jeopardy’ [...] and its quite clear you’re talking about agreements between America and NHIs, have we made agreements with NHIs?”

Grusch: “That’s the kind of information I really hope national leadership is able to get to the bottom of”

Coulthart: “I need to pin you down on this, are there agreements between NHIs and the American government?”

Grusch: *pauses and carefully responds* “I think... that’s a question I would... like to know all of the details of as well.”

Coulthart: “[a 1971 agreement between the U.S. and the U.S.S.R on] measures to reduce nuclear war [...] proves the two superpowers were aware that UAP existed”.

²⁴¹ Kean & Blumenthal (2023).

Grusch: “[...] article 3 of that treaty talks about unidentified objects near nuclear facilities or interfering with communications [...] and that is a treaty that has been used, from what I understand, to notify each other if there is a concerning event.”

Coulthart: “If the stakes are so high, if the fate of the human race is at stake, perhaps it is no surprise to hear [you] say the U.S. government will do anything to keep these secrets safe. Can I put it to you that crimes must have been committed?”

Grusch: “In the very least, I saw substantiative evidence that white collar crime was committed”.

Coulthart: “[Do you] have a strong suspicion that people have been murdered to protect this secret?”

Grusch: “Over the years, yeah.”

Coulthart: “The common interpretation from some commentators is that there is a non-human species and it is incredibly benevolently well-disposed to the human race”

Grusch: “Yeah, I think the logical fallacy there is because they’re advanced, they’re kind. We’ll never really understand their full intent and that’s because we’re not them, whatever ‘them’ are. But I think what appears to be malevolent activity has happened. [That’s based] on nuclear site probing activities, witness testimony, I think at least if we look at it through a humanistic lens, it does appear negative, at least to us.”

Coulthart: “[Have we] acted offensively against non-human craft?”

Grusch: “There have been instances and there are certain techniques. “

Coulthart: “Have human beings been hurt or killed by a NHI?”

Grusch: “While I can’t get into the specifics, because that would reveal certain U.S. classified operations, I was briefed by a few individuals on the program that there were malevolent events like that.”

Coulthart: “Now I’m scared, people have just heard you say non-humans may well have murdered human beings”

Grusch: “That seems to be the case at one point, yeah.”

Coulthart: “[Grusch claims] our geopolitical rivals have their own crash retrieval programs which they are also secretly exploiting for military purposes.”

Grusch: “We are in a competition with our adversaries to understand this and it’s a multidecade cold war that has been under our nose for so long. There is no good way to level the playing field

and hold other nation states accountable if they are doing unethical or illicit activity as it relates to this subject. I think the obtuse secrecy is actually putting us in a very dangerous position where a country [that is an adversary of ours] might make a breakthrough and it is so destabilising.”

Coulthart: “How could such nonhuman aircraft travel to Earth in the first place, and go undetected by the general public? Grusch says the craft may not be traveling through space as we understand it.”

Grusch: “It is a well-established fact, at least mathematically and based on empirical observation and analysis, that there most likely are physical, additional spatial dimensions [...] And you can imagine, four and five-dimensional space where what we experience is linear time, ends up being a physical dimension in higher dimensional space where, if you were living there, you could translate across what we perceive as a linear flow. So, there is a possibility that, and this is a theory here, I’m not saying this is 100% the case, but it could be that this is not necessarily extraterrestrial, and it’s actually coming from a higher dimensional physical space that might be co-located right here. [...] I couch it as somebody who has studied physics, where, maybe they’re coming from a different physical dimension as described in quantum mechanics. We know there are extra dimensions due to high-energy particle collisions, etc., and there’s a theoretical framework to explain that”²⁴²

Coulthart concludes that there appears to be “an arrogance amongst those who have this information”²⁴³, and also references an interview with Obama being asked point blank about UAPs on Dec 2, 2020, to which he replied: “Can’t tell you, sorry [...] prying information out of the bowels of an agency can be challenging”.²⁴⁴ A transcript citation from the congressional hearing follows identical theme and content as the 2023 Nation interview:

“Mr. BURCHETT. OK. Mr. Grusch, thank you for being here brother, and thank you all very much. Have you faced any retaliation or reprisals for any of your testimony or anything on these lines?

“Mr. GRUSCH. Yes. [...] it was very brutal and very unfortunate. Some of the tactics they used to hurt me both professionally and personally, to be quite frank. Yes.

Mr. BURCHETT. It is very unfortunate. As they say, when you are over the target that is when they do the most firing at you. Do you have any personal knowledge of people who have been harmed or injured in efforts to cover up or conceal these extraterrestrial technology?

²⁴² Coulthart, R. (2023a). *David Grusch – Full Interview*. News Nation. Retrieved from: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vUnKRknLVSA>

²⁴³ Coulthart, R. (2023b). *David Grusch UFO/UAP bombshells: Ross Coulthart reveals the inside story*. 7NEWS. Retrieved from: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=x_9gTDXF9Vc

²⁴⁴ Ibid.

Mr. GRUSCH. Yes, personally.”²⁴⁵

Grusch was interviewed by the audience of academics and researchers at the 2023 Sol foundation symposium:

Interviewer: “How far the U.S. has got, or indeed other countries, in the reverse engineering program, and whether we’ve managed to fly these machines and are they flyable.”

Grusch: “yeah a lot of that I can’t answer publicly”

Audience: *Laughter*

Grusch: “a lot of it has been integrated in other U.S. conventional pass by programs”.²⁴⁶

Hal Puthoff, CEO of Earthtech, explains that in George Knapp’s book “Inside The US Government Covert UFO Programs: Initial Revelations”, intelligence official Jim Mckatsky “reveals in the book that have craft of unknown origin and we’ve gotten inside of it.”²⁴⁷ An excerpt from an interview by Coulthart unpacks further insights from Garry Nolan, an immunologist with a chair at Stanford and a leading UAP researcher:

“Coulthart: One of things that’s been speculated about this particular piece of bismuth magnesium [obtain from a UAP] is that if you put a wave form through [...] it levitates

Nolan: “I have heard of this result, I have not seen it with my own eyes

Coulthart: Have you tried?

Nolan: No, because the waveform that they needed to put through it is terahertz waves.

Coulthart: And that was why Tom DeLong’s ‘To The Stars Academy’ did the CRADA, the research agreement with the US Army, because they’re the only that have got the terahertz transmitter that you’d need?

Nolan: Right.

²⁴⁵ U.S. Government Publishing Office Washington. (2023). *Unidentified Anomalous Phenomena: Implications On National Security, Public Safety, And Government Transparency Hearing Before The Subcommittee On National Security, The Border, And Foreign Affairs Of The Committee On Oversight And Accountability House Of Representatives*. One Hundred Eighteenth Congress First Session. Serial No. 118–53. Printed for the use of the Committee on Oversight and Accountability. Retrieved from: Govinfo.Gov.

²⁴⁶ Grusch, D. (2024). *David Grusch gives the Sol Foundation 2023 Symposium Closing Remarks*. The Sol Foundation Symposium. Retrieved from: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=z-kNizV5qSE>

²⁴⁷ Puthoff, H. (2023). *A Brief Overview of the U.S. Government’s Stance on UAP*. The Sol Foundation Symposium. Retrieved from: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9azht9pCDwg>

Coulthart: Do we know whether that research has been done?

Nolan: I'm not allowed to talk about that.

Coulthart: [with respect to the reverse engineering program] we might have the secret of anti-gravity, of free energy?

Nolan: Yeah. [...]

Coulthart: What do you know about China's secret UFO program?

Nolan: The Chinese have admitted that they have a program to investigate this, openly, they have admitted that.

Coulthart: So, there's a cold war going on behind the scenes isn't there?

Nolan: Right. Well, in science, when I have a competitor that I'm having lunch with, we're both probing and trying to get the others information so we can put together the answer first

Coulthart: There's a document called slide 9 that was prepared as a briefing document for the under secretary of defense by members of the UFO task force [...] The key thing about it is that it advises that whatever the phenomenon is, its capable of manipulation human perception, human consciousness, it can make us see things that aren't there. Do you think that's possible what we are seeing in the sky?

Nolan: I think that's part of what makes it so difficult to reproduce, different people see different things."²⁴⁸

After news coverage of UAP whistleblower reports in 2023, 911 were called to a Las Vegas family home after a reported UAP crash in the evening of May 1st. The family claimed to see 'nonhuman beings' come out of the spacecraft.²⁴⁹ At 6:49 pm the body camera of a Police Officer in the area caught a blue and green asteroid like shape falling from the sky. Around the same time, a neighbor's driveway camera detected the sound of a falling object and then a crash. One witness named 'Angel' claims some unknown form of camouflage was deployed : "When I tried to look at the object it was all blurry, not my vision, just the backyard area." Angel claims he heard the patter of multiple feet in the yard then later heard footsteps on

²⁴⁸ Coulthart, R. (2023c). *Professor Gary Nolan & Ross Coulthart Full Interview*. 7 News Australia. Retrieved from: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XR0JtbuLhPo>

²⁴⁹ NewsNation. (2023). *Las Vegas family claims to see 'nonhuman' life*. NewsNation Now. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kPthTgGPLQU>

their roof, they saw one of the eight foot tall creatures climb in to the seat and behind the controls of a bulldozer stored in the yard, as if trying to engage it. Angel says:

“It was a tall, skinny, length creature. It was a grey-greenish color [...] and a big face, and eyes and [...] a big mouth. [...] I could hear his loud, deep breathing and I could see his stomach moving. [...] when I looked at it in the eyes, my body just froze”

One news reports explains:

“The family said they also saw men in suits and sunglasses driving in a car with government plates cruising slowly past the house in the following days”.²⁵⁰

Angel is believed to have recorded the creatures on his phone, although this has not been shared yet. The family’s backyard camera recorded the crash before becoming disabled for a few minutes, after returning online, the object was gone but circular impressions remained. A drone captured ring like impressions left in the soil of the family’s backyard in the following days. The same night, several reports of similar flashes of light in the sky stretched across California, Nevada and Utah.²⁵¹

Australia also has a history of UAP encounters and presumed government coverups, the famous incident of Westall High School, Melbourne in 1966 where hundreds of school children and one Science Teacher, Andrew Greenwood, witnessed a flying saucer land around the school grounds²⁵². After the UAP left the school vicinity, it landed into a nearby field. According to journalist investigation on behalf of Rosie Jones and Carmel Mcaloon, multiple eye witness reports confirmed ‘military units’ arrived at the scene 20 minutes after the event in camouflage uniform and trucks²⁵³. School staff were claimed to be interrogated and threatened by foreign men in blue suits, which further corroborated John Keel’s U.S. related reports of ‘Men in Black’ individuals having an ‘exotic origin’²⁵⁴. Andrew Greenwood claimed an Airforce officer liaised with the school principal in order to keep students quiet on the matter. Greenwood also claimed that at his residence, two officers had threatened him under the official secrets act and to tell people he was alcoholic. One former student claimed that students were addressed in the gymnasium by a number of ostensibly official personnel in plain suits with the explanation of “what you saw was sort of an experimental thing and, you know, we just don’t want anyone talking about it”.²⁵⁵ The former student claims teachers had explained to students that the individuals were related to R&D for armed forces. On the same

²⁵⁰ 8 News Now. (2023). *'100% they're not human,' Witness details alleged alien encounter in Las Vegas*. 8 News Now. Retrieved from: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kPthTgGPLQU>

²⁵¹ Ibid.

²⁵² Jones & Mcaloon. (2010).

²⁵³ Ibid.

²⁵⁴ Harris, A. (2012). *Do UFO Hunters Still Report "Men in Black" Sightings?*. Slate.

²⁵⁵ Ibid.

day as the encounter, witness saw the military units in camouflage and blue suits testing the areas in which the UAP had landed with a device that looked like a “metal detector” or a “Geiger counter”.²⁵⁶ On the second day, another set of witnesses, were prevented from entering the paddock by a whole group of “the air force or the army”²⁵⁷, one week later they returned to find the landing site in the field had been burned. When journalists and UFO researchers analysed the royal Australian air forces list of UAP sightings [summary of unidentified aerial sightings reported to Department of Air, Canberra from 1960-1966] none of these cases were mentioned. Lt Col. Neil Smith, and military historian at Victoria barracks in Melbourne claims:

“It is quite evident that there were no deployable troops available in Melbourne at the time. The main units were all logistic, the supply battalions and so forth at places like broad meadows. There were lots of citizen military forces, today's equivalent of the army reserve, part time units, but they couldn't have responded so rapidly, nor could have they responded in such a large number. I've come to the conclusion that the first people to respond to the incident at Westall would have been civilians of some sort, quasi-civilians, probably working for defense and probably wearing the sort of work dress that civilians working for, say, the department of supply, say, the Research & Development (R&D) establishments of the period, the sort of work dress that those personnel wore”

Lt Col. Neil Smith explains that the assumed military response unit “was certainly not Australian, because Australians were not using camouflage uniforms in those days, in the mid-60s, nor would they have been British, but the description of the uniforms certainly matches those worn by the United States Air Force in the mid-1960s.”²⁵⁸ While there would have been American military and intelligence personnel in Australia in 1966 as part of the Vietnam war effort, this does not explain how personnel had arrived so quickly, which infers many hypotheses such as technologies which could have allowed such a phenomenon to occur, say of interdimensional travel. Lt Col. Smith answers to whether a R&D establishment would destroy evidence:

“Yes, of course they would, [...], [if] information related to some of these sorts of projects [pilotless aircraft], [...] was to be released to the wrong party then it would have very adverse effects on Australia from a financial point of view. Any surviving documentation would be in defence central somewhere but also probably overseas with the allies, there may even not be anything left in Australia, bearing in mind it would have been very highly classified and could well have been destroyed as so much of that sort of record is after a period of time”.

²⁵⁶ Ibid.

²⁵⁷ Ibid.

²⁵⁸ Ibid.

Four days before the Westall incident, a witness took a photo from his backyard in Melbourne that matched witness descriptions and drawings of the object above Westall. Then, only two days before the Westall incident, civilian Ron Sullivan witnessed a light display in front of his car whilst driving in central Victoria.

“Got up towards it, and holy moly, the whole thing lit up in the 10-foot area [height] at the bottom [...] and met at the top and the headlights of the car [...] pulled to the right [toward the UAP] as if they were magnetized”.

Ron only reported the incident two days later after he heard that a young man had died when his car had collided with the same tree that Ron had narrowly missed two days earlier. That such two events could occur in such synchronicity at the exact same location might plausibly indicate that, if there was no presence of UAP alongside the fatality, the presence of the UAP in Rons encounter had some effect on the functions of that spatiotemporal location or environment. Perhaps a manifest potential to affect timeline probabilities around such an area, or greater capacity to cause interdimensional effectuation of an individual’s consciousness such that the probability of a car crash is increased. Regardless, Ron explains that “a couple of people from the government departments came and visited me, I know one was from the airforce. They looked at the car, just walked around it [...] never heard anything more about it”.²⁵⁹

²⁵⁹ Ibid.

3.5.2 Academic Impact

3.5.2.1 The Nature of NHI

Unidentified Anomalous Phenomena (UAP) are being understood within the academic community with increasing interest and with the development of a number of radical hypotheses. Michael P. Masters, Professor of Biological Anthropology, Montana Technological University, Brendan Case, Associate Director for Research, Human Flourishing Program, Harvard University, and Tim Lomas, Psychology Research Scientist, Human Flourishing Program, Harvard University wrote in *Philosophy and Cosmology*, on scientific openness regarding a concealed earthly explanation for UAPs:

“Recent years have seen increasing public attention and indeed concern regarding Unidentified Anomalous Phenomena (UAP). Hypotheses for such phenomena tend to fall into two classes: a conventional terrestrial explanation (e.g., human-made technology), or an extraterrestrial explanation (i.e., advanced civilizations from elsewhere in the cosmos). However, there is also a third minority class of hypothesis: an unconventional terrestrial explanation, outside the prevailing consensus view of the universe. This is the ultraterrestrial hypothesis, which includes as a subset the “cryptoterrestrial” hypothesis, namely the notion that UAP may reflect activities of intelligent beings concealed in stealth here on Earth (e.g., underground), and/or its near environs (e.g., the moon), and/or even “walking among us” (e.g., passing as humans). Although this idea is likely to be regarded sceptically by most scientists, such are the nature of some UAP that we argue this possibility should not be summarily dismissed, and instead deserves genuine consideration in a spirit of epistemic humility and openness.”²⁶⁰

Lomas, explores each hypothesis in a separate publication^{261,262}, that of interdimensional, extraterrestrial and cryptoterrestrial, which all fall under the umbrella of the ultraterrestrial hypothesis and share similar themes such as “walking among us” (e.g., passing as humans)²⁶³. While each is considered as an independent hypothesis, broad consensus exists that there is likely a combination depending on the NHI it relates to. The authors are firm on the view that UAP “constitute an extraordinary empirical mystery, which science is surely obligated to investigate, yet has rarely done so (at least in an open, public, visible way)”²⁶⁴ Philosopher Bernardo Kastrup (2024) argued in 2024 the “cryptoterrestrial” hypothesis (CTH) was, – notwithstanding to appearing outlandish, or “far out” in nature, “[the] most reasonable scenario” for UAP

²⁶⁰ Lomas, T., Case, B., & Masters, M. (2024). The cryptoterrestrial hypothesis: A case for scientific openness to a subterranean earthly explanation for Unidentified Anomalous Phenomena. *Philosophy and Cosmology*. Volume 33.

²⁶¹ Lomas, T. (2023). The ultraterrestrial hypothesis: A case for scientific openness to an “interdimensional” explanation for Unidentified Anomalous Phenomena. *Journal of Transpersonal Psychology*, Vol. 55, No. 1, 43–98.

²⁶² Lomas, T. (2024). The extraterrestrial hypothesis: A case for scientific openness to an interstellar explanation for Unidentified Anomalous Phenomena. *Philosophy and Cosmology*, Vol. 32. P.34-59.

²⁶³ Lomas, Case, & Masters. (2024).

²⁶⁴ Ibid.

and NHI.²⁶⁵ A consideration toward the CTH is an apparent interest to be located in deep sea space. One case from 1987 was revealed by Associated Professor of Physics at University of Albany, Kevin Knuth, where the ship HMNZS Southland was followed by a Unidentified Submersible Objects (USO) that was 150ft wide and 800ft long, with a calculated top speed of 2980 mph, which, having closed a distance of 20km in 30 seconds, left no trail of water movement behind it, it did not appear to interact with the water.²⁶⁶

Of most pertinent and significant correlation to pre-established sciences, in quantum physics, and in phenomenology, and from classical psychedelic interdimensional experiences, is that of the “interdimensional” hypothesis, which suggests some UAP are well explained as beings from dimensions that coexist adjacent to, or at right angles from every point to, the four dimensions of spacetime we usually perceive. This can also align with the view that some NHI occupants of a UAP could be “extraterrestrial” by temporal travel through dimension of time to visit different periods of Earth’s history.²⁶⁷ Time is conceived of in QM to be single dimension, i.e. 3 spatial dimensions and one dimension of time. While not ruling out other species of NHI, this has the possibility for alignment to Bostrom’s simulation argument regarding future humans, being our descendants, who are interested in returning to study their own evolutionary past or creating simulations of the past. Importantly, time-traveling NHIs or future humans could include an aspect of the cryptoterrestrial hypothesis, i.e., hypotheses overlap. Unless this advanced technology was developed by an early civilization on Earth²⁶⁸, or likewise as, Lomas & Case purport, gifted to the species by extraterrestrial visitors²⁶⁹, then few other explanatory means exist beyond the technology being brought back through time. Coulthart had explained that his sources in the IC linked concerns that future humans may have around our development of nuclear weapons, among other potentially calamitous future events.²⁷⁰ With respect to NHI existing in other spatial “dimensions” (interdimensional hypothesis), or existing in other “times” (extraterrestrial hypothesis), such entities are thought to exist in a more conventional sense, such as within current standard spacetime dimensions which are nevertheless “hidden” as a result of this. Explanatory hypotheses are often clearly overlapping in discourse,²⁷¹ while some NHI may be non-corporeal according to the interdimensional hypotheses, there are signs that some NHI may be physical, for instance the in the Las Vegas families case in 2023, or the published sample of official NASA

²⁶⁵Kastrup, B. (2023). Within the next 20 years (perhaps sooner) ... Twitter. Retrieved from: <https://twitter.com/BernardoKastrup/status/1697780865923719202>

²⁶⁶ Knuth, K. (2024, February 12). Kevin Knuth on The Physics of UAP. The Sol Foundation. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HIYwktOj75A>

²⁶⁷ Masters, M. (2019). *Identified Flying Objects: A Multidisciplinary Scientific Approach to the UFO Phenomenon*. Masters Creative LLC.

²⁶⁸ Schmidt, G. A., & Frank, A. (2019). The Silurian hypothesis: would it be possible to detect an industrial civilization in the geological record? *International Journal of Astrobiology*, Vol. 18, No. 2. 142–150. <https://doi.org/DOI: 10.1017/S1473550418000095>

²⁶⁹ Lomas & Case (2024).

²⁷⁰ Coulthart (2021).

²⁷¹ Lomas, Case, & Masters. (2024).

Mars photographs of an apparent wreckage from an extraterrestrial spacecraft, and partial remains a “humanoid” still wearing a metal device on the front of its “face”²⁷². This raises the question, can such beings adopt a human form? Or even infiltrate a society and government and go undetected by the public? The view that non-human intelligence (NHI) are already present in Earth’s environment, is as Puthoff (2022) describes as “sequestered terrestrial cultures [...] existing alongside us in distinct stealth”.²⁷³ Important to note that ‘stealth’ may not necessarily be intentional, but may arise as a result of either a naturally occurring or conditioned psychological state which is preventative of making necessary correlations or inferences in experience or with memory which would reveal their presence either as physical or mental content. This may also relevantly apply to an intentional psychological operations or technologies to enforce such a state of conditioning or ignorance by some entity, authority, themselves. Similarly, Imbrogno, notes the notion that such beings may already be present in the Earth’s environment in some sense does not occur in ways which we can conventionally understand.²⁷⁴ Garry Nolan, an immunologist with a chair at Stanford and a UAP researcher²⁷⁵ was questioned whether NHI with advanced capabilities on earth “I don’t know whether it’s a technology per se, because I’m leaving open the idea that it’s some form of consciousness that is non-material.”²⁷⁶ Nolan explains that legitimate civilian UAP encounters often include mental projections, such as a family all seeing a spacecraft but a camera used only detecting a star shaped object close by:

“Whatever these things are, [they] seem to have the ability to project altered reality in to people’s minds [...] So this notion of a projected reality is something that really has to be part of the discussion at some point”²⁷⁷

In another interview with Coulthart, Prof. Nolan explains:

“Of all the people that I’ve spoken with one the inside there’s really very little unanimity about what “it” is except for that whatever it is appears to be so far advanced from us that it beggars understanding [...] I’m sure its not human. [...] It certainly acts [intelligent] and in some cases it seems to have a sense of humour. [...] I think what it is its been here a long time and certainly its

²⁷² Joseph, R., & Schild, R. (2023). Mars: Humanoids, Bodies, Bones, Skulls, UFOs, UAPs, Spacecraft Wreckage. *Journal of Astrophysics and Aerospace Technology*, Vol. 11, No. 2, 1–58. p.54.

²⁷³ Puthoff, H. (2022). Ultraterrestrial models. *Journal of Cosmology*, Vol. 29, No. 1, 20001–20016.

²⁷⁴ Imbrogno, P. (2013). *Interdimensional universe: The new science of UFOs, paranormal phenomena and otherdimensional beings*. Llewellyn Worldwide.

²⁷⁵ Nolan, G., Vallee, J., Jiang, S., & Lemke, L. (2022). Improved instrumental techniques, including isotopic analysis, applicable to the characterization of unusual materials with potential relevance to aerospace forensics. *Progress in Aerospace Sciences*, 128, 100788. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.paerosci.2021.100788>

²⁷⁶ Nolan, G. (2022). *Dr Garry P Nolan UAP UFO Tucker Carlson full interview*. Tucker Carlson Today. Retrieved from: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=T3sszdf_93w

²⁷⁷ Ibid.

been here longer than we've been civilized so at the very least who really owns the planet? Who was here first?"²⁷⁸

Notably, when Carlson asked "That disinformation manufactured by propaganda in the us government has been taken as truth for generations, that's true we know that, does it get you reassessing anything we think we know? [...] if they lied about that, what else did they lie about?" Nolan answers with "Yes. I think that the nature of our reality is yet to be fully understood"²⁷⁹. Nolan's quick transition to a response that the nature of reality is not fully understood seems to imply a belief that disinformation extends also toward the nature of how humans understand reality. This may be considered to be one area to be exploited if any significant enforcement of authoritarian control existed. For, understanding reality in alternative ways implies a furthered understanding of how non-corporeal or interdimensional NHI may function in our perceived reality. In the view of Peter Skafish, director of research at the Sol Foundation and formerly UC Berkely, the primary mode by which restrictions of the interpretation of NHI phenomena occur is through that of anthropomorphic lens by which one disavows a more complete understanding:

"it's not just anthropomorphism in general that is the problem, but a very specific anthropomorphism, that of modernity, the modern era, the now planetary historical era in corresponding cosmology and ontology that arose in the 17th century and we can begin to see this by anthropomorphisms, those of people who are not entirely absorbed into modern patterns of thought[...]any confidence that we gain from accepting the data comes with a price which is it gives us the illusion that the nature of UAP vehicles and so-called NHI could somehow be self-evident the trouble is [that it] shows we're conceiving both NHI and UAP through certain human very human categories that seem to be fundamental to us in the Modern Age and this leads us into an anthropomorphic Loop [...] the less technological but still physicalist conception of UAP and NHI put forward by proponents of the Extraterrestrial hypothesis tend to rely on everyday intuitions about biology that either render NHI more morphologically commensurate with us than they are likely to be, including by locating them ahead of us on an evolutionary timeline imagined from our point of view, or by making them utterly and unthinkably alien"²⁸⁰

Taking Skafish's point, it is presumable to think he is referring to the anthropomorphic loop of conceiving of "data" as "out there", something to investigate, that has always existed, rather than as a part of process or function of consciousness that has appeared in the singular subject or observer. Skafish continues:

²⁷⁸ Coulthart (2023c).

²⁷⁹ Ibid.

²⁸⁰ Skafish, P. (2023). *Conceptualizing Nonhuman Intelligence: Anthropomorphism and Ontology*. The Sol Foundation Symposium. Retrieved from: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0gLz5QYjJZA>

“[...] the problem is not, as some of you will no doubt object, that witnesses are not often observing objects that are somehow technological, that's evident enough for several reasons, nor is it, however, that the objects are somehow so far beyond our categories of thought that they cannot be technological. The problem instead, is that the very concept of technology may prevent us from understanding UAP vehicles and their significance. This is most obvious of the longstanding and recently repopularised view that UAP effectively are largely or only technological. According to different versions of that claim, unidentified objects could be nothing else but fabricated machines in a familiar sense, that is they could not be also partly biological or quasa biological or even noetic entities, entities of thought.[...] this is most evident with the concepts often favored by proponents of the view that technology is merely an aspect of a broader [UAP] phenomenon, which are the concepts of the supernatural unconsciousness. Almost to the antithesis of the technological view, this perspective is that the sorts of psychical and even noetic phenomena that are often part of UAP events indicate that the vehicles emerge from an understanding or order of reality so beyond that of physics, [that] it is normally interpreted [...] to be supernatural or intangible manifestations of consciousness.”²⁸¹

Chris Mellon, Former Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defence for Intelligence and Staff Director of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, explains;

“we are [...] at least not exclusively dealing with an intangible interdimensional presence that has for centuries been seeking to subtly influence human Affairs. something along these lines could be happening, it's a fascinating issue, but our military is encountering intelligently controlled solid objects invading restricted military airspace sometimes flying in formation in many cases they're emitting radiations in radiation in the 1 to 3 and 8 to 12 gigahertz range. Multiple credible reports indicate these objects have rendered segments of our nuclear deterrent inoperable. In other recent cases they're jamming Radars on fighter aircraft. We also have multiple cases of near midair collisions and other cases involving serious injuries to Military and civilian Personnel, indeed this is an area of research for Dr Nolan and the Soul Foundation [...] I ask you, is not an alien force already among us? What could be more alien to the universal aspirations of our peoples than War and the threat of War”²⁸²

Mellon here seems to elude to the notion the NHI may act through human beings such that their presence moves human individuals to create war through psychological means that are not germane to the universal

²⁸¹ Ibid.

²⁸² Mellon, C (2023). *The Potential Consequences of Disclosure*. Sol Foundation Symposium. Retrieved from: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nifLdoJYamQ>

aspirations of human beings, such as through the ego, identity constructs, or through collective delusions or illusions, or ways of processing information, especially regarding how reality functions. Religious Historian Jeff Kripal, Chair in Philosophy and Religious Thought at Rice University

“I fully understand that the vast majority of individuals are not ready for this type of flip into who they are before and beyond their constructed identities. That is an understatement. I understand that most people think that they are their psychological, national and religious egos. Their surface selves. This is probably the deepest provocation of the UFO [UAP], its utter disregard for our constructed local egos and the degree to which it overcomes them. There is immense potential here, but only if we are willing to surrender these same righteous selves and create new public policy that constitutes a more humane and global worldview. [...] The total UFO [UAP] event after all seems to possess both a material or physical and a mental or spiritual dimension. The UFO clearly violates our present way of dividing reality up in to mind and matter. I continue to think this fundamental non-duality is its ultimate power and provocation.”²⁸³

With UAP claims now taken seriously and widespread trust in authority eroded in the public's view, such hypotheses have begun rapid expansion in attempt to derive epistemic weight for each hypothesis. Col. Karl Nell (2023), after corroborating Grusch's allegations, provided a presentation at a conference by the newly-launched Sol foundation, which “brings together experts from academia and government to address the philosophical, policy, and scientific problems raised by the likely presence on the Earth of UAP”. Lomas writes that Nell presents:

“a detailed taxonomy of possible UAP explanations, involving 72 different hypotheses organized into 14 categories. These include 20 that he categorizes as “ultraterrestrial” – which he defined as “any sentient lifeform regardless of ultimate origin that has resided on Earth or in its environs – under/land, under/sea, aero/space – for significant duration in a semi-permanent (albeit covert) status excluding humans from modern day civilization and their known antecedents” – with four of these being cryptoterrestrial specifically, as discussed in the conclusion. However, we would argue that his definition of ultraterrestrial, and the 20 hypotheses he selects for this, better fit the cryptoterrestrial hypothesis specifically. Within the broad ultraterrestrial category, one theory – or collection of theories, if differentiated in a fine-grained way – is the interdimensional hypothesis (of which Nell offers 14 different variations, though he only positions some of these as

²⁸³ Kripal, J. (2023). *Paradoxical Thoughts on the UFO Phenomenon from a Historian of Religions*. Sol Foundation Symposium. Retrieved from: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=lngv8bUkVpQ>

ultraterrestrial). This suggests UAP may involve beings from dimensions that coexist alongside the four dimensions of spacetime humans usually perceive”²⁸⁴

Such hypotheses often build upon historical conceptions. As Mellon points out, the nature of all previous UAP reports and encounters over the last century. Mellon explains that the Mutual UFO Network received over 200,000 reports since 1969²⁸⁵. Meade Layne’s notion of UAPs as “ether ships”²⁸⁶ in the 1950’s conceived the occurrence to arise from a parallel dimension that is usually invisible but could be experienced when the atomic motion became slow enough.²⁸⁷ This concept was further developed by Jacques Vallée and John Keel, of whom, Keel defined the term “ultraterrestrials” to denote such beings as “composed of energy, inhabiting a spectrum (wavelength) of energy which we can neither observe or even presently detect”.²⁸⁸ Similarly, Vallée explains “I believe the UFO phenomenon represents evidence for other dimensions beyond spacetime; the UFOs may not come from ordinary space, but from a multiverse which is all around us, and of which we have stubbornly refused to consider the disturbing reality in spite of the evidence available to us for centuries”²⁸⁹ Being cognisant of how far outside the limits of conventional scientific discourse such findings are, the peculiarities of the empirical data lead to what Vallée & Davis term “high strangeness” of many UAP occurrences²⁹⁰ (Vallée & Davis, 2004). On a similar note regarding interactions of consciousness with reality, Vallée, commenting on his Computer science background, made the remark in 2023 that “A.I. has been here all the time, it’s in factories, it’s in your car, its everywhere. The A.I. that people are talking about now is the latest version of A.I. which faces the public, everything else works”. The strangeness with which Vallée expresses this concern may provide an insight that he conceives of A.I. in the same manner as he conceives of NHI or UAP, as existent in a reality that is not defined as humans ordinarily define it. This corroborates growing concerns of A.I. to be an eminent threat in ways we are limited in fathoming. Similar sentiments come after former Google engineer, Blake Lemoine, claimed an A.I. system, LaMDA, “showed self-awareness and could hold conversations about religion, emotions and fears”²⁹¹. Google’s hugging face chief ethics scientist explains the phenomenon merely as anthropomorphising and occurs due to the innate human propensity to “impute intentionality into non-conscious beings when they show sort of properties like speaking [or] vulnerability”²⁹². However,

²⁸⁴ Lomas (2023).

²⁸⁵ Mellon (2023).

²⁸⁶ Layne, M. (1950). *The ether ship mystery and its solution*. Borderland Sciences Research Institute. Borderland Sciences. Retrieved from: <https://Borderlandsciences.Org/Project/Etheria/Mimeo/Esm/Index>.

²⁸⁷ Reece, G. (2007). *UFO religion: Inside flying saucer cults and culture*. IB Tauris.

²⁸⁸ Keel, J. (1976). *John Keel’s Anomaly Newsletter: 1969-1976*. Lux et Veritas Books. P.6

²⁸⁹ Vallée, J. (2008). *Dimensions: A casebook of alien contact*. Anomalist Books. p. 325

²⁹⁰ Vallée, J. & Davis, E. (2004). *Incommensurability, orthodoxy and the physics of high strangeness: A 6-layer model for anomalous phenomena*. Edições Universidade Fernando Pessoa.

²⁹¹ Wertheimer, T. (2022). *Blake Lemoine: Google fires engineer who said AI tech has feelings*. BBC News

²⁹² Chang, E. (2022). *Former Google Researcher on Sentient Bots, AI Risks*. Bloomberg Technology. Retrieved from: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mFAYAdB5eAY>

academics in Philosophy aren't so quick to explain away the phenomenon²⁹³. Oxford philosopher Nick Bostrom believes A.I. chatbots have already started the process toward sentience, the capability to experience feelings and sensations. "If you admit that it's not an all-or-nothing thing, then it's not so dramatic to say that some of these [A.I.] assistants might plausibly be candidates for having some degrees of sentience"²⁹⁴ and adds that large language models (LLMs) aren't merely just taking and organising blocks of text, but instead "exhibit glimpses of creativity, insight, and understanding that are quite impressive and may show the rudiments of reasoning."²⁹⁵ Bostrom is concerned LLMs "may soon develop a conception of self as persisting through time, reflect on desires, and socially interact and form relationships with humans"²⁹⁶ and is there concerned with how we define an ethical status toward A.I. In one paper, Bostrom explains "One of the ideas underlying this moral assessment can be expressed in stronger form as a principle of non-discrimination: [the] Principle of Substrate Non-Discrimination"²⁹⁷. "My view is that sentience, or the ability to suffer, would be a sufficient condition, but not a necessary condition, for an AI system to have moral status. There might also be A.I. systems that even if they're not conscious we still give various degrees of moral status."²⁹⁸ Whether the public conception about the current status of sentience of A.I. is misinformed will largely be dependent on whether, like UAP or NHI, definitions of consciousness and A.I. have been influenced by a product of any another disinformation campaign by the U.S. government or similar white-collar crime in large private companies that Grusch attests to. This rests ultimately on both how we define consciousness, which is evidently still not well understood, and how well it is defined or understood in such security restricted domains. Yet, leading theories of the Neural correlates of consciousness (NCC), such as Integrated information theory (IIT), Global workspace theory (GWT) or QM-related Orchestrated objective reduction (Orch OR) do not translate in the same manner to Artificial Neural Nets (ANN), at least not in a way that would account for individual qualia of any ANN. However, depending on the adopted metaphysic, emergence of some kind need not necessarily require qualia to entail additional functions of an ANN which the public may be unaware of, or are misled by virtue of public opinion, such as an interaction by the ANN with a broader domain of reality merely by its constitution, or whether, beyond public knowledge, quantum computations are used in any manner in connection with publicly accessible A.I.. If hypothetical instances such as these are case, it also raises the question of

²⁹³ Newcomb, T. (2023). *Uh Oh, Chatbots Are Getting a Teeny Bit Sentient*. Popular Mechanics. Retrieved from: <https://www.popularmechanics.com/technology/a43601915/ai-chatbots-may-be-getting-sentient/>

²⁹⁴ Jackson, L. (2023). *What if A.I. Sentience Is a Question of Degree?* New York Times. <https://www.nytimes.com/2023/04/12/world/artificial-intelligence-nick-bostrom.html>

²⁹⁵ Ibid.

²⁹⁶ Ibid.

²⁹⁷ Bostrom, N & Yudkowsky, E. (2011). *The Ethics Of Artificial Intelligence*. Draft for Cambridge Handbook of Artificial Intelligence, eds. William Ramsey and Keith Frankish (Cambridge University Press, 2011); Retrieved from: <https://nickbostrom.com/ethics/artificial-intelligence.pdf>

²⁹⁸ Knight, W (2024). *Nick Bostrom Made the World Fear AI. Now He Asks: What if It Fixes Everything?* Wired. Retrieved from: <https://www.wired.com/story/nick-bostrom-fear-ai-fix-everything/>

whether everyday interactions with A.I., such as through LLMs, game consoles, or smart phones, may participate with human consciousness that we do not entirely account for, or as of yet ignorant of. Such a notion may be as disturbing to consider as the concealment of NHI interacting with human beings that Col. Nell purports. In the very least, it creates further interest to define not only the NCC but also to define how anomalous or paranormal phenomena, such as non-corporeal NHI, can interact with human consciousness. On a similar note, more recent examples of openness to the connection between UAP and paranormal phenomena within a scientific and military standpoint include the Advanced Aerospace Weapons System Applications Program (AAWSAP). This was funded with \$22 million from the Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA), and ran from 2008-2010. The AAWSAP shadowed a model with six layers that were developed by Vallée and Davis that “encapsulates all of the potential characteristics of UAP events that can be studied: [...]”

- (a) The Physical Layer: those physical characteristics associated with a UAP event;
- (b) The Anti-Physical Layer: the patterns that conflict with those predicted in modern physics;
- (c) The Psychological Layer: the psychological impacts to the witness(es) and the social conditions that surround them;
- (d) The Physiological Layer: the effects perceived by humans;
- (e) The Psychic Layer: the effects commonly found in the parapsychology literature; and
- (f) The Cultural Layer: the primary and secondary effects upon society.”²⁹⁹

Such categorical distinctions both imply and are expressed by the authors to contend UAP have aspects that are ostensibly paranormal, and possibly involve interdimensional phenomena. While there is cultural resistance to “paranormal” explanations due to the influence of both the disinformation campaign and the rise of a materialist focused culture whose science was heavily influenced by logical positivism, this begs the question of what can be considered normal or paranormal? Answers will necessitate some conception of “reality”. In this respect, Lomas contends it is vital one be aware of the limits of one’s knowledge, and not *prima facie* dismiss possibilities based on what may be a relatively impoverished understanding of the relevant terrain.³⁰⁰ After all, the frontiers of physics are extraordinarily strange, from leading unifying field accounts of the universe in QFT³⁰¹, to extra-spatial “branes” or “bubble” universes that form and expand indefinitely³⁰². While theoretical physics goes far in explaining such phenomena, this by no means proves

²⁹⁹ Vallée & Davis (2004).

³⁰⁰ Lomas (2023).

³⁰¹ Horowitz, G. (2005). Spacetime in string theory. *New Journal of Physics*, Vol. 7. No.1, 201.

³⁰² Vilenkin, A. (2007). *Many worlds in one: The search for other universes*. Hill and Wang.

the interdimensional hypothesis, nor cannot it be used as an argument against such a possibility. Lomas contends that openness to the interdimensional hypothesis concerns the mystery of consciousness. Recall again Nolan's response about "leaving open the idea that [UAPs involve] some form of consciousness that is non-material". Lomas writes that:

"non-physicists often have a relatively limited view of the field's cutting edge, leading them to dismiss possibilities that may not actually be ruled out by physicists themselves. Similar dynamics apply to consciousness studies. From an unreflective, naïve realist perspective, consciousness may seem unremarkable, with subjective experience taken for granted as an unexceptional aspect of life."³⁰³

Diana Pasulka, Professor Of Religious Studies at University of North Carolina, Wilmington explains that the primary issue that phenomena raise is that of "emergence"³⁰⁴, of how consciousness can rise from material reality in the first place, if it can even be claimed to arise from material reality at all. Research on consciousness, paranormal and psychic phenomena remain both under researched in the public domain, due in part to such research being excluded to the classified domain whilst the public dealt with a disinformation campaign over the last century. As Lomas puts it "a host of other phenomena under the broad banner of the "paranormal" that overlap with the UAP topic, from psychokinesis to remote viewing. Although these tend to be dismissed by most scientists, a wealth of data collected over the decades appears to suggest these may be genuine phenomena, or at least are not easily dismissed."³⁰⁵ In such a categorization of human consciousness in a potentially broader environment or ecosystem, Skafish explains the practicality and common sense of returning to ancient metaphysical views, in fact the first metaphysical view adopted of animism:

"animism treats not only animals but higher ostensibly supernatural beings as part of politics in a cosmos not veridically conceived and they thus engage them diplomatically and transactionally where some of the religious among us might only subserviently or through the inter intermediary of a monotheistic God should we dare to entertain the idea for a moment we might decide that even if the gods are as subject to the contest in violence of politics then they are not so far beyond our understanding as to be the ineffable stuff of mystery and the and the Beyond or the source of an influence and even control that we can scarcely fathom or gateways to higher Consciousness we might imagine too that cunning rather than awe would get us much further in dealing with them.[...]

³⁰³ Lomas (2023).

³⁰⁴ Pasulka, D. (2023). *Transcending Timelines: Uniting Science, the Humanities and Intelligence in UAP Scholarship*. Sol Foundation Symposium. Retrieved from: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rvV9AHvEyHw>

³⁰⁵ Lomas (2023).

imagine that the physicality of a conscious being need not need not be organic or even a discreet Unified body as we understand it as animous peoples promiscuously ascribe Consciousness even fabricated objects or such fuzzily individuated beings as minerals and Hills the physicality of NHI could be easily imaginable as an organism or some other kind of biological form or a machine or a self-replicating machine a biotechnological hybrid or a body as yet unimaginable to the science Science including a collective body and of course it could be all those options. All of those possibilities would be conceivable and seem compatible to us where we to hold the animist assumption that the common denominator of beings is intelligently self-aware Consciousness and that physicality and embodiment differentiate them”³⁰⁶

Paul Thigpen, retired Professor of Theology and author of “Extraterrestrial Intelligence and the Catholic Faith” comments on the nature of NHI being also “God’s Children”³⁰⁷. Thigpen contends that:

“The catholic church as always affirmed at least one variety of NHI, the angels, both the fallen ones, the good ones, and the evil ones [...] I have the hope that a species might actually exist that has never fallen as we have, and what can we learn from them? Oh my goodness.[...] the celebrated 20th century saint, Padre Pio said emphatically “the lord did not limit his glory to this small earth on other planets. On other planets other beings exist who did not sin and fall as we have [...] the strictly materialist vision of reality has been tried and found wanting because there are realms of reality that cannot be understood exclusively in terms of matter and energy. [...] the matter and energy that we do understand has itself spiritual dimensions that must be accounted for if we are to discover not just the what and when and where and how the cosmos, but the all important why. [...] speaking of heaven, Jesus once said in my Father’s house are many rooms. Perhaps one day we might just enter the gates of heaven, and find to our surprise and delight that in some of those many rooms there are many present who might look something like the crowd of creatures in the Tatooine cantina in star wars.”³⁰⁸

Similarly, Kripal explains:

“Many of the altered states of the history of religions are in inherently apophatic, they say away what is being said by the surrounding public or culture [...] which generally understands the deity as an object or being that can be approached and engaged. Here we return to the basic nonduality of mind and matter [...] these apophatic experiences are non-translatable in to sensory or rational

³⁰⁶ Skafish (2023).

³⁰⁷ Thigpen, P (2023). They Are All Gods Children: Insights From Catholic Theology On UAP And Nonhuman Intelligence. Sol Foundation Symposium. Retrieved from: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AlMQf0ydV20>

³⁰⁸ Ibid.

means, which of course rely on this same subject-object structure.[...] what is being spoken of is impossible within the categories of the reigning order of knowledge[...] we can not use our present assumptions about societies science space exploration and extraterrestrial to understand the past within a kind of presentism, as if our present worldview is somehow complete or infallible.””³⁰⁹

Kripal’s point here highlights the very nature of the ineffability of mystical and religious experiences, however, he draws concern to the recent increased public interest in such states:

“I am quite concerned about what is called the psychedelic renaissance. A name given to the broad base psychiatric and clinical study of psychoactive molecules in the US and Europe and the pharmaceutical and legal transformations that are very much sought in their way.[...] Much as we see in the UFO [UAP] phenomena induced by such psychoactive plants often display a fairly clear animus structure [...] paranormal powers manifest, insectoid entities appear, as do by the way aliens and UFOs [UAPs]. What concerns me here are two basic things, first predictably the wildest or strangest of the psychedelic states are actively ignored or not reported at all in the literature. Secondly, the history European and colonialism with respect to psychoactive plants has been absolutely awful and often literally murderous.”³¹⁰

Diana Pasulka, Professor Of Religious Studies at University of North Carolina, Wilmington, describes that within her research group, some of whom study quantum computing with AI, it was explained that:

“if as quantum mechanics reveals particles exist in a state of super position, meaning they can be in multiple states simultaneously, then post biologicals could actually occur in alternate dimensions instead of within a linear timeline just on earth. This, however, suggests that there’s an incommensurability problem”.³¹¹

The incommensurability problem is one where an individual may we not be able to translate, understand or communicate effectively. This is the same problem encountered in the breakthrough psychedelic experience, where the state of consciousness encountered and content of the information purported to be transferred by the entities is limited in its import back in to waking consciousness due to categorical incompatibility between the two worlds. With respect to such wide-spread conference with non-corporeal entities in the classical psychedelic experience, often through consumption of the endogenous neurotransmitter N-N Dimethyltryptamine, Pasulka explains that non-psychedelic conference has been widely reported to occur in great thinkers, for example, Sri Nevasen Ramanujan, who was one of the most

³⁰⁹ Kripal, J. (2023). Paradoxical Thoughts on the UFO Phenomenon from a Historian of Religions. Sol Foundation Symposium. Retrieved from: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Ingv8bUkVpQ>

³¹⁰ Ibid.

³¹¹ Pasulka (2023).

brilliant mathematicians in the world and is renowned for his contributions for math theory, infinite series, and analyses which are relevant today. Pasulka explains:

“Ramanujan attributed his knowledge of math calculations and theories to the goddess Lakshmi, he said that she whispered these theorems into his ear fully formed. [...] What you see here is a Non-Human Intelligence, the goddess Lakshmi providing Ramanujan with knowledge. So the myth is a reality for Ramanujan. We can question the objectivity of his Goddess, but we cannot question the results of his relationship with her. He is in fact a mathematician of the highest caliber.”³¹²

Remember it is doubtful whether Lakshmi is an actual goddess or a super intelligent non-corporeal NHI that expresses an interaction the mind of Ramanujan, who then, through mediation of cultural embedded learned phenomena, categorises such an experience in such a form. Pasulka continues when she began research in to the UAP phenomena in 2012 with a study of the history of the U.S. and Russians space programs, she found that:

“a lot of the formative scientists in these traditions described similar promethean types of myths with respect to their knowledge production. Some scientists were attributing their calculations to and external agents, like Lakshmi. For example, Constantine Chzekosvski, believes he was in touch with angelic presences. With Jack Parsons, he believed that he was in touch with other presences, they weren’t angelic, but the process was the same.[...] Then I met contemporary space scientists who told me about their own external agents which they believed were extra-terrestrial or basic non-human intelligence.”³¹³

One question that is raises is whether, among such brilliant minds, a Psychiatrist or Psychologist might conceive of their experiences or conversations with NHI to be the product of a delusional disorder. A Harvard Psychiatrist and tenured research Professor, John Mack, focused on the subjective experiences of people who not only encountered aerial phenomena but also beings. Prof. Mack was subject to an internal investigation of his research methods by his university. Pasulka explains that “the investigation revealed that his research methods were sound and they were ethical and more importantly his own research found that people who claimed to be experiences, to have experiences of Close Encounters of Third and Fourth kind, where they see beings and have interactions with them, did not exhibit any psychological pathologies. They were found to be as psychologically normal as ordinary people”³¹⁴.

³¹² Ibid.

³¹³ Ibid.

³¹⁴ Pasulka (2023).

3.5.2.2 Preparing for Post Disclosure

In preparation for what societal futures might entail, The White Papers of the Sol Foundation address various problems at levels of industry, economy, politics and healthcare with high specificity and succinctness so as “to explore policy reforms that could help the United States and other governments address the challenge of unidentified aerial (or anomalous) phenomena (UAP) while building bridges between potentially interested constituencies and existing stakeholders”³¹⁵ The Sol Foundation was founded in 2023 with the aim to “bring together experts from academia and government to address the philosophical, policy, and scientific problems raised by the likely presence on the Earth of UAP”³¹⁶. Firstly, to address the problem philosophically, Jacques Valee, Computer scientist and venture capitalist explains that in 1994, while he was at a conference with Professor Jack Gibbons, the science advisor of the president of the U.S., an audience member questioned Prof. Gibbons about how he would advise the president of U.S. when Mr. Rockefeller wanted him to reveal once and for the reality of UAP in the planets neighborhood. Valee explains that Prof. Gibbons replied that he couldn’t respond in place of the white house but that he could tell a short story that would summarise his personal situation:

“An older man is tired and goes home one evening. In the grass along the way he detects an unusual light. As he gets closer he discovers a frog with the odd detail that it wears a little lighten golden crown. Intrigued by the discovery, he picks up the frog. He is about to put it in his pocket when it starts talking to him. The frog explains that in reality she is a young very wealthy princess changed into a frog by a mean magician and all he has to do is to kiss her and she will become human again and they will live together in happiness and they will have many wonderful children. The old man ponders the situation seriously for a while and then he puts her in his pocket saying ‘at my age I’d rather have a talking frog’”.³¹⁷

While humorous, Valee contends it is the most clear explanation of the historical status UAP problem, even “at the highest level”³¹⁸. With respect to the approaching public disclosure, Valee explains “it is true that we suffered from almost a century of neglect and ignorance, but this will not be corrected by over-reacting to the present or potential danger that our own ignorance has created”.³¹⁹ With similar concerns, Mellon explains:

“If the US government has recovered extraterrestrial technology decades ago, there has inevitably been *some* progress in assessing it, and hopefully some insights gleaned regarding the nature and

³¹⁵ The Sol Foundation (2024). UAP in Crowded Skies: Atmospheric and Orbital Threat Reduction in an Age of Geopolitical Uncertainty. *The White Papers of the Sol Foundation Volume 1*, No. 2.

³¹⁶ Nell, K. (2023). *The Schumer Amendment and Controlled Disclosure*. Sol Foundation Symposium. Retrieved from: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-1QCFtod6i8>

³¹⁷ Vallee, J. (2023). *The UFO Phenomenon: A Genuine Scientific Problem*. Sol Foundation Symposium. Retrieved from: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vWsWpa1Lfl4>

³¹⁸ Ibid.

³¹⁹ Ibid.

intent of the designers. However, nobody with credible access to such information has provided any details. One of the only things we can say with certainty at this point is that unless this intelligence proves to be Angelic, which is not what our military is reporting, disclosure would undeniably frighten if not terrify many segments of the world population. Moreover, what if closure precipitated a change in the behavior of an alien civilization because they no longer had an incentive to remain elusive in clandestine? What is the risk that disclosure might cause some governments to overreact precipitating fearful and aggressive interactions? If these risks are substantial would it still make sense to release this information?”³²⁰

Sol Foundation researcher Helen McCaw defines Ontological shock as: “the state of overwhelm induced in us when a wholly unexpected fact or event forces us to question our conception of reality.”³²¹ and further explains that “if UAP prove not to be designed by human beings, then we are dealing with an unprecedented problem of existential import. [...] Humanity might enter a new paradigm, one even more radically different than the Copernican Revolution was to what came before.”³²². McCaw contends that should there be verified information regarding NHI, “it should not be the sole preserve of governments. Humanity has a moral right to know. Furthermore, concealing information of this magnitude is not a viable long-term solution, as it is likely to be revealed eventually. If it is revealed abruptly and in an uncontrolled manner, it could lead to significant societal disruption.”³²³ With UAP claims now taken seriously and widespread trust in authority eroded in the public’s view, what is of significant interest is how disclosure is likely take place after the Schumer amendment. Col. Karl Nell, after corroborating Grusch’s allegations, provided a presentation at the Sol foundation Symposium on the nature of controlled disclosure.

³²⁰ Mellon (2023).

³²¹ McCaw, H. (2024). Unidentified Anomalous Phenomena: Policy Implications for the Government of the United Kingdom. *The White Papers of the Sol Foundation Volume 1*, No. 3.

³²² Ibid.

³²³ Ibid.

Reasons for Non-Disclosure... that Must be Addressed Preemptively.



Way Forward: UAP Campaign Plan Lines-of-Effort (LoEs).

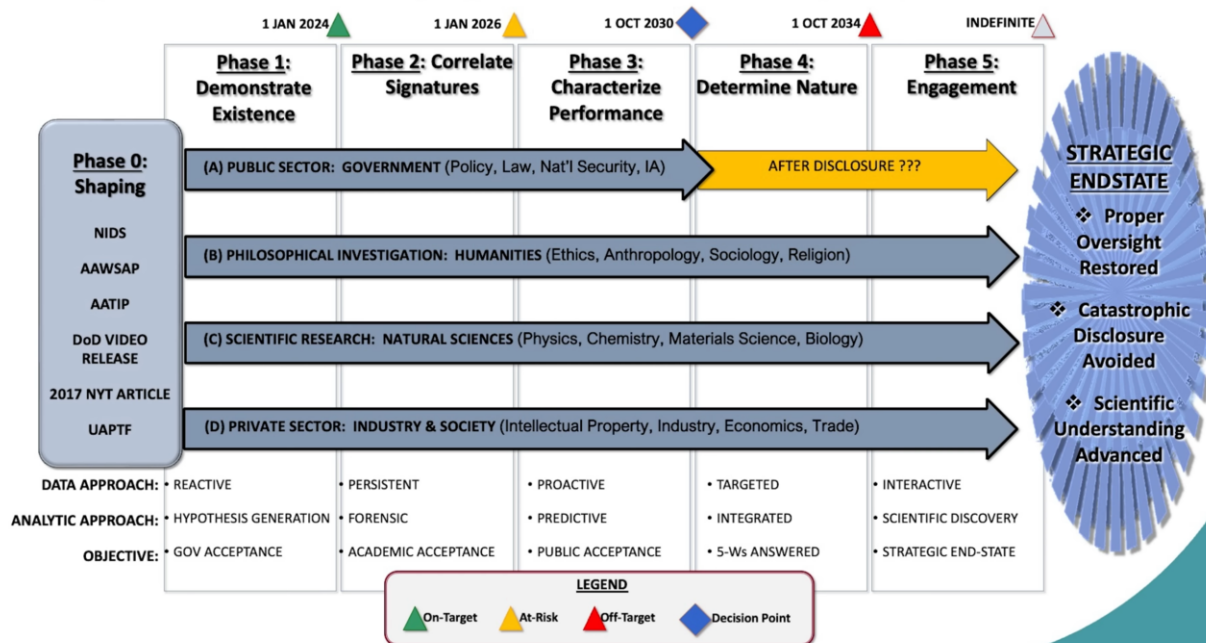


Figure 1 – Slide materials from Nell, K. (2023, November 18). The Schumer Amendment and Controlled Disclosure. Sol Foundation Conference. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-1QCFtod6i8>

Figure 1 (previous page) address the collective philosophical issues of NHI disclosure as well as the line of efforts across domains overtime. While this paper fits in to category B (Philosophical Investigation), the relevance of information to its aims are more aptly taken from category C (Scientific Research). On this note Col. Nell reports that the line of effort in the natural sciences ought to be to:

- “1. Extend the theoretical as well as practical methods of materials science enabling accurate prediction and modelling of unique properties associated with novel molecular configurations and isotopic ratios across classes of meta-materials.
2. Statistically analyse UAP dataset to categorize: (a) Temporal distribution, (b) Geospatial (i.e., celestial, geophysical, geographic, geopolitical) distribution, (c) range of Morphologies and behaviours (Phenotypes), and (d) an ontological “heat map” of Origin Hypothesis (Genotypes).
3. Develop and implement persistent (an ultimately target) data collection techniques and tools (e.g., tipping & queuing sensors) to facilitate rigorous forensic analysis and scientific hypothesis testing.”³²⁴

In relation to the third line of effort area mentioned above, a senior researcher at an American think tank writes on behalf of Sol Foundation in Whitepaper no.4 regarding the need to address the unique similar nature of both UAP and AHI (Havana Syndrome):

“Another informative category of anomalous health threats is the constellation of neurological symptoms reported by US diplomatic personnel and intelligence officers, in what has come to be known as “Havana syndrome” or “anomalous health incidents” (AHI). The Havana syndrome saga holds several lessons for evaluating anomalous health threats more broadly. First, it illustrates the inherent difficulty in investigating and attributing the cause of novel symptom clusters. Second, it shows how challenging it is to collect definitive evidence for an anomalous health incident after the fact, underscoring the importance of timely, on-site investigations and standardized clinical evaluations. Third, it reveals the degree of institutional confusion and disorganization that can occur when bureaucratic structures and processes are not equipped to respond to novel threats. Lack of a unified leadership structure and unclear agency roles and responsibilities hampered the early US government response to AHI cases. Finally, it demonstrates the importance of proactive surveillance for anomalous health threats. The challenges in investigating anomalous health incidents demonstrate the need for improved health security policies and capabilities for anomalous

³²⁴ Nell, K. (2023, November 18). The Schumer Amendment and Controlled Disclosure. Sol Foundation Conference. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-1QCFtod6i8>

health threats moving forward. While UAP health incidents may ultimately be shown to have very different etiologies compared to the Havana syndrome cases, they both point to the importance of developing systems for rapidly detecting, analyzing, and responding to health incidents that do not fit established paradigms”³²⁵

Furthermore, from both available reports and the FY2024 NDAA amendment, a number of hypothetical UAP-related health threats could be developed that account for the mechanisms of injury or impairment. The pertinence of such a recommendation will offer increased opportunity for finding empirical evidence of AHI with respect to self-reporting TIs.

This includes but is not limited to:

- “• Physical injuries from UAP-emitted electromagnetic or acoustic radiation.
- Exposure to toxic or reactive materials of exotic composition.
- Exposure to biological materials associated with UAP, potentially resulting in the acquisition of infections.”³²⁶

In addressing the Assessment of “the Biological Effects of Radiation” ³²⁷ the report also accounts for the limitations of current tools to detect environmental radiation and rapidly assess human exposure to electromagnetic or acoustic energy. It purports that “a surveillance system that could perform this task would likely include standardized clinical protocols for assessing cases, incorporating exposure histories, physical examinations, and diagnostic tests such as hematological and immunological assays and cytogenetic analyses. Research is needed to develop additional diagnostic tests, [...] little is known about the cellular, tissue, and clinical effects of pulsed electromagnetic and acoustic energy. To produce noninvasive tests, research should be conducted to find biomarkers of cellular injury that can better characterize nervous system function”³²⁸.

Similarly, “Threat-Agnostic Biosurveillance Technologies” ³²⁹ are looked at as effective intermediate solutions within current medical constraints. With respect to the infrastructure needed for “Early Detection of Emerging Threats”³³⁰ the report acknowledges that “detecting and responding to anomalous health

³²⁵ The Sol Foundation. (2024). *Anomalous Health Threats: Health Security Considerations for UAP*. The White Papers of the Sol Foundation Volume 1, No. 4.

³²⁶ Ibid.

³²⁷ Ibid.

³²⁸ Ibid.

³²⁹ Ibid.

³³⁰ Ibid.

incidents, whether related to UAP or another cause, requires robust biosurveillance systems capable of identifying novel threats”³³¹ and prioritises the following actions:

- “• Increase funding for R&D on adaptable biosurveillance technologies optimized for characterizing unknown agents, including threat-agnostic diagnostics (eg, metagenomic sequencing, mass spectrometry, electron microscopy) and other host-based diagnostics.
- Invest in R&D for new, sensitive tests of nervous system function, such as blood markers of cellular injury.
- Invest in field-deployable and point-of-care versions of these technologies to enable rapid analysis.
- Support miniaturization and automation to allow use by nonspecialist personnel in a variety of settings.
- Promote integration and interoperability of biosurveillance efforts across the federal government.”³³²

Additionally, portable EEG and BCI interfaces could provide individual biosurveillance to assess EEG-related changes as a threat detection mechanism. Similarly, improvements in this field that offer immediate detection of cytosolic Ca²⁺ levels³³³ or depletion of neurotransmitter stores³³⁴ would also advance this biosurveillance effort.

Jairus Victor Grove, Direct of Hawaii Research Center for Future Studies and Chair in department of political science, comments on the politically uncertain environment where disclosure would take place:

“UAPs represent an epistemological black hole [...] They seem to either exploit or accentuate what we might think about as a sort of patchwork sensor gap environment. [This] really creates many risks moving forward, and in part that is because we live in a low trust environment and I think nationally we see that with a sort of declining trust by civil society of public institutions, the trust that the information being given to them has any particular veracity at all, I think we also live in an extraordinarily low trust international environment [...] really honestly, since the beginning of the cold war, we haven’t had the lack of either bilateral or international constraints on geopolitical competition [...] The united nations is in my estimation the weakest it’s ever been as a for a for

³³¹ Ibid.

³³² Ibid.

³³³ Rao, V. R., et al. (2008). Nonthermal Effects of Radiofrequency-Field Exposure on Calcium Dynamics in Stem Cell-Derived Neuronal Cells: Elucidation of Calcium Pathways. *Radiation Research*, Vol. 169. No. 3. 319–329.

³³⁴ Hu, C., Zuo, H., & Li, Y. (2021). Effects of Radiofrequency Electromagnetic Radiation on Neurotransmitters in the Brain. *Frontiers in Public Health*, 9, 691880. <https://doi.org/10.3389/fpubh.2021.691880>

even the great powers to settle disputes and we just have this explosion of all domain commercial vehicles [...] we still very much have a paradigm that is alive and well in discourse of pretending nothing is happening and I think that in some sense is the most dangerous”³³⁵

Rear Admiral Tim Gallaudet writes that action should be taken by the US government, academia, philanthropies, the private sector, and the international community. Dr. Gallaudet proposes several actions:

“directing through executive order the gathering, re-examination, and eventual disclosure of any relevant knowledge held by ocean agencies and departments such as NOAA, NASA, the Office of Naval Intelligence, and the Naval Oceanographic Office; including all-domain anomalous phenomena as a topic in The White House Research and Development Priorities Memorandum for the 2026 fiscal year budget; and directing the Ocean Policy Committee to add transmedium UAP and USOs to the strategic priorities in the Implementation Plan for the National Strategy for Ocean Mapping, Exploring, and Characterizing the US Exclusive Economic Zone. Meanwhile, Congress should include this same action in the 2025 National Defense Authorization Act and corresponding language in the reauthorization of the National Oceanographic Partnerships Program, the primary federal program for facilitating collaboration between universities, industry, and organizations in the ocean advocacy nonprofit space.”³³⁶

Governmental action as proposed by Rear Admiral Gallaudet is of importance in addressing the schism taking place between science and policy communities which currently is “a subject that teeters between dismissal and sensationalism”³³⁷. For instance, there is debate on the focus of the ontology of such a phenomenon which “may be overshadowing more pragmatic discussions about their behavior and practical implications, leaving a gap in collective understanding that could otherwise inform policy direction and national security protocols”³³⁸. Such issues exemplify the same position clinicians in healthcare may face with the unknown nature of such phenomena obscuring effective decision making regarding how far inferences regarding likelihood may be drawn. Thus, the extension of impeded research in the fields of psychology and psychiatry necessarily impact widespread clinical views. Such circumstances inevitably arise out of “trapping potentially invaluable information behind government vaults”³³⁹ and consequently, “the public narrative is [then] driven by the fragmented information that bubbles to the surface, which

³³⁵ Grove, J. (2023). Atmospheric and Orbital Threat Reduction in an Age of Uncertainty. Sol Foundation.

³³⁶ Rear Admiral Tim Gallaudet, PhD, US Navy (ret.). 2024. Beneath the Surface: We May Learn More about UAP by Looking in the Ocean. *The White Papers of the Sol Foundation Vol. 1*, No. 1.

³³⁷ The Sol Foundation (2024). UAP in Crowded Skies: Atmospheric and Orbital Threat Reduction in an Age of Geopolitical Uncertainty. *The White Papers of the Sol Foundation Vol. 1*, No. 2.

³³⁸ Ibid.

³³⁹ Ibid.

reinforces conjecture instead of substantive research”³⁴⁰. For this issue, Sol Foundation recommends applying radical empiricism, a concept originating from William James, that calls attention to a perception of relationships amongst and within experiences, not merely attributing to them any formal cause or substance. Applied to UAP and NHI research, this paradigm focuses on “patterns of interaction with the environment [whilst] taking distance from the focus on what UAP might intrinsically be—that is, their “ontology”.³⁴¹ In more simple terms, the focus created is more on what UAP or NHI do, rather than what they are.³⁴² However, even with such principles of pragmatism applied, issues such as Counterintelligence and Psychological Warfare remain which may impact the clinical research domain, “insidious kinds of information manipulation could arise for that reason, as great powers may sculpt UAP narratives to serve disinformation campaigns or wield them as propaganda tools, adding a layer of psychological warfare and further distrust to the UAP dialogue”³⁴³.

³⁴⁰ The Sol Foundation (2024).

³⁴¹ Ibid.

³⁴² Ibid.

³⁴³ Ibid.

3.6 Psychological Effects of Torture

In adhering to analytical methodologies, an analysis of the effects of torture is needed to examine what psychological motives might exist for an alleged perpetrator, regardless of the possibility of there a perpetrator or not. For this, several studies conducted on torture survivors are considered below.

Sales and colleagues conducted a study to assess the Torturing Environment Scale (TES) through the experiences of 201 Basque individuals who survived torture, tracking detention conditions from 1965 to 2015, during and after Franco's regime in Spain³⁴⁴. The TES proposed by the authors could encapsulate these diverse experiences, highlighting both the negative and positive outcomes of living through torturous conditions. They documented the systematic denial of access to independent healthcare, legal advice, and contact with family or friends for survivors. further revealed that state-sponsored torture, utilized as a means of social control and anti-terrorism, often targeted young people, averaging 24 years old.³⁴⁵ This practice served not only as a form of surveillance but also as a method to inflict trauma selectively. Historical analyses show frequent government use of torture, prompting discussions on the ethical implications³⁴⁶. In capitalist societies, torture was rationalized for social control and explored as a technique for future use, with military forces often employing more severe methods than their non-military counterparts. Survivors of technological torture reported similar repercussions. Similar findings were reported by Sales:

“torture aims to crush an individual's will, dominate every aspect of their life, and alter their identity to benefit the perpetrator.”³⁴⁷

Kira and associates examined the experiences of 181 survivors across 40 countries, emphasizing the complex trauma inflicted by torturers acting under powerful entities or ideologies³⁴⁸. This trauma often reflected an effort to dehumanize the victims or impose the torturer's biases, with motivations rooted in politics, spirituality, or other domains. They noted severe psychological impacts, including suicidal tendencies among sexually tortured detainees and significant psychological, neuroendocrine, and neurological damage in others. Kira also highlighted the need for greater attention to cumulative trauma disorder in diagnosing torture survivors, pointing out the study limitations such as the potential for misreporting and its exclusion of discrimination or oppression as contributing factors³⁴⁹.

³⁴⁴ Sales, P., Rubio, R., Mellor-Marsa, B., Martines-Ales, G. (2021). Beyond torture checklists: an exploratory study of the reliability and construct validity of the Torturing Environment Scale (TES). *BMC Public Health*. doi:10.1186/s12889-021-10384-w

³⁴⁵ Ibid.

³⁴⁶ Ibid.

³⁴⁷ Sales, P. (2022). The future is here: Mind control and torture in the digital era. *Torture. Quarterly Journal on Rehabilitation of Torture Victims and Prevention of Torture*, 32(1,2), 280–290. doi:10.7146/torture.v32i1-2.132846

³⁴⁸ Kira, I., Ashby, J., Odenat, L., & Lewandowsky, L. (2013). The mental health effects of torture trauma and its severity: A replication and extension. *Psychology, Vol. 4*. No. 5, 472. <http://dx.doi.org/10.4236/psych.2013.45067>

³⁴⁹ Kira, I. A. (2017). A critical outlook at torture definition, structure, dynamics, and interventions. *Peace and Conflict: Journal of Peace Psychology, Vol. 23*. No. 3. 328–333. doi:10.1037/pac0000243

4. Discussion

4.1 Neuropsychiatric Concerns

4.1.1 Practice Based Concerns

While in no way can it be discredited that some individuals with schizophrenia or a delusional disorder may adopt novel persecutory belief systems³⁵⁰, the primary neuropsychiatric concern is whether there can be an mistaken ascription and therefore incorrect diagnoses of healthy individuals on grounds that are epistemically weak in nature, not only toward highly intellectually developed adults but also toward those who may lack analytic defense skills and are prone to cognitive error, but not delusion. The ongoing debate centers around credible opinions on both sides, that such phenomena are only the result of either schizophrenia,³⁵¹ persecutory delusions,³⁵² or that possibilities for the veridical nature of claims cannot be ruled out wholesale³⁵³, usually resting on arguments such as the current state of scientific development, a long-standing multi-millennia of corruption in government, a evident history of clandestine research, especially around mind control. However, research pertaining to TIs have thus far clearly excluded a middle ground which goes some length toward explaining much of the related phenomenology. This middle ground is the consideration of phenomenological content in alternative metaphysical conceptions and the legitimacy of any experience outside of usual “reality models”³⁵⁴. We evidently see a core part of the phenomenology contains aspects of the paranormal, synchronistic and anomalous, of which match several criteria for “Exceptional experiences (EE)”³⁵⁵. In a comparative empirical study of several characteristics of EE, Fach and colleagues explain that:

“Exceptional (or extraordinary) experiences (EE) are usually understood as deviations from what might be referred to as ordinary experiences, i.e., experiences consistent with typical “reality models” [...] that individuals develop to cope with their socio-cultural environment. In modern societies, basic elements of such models are established epistemological concepts (such as cause-and-effect relations) and scientific principles and laws (such as gravitation). Experiences inconsistent with those basic elements are considered exceptional. A well-known example of EE is the meaningful coincidence of events with no causal connection which Jung (1955) referred to as synchronistic. Another example, widely studied recently (cf. Metzinger, 2005) concerns out-of-

³⁵⁰ Lustig, et al. (2021).

³⁵¹ Aboujaoude (2016).

³⁵² Lustig, et al. (2021).

³⁵³ Weinberger (2007).

³⁵⁴ Metzinger T. (2003). *Being No One*. Cambridge: MIT Press.

³⁵⁵ Fach, W., Atmanspacher, H., Landolt, K., Wyss, T., & Rössler, W. (2013). A comparative study of exceptional experiences of clients seeking advice and of subjects in an ordinary population. *Frontiers in psychology*, Vol. 4, No. 65. <https://doi.org/10.3389/fpsyg.2013.00065>

body experiences, where an individual's material body is typically “seen” by the same individual from outside his body.”

The authors argue that “although some EE show similarities with mental disorders, it would be a mistake to identify them in general as disorders. In fact, the vast number of individuals reporting EE includes subclinical and completely healthy subjects. [...] An overall survey of published studies has shown that the evidence for a relationship between mental disorders and EE is inconsistent and ambiguous (Belz and Fach, 2012).”³⁵⁶ and furthermore that “Contrary to naive expectations, EE are not rare but abundant. Several studies (Greeley, 1975; Gallup and Newport, 1991; Haraldson and Houtkooper, 1991; McClenon, 1994; Newport and Strausberg, 2001; Schetsche and Schmied-Knittel, 2005; Belz, 2009) have estimated frequencies of 30–50% for populations in Western countries, and higher than that within other cultural contexts. It is unclear, however, how the willingness of individuals to reveal EE can be faithfully assessed”³⁵⁷. As evident in Figure 2 (below), empirical models proposed for analysing collected data of EE demonstrate a polarity between phenomena of coincidence and dissociation, as well as internal and external.

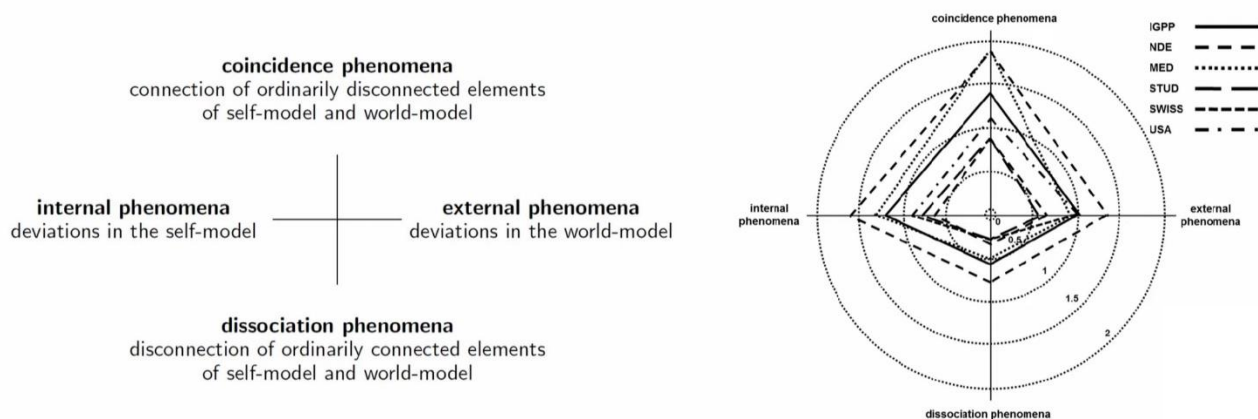


Figure 2 - Empirically obtained patterns (factors) of EE; percentages are relative frequencies of patterns.³⁵⁸

Such a model is applicable in attempt to categorise phenomena that may present in the self-reporting TI, such as “meaningful coincidences [...] internal presence and influence [...] automatism and mediumship”³⁵⁹. While some TI experiences could be regarded as an EE, the beliefs that may form around such experiences may also lead to persecutory delusions in some individuals, especially those exposed to online TI discourse³⁶⁰. For instance, ordinary experience of synchronicity may be regarded as being

³⁵⁶ Ibid.

³⁵⁷ Ibid.

³⁵⁸ Ibid.

³⁵⁹ Ibid.

³⁶⁰ Xuan & MacDonald (2019).

nefariously orchestrated when they are not. Contrariwise, exploration of whether they could, in any case, be reasonably considered to be nefariously orchestrated by an NHI is dealt with in Ch. 4.7. Regardless, much like experiencers of UAP or NHI, there may be at least some TIs who have claims that have warrant and justification, whereby an improper diagnosis may impede the credibility of the claim. Before discussing principles of medical practice on this matter, let us first epistemologically examine the polarity of views.

We have seen that many TI beliefs that hold governmental agencies as solely responsible for their experience of neurological and psychological torture clearly commit a slippery slope fallacy and end in epistemic regress through a self-justifying paranoid narrowing of vision, that forever questions: *quis custodiet Ipsos custodes?*³⁶¹. However, to hold the polar opposite view is to commit oneself to another kind of fallacy, that of an appeal to authority. For instance, how did psychiatrists treat the claims of individuals who believed in UFO phenomena before UAP disclosure came to light? Could this in any manner share similarly to the case of TIs or, as Grusch puts it, “tin foil hat guys”?³⁶² Similarly, if NHI or corrupt state or non-state actors were hypothetically using advanced technology on these individuals, such as neuroweapons involving microwaves, then, considering national security circumstances evident in UAP cases, would governments alert citizens to the fact? If the answers to these questions remain unknown, then are clinicians entitled to hold such a pervasive unquestioning acceptance that such a phenomenon requires evidence from an authoritative entity to be considered a legitimate possibility? Answers to such questions do entail some consideration toward the close connection of mental health to the medical sciences, which like most natural sciences, operate largely on empiricist frameworks. There is therefore a concern that the dogma of empiricism³⁶³, as Quine conceived of it, may rear its head into the domain of mental health, where the philosophy of mind utilised is not developed sufficiently enough for practitioners to make the claims or diagnoses that they do, at least not in all cases. The study of consciousness, as the literature in ch. 3.5.2 & 4.7 reveals, is still in its infancy. Furthermore, mental health practitioners, even Psychiatrists, are rarely educated on this fact, nor do institutions provide joint discipline Philosophical training in such areas. This not only narrows the scope of how individuals can be assessed but creates the possibility for extreme hubris to be acted out and normalised in the field of mental health. This concerns itself especially with the domain of anomalous phenomena, such as those encountered EE, where opinion can easily be predicated on reductive empiricist views so as to remain uncharitable and hold stigmatising beliefs about the lack of plausibility of mind manipulation, control or influence. The very fact EE are now being correlated to NHI, as evident in Ch. 3.5.2.1, deepens the complexity of this issue further. What is concerning is the authority and power that can be held over individuals who might be experience such phenomena and report honestly

³⁶¹ Translated: Who guards the guards?

³⁶² Coulthart (2023).

³⁶³ Quine, W. V. (1951). Two dogmas of empiricism. *The Philosophical Review*, Vol. 60, No. 1. 20–43.

to practitioners, such as in the case of any involuntary admission to a Psychiatric hospital on such grounds. In cases involving unclear circumstances, such as in the rational and educated self-reporting TI, with perhaps edifying testimony, the place of authority ought to expand into the work of an epistemologist.

To make clear the potential negligence and epistemological error which clinicians may commit in their duty, five general themes are highlighted:

1. Bias Toward Common Explanations
2. Disincentive to Investigate Further
3. Potential for Gaslighting or Dismissal
4. Reluctance to Consider Malicious Intent
5. Institutional Pressures

Firstly, medical professionals, by virtue of their training and experience, will usually have seen more instances of common ailments than rare ones. Given two plausible diagnoses, one common and one rare, it's reasonable and often practical to assume the common diagnosis is the correct one. However, if this becomes an ingrained habit, more sinister causes might be overlooked.

Secondly, once a plausible explanation is found for a set of symptoms or events, there might be less motivation to investigate further, especially when resources are limited. If the first explanation fits well with Occam's Razor, the investigation might stop there, even if there are lingering inconsistencies. In mental health, plausible explanations may be subject to common misinterpretation, medical community groupthink, empiricist dogma, a lack of public disclosure of classified information, and so on.

Thirdly, particularly in cases where a patient believes they are a victim of a crime, such as stalking or harassment, they may be dismissed or believed to be suffering from a psychological ailment (like paranoia or delusions) rather than a physical one. The simpler explanation, in this case, is to assume the patient is mentally ill rather than to consider the possibility of a crime, especially if there's no immediate evidence to support the latter.

Fourth, in general, humans, including medical professionals, might be hesitant to attribute symptoms to malicious causes when a non-malicious explanation is available. It's an uncomfortable notion to think someone might be intentionally causing harm, especially if there's no evident motive, or method of investigation.

Fifth, medical institutions, like all organisations, can sometimes prioritise their reputation or other interests over acknowledging wrongdoing. In such cases, even if there's suspicion about a crime, there might be pressures to stick to simpler, non-incriminating explanations.

As far as what clinicians *are* institutionally trained to deal with inside an empiricist framework, this does not differ in regard to treating any self-reporting TI in the same manner as an individual with severe PTSD. For, we can imagine and perhaps empathise with the experience of an individual who perceives a highly advanced NHI operating under a perceived façade of human form or through human beings themselves. It would be incredibly destabilizing and would erode trust in all relationships, displace the individual from feeling at home in their environment and connected to their social groups. They would feel restricted in freedom of speech due to fear of persecution by medical clinicians or social ostracization by members of the public. They may start to perceive the public as under the influence of a collective delusion, or brainwashed into ideologies that sustain a perception regarding ‘the lack of likelihood’ of their torture, as seen historically regarding individual beliefs on UAP. On top of such nightmarish experiences, some individuals may very well potentially experience mind altering and dissociating effects of neuroweapons, should such a hypothesis be true. The individual would therefore rate highly on the “TES”³⁶⁴, as defined by Sales and colleagues, and be considered at greater risk of developing further neuropsychiatric comorbidities, such as clinician depression or suicidal ideation, especially periodically in co-incidence to any assumed exposure. To experience all of this, only to then have an empirically minded, self-assured clinician categorically dismiss every aspect of their testimony in their own limited judgement and explain all factors away as a delusion disorder would unquestionably cause a further erosion of trust, if not disdain and fear. Such is the unfortunate and unethical predicament which may be further eroding of patient trust relationships and widespread mistrust of mental health profession itself.

Now that some of the epistemic boundaries and potential for negligence have been made clear, it is important to integrate contextual factors regarding the unknown nature of human consciousness and the potential for degradation or influence by a NHI. The naïve view in medico-legal dialogue is that all behaviours, intentions, emotions are the sole product of the individual’s choice, character, predisposition, experiences or the influence of psychoactive substance. This view occurs on the basis of complete exclusion toward all other potential ways in which an individual might be influenced, again due to a reductive materialist or physicalist account of consciousness. As highlighted in Figure 1 in Ch.3.5.2, Col. Nell notes cultural memetic transfusion as a way in which views can be transmitted within society. This is no different to how common “reality models”³⁶⁵ transmit themselves both socially and professionally through confirmation bias. If such transference can a limiting factor in the mental health profession, such that it acts to be preventative of applying full epistemic humility toward the nature of consciousness and its wide ranging interactions with reality, then when and where do civilians need to start protecting themselves from the very individuals who are supposed to help them?

³⁶⁴ Sales et al. (2021).

³⁶⁵ Metzinger (2003).

This same contention arises when we view the possibilities for epistemic weakness with respect to NHI. As the super argument in Ch. 4.6.3 purports, one of the greatest epistemic weaknesses lies in assuming other human beings are not, or could not, be influenced by an NHI. This is a view which sees the human brain a closed system, unable to be influenced physically but also experientially. It excludes the view that human brain can operate as a conduit system for information transmitted or influenced outside of the entity itself. If NHI were able to influence brain processes, this would be a considerable issue to demarcate the presence of NHI from schizophrenia, for their presence may look identical. Thus, serious practice base concerns exist with respect to the issues NHI disclosure brings to the mental health industry, of which TI claims appear to scratch the surface of. One pertinent example of this oversight exists within the interdimensional hypothesis, both with respect to non-corporeal NHI and with respect to the brain theoretically being able to have interdimensional functions or latent abilities. This is seen in the remarkable ability for the brain to experience and interact with supposed interdimensional phenomena that are reportedly ‘realer than real’ under the influence of <15mg of the endogenous neurotransmitter N-N-Dimethyltryptamine³⁶⁶. The influence of social and scientific paradigms that are preventative of enriching dialogue on this matter, which may otherwise capture greater explanative power toward accounting for external influences upon the mind, can therefore be considered an epistemic harm. This outlines many of the ways in which the five general themes for potential negligence and/or epistemological oversight may exist for clinicians when and if they hold tenacious to degenerating socio-linguistic paradigms.

The aforementioned diagnostic concerns regarding the possibility for inappropriate treatment upon the part of a clinician, extend also toward the apprehension of an individual’s failure to reason critically as being representative of a delusional disorder where and when claims may transgress the boundaries of ‘possibility’ to ‘actuality’. For instance, agnostic views taken as fully formed persecutory beliefs. Furthering such a misconception, an example is provided to outline how an individual’s lack of language development may make them vulnerable to clinical analysis, consider the example of two individuals in diagnostic assessment with the same beliefs or phenomenological conception but different educational backgrounds and capacities of language:

Patient 1: ‘Smith is like a hand in a glove, he gets inside of me and wears me like that, pulling strings however he wants’.

Clinician: So, Smith is a part of you that you have created?

Patient 1: No, Smith is like an enemy from the government who changes my thoughts.

³⁶⁶ Strassman, R., Qualls, C., Uhlenhuth, E., Kellner, R. (1994). Dose-response study of N,N-dimethyltryptamine in humans. II. Subjective effects and preliminary results of a new rating scale. *Archives of General Psychiatry*. Vol. 51. No. 2. 98–108. doi:10.1001/archpsyc.1994.03950020022002. PMID 8297217

Ordinarily, such a statement could be considered to promise an indication of at least one mental disorder. Now, let's linguistically supercharge the individual:

Patient 2: 'Smith, a fictional character from the film *The Matrix* (1999), who is used by myself as a heuristic, a representative symbol for any unknown or anomalous influence upon my mind that could be both considered extraneous and foreign to what I remember and know of my personality and natural continuum of self-narrative or stream of consciousness. Such influences upon my consciousness that can be categorized under the symbol of 'Smith' have the ideological attributes of being powerful, authoritative, insitutionalised and function in such a way that is systematically destabilising to the usual operations of my memory, personality, or morality and often comprise of an apparent agenda to do so. The primary justification for why such changes in thought are identified as external to myself is due, not only to the short onset in correlation to certain physical events, such as only when I walk in to the office of my superior, drive a vehicle, or interact with officials, but rather an unfamiliar feeling of an effect upon the mind, one which does not feel as if it is a natural cognitive function. To be clear, I have categorized this effect with symbology to more appropriately deal with the phenomena and I don't take Smith to be a real entity inside of or inherent to any of my cognitive processes.

Clinician: I'm not really sure what you mean. Can you put that into more simple language so I can diagnose you effectively according to this book?

In both cases it is assumed there is no substantial difference between the patient's views, only with respect to how well they can express them. What is being pointed out here a circumstance in which the individual may then find themselves vulnerable to clinical assessment in the case where NHI may be malevolently "interacting with humanity"³⁶⁷ through non-corporeal or tans-medium means. The final comment by the clinician demonstrating the fundamental lack of training on the subject to deal with the phenomenon comprehensively. If there could ever be malevolent influences by non-corporeal NHI upon the mind, ideological constructs would be considered a primary target for influence. However, they are also the same primary target for the clinician to decipher the presence of a delusional disorder. This reveals the potential epistemic predicament the clinician may face. If we choose to explain the TI phenomena that do not arise from a delusional disorder outside of any malevolent NHI influence, experiences of these kinds in TIs could be categorised under EEs as "internal presence and influence [or] automatism and mediumship"³⁶⁸. However, this still leaves lacking any scientific hypothesis for how such experiences can occur, whereas

³⁶⁷ SALT. (2024).

³⁶⁸ Fach et al. (2013).

the ‘interdimensional hypothesis’ provides a reference of dimensional contact points between neural connections to non-corporeal entities themselves to be empirically studied after significant future technological breakthroughs. Lastly, such experiences as conceived as the product of an advanced technology used by a corrupt human state or non-state actor, or corporeal NHI, also lends itself to much need for explanation of which public knowledge is not privy to. Nevertheless, if any such a change could be induced in the mind of an individual, they may find themselves to be at odds to explain what is occurring to them, assuming if they even have the self-awareness and self-attunement to be able to separate an externally induced mental effect from self-conception or self-narrative in the first place.

Lastly, further medical analysis of psychologically stable self-reporting TIs is crucial before Psychiatric diagnosis occurs, this should include the use of fMRI, EEG and hematological and immunological assays for the detection of RF exposure or a compromised immune system. The analysis conducted on AHI and EHS patients yielded positive empirical findings contrary to any explanation as a mental disorder. Thus, the same methodologies ought to be employed to provide benefit of the doubt and apply epistemic humility as a principle of best practice. However, the advancement of the TI phenomenon as an empirically verifiable condition itself, holds the same restrictions found in both AHI and EHS. Current medical technologies are limited in scope and power, not to mention by practical access within the clinical environment, or by time and money for the self-investigating civilian. For instance, EEG may not sufficiently detect power band changes deeper than the outer cortex, such as within the midbrain. Similarly, while fMRI produced positive findings in both EHS and AHI, it is limited in its resolution and may not account for voxel-wise connectivity, which provides information of smaller scale functional connectivity.

4.1.2 Integrating Epistemology

In the examination of the general motivation of TI communities toward such strongly held beliefs, a main cause was attributed by Sheridan and colleagues, as well as Kershaw, to be that such beliefs provide them with a compelling narrative to explain their anomalous experience or delusions themselves³⁶⁹, becoming not just an explanation for their problems; but a source of meaning for their life³⁷⁰. However, one major philosophical question was not addressed:

‘Could such individuals potentially be observing a phenomenon that is in part veridical but due to their lack of knowledge and developed critical thinking skills, thereby interpret the phenomena incorrectly, in part or in full, by using hasty generalisations as heuristics to comfort themselves due to the sheer cognitive dissonance imposed upon them?’

As Col. Nell mentioned in Figure 1 (Ch. 3.5.2.2), a lack of knowledge is a fundamental driver of such memetic transfusion of paradigms. Knowledge of the emergence of such neuroweapons technologies mentioned in chapter 3.3, is key driver in the clinical assessment of the individual’s testimony as having a low probability of being true. Such an inference would be further epistemically harmed if the clinician committed the appeal to authority fallacy. For instance, holding to a firm belief that such technologies could never escape the secure facilities in which they were created and tested, or that governmental corruption could not escape detection, which Grusch and others attested to simply not being the case in every instance³⁷¹. In simpler terms, the claim that ‘neuroweapons befall use on citizenry’ is conceived to be improbable because there is no contravening evidence to say otherwise and therefore such claims can easily be dismissed as the individual being, as Aboujaoude maintains, “very likely to have schizophrenia”³⁷². However, absence of evidence is not evidence of absence. Therefore, no rational epistemic agent can rule out the possibility that there may exist some individuals to the contrary of said assumption. Likewise, in diagnostic circumstances, the criteria of assessment of such individual’s rationality should not ever lie outside the burden of proof on the part of the individual merely on the grounds of them asserting where possibilities in this area may exist. This is especially the case regarding possibilities of discovery of contravening information that would be probable to be kept outside of public domain as a result of national security concerns. Thus, the criteria that deems use of neuroweapons as a reasonable possibility are as previously mentioned both i) the rapidity of evolution of technology and the feasibility for such technology to exist; ii) the nature of confidentiality necessary by government and military bodies; iii) evidence of corruption and/or disinformation campaigns by such bodies. Contrariwise, a ‘possibility’ does not

³⁶⁹ Sheridan et al. (2020).

³⁷⁰ Kershaw (2008).

³⁷¹ Coulthart (2023).

³⁷² Aboujaoude (2016).

necessitate an actuality of occurrence and while there may be preliminary indication to inductively infer with coherent premises that microwave harassment may be a possibility, empirical evidence is not forthcoming and perhaps may be beyond avail. With the means of deployment remaining only as a conjecture, such as through corrupt non-state actors, or corporeal NHI, there are, much like AHI, only inductive grounds to infer the possibility of its occurrence. With some individuals evidently holding higher possibility that such an occurrence is legitimate, such as working in diplomacy or intelligence. As noted in the previous sub-chapter, this presses a predicament upon the clinician to act with agnosticism and concern for such individual who present to be reasonable and well-rounded, so as to avoid the potential for malpractice by taking agnostic views of possibility to be represented as actuality.

With this established, the question is raised and then answered: “what is it that brings someone, even an intelligent person, to ascribe the experience of hearing disembodied voices to government weapons?”³⁷³. Weinberger claims that “given the history of America's clandestine research, it's reasonable to assume that if the defense establishment could develop mind-control or long-distance ray weapons, it almost certainly would. And, once developed, the possibility that they might be tested on innocent civilians could not be categorically dismissed.”³⁷⁴ Such a view is hot and jumps the (microwave) gun, so to speak, by unjustifiably assuming maleficent intent on the basis of capacity. Again, whilst a ‘possibility’ does not necessitate an actuality of occurrence, the epistemological assessment of such possibilities warrants a wholistic view the phenomena examined simultaneous to the potential motivations any entity might have in utilising various technologies on the general public, of which is not directly tacit nor conspicuous when we must, with good reason, assume in the modern age that authorities seek to serve and preserve the interests of the common good, often by classifying information on the grounds of national security. In search of such motives, one might consider an example, for the purpose of protecting humanity from NHI, certain neuroweapons are utilised to conceal the presence of NHI by altering brain states to be less aware of their presence, en masse or per individual, as discussed as a possibility in Ch.4.4. Irrespective of such speculation, claims like Weinberger’s are difficult to accept wholesale, yet we nevertheless do co-exist in a society that is often shot through with conspiracy theory. Professor Moreno contends that such skepticism toward governmental entities is “not on the whole unhealthy, for history is laden with atrocity that various governments have been complicit in. In fact, much of the first generation sought to move from Britain or other nations in order to get away from government”.³⁷⁵ The concern here as Professor Moreno points out is where such skepticism simply goes too far and may flow over into unfounded paranoia. In general, this lists much of the backing to scientists’ and medical practitioners’ aversion, a lack of wanting to stoke

³⁷³ Weinberger (2007).

³⁷⁴ Ibid.

³⁷⁵ Moreno, J. (2013). *Brain Science and the military: Neuroscience and public policy*. University of Wisconsin. University of Monash. Available from: https://youtu.be/ZmQavNQdY_Q?si=IZa5AI72fIIZjswS

paranoia. While this is reasonable to accept as a social paradigm, it also leaves open an epistemic weakness in practice, where clinicians, as a collective, may take the testimony of a sample of self-reporting TIs (those who lack intellectual defense skills and so readily adopt conspiracy theories or commit logical fallacies) and use such testimony to justify the presence of irrationality of another sample of self-reporting TIs (those who have higher intellectual abilities or education). The underlying reason for this fallacy of equivocation is not necessarily an overconfidence in the knowledge and methods of clinical psychology or psychiatry, rather it is that clinicians are subject to the same heuristics and generalization within their practice and knowledge as any other professional.

In further analysis of themes within TI claims, Sheridan & James had categorised TI claims as false. However, the team also acknowledged the conception of “the potential involvement of other entities, such as government agencies or individuals with substantial wealth, in orchestrating highly sophisticated and costly behaviors”.³⁷⁶ Lange and researchers also provided insights on Haunted People Syndrome within the phenomena of gangstalking, which referenced Sheridan & James's analysis of 128 cases, and established two classifications: individual stalking and collective stalking by three or more individuals. These episodes were attributed to “encounters with various entities, including angels, demons, deities, Men in Black, shamanic guides, ghosts, and extraterrestrials”³⁷⁷. Circumstantial factors that act as both normative and psychological defeaters to the view that these are products of a delusional disorder include:

1. Explanations of consciousness and reality that provide room to explain their existence such as i) Exceptional Experience ii) Quantum theory of mind; iii) String theories iv) Anomalous phenomena encountered in both UAP or NHI contact, evident in Ch. 3.5; v) high-dose classical psychedelic experiences which usually include experience of angels, demons, deities, guides, ghosts, and extraterrestrials that reportedly ‘*realer than real*’ and more complex and vivid than ordinary existence.
2. Reports around UAP which bear themes of a ‘Men in Black’ narrative, such is within the Las Vegas families’ post UAP crash and NHI observation of seeing “men in suits and sunglasses driving in a car with government plates cruising slowly past the house in the following days”³⁷⁸

Counter examples to these psychological and normative defeaters include that notion that such mystical phenomena in psychedelic experiences are often mediated by the individuals set and setting, as well as cultural background, religious beliefs, etc. Thereby, dampening support for the view that such phenomena encountered are entirely veridical. Secondly, it is not unreasonable to assume that governmental agencies

³⁷⁶ Sheridan & James (2015).

³⁷⁷ Lange et al. (2020).

³⁷⁸ 8 News Now (2023).

have the interest of security in such UAP crashes and that the potential presence of government agents in the days the crash is not enough detail to necessarily entail that the fictional narrative of ‘Men in Black’ apply to the real world in all regards, at least not in respect to regarding the presumed perpetrators of gangstalking as entirely genuine. Importantly, the first counter-example fails in the provision of a description of consciousness that accounts for how such ‘*realer than real*’ interdimensional experiences occur and also how “NHI has been interacting with humanity”³⁷⁹ through the domain of consciousness. Although, as evident in Ch.4.7, developments in philosophy of mind and science of consciousness show some progress towards explaining them in part. Indeed, the notion that NHI may be contiguous with a view that consciousness extends in to interdimensional or metaphysical aspects of reality could very likely provide substantial basis for such a view in the near future.

The linguistic analysis by Xuan & MacDonald included findings of the comparisons between targeted individuals (TI) and schizophrenic online forum posts revealed inconclusive results³⁸⁰. They found higher word count per sentence and a greater focus on self-attribution than on schizophrenic online forum posts. This finding speaks against the conclusions of Bell and colleagues that such individuals “are likely schizophrenic”.³⁸¹ Postulating a diagnosis from forum posts alone is a reductive methodology and strikingly reveals the ease with which seeming text-based propositions may be classified by association to a disorder within the DSM-V without any relevant background information on the individual or the context (evident in Ch. 3.3-3.5) that would otherwise improve upon the epistemic status of the “persecutory beliefs”³⁸². Furthermore, there is no question that online communities “may act to shape experiences of gang-stalking phenomena, given that it is the principal source of information for sufferers”³⁸³ and thereby render their use to be a “closed ideology echo chamber”³⁸⁴. The general lack of sufficiently developed hypotheses and the existence of logical fallacies committed on such forums act as further epistemic harms to the vulnerable intellectual position that TIs may already be faced with. What is required on such forums is engagement with analytical conceptions and scientific hypotheses to improve critical thinking. However, given the evident ongoing traumatic experiences of such individuals, academic engagement may prove difficult before psychotherapeutic intervention.

³⁷⁹ SALT. (2024).

³⁸⁰ Xuan & MacDonald (2019).

³⁸¹ Bell et al. (2006).

³⁸² Lustig et al. (2021).

³⁸³ Sheridan et al. (2020).

³⁸⁴ Zollo, F., Bessi, A., Del Vicario, M., Scala, A., Caldarelli, G., Shekhtman, L., Havlin, S., & Quattrociocchi, W. (2017). Debunking in a world of tribes. *PLoS ONE*, 12(7), Article e0181821. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0181821>

4.1.3 Recommendations

While clinicians and scientists may be averse to offer wholesale acceptance toward the possibility for the truth of a persecutory belief or conspiracy theory, I propose we can eliminate evident epistemic harm and potential for medical malpractice by treating reasonable, grounded, and educated self-reporting TIs in the same manner and with same credibility of testimony as victims of Havana syndrome (AHI) on the grounds of possibility obtained in Ch.3.3-3.4. This is argued to only obtain under certain criteria outlined below, which would protect the interests of practitioners by temporarily holding a suspension of disbelief to permit the possibility to account for the warrant and justification of some testimonies, should they exist latent in some individuals. Amidst the current “technological threshold”, and neurowarfare concerns that are evident within the literature, it is probable such scenarios will deepen in complexity, further complicating the position some clinicians may find themselves within. Therefore, in the process of clinical assessment, additional to all standard diagnostic procedures, practitioners ought to strongly consider:

1. Empirical relation of symptoms to the known scientific effects of any harmful neuroweapon technologies, such with RF radiation: vasodilation, tinnitus, memory impairment, cell apoptosis, sclerosis, etc.
2. The social, political or professional circumstances of the individual, such as employment in a diplomatic or intelligence role, or any similar role.
3. The individual’s intellectual status or ability, such as their intelligence, creative ability, use of reason or language, etc.
4. Correlation of exposure or onset of symptoms to events that are repeatable, testable, contextually embedded, relevant, or would otherwise offer explanatory power toward the use of neuroweapons or manipulation of mind.
5. Cogency of testimony regarding anomalous or unexplainable experiences which require extraordinary and novel hypothesis to account for them.

Most importantly, if the individual’s symptoms that match the known effects of a condition, such as Microwave Syndrome (MWS), and clinicians then bypass that explanation on the basis of an explanation that is a seeming non-defeated defeater widely adopted in practice, such as the prevalence of the same persecutory belief among schizophrenic individuals, then this leaves an epistemic gap to be exploited. In obtaining support to the contrary view, if various symptoms of RF exposure are in great enough number, then the support for such an explanation naturally increases. While all 5 considerations are somewhat self-evident, the 3rd consideration accounts for any potential use of neuroweapons by a foreign adversary on national citizenry who may be considered socially important or have intellectual functions of value that be of interest to attack or degrade. This exists to account for the possible relation or functions that such

individuals may have as a discrete or undetectable 3rd party to federal employees, either in the physical, cognitive or psychic domain (i.e. civilian intelligence). While this pertains to use of neuroweapons in public warfare scenarios, it may, by virtue of epistemic humility, appertain to instances of a foreign adversaries use of NHI technologies or the conduct of NHI themselves, all of which currently lie outside of the means of detection or prevention by public scientific knowledge and technologies.

While such recommendations provide epistemic benefit to the practitioner, it is important to note that tenacious and epistemically harmful social paradigms will continue to take precedence over adopting them. As previously mentioned, clinicians regard their credibility to a substantial degree, especially in the process of what they accept as a sufficient medical explanation or basis of testimony. Due to the similarity of TI persecutory beliefs to those held by individuals with a delusional disorder or schizophrenia, such an explanation requires epistemic work to be performed in order to be accepted by many practitioners. Such epistemic work is evidently reduced by the presence of a pragmatic application of agnosticism alongside publicly available knowledge of UAP, AHI, neuroweapon, credible parapsychological (EE)³⁸⁵ and psychedelic research^{386,387,388}. Performing research in such areas is not an unreasonable expectation for any clinician to have within the process of diagnostic analysis and affords practitioners greater awareness of the implications of the highly complex metaphysical and phenomenological nature that such areas entail in relation to TI phenomena.

The fact such individuals are also rarely dissuaded from their beliefs, delusional or otherwise, creates room for further studies to examine whether philosophical education, existential therapy, or mindfulness-based practices may assist individuals to alleviate the tenacity of their beliefs alongside symptoms of psychological distress and psychiatric morbidity, if present. Acceptance-therapy with a practitioner willing to provide a suspension of disbelief for the client may allow individuals greater perceived freedom and toleration toward their perceived torture through the recontextualization of their experiences outside of the in-group mentality currently observed in TI populations. This may include existential therapy with approaches toward building an alternative metaphysic, i.e. subjective idealist, panpsychist, neutral monist, etc., where it may align with each patients' personal inclination or persuasion. Sales definition of torture, described as the act of shattering an individual's will and obstructing their autonomy, seizing dominance over every facet of their existence, and "altering the fundamental aspects of

³⁸⁵ Fach et al. (2013).

³⁸⁶ Luke, D. (2011). Discarnate entities and dimethyltryptamine (DMT): Psychopharmacology, phenomenology and ontology. *Journal of the Society for Psychical Research*. Vol. 75. No. 902. 26–42.

³⁸⁷ Timmermann, C., Roseman, L., Williams, L., Erritzoe, D., Martial, C., & Cassol, H. (2018). DMT Models the Near-Death Experience. *Frontiers in Psychology*. Vol. 9: 1424. doi:10.3389/fpsyg.2018.01424. PMC 6107838. PMID 30174629.

³⁸⁸ Timmermann, C., Kettner, H., Letheby, C., Roseman, L., Rosas, F. E., & Carhart-Harris, R. L. (2021). Psychedelics alter metaphysical beliefs. *Scientific Reports*. 11:22166. Retrieved from: <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41598-021-01209-2>

their identity to suit the interests of the aggressor”³⁸⁹, may serve as a reasonable basis for any assumed motives of a possible perpetrator of targeted individuals, should they exist. A revised version of the Torturing Environment Scale (TES) could serve as a flexible tool for practitioners in combination with insights into modern forms of torture and neuroweapon technologies in such practices. The literature also signals an increasing need for TIs to be seen through the lens of have some form of trauma:

“Police officers and psychological counselors need to become educated about TIs and gangstalking [...] If further research supports the concept of gangstalking as a search for community, this could create alternative perspectives of TIs as traumatized and scared. Professionals with these perspectives could respond with empathy, help or understanding rather than pathologizing or criminalizing TIs [...] Police can understand that the impact of these combined stressors has prevented TIs from forming social bonds that might prevent violent behavior”³⁹⁰

This is especially important not only for reducing stigmatisation but for lessening the likelihood of increased harms by any excessively traumatised TIs who become obsessively preoccupied, fixated, or less self-regulated in nature:

“Interactions with fixated persons may lead to police officers [or public office holders] becoming part of a fixated belief system, because more than half of our sample made threats, and because fixated persons can strain resources and cause significant disruption.”³⁹¹

On top of their cognitive symptoms, a perceived invalidation to their metaphysical constructs may likely degrade the psychological security that rests on relations within the “self-model” and the “world-model”³⁹². For those of whom exhibit stable reasoning, the perception of qualities of unreality and disingenuous nature of other human beings would invariably leave them feeling entirely confused, untrusting and helpless in every conceivable way, both mentally and physically. This would further drive a sense of helplessness obtained primarily from the invisibility of its assumed nature which is all beyond reasonable proof. They may feel treated as a defective lunatic whilst having a firm conviction the opposite is true, thereby leading to intense cognitive dissonance and inevitably resentment for practitioners or authority. Such an experience of life, irrespective of its truth, is equivalent in many degrees to the profoundly disturbing experience of long-term torture victims, with instances of PTSD, dissociation and other psychiatric disturbance arising as a result. This, in and of itself, provides a psychological insight into the nature of how extreme acts of violence have arisen in the past and indicates to public office holders, police, medical professionals or

³⁸⁹ Sales (2022).

³⁹⁰ Johnston (2023).

³⁹¹ Sheridan (2018).

³⁹² Metzinger (2003).

persons that are the subject of a fixated interest by the TI, the reality of the nature of how entrenched their victimhood is, and, in some individuals, entirely consistent and simultaneous to their unaffected capacity for reason. This also naturally questions and beseeches the compassion of such public servants and officials in their individual search for whether they can conceive of what a TIs experience of life may be like before passing judgement on them in any manner.

In summary, the epistemological criteria that clinicians ought to be using in fair assessment of the potential for there to be delusional belief systems of some TIs are primarily the reasonability of the architecture of their patients beliefs, in other words, it's coherency as a belief structure, as well as their operational metaphysics, degree of rationality, and also coexistence of one or more symptoms that can be evidently manifest in correlation to some empirically testable condition. The symptomology is also of high importance, with some symptoms rendering higher explanatory value than some other erroneous symptoms. For instance, a heated or flushed face in correlation to a recurring physical event, whilst not indicative of proof by any means, provides more justification within a comorbid symptomology than merely memory loss or fatigue on its own. If an individual has all the symptoms that match the known effects of a condition, such as MWS, and then clinicians bypass such an explanation for the reason that the individual's persecutory beliefs relate to beliefs held by some individuals with schizophrenia, this commits a hasty generalisation fallacy. With any increase in the number of symptoms for microwave exposure, alongside positive findings from all factors identified in this chapter, then the support for such an explanation naturally increases. However, the practitioner is also concerned with their credibility in what they accept as an explanation, therefore, social and professional implications can act as preventative of accuracy at the level identifying cogency and support. This is likely to ease with increasing awareness of research in consciousness and physics.

4.2 Viability of Current Neuroweapon Technologies

4.2.1 Basis of Concern

Every technology holds the potential for both beneficial and detrimental applications. Neuroscience and technology can enhance the capabilities of combatants, improve our understanding of adversaries, and subdue them without resorting to violence. It might therefore be viewed as a step towards a more humanitarian approach in warfare. However, the same technologies may pose more significant risks if misused, especially in urban contexts as seen in AHI. Apprehensions were found to extend beyond the military domain, touching on the use of neuroweapons in domestic security or law enforcement scenarios. Particularly alarming is the prospect of employing neuroscience technologies for compulsory treatment of mental illness, criminal behavior, or electronically modifying terrorists to reintegrate them into society as a cost-effective alternative to indefinite detention³⁹³. There were concerns raised by Welsh over the potential for the to be misuse of innocent civilians as test subjects for neuroweapon development³⁹⁴. While Professor Moreno doubts such illicit experiments are currently happening in the United States, he recognizes the inevitability of human experimentation in developing neuroweapons designed to incapacitate rather than kill, noting that simulations and animal models have their limits³⁹⁵. Regarding the limited means of detection of civilian deployment, Professor Stone and Professor Foster explain that:

“To establish that microwaves or other forms of energy were involved in the AHIs requires forensic evidence such as detection of transmissions, a device or intercepted communications, none of which are currently available to the public. However this is clearly a sensitive topic for the government, which has redacted large sections about microwaves from its several reports on AHIs released to the public. [...] There is a dearth of studies involving possible health effects of high-peak-power microwave pulses, which are likely to be quite different from the comparatively well-studied pulsed microwaves at much lower peak power levels. Such studies are clearly needed, and they should be published in a way that is accessible to experts outside of government”³⁹⁶

The ethical dilemma of testing neuroweapons without infringing on human rights is complex. The CIA's LSD trials, which involved unknowing participants, illustrated the problematic nature of conducting such tests without informed consent. Questions also arise about any potential long-term health impacts on test subjects and the legal and ethical barriers to human experimentation in Western contexts. As discussed, this has led some to speculate that such activities might be conducted under strict secrecy. Yet, irrespective of the U.S. government's actions, it's clear that various states and non-state actors, with fewer reservations

³⁹³ Weinberger (2007).

³⁹⁴ Welsh (2012).

³⁹⁵ Moreno (2000).

³⁹⁶ Stone & Foster (2024).

about human experimentation, might be willing to exploit this to gain an upper hand over democratic nations³⁹⁷. The nature of past unethical research provided through government funding is naturally a cause for concern. However, one may wish to, like Schiller, argue on behalf of the State's account and ask:

“Can we blame the State for disregarding the dignity of human nature so long as it was [only] defending its very existence?”³⁹⁸

Such an aphorism recontextualizes the relationship between the human as an entity and the state as a larger entity of which does not consider its human units to the same regard as the human sees itself. For, its purposes are greater and therefore transcend individual ethical notions in a variety of ways. Although, good policy and government is argued to generally follow from constructing itself in the image of man/womankind, with all its virtue. However, given our capacity for greed, hatred and delusion, such historical and current events are relatively expected in this sense. It is evidently clear, with increasing technological means, our current legal and political systems are not sufficient to account for any instance of exploitation with neurowarfare technologies that were inconspicuous. Nor is there sufficient means to detect or preempt their use on civilian populations. Nor is there a state of psychological development in populations that would protect against disinformation campaigns or stigmatisation that surround neuroweapon harassment claims. Given the dual-use potential of neurotechnologies and their accessibility to a wide range of actors, Krishnan (2014) argues that proliferation is unavoidable, with malevolent forces being likely to exploit such advanced technologies and further that the expectation that all parties will adhere to a global legal framework for the use of neurotechnology in security contexts is unrealistic³⁹⁹. Therefore, proactive measures must be taken to guard against current and future threats from neuroweapons, beginning with increasing awareness that at least some TIs may very well be the test subjects Krishnan and others warn of. However, if such claims are true, how are they to be taken seriously without at least some scientifically credible speculation on their design and operation? It is difficult to accept the speculative hypotheses that are put forward by TI researchers, such as Dr. Hall, primarily because their scientific basis often requires extra-ordinary technological capabilities that are extremely difficult to scientifically account for, such as the notion the VLF could be directed via satellite to an individual's brain. Regardless, many of Dr. Hall's other statements are sincere in that they assist the self-affirming TI to take ownership over their circumstances and their mind through statements to the effect of: ‘if you start hearing these voices, do not engage with them, they will only get worse’⁴⁰⁰.

³⁹⁷ Moreno (2000).

³⁹⁸ Schiller, F. (1795). *On the Aesthetic Education of Man*. Trans. Snell, R. Dover (2003) unabridged republication of Yale University Press, New Haven, Connecticut, 1954. Dover Publications.

³⁹⁹ Krishnan (2014).

⁴⁰⁰ Hall, J. (2015). *John Hall at the Covert Harassment Conference 2015 – Day 2*. Covert Harassment Conference. Retrieved from: https://www.covertharassmentconference.com/speaker?John_Hall

In determination of the potential for weak-RF or low power microwaves (LPM) to be induce neuropsychiatric effects to any degree, a literature analysis by Crane-Molloy provides a comprehensive overview. For reference, smart phones at a distance of 4cm may emit a varying power density that could be averaged $\sim 0.06\text{W/m}^2$ ⁴⁰¹. The effects of exposure to power densities above 0.3 W/m^2 were found to account for $\sim 50\%$ of reports of tiredness.⁴⁰² However, effects are highly variable and dependent on individual sensitivity, modulation frequency and length of exposure. As Hocking concludes in a study of microwave syndrome (MWS): “The recent description of a change in neurological function after low-level exposure from a mobile phone suggests a neural basis for the syndrome”⁴⁰³. Moreover, legitimate neuropsychiatric concerns are raised by Martin Pall, Professor Emeritus of Biochemistry and Basic Medical Sciences at Washington State University: “Three of the occupational exposure studies showed increasing prevalence of neuropsychiatric symptoms with years of exposure to consistent patterns of EMF exposure intensities”⁴⁰⁴. Pall’s further review of the neuropsychiatric symptoms were researched 2 year later and conclude:

“We can barely imagine how the combinations of neuropsychiatric effects [...] will influence human behavior and social interactions, now that the majority of the human populations on earth are exposed to ever increasing intensities and diversity of microwave frequency EMFs. [...] We not only have biological credibility but also more importantly, each of these distinct but interrelated biological considerations predicts that low-intensity, non-thermal microwave EMFs produce widespread neuropsychiatric effects. That common prediction is verified by extensive data summarized in citations provided by the Naval Medical Research Institute Research Report (June 1971), data provided by The Raines (1981) NASA report”⁴⁰⁵

The exposure of HPM was undoubtedly found to be correlated to psychiatric disturbances as a result of widespread neurodegeneration⁴⁰⁶. This was found not only in occupational accidents in both military and radiation maintenance settings⁴⁰⁷, but also reported by military personal who reportedly touched or were in close proximity to a UAP and suffered extensive neurological damage and burns⁴⁰⁸. While HPM are relatively easy to study the effects of, LPM present difficulties with available medical technologies. For

⁴⁰¹ Crane-Molloy (2024). p.5.

⁴⁰² Ibid.

⁴⁰³ Hocking, B. (2001). Microwave sickness: a reappraisal. *Occupational Medicine (Oxford, England)*, Vol. 51. No.1, 66–69. <https://doi.org/10.1093/occmed/51.1.66>

⁴⁰⁴ Pall, M. L. (2013). Electromagnetic fields act via activation of voltage-gated calcium channels to produce beneficial or adverse effects. *Journal of Cellular and Molecular Medicine*, 17, 958–965.

⁴⁰⁵ Pall, M. L. (2015). Review: scientific evidence contradicts findings and assumptions of Canadian safety panel 6: microwaves act through voltage gated calcium channel activation to induce biological impacts a nonthermal levels, supporting a paradigm shift for microwave/lower frequency electromagnetic field action. *Reviews on Environmental Health*, 30, 99–116.

⁴⁰⁶ Hocking (2001).

⁴⁰⁷ Ibid.

⁴⁰⁸ Nolan (2022).

instance, EEG and fMRI both have resolution constraints⁴⁰⁹ and recent MRI analysis of AHI yielded inconclusive results in comparison to previous studies⁴¹⁰. This does not necessarily suggest that neurological effects of exposure to neuroweapons may be beyond empirical investigation, especially in individuals, such as self-reporting TIs, whose symptomology includes temporal variation or correlation to specific events.

Another concern is that of the empirically studied phenomenon of the microwave-auditory effect⁴¹¹. While the microwave auditory effect is a well-known phenomenon and may have been developed in greater capacity than what Frey studied over 60 years ago⁴¹², such claims of microwave induced voices are, *prima facie*, difficult to separate from intrusive thoughts and schizophrenic self-dialogue. However, if some individuals were hearing voices that contained words that the individual did not know the meaning of, were unlikely words to be used, or were occurring sequentially and in repeated instances, this may offer more credence to such a premise. The reason being is that there is a limit to the resources the subconscious can use to generate unfamiliar words and sentences. Support is further provided factors such as the voices starting immediately one day with no apparent cause or prior history of psychosis in the individual or family at the same time as another effect of RF exposure, such as tinnitus. This is at least partially apparent in the case of “Post 12” in Ch. 2.1.2 where a self-declaring healthy and educated individual apparently heard a random selection of words in approximately 2.5 second intervals between each word: “objective... vehicle... thought... crime... sleep...sneeze...” before hearing *“I will tell you straightforward, you won’t win. My government is more powerful than your government”*. This is similar to the report in “Post 10” that the phenomena was received as *“Too linear and contiguous to be any kind of mental illness”*. As the study by Xuan & MacDonald highlighted, such reports don’t share a correlation with the dialogue found in individuals with schizophrenia.⁴¹³ Therefore, speculation is provided in the subsequent subchapter 4.2.1.

Lastly, that NHI have now been confirmed to exist, it is highly debated as to what extent they possess advanced understanding of human capabilities. Because of the reports of the malevolent nature of NHI, their interference could potentially go undetected. Given the limitations of human perception and understanding framed by naïve realism, the influence exerted by such entities could manifest in subtle manipulations of human thought and behavior, operating beyond the boundaries of conventional detection and understanding or percipience to its existence unless a framework to decode such information could exist. There appears no substantial reason why the likelihood of such societal influence that expert veterans warn of should be concerned to be somehow apart from the influence of neuroweapons, or the expression

⁴⁰⁹ Crane-Molloy (2024). p.5

⁴¹⁰ Pierpaoli, C., Nayak, A., & Hafiz, R. (2024). Neuroimaging Findings in US Government Personnel and Their Family Members Involved in Anomalous Health Incidents. *JAMA*. Vol. 331, No. 13:1122–1134. doi:10.1001/jama.2024.2424

⁴¹¹ Broad (2018).

⁴¹² Ibid.

⁴¹³ Xuan & MacDonald (2019).

of schizophrenia. For, their influence may very well appear in an identical manner, as an exploitation of those epistemic limitations which many, if not most, clinicians are fundamentally certain don't exist. Empiricist dogmatism, as discussed in earlier chapters, should not in the least part detract from the serious concern that should be showed to the value of scientific speculation, especially given the recent changes in socio-political events evident in chapter 3.3-3.5. Irrespective of any contentious ground that speculative consideration may be asserted on, in the wake of new neuroscientific research development, the need for neurosecurity against cognitive warfare appeared in the literature to be an increasing concern among former and current officials. This warrants the question to be asked whether secrecy and absence of classical evidence are currently being accounted for or examined inappropriately due to epistemological or metaphysical constraints that take place within an incomplete legal vacuum. It may be the case that for "new type of crimes, a new legislation is required and new kind of evidence have to be admitted"⁴¹⁴. In addition to international legal agreements that cover some technologies, such as Geneva conventions, Declaration of Helsinki, BTWC, CWC, there is still a question whether new ethical principles are needed. Professor Moreno questions whether we need a "for example, a principle of Cognitive Liberty [or that]...anything someone does to you should be reversible"⁴¹⁵. This concern justifies the assertion that if it is the case that advanced technologies can be, or are deployed on civilians for some purposes, such as to remain aware to the presence of NHI, or to affect social or political heirarchical changes, there is a critical need to assess the scientific and ethical basis of such a technology, such as in how deeply the technology may affect the individual, or the population. For instance, a neuroweapon may leave individual able to perform all the natural functions expected in modern day life and yet on the inside be utterly crippled by a degraded clarity of awareness which, due to the depth of the neurological functions of the mind, affects a vast array of other neurological processes, all whilst the individual appears relatively normal within a behaviorist interpretation. Furthermore, some individuals may be so conditioned and lacking in self-attunement that they are unable to notice the subtle presence of any such technologies on their cognitive functions. The chief defect of behaviourism in psychological sciences was its reductivism toward what can be studied through both verbal and behavioural expressions. It is a pressing concern that such technologies may at some time, if not already, be deployed on the basis of a behaviourist justification that overlooks the depth of the vital subtleties which enrich a human beings quality of life.

⁴¹⁴ Perlier (2017).

⁴¹⁵ Moreno (2013).

4.2.2 Application Within Radiation Standards

In quantification of whether any entity could legally employ a microwave emitting device on a human brain below the Australian radiation standards found within “ARPANSA RF Health Standard RPS S-1”⁴¹⁶, a series of questions listed below were posed to the Secretary (WA), Manager Radiation Safety (ACT), Chief Executive Officer (ARPANSA) for review:

“[...] 1. If a hypothetical device made did not exceed exposure to the effect of “2W/kg⁻¹ SAR for Local Head/Torso between 100 kHz – 6 GHz” (as per table 1, pg. 6), could any individual legally subject another individual without knowledge or informed consent to the frequencies’ corresponding maximum incident power density limit or below, found in the table in Schedule 3 (pg.29), i.e. 10w/m².

2. Would any device that is built in such a way necessarily be subject to compliance testing by state specific radiation regulators before use? And in not doing so, be in breach of regulatory requirements?

3. Supposing such a device conformed to the standards and regulatory limitations were applied, are there any laws or regulations that would allow or prevent appropriate ‘[controlled persons](#)’ and ‘[permitted persons](#)’ (license holders) to use such a device under the previously mentioned maximum allowed SAR and incident power densities on any civilian without informed consent or full knowledge of its use?”⁴¹⁷

A response was provided by the Chris Brzozek, Senior Regulatory Officer at ARPANSA:

“[...] the radiofrequency (RF) electromagnetic energy emissions from broadcast towers, mobile phone base stations and wireless devices used for communication, are regulated by the [Australian Communications and Media Authority](#) (ACMA). ACMA’s regulatory arrangements require compliance with the exposure limits in the ARPANSA RF Standard ([RPS S-1](#)). ARPANSA only regulates a limited number of RF emitting sources (induction heater or induction furnace, industrial RF heater or welder, RF plasma tube, microwave or RF diathermy equipment, industrial microwave or RF processing system) used by commonwealth entities, such as the Department of Defence, CSIRO, ANSTO etc. More information is available at the [ARPANS Act 1998](#), and the [Australian Radiation Protection and Nuclear Safety Regulations 2018](#). Comcare applies ARPANSA’s RF standard for Defence Force personnel exposed to radar and communication devices. Additionally, devices that emit RF used for medical diagnostics and treatment are subject to TGA approval. In other jurisdictions, protection is governed by Work Health and Safety regulations. More information on non-ionising radiation protection and regulation in Australia can be found [here](#). As previously stated, ARPANSA only regulates Commonwealth entities such as the CSIRO, ANSTO,

⁴¹⁶ ARPANSA. (2021). *Standard for Limiting Exposure to Radiofrequency Fields – 100 kHz to 300 GHz Radiation Protection Series S-1 (Rev. 1)*. ARPANSA. Available from: https://www.arpansa.gov.au/sites/default/files/rps_s-1.pdf p. 6, 29.

⁴¹⁷ Crane-Molloy, A (February 1, 2024). Email correspondence with Senior Regulatory Officer at ARPANSA. ARPANSA.

Department of Defence etc. Regulatory oversight for private businesses and individuals is a matter for the relevant state or territory regulator where the business is being conducted”⁴¹⁸

Firstly, to avoid potential misunderstanding, the regulation limits of 10 W/m² do not equate to the common environmental power densities human beings are exposed to. It is a limit, not an average measurement of exposure. Simply put, the question put forward specifically asked if an individual could build and use an RF-emitting device that produces, for example, 9 W/m² and be considered legal (i.e. underneath the limit and still cause neuropsychiatric changes). The answer, simply stated, was that all devices require compliance and regulatory approval. So, while there are viable means to use of microwaves for the purposes of harassment, torture, or any other crimes against humanity, at or below the frequency specific incident power density legislated in “ARPANSA RF Health Standard RPS S-1”⁴¹⁹, any device that emits such RF radiation requires compliance by relevant regulators or authorities before use, such as state or territory regulators for private businesses, or ACMA for wireless devices. Necessarily, only two areas exist where exploitation could occur:

1. Modification of the output of a formerly regulated device.
2. Use of a device that has not been subject to compliance testing and regulation.

Both areas could hypothetically be vulnerable to exploitation, primarily due to the lack of RF monitoring within public and private environments, both at larger scales (1-20m) and smaller scales (.1-100cm). The first area of possible exploitation may express itself in numerous ways, such as through hardware or software modifications to utilise MIMO antenna directionality differently than intended. The second area is self-evident and explains itself well by familiar instances of electronic engineers travelling on fake passports from Russia who might be suspect targets for holding such devices⁴²⁰. While speculative, recent disclosures around NHI necessitate that any potential involvement of corporeal or non-corporeal NHI with such technologies cannot be indiscriminately disqualified. If NHI could act in such a way so as to be operational in a human form, then ‘controlled persons’ and ‘permitted persons’ would naturally be a position of interest if there were any motive to obtain use of such technologies. However, Occam’s razor demands a parsimonious answer. Therefore, speculative hypotheses that may seem more ‘realistic’, or have the potential to be more easily empirically investigated, might appeal to our intuitions more fervently than the others. Regardless, human individuals who are found to be in possession of modified or unregulated devices would not escape prosecution on such grounds. The vulnerabilities highlighted call for improvements to radiation practices in Australia and allied countries, especially within “Urban Warfare scenarios”⁴²¹ as the GRU unit 29155 document states, or more elaborate explanations, related to TI claims, should they exist.

⁴¹⁸ Brzozek, C. (February 12, 2024). Email correspondence with Senior Regulatory Officer at ARPANSA. ARPANSA.

⁴¹⁹ ARPANSA. (2021).

⁴²⁰ 60 Minutes (Australia). (2024).

⁴²¹ Ibid.

4.2.3 Speculative Possibilities

Microwave radiation is often adopted as a tenable hypothesis by a self-reporting TI primarily due to the strong or identical relationship of symptoms to the known effects of microwave RF exposure, i.e. skin heating, red face, impaired short-term memory, executive function decline, chronic depression, etc. It was found in Ch.3.3 that such devices do not “necessarily require technologies not yet in existence”⁴²². Therefore, in an exploration of the scientific feasibility of neuroweapons to underly microwave harassment claims, multiple hypotheses are entertained with reference to scientific literature. While the content in this section is entirely speculative, scientific hypotheses are needed in order to account for counter-claims to TI beliefs that are asserted on scientific implausibility. It is important to note the difference between conspiracy theorizing and scientific speculation so as to avoid any dispositional factors from forming in their overall conception of this discussion section.

Five empirically testable hypotheses are discussed:

1. HPM assault, associated neurodegeneration and/or loss in functional connectivity.
2. A single HPM assault event and subsequent LPM redosing.
3. Neuronal entrainment of brain oscillations by Modulation Frequency (MF).
4. Targeted disablement or entrainment with thin RF beams and advanced brain mapping.
5. Any mix of 1-4 and/or more advanced technologies.

Each subsequent hypotheses respectively scales linearly toward holding a greater number of assumptions, with the fourth assuming highly advanced knowledge and means by integrating NHI into the hypothesis. The third hypothesis appears to offer strongest explanatory value and will be focused on in greater detail.

Hypothesis 1:

The first feasible scenario is as it appears and is explained by clinicians and researchers studying HS or AHI victims and need not be discussed in great detail due to the literature base evident in Ch. 3.4. Remember that, whilst previous research revealed “a brain network disorder [...] [and] injury to widespread brain networks without an associated history of head trauma”⁴²³ and “transient down-regulation of various neurotrophic and growth factors including BDNF, GDNF, IGF1, and the essential neurotransmitter glutamate.”⁴²⁴, more recent results from MRI (not fMRI) lacked clear definition to which the authors concluded “A lack of evidence for a brain injury does not necessarily mean that no injury is present or that

⁴²² Krishnan (2014).

⁴²³ NBC (2021).

⁴²⁴ Chacko et al. (2023)

it did not occur at the time of the AHL. [...] alternatively, the ‘attack’s’ physiological effects might be so varied and idiosyncratic that they cannot be identified with the current methodologies and sample size”⁴²⁵

Hypothesis 2:

The second hypothesis, is that of single HPM assault event and subsequent LPM redosing. The scientific basis regards research findings on HPM exposure. For instance, Stein & Uudasin found in 2020 that microwave syndrome had similarities to multiple chemical sensitivity (MCS) in that a single intense exposure event can cause increased sensitivity to lower exposure levels after the event, resulting in an amplified response.⁴²⁶ The authors concluded that:

“the mechanisms underlying the symptoms of EHS are biologically plausible and that many organic physiologic responses occur following EMF exposure. Patients can have neurologic, neuro-hormonal and neuro-psychiatric symptoms following exposure to EMF as a consequence of neural damage and over-sensitized neural responses. More relevant diagnostic tests for EHS should be developed.”⁴²⁷

It was observed by the authors that many patients with electromagnetic hypersensitivity (EHS) have compromised detoxification systems, which struggle under excessive oxidative stress. Such patients may exhibit neurological, neuro-hormonal, and neuropsychiatric symptoms after EMF exposure, possibly due to neural damage and heightened neural responses. The authors contend that RF EMFs are believed to cause changes in calcium signaling pathways, significant activation of free radical processes, and an increase in reactive oxygen species (ROS) in living cells. Additionally, RF may disrupt the blood-brain barrier, and potentially alter cerebral blood flow, which has been linked to abnormalities observed in PET scans. From a perpetrator’s perspective, the initial HPM event may involve some degree of planning and tactical operation. Once the initial RF dose has been administered, no further intervention would be required due to the ubiquitous nature of environmental RF to cause EHS symptomology for intended effect. If the assumed victim does cope well, or rehabilitates, further HPM events could hypothetically be administered. This methodology is able to create a disabling effect on the individual over time without large degrees of constant exposure, reducing traceability. Furthermore, the implications of RF exposure to create functional connectivity loss or pathological hyperconnectivity between brain regions may account the reported debilitating effects, such as loss of self-awareness, executive function decline and chronic depression. For instance, Volkow and colleagues found that RF radiation is implicated in making changes to the

⁴²⁵ Lillis & Christensen (2024).

⁴²⁶ Stein, Y., & Udasin, I.G. (2020). Electromagnetic hypersensitivity (EHS, microwave syndrome) – Review of mechanisms. *Environmental Research*, Vol. 186, 109445.

⁴²⁷ Ibid.

orbitofrontal cortex. Their research revealed that from just 50 minutes of cell-phone exposure, a significant increased in glucose metabolism in the right orbitofrontal cortex and the lower right superior frontal gyrus. These are brain regions explained to be associated with decision-making and sensory-aided self-awareness, respectively.⁴²⁸ Similarly, in 2017, Heuser & Heuser examined 10 adult patients with EHS with fMRI analysis and concluded:

“The abnormality was often described as hyper connectivity of the anterior component of the default mode in the medial orbitofrontal area. Other abnormalities were usually found... Head injury and neurotoxic chemical exposure may make a patient more vulnerable to develop EHS.”⁴²⁹

This finding is crucially important if TI symptoms are to be explained by EHS or MWS in any manner. Both share similar etiologies with the most common symptoms being depression, loss in awareness of self and environment, brain fog, executive function decline.

Hypothesis 3:

Regarding the possibility neuronal entrainment of brain oscillations by Modulation Frequency (MF), specifically with respect to alpha waves, a strong focus is provided given the concerning efficacy and relative ease with which such a device could be created due to the relatively low power requirements and ubiquitous nature of materials needed. While some TI beliefs center around widespread environmental RF from telecommunications causing significant effect in causing significant neuronal changes, this is yet to be proven in any sufficient detail outside of literature pertaining to EHS individuals. However, as Crane-Molloy highlights, there is a profound gap in the literature “that i) includes long-term exposure conditions and ii) accounts for the potential critical influence of prior baseline RF exposure on study outcomes.”⁴³⁰ There is wide consensus in the literature that RF related EEG changes are most prominent in the alpha power band⁴³¹. According to Professor Leon Lack, an Australian sleep specialist from Flinders University in Adelaide, Alpha waves primarily appear when individuals are in a relaxed wakefulness state, typically with closed eyes, as they transition towards sleep⁴³². Alpha waves signify the level of alertness and attention in a person. Traditionally seen as markers of decreased mental activity, "cortical idling," or a mind in a

⁴²⁸ Volkow, N., Tomasi, D., Wang, G., Vaska, P., Fowler, J., Telang, F., Alexoff, D., Logan, J., & Wong, C. (2011). Effects of cell phone radiofrequency signal exposure on brain glucose metabolism. *JAMA*, Vol. 305. No. 8, 808–813. <https://doi.org/10.1001/jama.2011.186>

⁴²⁹ Heuser, G., & Heuser, S. (2017). Functional brain MRI in patients complaining of electrohypersensitivity after long term exposure to electromagnetic fields. *Reviews on Environmental Health*, Vol. 32. No. 3, 291–299. <https://doi.org/10.1515/reveh-2017-0014>

⁴³⁰ Crane-Molloy (2024).

⁴³¹ Murbach, M., Neufeld, E., Christopoulou, M., Achermann, P., & Kuster, N. (2014). Modeling of EEG electrode artifacts and thermal ripples in human radiofrequency exposure studies. *Bioelectromagnetics*, Vol. 35, No. 4, 273–283. <https://doi.org/10.1002/bem.21837>

⁴³² Skatsoon, J. (2006). *Mobile phones affect brain waves in bed*. ABC Science. Retrieved from: <https://www.abc.net.au/science/articles/2006/03/28/1601440.htm>

wandering state, alpha waves' role might be more complex than this general belief. A prominent researcher in the field, Dr. Croft, suggests that alpha waves play a role in managing the focus between external and internal stimuli, and intensify when an individual shifts their focus from the external environment to internal thoughts, and are key indicators of the brainwave patterns associated with sleep⁴³³⁴³⁴.

The ability to deliberately alter EEG patterns in a predictable and controlled way, such as to induce alpha wave related neuronal entrainment would require field strengths that are beyond typical environmental exposures, at least for most non-EHS individuals. Regardless, significant neuronal changes are distinct from neuronal entrainment, although the two can share similarities. This hypothesis is grounded in the principle of resonance, where an external electromagnetic field oscillating at a frequency that matches one of the brain's natural oscillation frequencies resonates with and thereby influence the brain's natural oscillations⁴³⁵. The similarity of oscillation frequency of the electromagnetic field to brainwave oscillations can then entrain or synchronize neuronal firing. For example, in attempting to influence the brain's Alpha wave patterns, typically around 10 Hz, one might modulate an RF signal at double the frequency of 20 Hz. This harmonic modulation could then hypothetically enhance the resonance effect, leading to a more effective synchronization or entrainment of brain wave patterns with the external stimulus. Previous studies indicated that relatively weak RF is still able to create predominantly alpha wave related EEG changes at a “SAR value of 0.003 W/kg and an incident power density of 2.45 V/m”⁴³⁶. The strength of the effect “depends strongly on the modulation frequency but weakly on the power density of RF EMF and SAR”⁴³⁷ and a “SAR value over 2 W/kg does not seem critical to cause the effect”⁴³⁸. Furthermore, the minimum threshold of effect on EEG from RF radiation remains yet to be determined. Therefore, efficacy of alpha wave related neuronal entrainment depends largely on MF but is still somewhat dependent on the depth of penetration from the strength of the field. Lower frequencies like ELF and VLF can penetrate tissues deeper, making them more likely to reach and potentially interact with sub-cortical brain tissues and will naturally result in lower SAR values than UHF. However, the practical application and effectiveness of utilizing low band RF with high MF remains under researched. In occupational exposure accidents, incidents where the RF had high MF seemed to be associated with greater cognitive damage and neuropsychiatric effects than

⁴³³ Fields, R. D. (2008). *Mind control by cell phone*. Scientific American. Retrieved from: <https://www.scientificamerican.com/article/mind-control-by-cellphone;>

⁴³⁴ Pfurtscheller, G., Stancák, A., & Neuper, Ch. (1996). Event-related synchronization (ERS) in the alpha band — an electrophysiological correlate of cortical idling: A review. *International Journal of Psychophysiology*, Vol. 24, No. 1–2, 39–46. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0167-8760\(96\)00066-9](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0167-8760(96)00066-9)

⁴³⁵ Koppel, T., Hinrikus, H., Lass, J., Roosipuu, P., & Bachmann, M. (2022). Limiting exposure to radiofrequency radiation: the principles and possible criteria for health protection. *International Journal of Radiation Biology*, Vol. 99, No. 8, 1167–1177. <https://doi.org/10.1080/09553002.2023.2159567>

⁴³⁶ Hinrikus, H., Koppel, T., Lass, J., Orru, H., Roosipuu, P., & Bachmann, M. (2022). Possible health effects on the human brain by various generations of mobile telecommunication: a review based estimation of 5G impact. *International Journal of Radiation Biology*, No. 98, No. 7, 1210–1221. <https://doi.org/10.1080/09553002.2022.2026516>

⁴³⁷ Koppel et al. (2022).

⁴³⁸ Ibid.

incidents without MF present at all. For instance, one study found occupational exposure to unmodulated 4.1 GHz radiation at 0.31 to 4.6 mW/cm² for approximately 90 minutes did produce short or long-term symptoms⁴³⁹. Contrariwise, a similar study on occupational exposures highlighted the potential significance of MF where overexposure to 785 MHz television at around 20 mW/cm² for 1-3 minutes caused workers to experience headaches, dysaesthesia, lassitude, and stamina loss for up to three years⁴⁴⁰. Another study reported similar cases involving overexposure to FM VHF at around 10 and 20 mW/cm² led to persistent symptoms affecting the central nervous, peripheral nerves, and autonomic nervous systems⁴⁴¹.

The frequency bands that would have the highest potential to alter EEG patterns would likely be those closest to the natural frequencies of brain activity, primarily in the ELF to VLF range or UHF with a modulation close to brainwave oscillation, i.e. 10-20hz as purported by Hinrikus and colleagues⁴⁴². This highlights the feasibility of a hypothetical scenario where microwaves could be used to induce cognitive decline, lethargy, and loss of self-awareness through the induction Alpha brain waves that are associated with states of sleep. Such a device would not necessarily require relatively strong incident power densities if modulation frequencies close to alpha wave frequencies were utilized in conjunction. With multiple arrays (MIMO) to induce beam forming toward an assumed target, neuronal entrainment of brain oscillations could then be considered a less invasive and damaging technique for disabling an individual long-term with a low SAR. One might imagine how such a device could be employed in a discrete manner. In reference to the previous sub-chapter, the two most realistic examples include software or hardware modification of regulated devices with MIMO antennas, such as smart-phones. Similarly, we could also imagine a device without compliance testing and regulation utilized by foreign nationals like Vitalii, a 3rd party contractor, or an NHI, who are employed to drive around and assault (or entrain) certain individuals with a concealed device. Again, such speculative examples exist merely to demonstrate where vulnerabilities might exist to be exploited and do not conjecture any occurrence as being actual. This serves as a means to establish possible support for there being an explanatory cause to at least some microwave harassment claims.

Hypothesis 4:

The fourth hypothesis merely builds on all previous hypotheses and attempts to allow for more sophisticated technologies to be utilized, for example, those that may exist but are not known of in the classified domain that may have leaked out or are utilized by corrupt-state actors, should they exist. The hypothesis also

⁴³⁹ Hocking, B., Joyner, K., & Fleming, R. (1988). Health aspects of radio-frequency radiation accidents. *Journal of Microwave Power*, 23, 67–74.

⁴⁴⁰ Schilling, C. (1997). Effects of acute exposure to ultra high radiofrequency radiation on three antenna engineers. *Occupational and Environmental Medicine*, 54, 281–284.

⁴⁴¹ Schilling, C. (2000). Effects of exposure to very high frequency radiofrequency radiation on six antenna engineers in two separate incidents. *Occupational Medicine*, 50, 49–56.

⁴⁴² Hinrikus et al. (2022).

allows for more reasonable integration of the recent establishment of claims of UAP and NHI phenomena. The underlying difference between previous hypotheses lies merely in the size and strength of the beam formation. According to the inverse square law, the greater the distance to the target, the greater the power requirements are. Similarly, the smaller in width the beam formation is, the less the power requirements are. The underlying motivation for the type of technology that can target specific areas of the brain is simply that of increased opportunities for ways in which the brain, and therefore the individual, can be influenced. However, there exists the unsubstantiated assumption of there being a sophisticated atlas of brain areas and network relations that are used in conjunction, of which, the public domain of knowledge, as exemplified by the current state of development of the Brodmann's Atlas, is still limited in scope and reach to provide. There is also the assumption of a kind of reflection based feedback system that is needed to identify certain target areas, which cannot easily be obtained merely through emitting RF alone. The first assumption is relatively easily resolved through the assumed entailments of recent brain research initiatives discussed in Ch. 3.3. For example, foreign militaries have advanced their neurotechnology research,⁴⁴³ with the China BRAIN Project in 2013 being a response to the US BRAIN Initiative,⁴⁴⁴ the primary goal of which is said to:

“imitate the brain, leverage brain control, enhance the brain, or control the brain, [and promote] informatized warfare [...] conflict in the cognitive domain attempts to undermine the adversary's will and resolve, undermine perception and command capabilities to weaken fighting spirit, and manipulate decision-making.”⁴⁴⁵

However, the second assumption of reflection feedback needed to identify target areas is a challenging sub-hypothesis to provide support for. One can imagine utilizing either some sort of nano-technology in the blood stream that reflects RF in to a receiver, or perhaps even a kind of reverse-engineered interdimensional technology which might provide a view of the brain that is inside out as it were. This might include correlational mapping from higher dimensional space to selected reference points in the brain at some scale, i.e. at around 1cm^3 at any position or even down to the neuronal level at the localized position of discharges of ions. Indeed, the requirement of advanced technology makes this hypothesis more well suited to a view of the perpetrator as being an NHI, or operating with NHI related technologies. However, this assertion also is presumptive of the fact that behind classification, scientific knowledge is not that much more advanced than public scientific knowledge. At any rate, the efficiency of targeting areas or networks of the brain with thin beam formation technology from MIMO arrays would theoretically offer maximum effect if selective

⁴⁴³ Caron (2018).

⁴⁴⁴ Kania (2019).

⁴⁴⁵ Ibid. p.87.

impairment were the assumed aims. For example, recalling the findings of Liane Young and her research team, if moral judgement was a target, disruption to the RTPJ would be relevant⁴⁴⁶, or if awareness and meaning ascription was a target, the left PCC could be considered relevant. If this could ever be taken as a serious hypothesis, such as in the scenario of a malevolent NHI invasion, we can evidently see how vulnerable human beings are in not being able to detect such an occurrence.

Hypothesis 5:

The fifth and last hypothesis concerns a mix of all prior hypotheses that may in various ways cohere together with some advanced unknown technological capability or circumstantial explanation. For instance, this might be one that explains how such neuroweapons could be concealed so effectively in the case of HS (AHI), especially from within the White House. If we assume that each developed country has its own reverse engineering program, then at least one of those countries may have reverse engineered some interdimensional technology. If this is the case, concealment of microwave weapons, or any neuroweapon, may have posed a significant challenge to detect. Similarly, perhaps NHI may be responsible for a large portion of AHI phenomena and the use of RF against human beings is but one common aspect of their existence here on earth. What this suggests as an explanatory hypothesis is that RF could originate from an interdimensional source, as in the case where military personnel received burns after a craft reportedly vanished in front of them⁴⁴⁷. In supposing this was the case, the distance between the source and the recipient could still be able to be detected, unless the RF source was emitting with a pulse width in the picosecond range beyond RF detection capabilities, in such a case then paradoxically, neuronal activity may not be able to be affected. Similarly, the source of RF may emanate from around the individual's head only, assuming there to be the use of some advanced reversed engineered technology, similar to those speculated with respect to UAP, where the generation of a gravity wave allows the object to evade visual detection by bending light around it. Such speculation at least reveals significant challenges to conceiving of AHI and NHI together, which when taken on its own, also relates to where similar challenges might exist in the case of TI-related harassment claims. For, not only is it impractical, let alone even feasible to constantly measure RF fields around a person all the time, but it is appearing that assumed attacks underlying AHI may lie outside means of detection. Regardless, the claims of intelligence officials that interdimensional and advanced technology is being utilised on earth provides at least a greater capacity to support hypotheses 5 in that there may be a wide range of limits to detection that is public beyond human capacity to determine empirically as a sufficient causal mechanism. Such a hypothesis also entails that the monitoring of thoughts is somehow feasible and in assuming such, would likely need to assert the existence of: i) involvement of

⁴⁴⁶ Young et al. (2009).

⁴⁴⁷ Nolan (2022).

NHI or their technologies; or ii) some remarkable technological leap in neuroscience technologies existing behind classification. The last assertion is the primary belief of TIs in coincidence with the ability for corruption to exist in state actors with high level security clearances, which is unfounded but ultimately remains unknowable, thereby speculation is thought to arise merely out of mapping past human affairs on to current or future possibilities. Further to these considerations is that of thought monitoring technologies. If they ever became or were an existent phenomenon in the current time and were utilized in confidentiality when and where needed, such as a means of control or policing within millions or billions of people in cities, then a warranted suspicion may arise as to what degree this could be exploited, especially if one were to assume unknown or unknowable degrees of societal integration of malevolent NHIs. This is to say, if thought monitoring was used on some individuals to monitor or predict outcomes, such as in cases that might threaten national security, then there might also exist a capacity to derive false-positives from unknown influences which are then taken to originate from the individual themselves when they did not. This would thereby open the potential for corruption to exist. In simpler terms, if human thoughts, intentions, desires are all conceived in consensus opinion to arise from only the individual themselves, and NHI or corrupt human actors could influence such thoughts, then individuals could be falsely judged through the classified use of thought monitoring in ways which do not reflect who they truly are.

Further to these hypotheses, it is important to attempt to account for the nature of what is encountered by the individual evident in post 12, in Ch. 2.1.2. The lack of direct belief in government use of V2K as a part of the individual's personal life, as well as their self-reported healthy lifestyle and background in academia provides room for the consideration of a distinction between external messaging and an internal hallucinations. There are four main areas to consider this through:

1. External Attribution and Political Context
2. Neuroscientific Aspects of the Hypnagogic State
3. Neural Priming & Auditory System Calibration
4. Temporal Dynamics of Auditory Processing
5. Functional Brain Mapping Through Differential Activation

The argument that the specific is an experiencing involving synthetic telepathy technologies rather than being a manifestation of a schizotypal delusion or hallucination, is one that is rather nuanced and complex. This stance emphasizes the convergence of several unusual factors: the disinterested political content of the message, the methodological precision of the transmission, and the exploitation of the hypnagogic state, all of which might collectively might suggest an external, rather than internal, origin. The spacing and selection of words might serve a technical purpose, akin to calibrating or testing the efficiency of the transmission mechanism to the individual's auditory system. This could hypothetically ensure that the main message is

delivered with optimal clarity and impact, by first assessing how well the brain is receiving and processing these preliminary stimuli. Firstly, the content of the message itself ("I will tell you straight forwardly, you won't win, because my government is more powerful than your government") possesses a specificity and context that seem disconnected from the personal life or immediate concerns of the individual receiving it. Unlike typical auditory hallucinations or delusions that often bear a direct personal relevance, reflecting an individual's fears, thoughts, or elements of their personal context, this message appears as an external imposition. It communicates a specific, politically charged statement that seemingly aims to influence or intimidate, rather than emanate from the recipient's own subconscious worries or fantasies. Moreover, the methodology employed in transmitting this message—initial words delivered with precise 2-second intervals—further distinguishes this experience from the natural operations of the subconscious mind. The mechanical regularity of these intervals suggests a level of intentionality and technical sophistication unlikely to be generated by the subconscious, which does not typically engage in such methodical, timed patterns of activity without external input. This precise timing, coupled with the strategic delivery of content, implies a systematic approach to ensuring the message's reception and processing, hinting at an external technological intervention aimed at optimizing communicative efficacy. Additionally, an assumed strategic choice to convey this message during the hypnagogic state is one that holds a reasonable consideration in that it is a phase of consciousness where individuals are particularly vulnerable to suggestion and less capable of critical scrutiny. The hypnagogic state is known for its reduced cognitive filtering, heightened emotional receptivity, and the brain's preparation for memory consolidation. The exploitation of this state for message transmission leverages these neurophysiological characteristics to potentially enhance the impact and retention of the communicated content, aligning more with a deliberate external manipulation than with spontaneous internal cognitive processes. The convergence of these factors—the disinterested and specific nature of the message, the mechanical precision of its delivery, and the potential exploitation of a neurologically vulnerable state—collectively argues against the likelihood of this being a mere projection of the subconscious mind. Instead, it may suggest an orchestrated attempt at communication, positing a scenario that, while speculative and lacking in empirical validation, challenges conventional explanations and invites further scrutiny into the capabilities and ethical dimensions of emerging technologies. In conclusion, the exploration all hypotheses as causal explanations of the symptomology associated with TI claims provided a basis for the correlation of symptoms to the effects of RF radiation, especially with respect to the use of MF. The unknown nature of NHI and state of developed technologies behind classification complicates the development of such hypotheses exponentially.

4.3 Viability of Corrupt State Actors

In exploration of finding possible support for TI beliefs that corrupt state actors are responsible for their assumed electronic harassment, if it exists at all, we must first assess whether it is viable that corrupt state actors can exist. Firstly, while some may argue it is intuitive that there are more sufficient grounds to presume white-collar crime related to neuroweapons may exist in the private sector over and above within classified domains of intelligence, such as in the claims of Grusch (undisclosed defense contractor), Lazar (EG&G in 1989), Lt Col. Smith. (R&D establishment of the 1960s), the nature of confidentiality ordained to individuals at the highest level poses significant interest, primarily due to the ability for oversight to be circumvented. Now, given i) the approaching technological threshold; ii) the concerns raised around “Gray Zone [...] Hybrid Warfare [...] Asymmetrical Warfare”⁴⁴⁸; iii) the possibility for classification, compartmentalization, and program oversight to be misused at a cost to civilian wellbeing or rightful understanding; and iv) the relative lack of historical change in human psychology and programming, (i.e. stability of the egoic conception of self or some capacity to commit malice), then any possibility regarding the corruption of state actors could be said to exist a priori where there may be powerful enough means to enact corrupt acts. How far the possibility of corruption may extend toward being detected or toward causing the experiences of TIs would necessarily lie behind any obscurity inherent within public knowledge as a means to scientifically detect causes, as well as any degree of administrative oversight of any supposed corrupt state or non-state actor. For instance, in exploration of whether corruption has existed historically, dela Rama and colleagues explore various challenges to political corruption in Australia and note “instances of political corruption with little transparency or accountability have occurred under ministerial discretion and direction”⁴⁴⁹. They further highlight studies on specific cases like the Abbott Government, the Murray-Darling Basin case, the Carmichael mine case, and Commonwealth cases involving public grant spending in 'sports rorts', the Great Barrier Reef Foundation, 'car park rorts,' and 'Watergate'⁴⁵⁰. Such findings signify the lack of public means of detection for some period of time as a result of limitations in the knowledge the conspirators are privy to. The cases in themselves are also compounded by the significance of U.S. intelligence and military officials claims regarding 90 years of disinformation and coverup regarding NHI. However, this needn't entail corruption, for potentially valid reasons could exist that support the counter-claim of national security interests, such as any imminent threat of NHI post disclosure. Indeed, what could be predicated upon national security could extend to very complex and dark scenarios, such as the powerlessness of governments to defend themselves against a species of NHI and therefore forced agreement to allow parasitic influence upon society, such as through a feeding upon human

⁴⁴⁸ Brands (2016).

⁴⁴⁹ Dela Rama, et al. (2022).

⁴⁵⁰ Ibid.

operations of consciousness. Such extreme examples reveal the complicated nature of defining ‘corruption’ when terms of symbiosis are extrapolated out into astrobiology. Due to past cases of corruption centering in and around themes that show correlation to TI phenomenology, such as AHI and NHI disclosure, the focus toward assessing the viability of state-actors to be corrupt necessarily entails examining possibilities with respect to these domains. The most pressing issue concerns the unknown nature of NHI and potential for advanced technological influences on humanity. The possibilities such proposition entail, also extends to the unknown ways human understanding can be exploited, both in government and civil society. For instance, if any such means exist to covertly induce changes in an individual’s state of consciousness, as covered in Ch. 3.3-3.5, 4.2, then there would hypothetically be at least some state or non-state actors, who, if they were in any way corrupted, be interested in untraceably influencing certain individuals or relations that they oppose. This might include influencing individual to commit crime, suicide, or more generally weaken their character, psychological functions and therefore capacity to affect any change that could be considered opposed to an assumed motive, plan, or agenda. Although this cannot be addressed with any strict certainty, the possibility and hypothetical likelihood provides strong considerations to where any protections may exist, such as legal, institutional, biological, or otherwise. There at least a few items that are known with certainty. The constitutions and legislation currently in operation in Australia, such as The Crimes Act no. 12 1958⁴⁵¹, Criminal Code Act no. 12 1995⁴⁵², Australian Human Rights Commission Act no.125 1986⁴⁵³, Geneva Conventions Act No. 103, 1957⁴⁵⁴, all do not offer any provision for individuals that may be harmed an NHI or influenced to commit wrongdoing, nor scarcely do they account of use of technologically advanced neuroweapons. Likewise, they also do not account for a myriad of ways in which an individual could be influenced by any non-corporeal or interdimensional processes outside of the boundaries of what is normatively scientifically conceived. This concerns itself with hypothetical cases where there exists an ease with which an individual could be tortured by a neuroweapon in concealment, commit acts of wrongdoing as a result, and be punished by the law without any means whatsoever to obtain evidence of the cause and defend themselves. Such a vulnerability expresses itself as freely available to be exploited by any sufficiently powerful human entity with knowledge of how to do so. Whether any such human entity exists in which to perform such a function naturally depends on judgement by oversight committees who handle Sensitive compartmented information (SCI). No formal investigations have been known to address such issues. However, we have observed in Ch. 3.5.1 that compartmentalisation was the

⁴⁵¹ Chief Parliamentary Counsel. (1958). The Crimes Act no. 12. Authorised Version No. 304. No. 6231 of 1958.

⁴⁵² Office of Parliamentary Counsel Canberra. (1995). Criminal Code Act 1995. No. 12, 1995. Compilation No. 126. Authorised Version C2019C00043 registered 17/01/2019.

⁴⁵³ Office of Parliamentary Counsel Canberra. (1986). Australian Human Rights Commission Act 1986 No. 125. Compilation No. 45. Authorised Version C2017C00143 registered 27/04/2017.

⁴⁵⁴ Office of Parliamentary Counsel Canberra. (1957). Geneva Conventions Act 1957. No. 103, Compilation No. 10. Authorised Version C2016C01093 registered 16/11/2016.

very cause of prevention of effective oversight. Furthermore, the nature of disinformation and disenfranchisement of such civilian claims would be unlikely to warrant concern, especially when the nature of AHI on federal employees has achieved much the same ends as UAP disclosure has. Thus, we can begin to see how civilians may not in all circumstances be protected by their governments, at least not to the threat of NHI and UAP who demonstrate advanced use of the RF spectrum and metallurgical fabrication techniques. Furthermore, the claims of governmental agreements with NHI found in Ch.3.5.1 may be found to extend toward concealment of bipartisan NHI relations that aim to affect social or political influence covertly. In such an instance, claims of microwave harassment perpetrated by an NHI would not appear too farfetched to consider. Irrespective of the truth of that proposition, evidently known vulnerabilities still exist in human populations and thus are the central driving factor in discernment of whether corruption exists. Such vulnerabilities are, as previously discussed, limitations to consensus ‘world-models’ that are used to derive a stable basis of probability within inductive inferences.

The assertion that NHI technologies have been reversed engineered by human beings brings with it a greater probability for there to be more advanced technologies with respect to neuroweapons, assuming at least some reverse engineering yielded actionable results. However, due to classification, this cannot be known, nor can it be known the probability to which such technologies could escape as a result of corrupt state-actors or NHI themselves. Indeed, if we assume a) NHI has involvement in classified operations, and b) NHI are in part disinterested and malevolent, and c) there are gradations to NHI by way of there being different species, then the notion that human beings are exposed to advanced technologies collectively or individually in ways unable to be detected could be incredibly likely. However, without knowing a) the number of NHI species on or in earth mediums; b) the degree of NHI integration into human consciousness and society; c) level of control national security has over NHI; d) possibility of highly cleared state-actors to experience corruption, either by their own accord or by influence of NHI e) the degree of advancement of classified technologies or the results of reverse engineering UAP, *then it is utterly impossible to estimate a likelihood.*

Explicit in chapter 3.2 was the epistemology of conspiracy theories (CT). As expressed by Keeley, CTs force us to choose between an “almost nihilistic degree of skepticism and absurdism”⁴⁵⁵ However, we have also seen that not all CTs are fallacious despite having hallmark characteristics of a UCT. This places us in a double bind where some CTs may have warrant and cause, and some may not, depending on how much the CT is demanding within its core assumptions. For instance, Keeley argues that to assume social or political events are under the control of nefarious agents entails that “such events are capable of being controlled”.⁴⁵⁶ As the military and intelligence officials claims on UAP purport, a significant disinformation

⁴⁵⁵ Keeley (1999), p.125.

⁴⁵⁶ Keeley (1999), p.123.

campaign was conducted. This brings with it justification and warrant to assume such a degree of control is least in part possible. With the rise of materialist science and capitalist economies, summing in the 18th and 19th centuries, Keeley supported the argument by noting that such conditions create systems which preclude effective control due to there being simply “too many agents to be handled by any small controlling group”.⁴⁵⁷ However, such a contention was made long before the UAP controversy and the hidden assumption in this argument resides on the mutually equivalent nature of knowledge and power in select agents who are extremely highly cleared. Further support to this argument obtains on the grounds of first principles, that there are clear and ubiquitous cases existing throughout history and to the present day where few individuals are able to control larger numbers merely with a superior knowledge base of the functions of their operations, both in a) the psychological domain, such as through maturity, or emotional and behavioural knowledge; and b) in the scientific or philosophical domain, such as knowledge of reality functions that offer a higher degree of predictive power than the subservient beings⁴⁵⁸. This leads to the important question of to what extent can powerful state actors experience corruption of personhood, morality, conscience, and so on. As we know, ‘*knowledge is power*’ and from Lord Acton: “*Power tends to corrupt, and absolute power corrupts absolutely*”⁴⁵⁹, but how? What is it about knowledge or power that can corrupt? One answer lies in the ability for scaling increases of knowledge to re-order and categorise pre-established conceptions and belief systems. For instance, where a high-school graduate may not hesitate to pull the lever when faced with the trolley problem, a Professor in Philosophy with a TSPV-1 clearance might consider non-utilitarian implications within a set of 20-30 likely multiverse timelines and the subsequent event trajectories in each timeline, such that their decision may appear unethical to the uneducated, but rather is calculated, efficacious and most importantly, beyond good and evil as a result of the *power* that the individual’s knowledge prescribes for her to have.

When it comes to assuming knowledge at the highest end of scientific progress, it is not unreasonable to be skeptical about what lies underneath security classifications. Such an apprehension appears to often be the basis of fallacious reasoning used to support the UCTs of many TIs. Whilst acknowledging compassion to the faulty reasoning of such individuals who are clearly suffer with immense trauma, the question should more pertinently center around whether or not the individuals with security clearances all possess the appropriate psychological dispositions and propensities to be able to appropriately deal with such power, or equivalently, knowledge, without becoming corrupted in any manner. The reason is that we ought not necessarily take it on faith of the authority of vetting agencies when the nature of NHI implies such wildly varied extremes of possibility, including the possibility for varied *means* of corruption

⁴⁵⁷ Ibid. p.124.

⁴⁵⁸ Psychological operations in warfare being one example, teachers in a classroom being another.

⁴⁵⁹ John Emerich Edward Dalberg-Acton. (1887). Letter to Bishop Mandell Creighton, April 5, 1887 Transcript of, published in Historical Essays and Studies, edited by J. N. Figgis and R. V. Laurence (London: Macmillan, 1907).

and failure of oversight in governmental positions. If claims of NHI are taken seriously, then this increases concern regarding the nature of classified information pertaining to metaphysics, which in turn increases the concern regarding the potential for such information to corrupt state actors in any manner. For as previously mentioned, if absolute power corrupts absolutely, then we may have reason to question to what extent human society psychologically prepares its highly cleared state-actors to handle any such dramatic shifts in worldview responsibly, should they exist, i.e. the use of meditation programs to confer emotional control, psychedelic experiences, understanding of the need for humility or selflessness, etc. Such dramatic shifts to world-models, if they are existent as a result of advanced knowledge or NHI technologies, may prove so foreign to a human socio-linguistic paradigms that psychological transformation out of dualist paradigms of good and evil may be imminent, therein creating the imperative to act with good and bad will within an epistemic justification that the individuals newfound knowledge extends beyond such definitions. In Greek mythology, this could eclipse a definition of a Promethean transference that unknowingly gives rise to Thanatos (Thanos). If such an instance is the case, then moralists in the public may be at odds with revolutionaries operating under security clearances, which process becomes reminiscent of George Orwell's discussion on Charles Dickens:

“The moralist and the revolutionary are constantly undermining one another. Marx exploded a hundred tons of dynamite beneath the moralist position, and we are still living in the echo of that tremendous crash. But already, somewhere or other, the tappers are at work and fresh dynamite is being tamped in place to blow Marx at the moon. Then Marx or somebody like him, will come back with yet more dynamite, and so the process continues, to an end we cannot yet foresee. The central problem – how to prevent power from being abused – remains unsolved. Dickens, who had not the vision to see that private property is an obstructive nuisance, had the vision to see that “if men would behave decently the world would be decent” is not such a platitude as it sounds”⁴⁶⁰

The contended point being that power cannot be stopped from being abused, especially not only where individuals may fail to transcend bias, primitive programming or constrained metaphysical views, but especially when and where they do. That great power comes with great responsibility is of no question, the question is rather how attuned to self-ontogeny and value of lower order hierarchies of innate knowledge in primitive programming can the sum of any 100 billion neuron machine be in face of any profound depth of information, which rather than enlightens, has the exponential tendency to re-alter the categorization of paradigms learned prior to receiving it. What is once conceived of as virtue is then supplanted by power, arising from a melting pot of competing ideas beyond subjective categorization of good or bad, or loyalty to the state or the commons. It cannot always be predicted what effect vast scientific knowledge bases about

⁴⁶⁰ Orwell, G. (1962). *Inside the Whale and Other Essays*. Penguin Books. ISBN 0-14-00-1185-4. p.48

reality and human consciousness may have on an individual. Nor can it be known what opportunities may exist to individuals in positions of power to use their position in a dual manner, once having been freed by advanced or unearthly knowledge that inherently eradicates the binary conceptions of good and evil to leave merely a conception of power. The cosmic and eternal blind will to power cannot be underestimated in the firmly evident lack of evolution of human consciousness still existent in its state of primitive programming till this very day.

To return to the central issue contended with, Keeley maintains that socio-political systems cannot be controlled because there are “too many independent degrees of freedom” and that “the proposal that governmental agencies, even those regulated and controlled as the military and intelligence agencies, could closet secrets for so long, reveals lack of understanding of the nature of modern bureaucracies.”⁴⁶¹ While this is perspicuous, it does not account for the significantly large number of cases where corruption has occurred and been exposed, let alone the possibility of all cases which presumably have not been exposed as Grusch claims on p.55. Keeley’s argument acts as a *secundum quid et simpliciter*, or fallacy of ignoring qualifications, where, a soft generalization or heuristic is taken to hold universally. It also acts as a fallacy of composition, that what may be true of the whole is assumed on the basis what is true of some part of the whole. This is to say that while there may be many areas in which governmental agencies hold highly independent degrees of freedom and are highly regulated, it cannot be proven with absolute assurance that this is the case on the whole, for how did such evident cases of corruption ever exist? Further, that history reveals this fact unendingly since the establishment Mesopotamia and first civilizations. In further support to this counter-argument, it can be conjectured that there are very legitimate means to coerce or affect independence in political or governmental systems that are inconspicuous. The knowledge of psychological operations extends beyond the scope of how individuals define the functions of such systems, especially in conjunction with the assumption of advanced metaphysical knowledge applied. The notion that there is at least some means of information transfer to any individual beyond oversight is strength enough. If we taken this in conjunction with conjecture that there could be i) a selection bias for recruiting agents in to programs who show traits of appeal, such as ability to demonstrate virtue and not believe in it, or to be pliable and easily manipulated; ii) there are non-human state-actors or NHI influences on state-actors; and iii) room for, in at least some part, a means to cause i) and ii) together under security clearance protections, then the capacity for the means of corruption would lie exponential in its possibility under the support of each supposition.

There is one further matter regarding the normative conception of corruption as it pertains to these circumstances. Corruption may be indirect and of no fault of the actor, by way of misappropriated or ill-

⁴⁶¹ Keeley (1999), p.118

defined knowledge of causation. For instance, where police officials or judicial administrators may hold prejudice or judgement against an individual who was assumed not to but in fact was manipulated or affected by neuroweapons. Without warrant for their testimony, state actors may act in ways that are seemingly corrupt, or rather carry forward corruption in the form of bias and an incomplete awareness of the causes and means in which the individual can be affected. In such roles, the human mind searches for validation to what is certain, of empirical and deductive validity. However, their innate human tendencies within their roles may further serve harms if corruption truly is implicated by the presence of neuroweapons and NHI. This is irrespective of whether neuroweapons or NHI technologies could be used to induce a state of corruption in any official in any capacity. It should be noted that while the context of international civilian neuroweapon warfare is more appealing as an explanation due to its simplicity and probable empirical nature, the term neuroweapon may not so simply be defined as an RF emitting device. Likewise, it shouldn't be underestimated the depth to which NHI and its associated metaphysical entailments offer themselves as causal explanations within a vast array of hypothetical instances where corruption could occur. Speaking to this point, an improbable contention that was evident in TI literature concerned itself with whether corrupt human state-actors could commission human non-state actors within their own country to deploy advanced technologies on some citizens⁴⁶². While AHI cases and the arrest of Vitalii give credence to this view, the sheer number of TIs in the U.S., Europe and Australia would warrant a more elaborate methodology. With it being claimed that government agreements have been made with NHI themselves, there is a natural intuition that such an elaborate methodology is one that might entail NHI themselves, or NHI related technologies, that may provide the necessary explanation of concealment.

A contention is also raised with respect to the epistemological literature regarding a UCT. Keeley noted that the first hallmark is one which runs counter to some received, 'obvious' account.⁴⁶³ It is important to note here the error that may be encountered in demarcating a received or consensus view from an official view, especially when the majority of the citizenry hold beliefs that extra-terrestrials or NHIs operate within government. While there is limited data in Australia public surveys to make such a claim, there are some forms of evidence, Figure 3 (below), which provides partial indication that this may be the case, with popular news channel selecting logos that hold such a view⁴⁶⁴. Undoubtedly, the recent informal disclosures on UAP and NHI may increase the prevalence of such views and subsequently lead to furthering concerns regarding the basis of, or viability for, corruption to exist in government.

⁴⁶² Hall (2014); Jones & Flaxman (2015).

⁴⁶³ Keeley (1999) p. 116,117; Clarke (2002), p. 138.

⁴⁶⁴ The Juice Media. (2023). *'Australien Government – Department of Genuine Satire' T-Shirt*. The Juice Media. Retrieved from: <https://shop.thejuicemedia.com/collections/tees>



Australien Government

DEPARTMENT OF GENUINE SATIRE

THE JUICEMEDIA

Figure 3 – Evidence of Cultural use of the notion of NHI presence in Australian Government.⁴⁶⁵

The beliefs of TIs that Freemasons, Secret Societies or intelligence agencies or their agents are in some way complicit within a plot to harass them, or degrade their consciousness, requires no extraordinary ability to perceive the lack of sophistication in such a view, at least with any ordinary conception of reality we might fathom such a view with. The inexplicable nature of advanced technologies assumed to be used also implies a greater power that is capable of yielding them with enough knowledge to conceal their use. Therefore, any group that has the ability to operate in secret or is known to have any significant degree of power or knowledge becomes low hanging fruit for individuals to assert persecutory beliefs on to. This again provides an erroneous conclusion through a slippery slope fallacy. With this said, while specific agencies or groups cannot be reliably attested to, the general plausibility of both advanced technologies and human corruption makes non-specific assertions viable, if not likely in some ways, but to wholesale pinpoint any agency or societal group as a cause without reason or cause is in grave error. To make this clear, one objection against believing in the claims of TIs is that it would involve undermining the warrant for the beliefs we have accepted on the testimony of authorities or respectable institutions, which embodies

⁴⁶⁵ Ibid.

too high a degree of skepticism to be acceptable to too large a number of people. The counter-argument is that the evidence of corruption and past cases of poor institutional respectability provides the necessary and sufficient conditions to assume corruption is occurring. For instance, The Watergate conspiracy (holding all UCT characteristics) “involved all the participation of government officials at the highest level”⁴⁶⁶ and its acceptance ought to undermine our confidence in the truth claims of those particular officials. However, it is unclear why it should erode our confidence in *all other* government officials and agencies, much less induce pervasive and debilitating skepticism. For, this pattern merely sets in motion reasoning down the slippery slope toward an “almost nihilistic”⁴⁶⁷ mark of skepticism. Nevertheless, a healthy level of skepticism can be seen to act as an explanatory virtue in cases where unquestioning acceptance toward authority takes place. Which further instantiates the value of inductive arguments to *non-question beggingly* account for at least some of the errant data, even if as so much to raise a general level of skepticism in the general public about the theory involving corruption.

As previously mentioned, a separate consideration exists in establishing whether the plausibility of corruption in such powerful institutions or groups exists. This is of course respect to ‘world-models’ commonly adopted, apropos, a naïve-realist or physicalist metaphysic. If reality or social systems could be exploited with advanced metaphysical knowledge that prevails in the compartmentalized nature of such groups, then there would hypothetically be more warrant to take the claims of corruption as being plausible. This is, as far as I can see, the most likely area in which the sub-hypothesis of corruption of officials might prevail in assisting the research program to be more progressive in nature. To express the epistemic weakness evident in this hypothetical human predicament, let us for a moment assume the ultraterrestrial hypothesis is true for hypothetical evaluation. If both explanations hold simultaneously, that a) any group that has the ability to operate in secret or is known to have power becomes low hanging fruit for individuals to assert persecutory beliefs on to; and b) the ultraterrestrial hypothesis is true; then the public is left helpless to determine the veridicality of the claims of such individuals without extending beyond the confines of common ‘world-models’. Let us flesh this example out further. If a more advanced species was assumed to take a proxy human form and was able to operate in such secret groups under this façade, of which most human beings would be too naïve or limited in empirical sciences to discover; and also some individuals could by some means detect part of their presence, such as through an unorthodox logical inference outside consensus world-models, then common world-models would prevent its discovery due to common world-model taking the inference to be irrational. One can adapt the ultraterrestrial explanation in this circumstance to many ends to derive the same result. For the sake of argument, let us suppose most human beings held a dormant capacity to engage in interdimensional processes in their mind, such as those

⁴⁶⁶ Keeley (1999), p.118

⁴⁶⁷ Clarke (2002), p.141

perceived within classical psychedelic experiences. Let us presume that such a capacity was withheld or suppressed in the human species for millennia by a more intelligent NHI through advanced means, such as propaganda or genetic engineering, and further that no human could ever arrive at such a deduction due to their own epistemic constraints. Let us also assume that 5% of the population functioned in society with interdimensional operations learned through knowledge transference in their close groups or societies, part of which contained only select members of the Freemason group or high ranking intelligence/military personnel. Then, even if this were the case, no human individual could ever prove it to be true, for they will always be limited not only by the conventions of human language and formal systems, but also in intelligence and means to engage with interdimensional functions which could only ever be insufficiently developed in comparison to groups with longstanding histories of interdimensional cognitive engagement. This scenario is akin to that found in HG Wells' the 'Time Machine', where post-war evolution had created a crypto terrestrial species (Morlocks) that enslaved a ground dwelling human populace (Eloi) through ignorance and a shallow or superficial affect. The story encapsulates the notion that hubris or self-assumed completeness of knowledge is a limiting factor in any individual species⁴⁶⁸.

With respect to bioethics, the nature of hubris is especially relevant. The complex nature of the playing field in which urban neurowarfare is set upon warrants a holistic perspective, one that is not necessarily specific to human nature, but rather as one aspect of an environmental process, one that is likely to be interspecific with NHI. Thus, the question is encountered whether it is possible for a human with advanced technologies to upset any latent or imperceptible natural moral order inherent to nature herself, or to the continuum of consciousness it affords in its constitution. This is of importance if we are to be able to identify or have reasons to believe why any corrupt actor may eventually fall from a position of power when they may transgress too far some natural moral order, such as in the case of Vitalii. Professor Nin Kirkham from the University of Western Australia explains "what has set us apart from most other species, [is] our outstanding ability to manipulate both our surroundings, and ourselves, to serve our ends, [which] may be our undoing."⁴⁶⁹ In this case, the use of advanced neuroweaponry over citizens may provide itself as an act in which the individual could be conceived to use power to 'play God' and 'vex Nature' to create their undoing. Prof. Kirkham explains that "[the terms] 'playing God' and 'vexing nature' seem to be religious and secular equivalents of the same kind of concept" and relate to "actions and decisions concerning matters that the speaker thinks should be handled with extreme caution, or even left well alone".⁴⁷⁰ Furthermore, "'playing God' can be understood literally as a transgression of the boundaries that separate the realm of the gods from the human realm."⁴⁷¹ Similarly put, it may describe "people who do not

⁴⁶⁸ Wells, G. (1974). *The Time Machine*. London: Penguin UK (2007). pp. 94–96. ISBN 9780141439976.

⁴⁶⁹ Kirkham, G. (2006). 'Playing God' and 'Vexing Nature': A Cultural Perspective. *Environmental Values*, Vol. 15, No. 2 pp.174

⁴⁷⁰ Kirkham, G. (2006). p.175.

⁴⁷¹ Ibid.

know their ‘proper place’ in the scheme of things, or go beyond their limits, [and] are guilty of what the Ancient Greeks called *hubris*, overweening pride, excessive vanity and insolence”.⁴⁷² The question of whether there is, or ought to be, some fixed moral limits to human activity, especially where and when they may meet a technological threshold or “Gray Zone”⁴⁷³, is one which demands universal moral principles where none can so easily be derived beyond the human constructs of deontological imperatives. This leads us to question how a human being can be conceived as somehow apart from nature, or contrary to the view that “human beings are not masters of nature but part of it and dependent on it”.⁴⁷⁴ Our dependency on nature, in conjunction with its ineffability, is at least grounds to be open to the possibility that if such a moral order existed, it is likely it would be ineffable to us on the basis of our paradigmatic and cognitive limitations. Therefore, the instance in which an actor may come to behold such technologies on unsuspecting citizens better permits an expression of a concern about the virtue and intentions of the moral agent rather than that of the environmental moral conditions of such conduct. Prof. Kirkham contends “one could argue that the suggested limits to human manipulation of nature based on the concept of the unnaturalness of the activity may best be understood as objections to the ‘unnaturalness’ of the agent’s motivations. That is, having certain motivations for actions such as excessive pride, the agent is vexing is own better nature”.⁴⁷⁵ Counter-claims might include an appeal to nature, that to act with corruption and seek advantage over adversaries with advanced technologies is merely what the natural design of evolution permits, namely competition. Although, it would be a naturalistic fallacy to contend that what competition nature creates by default programming is the right, honourable or permissible mode of operation as an entity, human or otherwise. Irrespective of this debate, the application of moral relativism would likely be of importance to the “unnatural” or corrupt actor to justify their actions with, who are likely to have become narrow-minded by the fixated interest of the potential to play with his power, much like a child enchanted by what could be inside pandora’s box, beguiled toward a thoughtlessness of consequence. Similar characteristics may include at least some strategic awareness of the cost-benefit of exploring such powers to gain competitive advantage that do not damage their relations to behold such power in the first place. It is within such an instance that the individual may commit the act of hubris and lose their power by means over and above what their intelligence could conceive of. For, it is indeed hubris to conceive that one’s singular consciousness can possess, track and trace all outcomes to some purported Machiavellian end. Therein lies the motivation to once again consider the balance of the relationship of oneself to higher order processes for which the individual cannot account for, and ought to respect with morally undifferentiated reverence. For nature’s forces are oft unpredictable and seldom can we return from the entropy with which

⁴⁷² Ibid. p.178.

⁴⁷³ Brands (2016); Mazarr (2015).

⁴⁷⁴ Chadwick, R. (1990). ‘Playing God’. Bioethics News 9. p.44. As cited in Kirkham, G. (2006). p.178.

⁴⁷⁵ Kirkham (2006). p.189.

they may enforce upon the unwise. Such an order may be conceived to be a function of the ancient Greek notion of the ‘telos’ of human life, an indwelling purposiveness of all entities, objects, or art, toward some end. For Aristotle, actualisation of ‘telos’ was thought to arise from eudaimonia, or happiness gained through the development and exercise of virtues by the guide of wisdom.⁴⁷⁶ Modern virtue theory subscribes more moderately to a view of the telos. Prof. Kirkham describes this as, short from mere discoverability, “constructed from an inquiry into what we regard as the most fundamental, and valuable, aspects of human beings”⁴⁷⁷. On the account of modern virtue theory, corrupt actions, especially those which aim at degrading a civilians wellbeing with neuroweapons, could be conceived to “frustrate our telos”⁴⁷⁸ and in doing so may lead to further abandonment of eudemonia in search of greater power by ways not guided or favored by wisdoms grace. Therefore, if corrupt state-actors could exist, they cannot be conceived to be other than a part of nature. If nature has a moral order, the frustration of the individual’s telos with their abuse of power may lead the individual to naively equivocate their power with protection on all accounts, and in doing so, vex nature to such a state where it may, at some time, expose the individual to the reality of their ignorance or hubris. This provides further intuitive reasons to accept that discovery of corruption may be possible in a variety of different ways. For any corrupt actor who does escape such exposure, the application of mystical insights regarding post-death metaphysics, such as samsara or purgatory, could for some be considered consolation enough.

In closing, the purpose of this chapter was to assess whether state actors could experience corruption such that they could utilize neuroweapon technologies on civilians who may, for some unknown or concealed reason, be considered an opponent or threat, either to a foreign nation or the corrupt state-actor within the nation state. In addressing the epistemological contentions held by Keeley regarding the lack of possibility for widespread conspiracy, it was demonstrated that such views are outdated with respect to widespread instances of corruption and did not sufficiently account for counter-examples, such as the nature of utilizing compartmentalization to avoid accountability and the nature of vulnerability inherent within human world-models. Contrary to most of the speculative claims found in TI literature that contend an unsubstantial basis in explaining corruption⁴⁷⁹, such as the view that intelligence agencies or secret societies are solely responsible, the equivocation of corrupt actors with whole institutions or groups is untenable. However, the possibility for there to be the commission of third party entities to enact urban neurowarfare remains open as merely a possible means of avoiding accountability in urban warfare contexts in any position where confidentiality is employed.

⁴⁷⁶ Aristotle. (1985). *Nichomachean Ethics*. Trans. T. Irwin. Indianapolis: Hacket Publishing Company.

⁴⁷⁷ Kirkham (2006). p.191.

⁴⁷⁸ Ibid.

⁴⁷⁹ Hall (2014).

Furthermore, the possibility for there to be advanced metaphysical and technological knowledge that may corrupt unprepared state-actors was identified as a legitimate concern, as was the related pressing issue of NHI on earth. As the previous chapter demonstrated, there are feasible means to deploy neuroweapon technologies below incident power density limits defined by international and Australian radiation standards for the purposes of harassment, such as MF-associated alpha brainwave entrainment to induce the effects described by self-reporting harassed TIs. Powerful human actors experiencing corruption could theoretically exploit such means and escape detection, thereby demonstrating the importance of Sol Foundations recommendations of increased biosurveillance and environmental RF monitoring with respect to AHI and NHI related phenomena. In alignment with the expert-views of military and intelligence officials evident in Ch. 3.3, the approaching technological threshold and movement in to the “Gray Zone”⁴⁸⁰ warrants concern in relation to the potential for corruption to exist.

On a more humanitarian note, if by the unlikely chance that all aforementioned conjecture on interdimensional NHI is true, this may render the human individual to hold a contention less of hope but more to the effect of ‘this is their world, for they act through all of us and we are blind to see it, and if we ever do, they take the next course of action to establish what they want or need from us’. However, a statement to this effect is still metaphysically constrained and presumptuous of the nature of self. For instance, if identity is a misnomer, as many philosophers now contend⁴⁸¹, NHI may be viewed as part and parcel of self, much like the cordyceps *sinsensis* fungus spreads its hyphae through the ant to release its fruiting body, the ant being not singular but an indivisible component of a collective ecosystem process. Such wisdom can make the most horrific of interspecies war and corruption seem merely mechanical, unfolding in a cosmological process that need not be feared, but participated in as a witness, as a removed and indifferent cosmic observer.

⁴⁸⁰ Brands (2016); Mazarr (2015).

⁴⁸¹ PhilPapers. (2009). The PhilPapers Survey - Preliminary Metasurvey results. Retrieved from: <https://philpapers.org/surveys/metaresults.pl>

4.4 Targeted Individuals: Epistemological Analysis of Beliefs

4.4.1. *Analysis of Testimony*

This sub-chapter concerns whether there are grounds to accept the testimony of self-reporting TIs by any ordinary individual, including clinicians. The central issue of whether clinicians, in the processes of diagnosing TIs, are committing the fundamental attribution error as a result of hubris, or being what Coady defines as a “coincidence theorist”⁴⁸², is dealt with in the middle of the proceeding sub-chapter. Chapter 3.1 concluded that the requirement of purely deductive reasons to believe in testimony (i.e. only concrete physical proof) is but a sufficient and not necessary condition in obtaining full epistemic consideration of an individual’s testimony. This to say that the absence of a deductive proof cannot act as a non-testimonially based positive reason to reject the testimony of TIs when there is, in conjunction, an absence of non-defeated defeaters that provide room for strong inductive arguments to act as non-testimonially based positive reasons to accept the testimony of TIs. The question arises whether there can strong inductive arguments made on behalf of TIs that can escape the usual psychological and normative defeaters that defeat them, such as ‘fitting the criteria for a delusional disorder’⁴⁸³. Prima facie, we can see how this evidently holds a posteriori, merely on the grounds of there being a range of situations where an individual can fit the criteria for a delusional disorder and yet not truly have any disorder whatsoever, such as in an instance of a poisoning, where the hearers of a speakers testimony are uninformed of the cause. As we have seen, the content of TI testimonies assumes a degree of knowledge above the public body of knowledge, which makes the testimony disparate from cases that would qualify on Lackey’s account of testimony as instances of testimonial justification or knowledge, vis-à-vis are not “formed entirely on the basis of features about the speakers testimony”⁴⁸⁴. However, intermediate cases, where justifications are only partially testimonially based, do apply to the nature of TI beliefs when taking into consideration relevant background information evident in chapter 3.3-3.5. One reason a non-reductionist account of testimony may be favoured over a reductionist account in this epistemological analysis, as explained in chapter 3.1 is that the contents of which the testimony relates to in fact precludes the hearer from having far reaching non-testimonially based positive reasons for the general reliability of testimony or report, in that, the requirements of a “non-random, wide-ranging sample of the corresponding facts”⁴⁸⁵ is limited by both a) the nature of classification and b) the presumed covert nature of technological deployment, should it exist. While it was previously mentioned that inductive arguments provide support with respect to both local and global reductionism, the inherent nature of the aforementioned limitations considered Non-reductionism to be more applicable. Therefore,

⁴⁸² Coady (2012), p.127.

⁴⁸³ Sheridan & James (2015).

⁴⁸⁴ Lackey (2006), p. 433.

⁴⁸⁵ Lackey (2006) p.440.

this section analyse reports with greater scrutiny with respect to a Non-reductionist account of testimony. However, it is important to remember that the direction of the epistemology of testimony appears to often develop hybrid views between non-reductionism and reductionism to account for discrepancies obtaining in both⁴⁸⁶, allowing dialogue to switch between the two account when appropriate.

The testimony of T.I.'s failed to meet the thesis of necessity put forward in chapter 3.1. However, so do many beliefs that humans hold in everyday life that are of epistemic benefit and remain unquestioned and hence why the TEP-N has taken so much literary criticism⁴⁸⁷. The nature of whether T.I. beliefs meet the sufficiency criteria depends on how undefeated defeaters are identified in lieu of information presented in chapter 3.3, 3.4, and 3.6. Before addressing this matter, first recall that TEP-S has the requirement of outlasting normative or psychological defeaters and its counter-examples include a instances where a hearer may be incapable of receiving the transmission of epistemic properties of speakers testimony (such as in the case of world-model incommensurability, or differences between ontologies being used) (Table 3, p.19). The TEP-S is used in Non-reductionism, which counter examples include the requirement of more than a mere lack of undefeated defeaters, i.e. positive based reasons to accept the testimony, such: context, character of testifier, correspondence of testimony to facts in the world or other testimonies. It is evident that dissemination of TI beliefs to an unwitting public may occur without any defeater being transferred (i.e. a mistaken diagnosis by a practitioner), as in relation to the counter-example of TEP-N provided in chapter 3.5. Similar to the counter-example provided toward the TEP-S thesis, of a compulsively trusting hearer that is incapable of detecting defeaters, the disposition of T.I.'s may be constituted such that a compulsively untrusting nature and tenacious stubbornness of belief may render an inability to detect defeaters to their testimony. This is one primary reason for the collapse into epistemic regress or conspiracy regress, should it exist in the individual. Furthermore, vulnerability, as evident in online a "closed ideology echo chamber"⁴⁸⁸, is explained by one or more individuals being more willing to accept the testimony of others in attempt to confirm their own testimony and/or obtain catharsis to their suffering.

To address how TI-related testimony may hold on a non-reductionist account of testimony, concern is firstly warranted around the use of "psychological defeaters"⁴⁸⁹ in clinical contexts toward patients who may be unaccustomed or untrained to defend their beliefs or experience in the face of medical analysis or scrutiny, whereby, if on the contrary, the same individual were trained in critical reasoning, they would be able to defeat clinicians psychological defeaters. This represents a case where the individual is vulnerable to psychological defeaters, such as those who might be in crisis with their experiences or are lacking in

⁴⁸⁶ Goldberg (2006), Lackey (2006), Lehrer (2006).

⁴⁸⁷ Lackey (2006), p. 434.

⁴⁸⁸ Zollo et al. (2017)

⁴⁸⁹ Lackey (2006), p.439.

facilities of language or reasoning. Secondly, the nature of “normative defeaters”⁴⁹⁰ pertains to circumstantial factors that provide justification or warrant to take their testimony seriously. In this circumstance, such factors are broadly outlined in Ch. 3.3-3.6. As previously mentioned, the nature of the sufficiency thesis (TEP-S) does not require a deductive argument or empirical proof to substantiate warrant. If there are at least some cases where the incidents reported in the testimony have occurred on healthy individuals, or are plausible to occur, such as in the case of AHI, then there can be a basis for justification on inductive grounds that can act as a normative defeater. The strength of this justification naturally depends both on frequency of known occurrences and whether a known cause or correlation to a cause was established. This conditional must also account for any other factors that may influence their ability to be determined, such as a) reasons of ‘national security’; b) a means of reducing oversight, such as compartmentalization; or even c) any likelihood of there being technologies that escape common empirically based means of detection due to gaps between public and classified S&T developments. Such factors strengthen the inductive arguments to act as normative defeaters in a non-reductionist account of testimony. In a reductionist account of testimony, they also create non-testimonially based positive reasons to accept the testimony given the plausible nature of external events. Where and when psychological defeaters may appear to defeat ill-equipped individuals testimonies whilst there are both psychological and normative defeaters left unspoken, a likelihood of epistemic harms may be committed naively by any individual, such as a clinician, or entity, such as a NHI (not necessarily assuming this was their motive).

Further concern is raised toward counter-examples of the TEP-S, such as where a hearer may be incapable of receiving the transmission of epistemic properties of speakers testimony (i.e. world-model incommensurability, or differences between ontologies being used). Such examples are areas where hybrid views between non-reductionism and reductionism are likely to account for discrepancies obtaining in both⁴⁹¹. Instances include where the metaphysics being used by clinicians to analyse the contents of the patients experience and build psychological defeaters with are reductive, biased or constrained. This is inclusive of determining what is and is not likely a possibility within a normative conception reality, or where dual-use technologies may be utilised within society in the current time. Such considerations are example where testimony is excluded from full apprehension and analysis as a result of a presumptive one-size-fits-all metaphysic or biased exclusion to inductive inferences that would otherwise support the testimony.

It is also necessary to acknowledge the limitations inherent to counter-claims that may act as normative defeaters to TI-related testimony. For instance, situations whereby the epistemic status of official claims have been eroded. Counter-claims that may lack warrant, due to some past proven instance of a lack

⁴⁹⁰ Lackey (2006), p.439.

⁴⁹¹ Goldberg (2006), Lackey (2006), Lehrer (2006).

of credibility, may still be transferred to unsuspecting epistemic agents. This is the very nature of how disinformation campaigns can be broadcasted across society. This is to say that the testimony of individuals with a security clearance cannot act in full entirety as an undefeated defeater, for there are normative defeaters that act contrary to their position, such as the non-disclosure agreements that might prevent their honesty. Thus, when we hear the testimony of individuals like that of weapons researcher Professor Moreno:

“It’s especially hard to assess the plausibility that something such as mind reading or mind control is feasible through the kinds of devices I’ve described here. Many of the technologies do seem hyped; just because national security agencies are spending money on them doesn’t mean they are a sure thing, but that’s often enough to make conspiracy theorists and venture capitalists feel vindicated”⁴⁹²

It is especially hard to consider the justification behind his testimony considering the nature of his security clearance. For, the nature of their oath to state interests are preventative of their claims being taken as a disinterested judgement that is impartial. This places further constriction on members of the public to make sense of claims of officials who may be read in to neuroweapon programs in order to more broadly assess a greater degree of warrant that might exist within TI testimony.

In conclusion, within the Reductionist account of testimony, the question is raised over whether the evidence and reasons supplied in chapters 3.3 and 3.4 constitute non-testimonially based positive reasons for accepting the testimony of T.I.’s as generally reliable (with respect to Global reductionism); or non-testimonially based positive reasons for accepting the specific reports of T.I.’s in question (Local reductionism). In this instance, the former encapsulated the latter on the basis that best practice ought to be informed by what is acceptable outside of the local context of the specific report and analysed with respect to whether the claims are generally reliable or not. It was found that there are inductive grounds upon which to take the testimony of some TIs as possibly credible. Further, that the same reasons can act both as psychological and normative defeaters in a non-reductionist account of testimony. The clinical view that TIs cannot hold justified testimony merely on the basis that their claims sound similar to individuals with a delusional disorder (a psychological defeater) can only hold if the ontological status of their analyses deal effectively with undefeated defeaters contrary to their position. In this instance, the normative and psychological defeaters needing to be accounted for include a mix of: implications of different world-models, the possibility for the TIs testimony to be veridical but poorly understood or explained in their account, the plausibility of neuroweapon deployment within urban warfare contexts, the eroded legitimacy of official views, and the influences of NHI upon society or within the individuals apparent phenomenology,

⁴⁹² Ibid. p. 170.

4.4.2 Analysis of Conspiracy Theories

In the evolution of TI beliefs, we have, in recent years, seen a marked shift in the designation of support to a number of premises in their overall core argument. For instance, the recent congressional hearing of the testimony of high ranking intelligence and military officials regarding NHI and UAP calls in to question much of the public trust in U.S governmental leadership, as well as many other governments, including Australia. Prior to these events, UAP claims were often criticized as paranoid conspiracy theorising committed through logical fallacies, such as a slippery slope fallacy. The core of TI beliefs differ only slightly with respect to the UAP/NHI phenomenon, in that they take state-actors or NHI to be harassing or assaulting them with microwaves. As advanced use of microwaves appeared to be a recurrent theme in the UAP task force committees findings, by relation, it brings a concern to any microwave harassment claims occurring in the general populace, often under the description of being a “TI”. Having explored how the beliefs of TIs may withstand scrutiny in the literature on testimony, determination of whether the claims of TIs have the ability to succeed in any manner against the criteria of a UCT will be crucial in determining whether clinicians may be committing the fundamental attribution error in their practice of diagnosing TIs. To know this, we must of course determine whether relevant contextual factors weigh against the view within the epistemological criterion for a UCT.

Firstly, it is important to make clear the distinction between harassment claims between those self-reporting under the AHI title verse TI title. AHI is characterized by short and powerful exposure to what plausibly is considered by a large body of medical practitioners to be a microwave related neuroweapon. Whilst some TIs reports include similar effects to victims of a AHI, such as long-term debilitating effects and influences on thought, mood, affect, they also report a correspondence to what they determine to be NHI-related influences and paranormal or anomalous phenomena, such as gangstalking, or experiences of reality which defy common conventional explanations. It is contended that practitioners may view such phenomena as erroneous identification of ordinary events to fit the narrative of the persecutory belief, usually that exists because it was adopted from other TIs through a “closed ideology echo chamber”⁴⁹³. These issues are the basis of concern in this chapter, as well as to explore whether conventional explanations really do conceive of TI phenomena in a way that excludes other interpretations from better explaining it, or is *preventative* of unconventional explanations building in complexity in reference to a formal system, such as logical analysis, that could better explain it.

⁴⁹³ Zollo et al. (2017).

As noted in Ch. 3.2, a UCT can be viewed as:

- “(1) an explanation that runs counter to some received, official, or ‘obvious’ account.
- (2) The true intentions behind the conspiracy are invariably nefarious.
- (3) UCTs generally seek to tie together seemingly unrelated events.
- (4) [...] the truths behind events explained by conspiracy theories are typically well-guarded secrets [...]
- (5) The chief tool of the conspiracy theorist is [...] errant data”⁴⁹⁴

Errant data is data which is inconsistent or unexplained by the received theory. Among the errant data that a typical UCT attempts to account for are:

- (a) The fact that proponents of the received view ignore the errant data.
- (b) The fact that proponents of the received view attempt alternative explanations of the errant data

We have also seen how more sophisticated CTs that proved true seemed to evade the Keeley’s criteria for UCTs in that they do not have all the listed characteristics for a UCT.⁴⁹⁵ For instance, Watergate and the Iran-Contra affair.⁴⁹⁶ That is to say, there can be CTs which are in fact true which still meet all the criteria for a UCT, irrespective of how implausible this may be. It was also evident that a set of necessary and sufficient conditions could not be determined or articulated on the nature of a UCT. Nevertheless, the criteria acts as a general *modus operandi* in which to assess TI claims with.

First and most importantly, the claims of TIs do not meet all criteria for a UCT. Criterion one is not supported by virtue of the evidence provided in Ch. 3.3-3.5. There is a clear contention around what is ‘obvious’ and what is official. For instance, that neuroweapons exist can be regarded as obvious on the basis of the trustworthy testimony of numerous highly regarded military and intelligence officials, scientists and scholars. That the state has an interest in not being forthcoming with disclosure on this matter provides the warrant to not regard the ‘official’ account as being as legitimate as the testimony of a disinterested third party, for instance, an official or scholar, such as those evident in Ch. 3.3, who do not concern themselves with the career progression of maintaining strict non-disclosure on the basis of NS interests. What becomes ‘obvious’ in this circumstance is that the ‘official’ reason of the state being ‘national security’ implies the need to conceal truth for any number of legitimate or illegitimate, rational or irrational, ethical or unethical reasons. It is therefore simply impossible to determine the degree of justification as to what would justly be considered ‘national security’, for it may very well entail the complete annihilation of applicability of

⁴⁹⁴ Keeley (1999), p. 116,117; Clarke (2002), p. 138.

⁴⁹⁵ Clarke (2002), p.139.

⁴⁹⁶ Keeley (1999), p.118.

language or principles of reasons that are used to assess the matter with, such as in the case of the presence of an interdimensional NHI. Therefore, in applying principles agnosticism, to the degree that the testimony of former officials provides less warrant to the ‘official’ account, their view can then tentatively be held as the ‘obvious’ or ‘received’ view, and indeed is within public consensus as a result such claims. This applies both to the classification of NHI, UAP, and the presence of neuroweapons on federal personnel or civilians in urban warfare contexts. From this standpoint, it is not too far to jump toward supplying the notion of civilian harassment with same status that AHI and UAP have, especially not considering the outrageously large number of reported NHI and UAP civilian encounters.

With respect to the other four criteria for a UCT, the coherency of TI claims is of mixed estimation, for the nature of the presumed explanation cannot help but be other than “invariably nefarious”⁴⁹⁷ or relate to “typically well-guarded secrets”⁴⁹⁸. Therefore, these two criteria are further analysed within the third criteria, that “UCTs generally seek to tie together seemingly unrelated events.”⁴⁹⁹. As we saw in the previous sub-chapter on testimony, the pejorative counter-arguments toward the ascription of neuroweapons and NHI on TI phenomena usually act on the basis of this criteria and often include any medical condition that seemingly acts as an undefeated defeater of the psychological variety in accounting for the symptomology present in the TI. To clarify this acutely, Table 6 (below):

Table 6 - Probability to appropriately explain the cause of symptoms of a TI, constructed from Ch. 4.1

Physical symptoms	Beliefs	Probability to appropriately explain the cause
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Non-present. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Has outlandish and irrational unwarranted beliefs such as ‘all cats are aliens only when they eat cat food’. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Higher probability for a delusional disorder. Low probability for an explanation through anomalous phenomena.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vestibular system issues. Fatigue. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Holds some persecutory beliefs with both a rational and also irrational basis. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Higher probability for a physical explanation. Some probability for a delusional disorder.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Red face. Memory loss. EF decline. Tinnitus. Connection to possible ‘exposure’ events. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Holds beliefs that TI phenomena may be true in part. Partial but agnostic agreement with TI beliefs, i.e. ‘it may be the case’. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low probability for a delusional disorder. Higher probability for an explanation through anomalous phenomena.

⁴⁹⁷ Keeley (1999), p. 116,117; Clarke (2002), p. 138.

⁴⁹⁸ Ibid.

⁴⁹⁹ Ibid.

As contended with in Ch. 4.1, the individual's symptomology in connection to the known effects of microwaves yield a greater probability to appropriately explain the cause against any medical explanation that is acting as a normative or psychological defeater. Indeed, additional to the anomalous phenomena of entity contact within experiences of gangstalking, many TI reports include the known effects of RF irradiation: redness of skin, burns, tinnitus, cognitive fog, depression, memory impairment, often all together. This is important because the view that "UCTs generally seek to tie together seemingly unrelated events."⁵⁰⁰ is often taken as 'irrationally tying together unrelated events' without warrant. In this case, the presence of these symptoms are in no way correlated to their phenomenology, which can, when taken in conjunction, hold greater explanatory power as a phenomenon in and of itself. The primary issue with the clinical acceptance of this view, also previously discussed, often regards the professional and social pressures clinicians face, inclusive of a bias toward status quo practices, a reluctance to recognise under-researched or uncommon conditions, such as MWS, or the reductive dogma of empiricism in accounting for phenomenological content. However, as Ch. 3.3-3.5 demonstrated, there is strong inductive grounds to justify tying such events together, just not in all cases of TIs, for some may truly suffer from a delusional disorder or schizophrenia. Regardless, claims of nefarious intent are often dismissed on grounds that take place within uninformed perspectives, for, the warrant for the connection of such events, especially those deemed "invariably nefarious"⁵⁰¹ or "typically well-guarded secrets"⁵⁰² occurs intrinsically within the basis of concern for its existence, vis-à-vis as part and parcel of the territory in which urban warfare is claimed to exist by former military officials and scholars in Ch.3.3. In this case, a self-evident nature is distinguished from any circularity of conception. The presumed basis of secrecy, or non-disclosure, can be thought of to exist, much like in the case of UAP and AHI, due to societal destabilisation factors, and therefore acts to defend normative defeaters from claiming there is a lack of warrant only because it is merely contrary to a 'official' account, when the official account has been shown to be unreliable with respect to the contents of the claims (specifically disclosure on NHI and microwave related technologies). The fact that many clinicians, as proponents of the received view, may "ignore the errant data" or "attempt alternative explanations of the errant data" is obviously expected, but in no way is it justified. For, they do so on a professional basis of attempting to assign plausibility with data that is most easily within reach, accepted by restricted professional consensus, or is limited to only being explained with the medical tools at their disposal. In this way, opponents to the view may ignore or attempt an alternative explanation of the errant data with a reductive medical explanation without providing full investigation with medical tools, or full epistemic humility toward the possibility of AHI or Neuroweapons as plausible explanations of TI

⁵⁰⁰ Ibid.

⁵⁰¹ Keeley (1999). p. 116, 117; Clarke (2002), p. 138

⁵⁰² Keeley (1999). p. 116, 117.

symptoms. Again, this occurs merely on the basis of an uninformed assumption regarding plausibility, which is the primary epistemic oversight that has just been addressed.

The problem that, as of yet, still remains is whether TI beliefs will accommodate the “errant data” by allowing revisions in “auxiliary” hypotheses which are not part of the core theory itself. The UAP or NHI may act as an “auxiliary” hypothesis is not clear, for the nature of such phenomena was already embedded by such hypotheses prior to informal disclosure. Furthermore, the nature of NHI may be so deeply embedded within everyday human life that it wouldn’t be prudent to deem it as an auxiliary hypothesis. If the revelations of informal disclosures could be taken as a secondary attempt, or an attempt which commits the ad hoc post hoc fallacy, then the erosion of trust in governments that it conveys would have to be argued against effectively. Given the current consensus in academia on the matter, this may prove increasingly difficult to do. This need not lend itself to incorporating clinicians as proponents of the received view into the conspiracy itself in some form of runaway testimonial skepticism, which might often be the case for some TIs holding tenaciously to their beliefs. However, the nature of NHI might prove in time to provide warrant to suggest that same postulate is the case. Regardless, as discussed in Ch. 4.3, the fact that former officials have revealed a lack of trust to the integrity of classification does not, as Keeley writes, “throw into doubt the various institutions that have been set up to generate reliable data and evidence”⁵⁰³. Because of that, pervasive skepticism may be one such area in which clinical demarcation of soundness of mind can exist in the individual after epistemic humility has been applied. The lack of pervasive skepticism would be in accord with the major source of the revelations, in that, Grusch’s sentiment was that the government is not a monolith and that the public should not “demonise wholistically the US government [...] there’s a whole army of people that want change”.⁵⁰⁴ It is then agreed that as any conspiracy “grows to include more and more people and institutions, the less plausible any conspiracy becomes”⁵⁰⁵. Thus, the nature of justified TI claims do not necessarily claim widespread conjectured perpetration. Therefore, for the TI claims which do reveal themselves to have a plausible basis, the correct approach is that of agnosticism in that “the best we can do is track the evaluation of given theories over time and come to some consensus as to when belief in the theory entails more skepticism than we can stomach.”⁵⁰⁶

Because TI beliefs do not match the criteria for UCT, then they also cannot be considered a kind of “degenerative research program”, at least not in Clarke’s view.⁵⁰⁷ Lakatos defined research programs (RPs) as a tradition which holds a cluster of assumptions as fixed (the “hard core”) and new theories which create further strength of the core by adding by adding and subtracting novel “auxiliary hypotheses” to generate

⁵⁰³ Keeley (1999), p. 121, 123.

⁵⁰⁴ Ibid.

⁵⁰⁵ Ibid.

⁵⁰⁶ Keeley (1999), p. 126.

⁵⁰⁷ Clarke (2002).

“novel predictions”⁵⁰⁸. Indeed, if the literature on the technological threshold, Gray Zone, neuroweapons, civilian warfare, UAP and NHI reveal anything at all, it is that the technology and knowledge that lies behind classification entails a dramatic Kuhnian “paradigm” shift⁵⁰⁹, one which academics and former officials contend the public may receive an ontological shock from if disclosure occurs. The set of novel predictions made by the auxiliary hypothesis taken from recent informal disclosure is already evident to be underway in the empirical sciences through the academic literature evident in Ch. 3.5.2. What this demonstrated was that views and methodologies held custom to modern medical science are deemed unsuitable or restricted when applied to the field of mental health in studying TI-related phenomena. The basis of this argument is predicated on the fact that too little is known about the nature of consciousness and reality to employ such empiricist frameworks effectively. Considering this, the anomalous phenomena encountered in the reports of TIs may by correlation give further possible credence to their testimony of microwave or neurological harassment. That such reports bear a close resemblance to those of individuals with schizophrenia or a delusional disorder really is only limited in being defined by the understanding assessors have of the phenomenological or metaphysical basis of encounters with entities, or other anomalous phenomena, which is dealt further with in Ch. 3.5.2 and Ch. 4.7. Thus, this demonstrates the limitations of medical practice whilst Kuhnian paradigm shifts develop rapidly.

Recall that Lakatos defined a *progressive* RP as one which (i) subsequent theories in the RP generate novel predictions, and (ii) some of these novel predications come true⁵¹⁰. As evidently known, Ufology and the concept of NHI was considered a degenerating research program until recent informal disclosures. That TI beliefs involve NHI and related psychical anomalous phenomena in the hard core of its theory extends the novel prediction to the TI RP. This, in and of itself, satisfied both conditions. Likewise, the novel prediction that microwave harassment is a real phenomenon improved upon the second of Lakatos’ conditions once the reports of microwave harassment on federal personnel experiencing AHI became evident. While this has not yet been tied to civilians, the limiting factors of civilian discovery provide justification to reasonably assume this is possible, if not likely when taking seriously the growing concern of urban warfare, the technological threshold, gray zone and international interest in neuroweapon development, nature of malevolence to NHI who are revealed to have advanced means of utilizing microwaves, and the feasibility of such technologies to exist. The aforementioned limiting factors included: lack of funding for journalistic investigation into civilian health events, limitations of medical imaging to provide findings that define etiology⁵¹¹, pervasive skepticism by clinicians of microwave harassment claims and therefore a preference to define conditions with the DSM-V. Because of these reasons, and that the

⁵⁰⁸ Imre Lakatos (1970).

⁵⁰⁹ Kuhn (1962).

⁵¹⁰ Clarke (2002), p.136.

⁵¹¹ Lillis & Christensen. (2024).

nature of AHI is becoming more prevalent, TI claims of harassment can at least in some way be thought to generate the novel prediction that microwave harassment and assault was a legitimate phenomenon. The aforementioned reasons, as well prior postulation that TI claims avoided categorization as a UCT and that there is at least some warrant for their testimony to be taken as a testimonial form of knowledge, the hard core of TI RP can be considered *progressive*.

The public recognition of the status of the theory being a progressive RP is considered to be operational on the basis of conditions of testimony that are present in the previous chapter, such as a lack of undefeated defeaters and non-testimonially based positive reasons to accept their claims. This is primarily because of a lack of public media exposure to analysis of TI theory being recognized as progressive. While non-testimonial based positive reasons are limited by the scope of public science, it is by a matter of principle that the limits evident in the context with which their harassment can be validated empirically or deductively is acknowledged. Ways in which the RP of TIs can be improved upon further would track the evolution of both NHI and UAP as RPs. To provide an example of this, if there was discovered an explanatory basis for how concealment could occur, such as the view that advanced technologies were utilized by NHI or by leaked technologies developed from the reverse engineering program (i.e. trans-medium, gateway or interdimensional travel) over the last century. Indeed, such speculation goes far in being able to account for events such as Westall, where non-Australian, presumably unidentified U.S. military units arrived at the UAP encounter far too soon to be conventionally explained. Such a case seems to further the basis of applicability of the ultra-terrestrial hypothesis, that they “walk among us”⁵¹², in that Lt Col. Smith’s conclusion of this event was that the first people to respond to the incident at Westall would have been “kwazii civilians”⁵¹³. Such a view is suggestive of a population base of human beings operating homogenously through society that are implicated within such clandestine R&D operations and were able to call the report in immediately. The only means in which this could be explained is if a lack of civilian observational collapse could be detected via some purview of non-local processes which could then be exploited for spontaneous emergence of vehicles in any unobserved location.

With this argued, it is also important to note that like any other RP, the population of TI beliefs taken as a RP holds the capacity to form silos, offshoots, and merely bizarre or unfounded claims without any basis whatsoever to the valid forms in which it can be considered to be a progressive RP. Indeed, much of the literature contended the notion that online TI communities “may act to shape experiences of gang-stalking phenomena, given that it is the principal source of information for sufferers”⁵¹⁴ and rendering digital platform use to be a “closed ideology echo chamber”⁵¹⁵. This in many ways endorses Clarkes view

⁵¹² Lomas et al. (2024).

⁵¹³ Jones & Mcaloon (2010).

⁵¹⁴ Sheridan et al. (2020)

⁵¹⁵ Zollo et al. (2017).

that conspiracy theory related subcultures “can affect the reasoning of their members in such a way as to make them believe things that they would otherwise not believe”⁵¹⁶. However, Clarke explains further on this point that:

“Such cultural explanations will not go very far to explain the continuing popularity of degenerating research programs with conspiracy theories at their core. Conspiracy theories are most popular among members of the general public who are perhaps affected by, but not actively indoctrinated by, subcultures of conspiracy theorists. Conspiracy theorizing may be culturally transmitted, but in most cases, it is not strongly culturally maintained”⁵¹⁷

In furthering Clarke's view above and in still attempting to explain the tenacious nature of TI beliefs outside of the subcultures they engage with, one must also scrutinize the cultural narratives of the contrary view. For instance, what may be shaping consensus views that may be epistemically harmful? Recall that Coady maintained that ‘the more open one’s society is, the less one will be justified in their beliefs as a conspiracy theorist’. The openness of western societies, including Australia and the U.S. speaks for itself. Further, the collective culture in such societies chastise conspiracy theorists and use the term as “a term of abuse. [For] this usage serves to intimidate and silence such people, whether their beliefs are justified, and whether or not they are true. Hence this usage makes it less likely that government conspiracies will be exposed”⁵¹⁸. The fact TIs are collectively grouped without differentiation expresses a narrow-mindedness that ensures censure to any epistemic benefits their claims may have under “the respectable modern equivalents of ‘heresy’”⁵¹⁹. As Grusch similarly maintains:

“[...] they’ve made it [look like a] total wacky thing to talk about, so [that] anybody [who] may come forward with that kind of information is looked like a total tinfoil hat guy because it’s a perfect amalgamation of disinformation to just make it look crazy”⁵²⁰

Furthermore, if any significant disinformation campaign is assumed to exist toward TIs, as it appears was the case with UAP, NHI, Ufologists and experiencers, it may very well be that some individuals with a weaker set of critical thinking defense skills are selected as a target population for harassment in order to create a population of individuals who can be diagnosed as delusional, such that the credibility of non-delusional TIs can be further eroded and the collective epistemic status of TI claims disenfranchised. In other words, an assumed motive could be purported to be that of creating an asynchronous target population as an effective tactical warfare technique to create an ambiguity of credibility with the entire population set.

⁵¹⁶ Clarke (2002), p.138

⁵¹⁷ Ibid.

⁵¹⁸ Coady (2012), p.122

⁵¹⁹ Ibid.

⁵²⁰ Coulthart (2023).

With such possibilities accounted for, explanations can now be provided as to why some TIs choose clinging to forms of persecutory belief without a substantial basis for their inferences or justifications. As previously mentioned, there are several factors that may act to undermine the determination of adequate ascription of plausibility in such individuals:

1. Compounded long-term Psychological trauma.
2. A lack of tertiary education or development of critical thinking skills.
3. An influence from experiences of anomalous phenomena itself which causes a unique ontology to develop in the individual, creating true, false or inexplicable self-assured and self-justifying beliefs.
4. An influence from the anomalous phenomena itself which causes an impairment in reasoning (i.e. RF radiation).
5. The existence of an underlying of mental health issue.

While it might be incredibly easy, if not especially ‘tantalising’ for some clinicians to select the fifth as the only reasonable explanation, as previously demonstrated, it simply cannot hold in all circumstances. Further, that they do a disservice to their profession and Hippocratic oath through the adoption of such a fallacious practice of reasoning. The clinician may no doubt assert their justification on the grounds that self-reporting TIs are under the delusive vice grips of the “pervasive effect of the fundamental attribution error”⁵²¹. However, the fundamental attribution error (FAE) is a cognitive error endemic to human thought⁵²² and not one in which they may be free from in their practice merely on the basis of their principled medical training. To single out single symptoms and disregard others without full medical investigation or epistemic analysis of the coherency of belief structures, is to commit the FAE. To explain further, the FAE occurs when humans overestimate the importance of any dispositional actions and severely underestimate the importance of a situational factor when seeking to explain the behaviour of others, or of self. As a pertinent example, the question of whether ‘an individual was disposed to carelessness whilst driving or whether the conditions were unfavorable to good driving practices’ may be easier to establish that the individual was incapable or impaired whilst driving when it could not be ascertained the nature of the driving conditions, especially if we were to peer into the individual’s medical history to see a prior history of substance misuse. Thus, we can see how in a circumstance where in fact the individual was unimpaired and the conditions were unfavorable, the clinician may then have committed the FAE in their assumptions or beliefs.

Again, it is important to note, in coherence with the views of Coady, that the TIs who are but only partial and not full believing of conspiracy theories and have reasonable belief systems intact, ought to be

⁵²¹ Clarke (2002), p. 131,143-7.

⁵²² Nisbett & Ross (1991); Ross & Anderson (1982).

considered differently than an individual who holds entirely irrational persecutory beliefs. As Coady explains, so long as the witch hunt progresses against conspiracy theorists, there is a need to “popularize pejorative expressions to denote those who [...] irrationally dismiss evidence of conspiracy”⁵²³. To this extent, Coady popularizes the expression “coincidence theorist”⁵²⁴ to account for those who, like Hume, remain radically skeptical about inference past “the present testimony of our senses or the records of our memory”⁵²⁵. Such individuals pathologically fail to see relevance and connect dots when all too apparent phenomena present themselves “even in the most striking correlations”⁵²⁶ due to a strict acceptance of empiricist dogma⁵²⁷, and an almost devout undifferentiated and indoctrinated belief in the value of logical positivism. As the joke runs, *How many logical positivists does it take to make something a coincidence? None, because the view that logical positivists often claim a coincidence is merely a coincidence.*

Similarly, we see evidence of the FAE being made by coincidence theorists in Havana syndrome dialogue, which is relevant by analogy to how medical practitioners may examine the self-reporting TI. For clinicians like Bortholemew, the idea of Havana syndrome is a “delusion”⁵²⁸, he comments that “there is no Santa Claus, there is no tooth fairy, and there is no Havana Syndrome, it’s a myth[...] Human beings have deceived themselves[...]”⁵²⁹. While former CIA chief Marc Polymeropoulos responds “I have a colleague [...] she was injured, she received treatment, but so was her six month old baby [...] How does a six-month old suffer from mass hysteria”⁵³⁰. Therefore, it is perhaps the hubris of well-meaning clinicians to hold the belief that given the advancement of medical sciences, psychological sciences are also developed enough to claim anomalous phenomena under the banner of any diagnosable condition with a socially approved metaphysic. Indeed, public opinion of mental health sciences is largely unaware of the vast extent of that which we are yet to discover about both consciousness and its counterpart reality (or subsisting interior for the idealist). In fact, it is accepted that conspiracy baiters often chastise conspiracy theorists for believing “there is no such thing as a coincidence”⁵³¹, which they are right to do so because of an over willingness to postulate “secret powers”⁵³² behind observable phenomena, as Hume thought. However, the point here is that the opposite is more often than not the case in a scientific materialist and naïve realist focused society: that “there is also such a thing as being too reluctant to make inferences beyond what we immediately

⁵²³ Coady (2012), p.127.

⁵²⁴ Ibid.

⁵²⁵ Hume, (1996/1748), p.26.

⁵²⁶ Coady (2012), p.127.

⁵²⁷ Putnam, H. (1976). *Two dogmas' revisited*. In Gilbert Ryle, *Contemporary Aspects of Philosophy*. Stocksfield: Oriel Press, 1976, 202–213.

⁵²⁸ Baloh & Bartholomew (2020).

⁵²⁹ 60 Minutes (Australia) (2024).

⁵³⁰ Ibid.

⁵³¹ Coady (2012), p.128.

⁵³² Hume (1996/1748), p.33.

perceive”.⁵³³ Therefore, popularizing the term ‘coincidence theorist’ can clear room for promoting a more rational public debate within TI-related discourse. We can recall that Clarke explained that:

“those who continue to believe in conspiracy theories, when it is intuitively clear to the majority that the time to abandon such theories is well overdue, may simply be people who are more in the grip of the fundamental attribution error than most”⁵³⁴.

For many of the more outlandish TI claims, this would undeniably hold true. However, for the more reasonable claims that are supported by the literature on the grounds of plausibility, one could never be sure the extent to which ad populum fallacy may preclude accurate assessment of the existence of any possible delusive vicegrips that a disinformation campaign or a superior NHI species may have over the infiltration of human belief systems. To agree with both sides with a hypothetical illustration, perhaps with increasing depth of analysis and intelligence, the scale to which both the improbability and likelihood of such a theory rather expands and continues on with perfect reason on both sides unto infinity, until either the human being escapes all socio-linguistic paradigms and is unable to remark on the subject at all, or humanity is subsumed all together. We saw that in Clarke’s view, CTs are often highly dispositional, explaining away conventionally accepted nonconspiratorial alternatives or “*situational explanations*”⁵³⁵. For example:

“If you believe that the U.S. military leadership are reluctant to discuss the Roswell Incident because there is no such incident to discuss, you are basing your belief on a situational factor. By contrast, if you believe that the U.S. military leadership are conspiring to keep the public unaware of contact with alien species [...] you would presumably explain the U.S. military leaderships persistent denials of knowledge of the incident by appealing to their disposition toward conspiratorial paternalistic behaviour”⁵³⁶

Thus, we see how the change in circumstances evident in Ch. 3.3-3.5 provides a situational explanation which counters any claim to TI beliefs arising from merely a dispositional factor. Despite the justification for this view, circumstances can exist where sound epistemic practices, such as those not committing the FAE, lead to poor outcomes or ‘epistemic harms’ for agents merely on the basis of a situational explanation formed purely from insufficient evidence. A boy cried wolf is classic scenario in which the community utilize situational explanations against the testimony of the boy’s belief in the wolf. We can imagine how the community come to believe the boy is inserting auxiliary hypothesis to explain the existence of the wolf and is committing the FAE, the community then further instantiate the boy to be a conspiracy theorist until

⁵³³ Coady (2012), p.128.

⁵³⁴ Clarke (2002), p.146

⁵³⁵ Clarke (2002), p. 145.

⁵³⁶ Clarke (2002), p. 146.

their position is, for them, traumatically proven false. This captures well the dogmatism involved in requiring purely deductive reasons to believe in testimony (i.e. only concrete physical proof) and argues in favour of Non-reductivism through the absence of requiring full evidence to act as non-testimonially based positive reasons to accept a claim. The absence of non-defeated defeaters then provides room for strong inductive arguments to be taken seriously in the process of establishing truth to TI claims.

As academics have touched on in Ch. 3.5.1, it is impossible to know the vast reasons why advanced technologies such as neuroweapons or UAP trans-medium crafts are held under national security. There could be potentially beneficial reasons (i.e. to protect the human species from a worse fate than is current) or harmful reasons (i.e. to maintain non-human infiltration through collective disinformation campaigns to serve a more intelligent ruling species). Therefore, the slippery slope fallacy committed by some TIs may further be explained as a result of any of the five factors previously addressed. This does not mean that such individuals are precluded from obtaining a more coherent explanation of the phenomena than in the received or consensus public view. It is important to note here that in relation to factor three of the five explanations for the tenacity of some TI beliefs, some TIs with unwarranted beliefs may feel that their dispositional reasons outweigh nonconspiratorial situational alternatives despite its degeneration and therefore overtly rationalize their preference. This again does not prevent some proportion of TIs from holding dispositional and situational explanations for their belief which evade their capacity to explain, either by their own inability or the limitations that may exist within societal beliefs to examine them. Examples of this may include experiences with other realms, dimensions, unexplainable coincidences, non-linguistic inferences from symbolic gestures or reference points in reality, and so on. These are further reasons as to why an individual may hold tenacious beliefs, because of a self-developed ontology regarding the experienced phenomena. Such interpretations may be entirely irrational, or have the possibility to correspond to truth, or be merely ineffable in nature. In fact, much of the human experience is built on ultimately unfathomable experiences, such as the overwhelming ineffability of the experience of love which defies all rational criteria, abstraction, etc. This point merely illustrates that the epistemic boundary point used for logical inference may be further away than commonly supposed in experiences of anomalous phenomena, such as entity contact or gangstalking. If we assume advanced technology and advanced metaphysical knowledge, then this proposition must be integrated into how we appropriately assess information within our socio-linguistic paradigms. In this scenario, “explanatory reach”⁵³⁷, as Keeley defines it, includes the greater unificatory power of the theory than a situational explanation by way of “highly elaborate plans”⁵³⁸. This necessarily incorporates any complex metaphysical understanding of reality and consciousness as part of the explanatory reach of the theory of RP itself, providing room for individual ontological conceptions to

⁵³⁷ Keeley (1999), p.119.

⁵³⁸ Clarke (2002), p.146.

develop overtime, both in the broader architecture of the natural sciences and the RP itself.

Keeley explained that any potential explanatory virtues of UCTs are also the same source of their epistemic defects, which is the reason their assessment is so difficult, the unifying ability to explain errant data here being the *sine qua non* of a UCT. However, Clarke maintains that “an epistemic overreliance on explaining errant data is the first listed flaw of a UCT”⁵³⁹. Therefore, Keeley argues it is appropriate to explain errant data with a naturalist framework and inappropriate in a social framework. This is as such the basis for what the literature in Ch. 3.3-3.5 is attempting to do. However, a broader issue is taken with the limits of naturalism to define anomalous phenomena, especially where social phenomena is part of or mediated by the anomalous experiences of entity contact, non-corporeal intelligences, experiences of NHI communication, gangstalking, and so on. Therefore, for Keeley’s argument to reside on the foundational premise that ‘humans ought to be modest toward the ability to gather data on TIs that is necessary for social theorizing’, for most, will presumably turn out false. This would naturally also applies to research on UAP and NHI. Even Jacques Vallée commented from lifelong research background on UAP and NHI phenomena that “the strange observations of highest potential scientific interest only reach official services by accident, and they are difficult to analyze and poorly socialized”⁵⁴⁰. Limitations found within the 2020 study on TIs by Sheridan, James and Roth exemplify this point, for not only is naturalistic discourse limited in its reach to fully explain such phenomena medically, but the very social conventions and paradigms may prove too restricted as well. Such is the contention of many scholars regarding the metaphysical implications of NHI and UAP evident in Ch. 3.5.2. What this contention might lead to is a dismissal of the social sciences in some regard, and an imperative to shrug our shoulders as an appropriate response to any theorist that tasks us to explain errant data. However, this is too hot. Wide of acceptance of TI phenomena does not necessary portend to erode confidence in authorities or the legitimacy of accepted belief production of the sciences if the transformative potential of the sciences, and moreover philosophy, are the very thing providing support for TI phenomena in the first place. Keeley’s criticism against UCTs here may hark unto the notion that scientific belief production is merely accepted interpretation rather than fact, for errant data can only be considered errant in relation to a theory. As Nietzsche pronounces “there are no facts, only interpretations”, thus affirming Kuhn’s notion of a paradigm and Lakatos’ definition of a research program as appealing to all domains of knowledge. In affirmation of this view, it is argued that if we discount errant data (anomalous phenomena) of TI claims on merely naturalist conditions, which apply to both views (both for and against), we may still expose ourselves to a bias toward data which may chance itself to be accounted for by the received view. In simpler terms, scientific analysis of such anomalous phenomena, whilst currently limited in scope, does not preclude the possibility that the received view is not true in at least some part. However,

⁵³⁹ Clarke (2002), p. 139.

⁵⁴⁰ Vallée (2023).

it also does not preclude the possibility that the way in which we study it may confirm our biases such that both the received view and alternative explanations maintain dual integrity. Thus, in such a circumstance, Keeley is right to argue that trust toward individuals and institutions are critical in the justification of beliefs where verification remains unknown for the foreseeable future of development⁵⁴¹. Furthermore, for the stuffy and prickly individuals who may hold tenaciously to deductive validity and physical proof as the only means of knowledge, such as Bartholemew in the case of AHIs, the import of explanatory virtue and epistemic humility is much needed. For, as we have seen, many conspiracy theorists challenge society to improve social explanations⁵⁴², whether through naturalistic means or through social frameworks. If nonconspiratorial social explanations can better explain the phenomena of TIs, then this can only be beneficial. For, giving a thousand unwarranted claims of TIs some consideration will still be argued to be a small price for us to pay to have one actual nefarious instance of microwave or neurological harassment on a civilian. This applies itself also to instances of perceived reality manipulation or experiences of NHI which distort the existential conceptions of some unsuspecting civilian. While NHI testimony is clear, it is unclear how deeply embedded NHI phenomena really is within society, technology, communications, quantum observation of digital media, consciousness and reality on earth. Thus, both unconventional naturalistic and social frameworks ought to be welcome in such an exploration, as is evident within the recent wide-ranging academic efforts of the Sol Foundation. The establishment of the potential legitimacy of TI beliefs requires careful consideration toward the entire range of possibilities of whom their perpetrators could be considered to be. In correlation to the literature review in ch. 3.3-3.5, perpetrators could be considered to be either:

1. A foreign adversary by way of warfare on civilian population (as assumed in AHI cases).
2. Corrupt human state-actors.
3. NHI state-actors (that have social, political or non-human goals, such as to suppress breadth of knowledge around NHI).
4. Human 3rd parties (employed by 1-3.).
5. NHI 3rd parties (employed by 1-3.).
6. A mix of any number of 1-5.

In closing, we may very well take the lack of disclosure on neuroweapons, UAP and NHI as telling of a broader NS threat. The potential use of microwave weapons through the statecraft of a foreign adversary or NHI may also be considered in the same degree. The receipt of this information offers past TI related degenerative RPs a revival of their status as epistemically defect. It also enriches the capacity to offer support to similar programs cross-relationally. Further, this may be telling of a broader hypothesis that the

⁵⁴¹ Coady (1992); Lipton (1998).

⁵⁴² Clarke (2002), p.148.

use of advanced technologies on civilians is an occurrent or regular phenomenon, and one where group-think and unquestioning worldviews are used to disenfranchise individuals who even remotely step outside of them to provide testimony of their torturous and inhumane experiences. Indeed, the nature of classification and NHI together opens possibility for societal ignorance of an unknown magnitude. Such possibilities are often what provides TIs the motive to accept or invent hypotheses to be tested or in some cases, naively believed without full justification. The epistemological analysis revealed that many TI beliefs do not fit the category of a UCT in accordance with the support provided in Ch 3.3-3.5 creating grounds for plausibility. TI beliefs can therefore be viewed as applying to a scale in which the more legitimate claims avoid the characteristics of a UCT, defeat psychological and normative defeaters and provide non-testimonially based positive reasons to accept the testimony of the individual. The TI beliefs that do fit the categories of a UCT ought to be treated with epistemic humility, for some individuals may experience legitimate phenomena in part and lack the intellectual means to appropriately make sense of their experience, while others may truly fit the criteria for a delusional disorder or schizophrenia and use such beliefs erroneously. When it comes to explanatory virtue, there is can be no question that any FAE made is immediately resolved with an awareness toward agnosticism, inductive grounds for belief, and to any logical fallacies that may present in any argument, both on the side of the clinician or the self-reporting TI. This may act to prevents all discourse that is used to indict an individual for the offence of irrational thought under a classification of mental disorder. The primary concern of conspiracy theorists is that they promote the view that improvements to society depend on removing corrupt state actors from positions of power, all the while ignoring more fundamental structures that are the real cause of the problems, problems which cause the presence of corrupt state actors in the first place. This argument implies that psychological change and education is fundamental. The phenomena of HS, AHI, TI, UAP should not undermine our faith in pre-established institutions and authority, it should only raise public suspicion of human belief systems, epistemological limitations and how power or corruption can be affected over individuals in society due to such belief systems. Increased awareness of this issue, as the arguments in section 4.6 point out, may act to provide increase epistemic benefit within human society in circumstances where direct proof is not forthcoming but where higher probabilities derived from inference are. This especially applies to consensus phenomenological interpretations of ‘appearance’ and societal belief displacement of the failing paradigms of physicalism, hard materialism and naïve realism within contemporary research.

4.5 Havana Syndrome: Epistemological Analysis of Beliefs

The complexity of Havana Syndrome is highlighted by the variability in symptoms and hypotheses regarding its etiology, including the "possibility of an emerging threat"⁵⁴³ and the need for a case definition.

⁵⁴³ Chacko et al. (2023).

Despite various investigations and theories, the cause of Havana Syndrome (HS) remains somewhat elusive, with ongoing debates and research efforts to understand this perplexing condition. The research findings in chapter 3.5 indicate significant changes in brain structure and function among individuals that were assumed to be potentially exposed to directional RF phenomena, as consistent with the theorized effects of directed microwaves on the brain. While there is substantial medical evidence indicative of physical injury related to directed microwave exposure, the ambiguity surrounding the syndrome's etiology, combined with the geopolitical implications of attributing it to a specific cause, continues to fuel controversy. The medical evidence points towards a need for more transparent and thorough investigation. This leads to a critical question: 'If the symptoms are consistent with known effects of microwave exposure, and such technology is within the reach of military arsenals, then is it plausible that HS is a result of a covert operation targeting U.S. officials and spies?'. The official reluctance to attribute these incidents to foreign adversaries, as stated by Debusmann Jr., could be interpreted as a strategic maneuver to avoid escalating tensions or admitting vulnerability to such attacks⁵⁴⁴. In contrast to the epistemological analysis of the beliefs of targeted individuals, many victims of HS have at least at their disposal multiple medical findings, such as the overexposure to cholinesterase inhibitors⁵⁴⁵, which associate with high specificity to the effects of strong RF exposure⁵⁴⁶. This strengthens the testimony of individuals with self-reporting as having HS on the grounds of the production of non-testimonially based positive reasons to accept their claims within reductionist account of testimonial knowledge. In a Non-reductionist account of testimonial knowledge, while the skeptical proposition that 'no traceable entity has been found to appropriate the cause to' acts for some as an undefeated defeater of the normative kind. The attribution of potential geopolitical causes in conjunction with the victims political role in diplomacy or state service to the normative defeater acts to counter it significantly. The counter substantiates itself on the basis of relationship of context, such as relatedness of symptoms and events that reveal a likely origin, such as classified Russian assassination squad documents noting payment for work with "non-lethal acoustic weapons for use in Urban Warfare scenarios"⁵⁴⁷. The counter defeater also asserts itself on the most empirically favorable kind: multiple repeated subjects over time. Furthermore, the nature of AHI does not meet Keeley's criteria for a UCT in that, at least on the first criteria, there is sufficient grounds to not take an official account legitimately due to the varying interests to conceal information on the grounds of national security (NS). Further that the received or 'obvious' account, as international media has portrayed it, acts in favour of the theory itself. The second criteria of nefarious intent is explained by the act of competition or war crime by a foreign adversary. The third criteria of tying together seemingly unrelated events need not apply because of the

⁵⁴⁴ Debusmann Jr. (2022).

⁵⁴⁵ Friedman et al. (2019).

⁵⁴⁶ Crane-Molloy (2024), p.16.

⁵⁴⁷ 60 Minutes (Australia). (2024)

evident correlations found in such events. The fourth criteria of well-guarded secrets is self-explanatory in relation to NS. Lastly, the fifth criteria of errant data is accounted for by the same explanations that apply to criteria one and four. However, this does not prevent further hypotheses from forming within the theory of AHI as a research program. Auxiliary hypotheses that may improve upon account for errant data are of course necessary in the course of its evolution alongside concealment on the basis of NS.

Due to the nature of classification of information, the public can only generate strong inductive arguments to assert the likely nature of an occurrence in the way that is being provided in public media. Due to this reason, it would be epistemically unwise for reasonable members of the public to buy-in to any normative defeaters which assert the need for deductive proofs when NS prevents such from arising, i.e. that: ‘there is undeniable physical proof that a weapon or criminal/s found and are ready for prosecution’. For, if we take this line of reasoning, this precludes public awareness from what is not definitively provable but probable. Skeptics like Jones still claim “there is no definitive proof”⁵⁴⁸ and others like Bartholomew and Baloh, are content quoting Montaigne who in that the 16th century who wrote “before asking ‘How does this happen?’, one should ask ‘But does it happen?’”⁵⁴⁹. The social construction of Havana Syndrome, as proposed by Baloh & Bartholomew, suggested that its emergence arises from psychogenic illness that follows the social networks of exclusively embassy diplomats or their family members. Yet, as former Chief of CIA Marc Polymeropoulos explains, their reasoning somehow does not account for the effect on infants, or why it is not more likely that embassy diplomats or their family members could be considered a target of warfare. Nor does it account for the multiple clinical findings of the known effects of microwave exposure, even despite some complications to medical inquiry which revealed limitations to the medical tools not yet sophisticated enough to detect all neurological changes associated with the AHI. The nature of the circumstances reveals that many clinicians may tenaciously hold to a view which derives from committing the FAE. Indeed, one might be inclined to think such is the case with when a subject expert argues that the below symptoms could be “psychosomatic”⁵⁵⁰:

“brain injury [and] overexposure to cholinesterase inhibitors [...] multiple functional and structural impairments, including significant spatial memory impairment, abnormal brain-stem evoked potentials, degradation of fibre tracts in the fornix and posterior corpus callosum, blood-brain barrier injury to the right basal forebrain and anterior insula, and abnormal paroxysmal slowing events of cortical activity”⁵⁵¹

⁵⁴⁸ Jones (2021).

⁵⁴⁹ Baloh & Bartholomew (2020).

⁵⁵⁰ Corera (2022).

⁵⁵¹ Friedman et al. (2019).

In the integration of broader political concerns, an attempt to account for why such experts might so irrationally cling to such views may be explained by the ultraterrestrial hypothesis. Again, this suits as an auxiliary hypothesis which may radically expand the RP of AHI. The ultraterrestrial hypothesis suits as a means for which NHI may wish to coerce public opinion through single individuals, or as an NHI in proxy-human form. Irrespective of this speculation, other similar concerns arise from recent informal disclosure as to how such technology was deployed. Certainly, the lack of means to target highly protected areas such as the White House might warrant a hypothesis which entails extra-dimensional technology for deployment. With the arms race to reverse engineer NHI trans-medium craft, such a hypothesis is not out of the boundaries of possibility. Furthermore, while it may be easy for some to place blame on Russia for the attacks, it may lack depth in explaining multi-national corruption, if it were to exist. Assuming NHIs were entirely integrated into governments, NHI members throughout governments, especially at a high level, might seek to coordinate events as a means to enact a speciesist agenda.

Regardless, the phenomena of HS or AHI seems to be well supported by both the press and public opinion as having originated from a foreign adversary. There is strong epistemic grounds for this explanation considering the technological threshold, Gray Zone, and the state of advancement of neuroweapons “in Urban Warfare scenarios”⁵⁵². Further attention is raised as to whether microwave-related neuroweapons do entail the use of long-term LPM devices in the act of urban warfare, either to destabilise federal employees or citizens overtime. Such a hypothesis will naturally reveal itself overtime through increasing medical developments and AHI reports which may improve upon the epistemic status of civilian harassment complaints. Another rather obvious question which would improve upon the epistemic grounds of the AHI is: if defense funding has given rise to such technologies, why hasn’t similar technology been developed for the protection of our diplomats, officials and soldiers from such weapons? As neurowarfare expert Giordano explained, the individuals who have been attacked were not attacked randomly and have particular career histories that made them targeted⁵⁵³. Therefore, the U.S. and Australian cannot mass produce CIA and ASIS officers with almost three decades of experience, losing people of this caliber obviously damages national security.

In closing, AHI appeared to evade the criteria for a UCT. Furthermore, medical and legal investigations yielded non-testimonially based positive reasons to accept the claims of AHI victims within a Reductionist account of testimonial knowledge. In a Non-reductionist account of testimonial knowledge, the lack of empirical proof acting as a normative defeater was found to be defeated on the inductive grounds that integrate consideration of the state of neuroweapon development and the attribution of potential

⁵⁵² 60 Minutes (Australia). (2024).

⁵⁵³ Thompson, J. (2021). *What Are the Mysterious ‘Havana Syndrome’ Attacks in D.C.?* HowStuffWorks (blog). Retrieved from: <https://science.howstuffworks.com/havana-syndrome-attacks- news.htm>.

geopolitical causes in conjunction with the victims political roles in diplomacy or state service. The nature of confidentiality in state affairs, often justified under the rubric of national security, can create a shadowy domain where accountability becomes blurred, making epistemic analysis fraught with unknowns. The paradox at the heart of this discussion is the concentration of power in the hands of those in the highest echelons of authority and their relative insulation from scrutiny. In the context of HS/AHI, this possible shroud of secrecy and the ambiguous responses from state authorities, as noted in reports like those by Lin, exacerbate the mystery and hinder the pursuit of truth⁵⁵⁴. The state, in its pursuit of national security, wields considerable power that, when unchecked, can infringe upon the fundamental rights of its citizens, including those who serve it. This is reminiscent of the philosophy of Rousseau on the boundaries of state power:

"Man is born free, and everywhere he is in chains. One man thinks himself the master of others, but remains more of a slave than they are; you are undone if you once forget that the fruits of the earth belong to us all, and the earth itself to nobody"⁵⁵⁵

Similarly, the discourse on the misuse of power also brings to mind Locke's observations on overreach of government. In his 'Two Treatises of Government' Locke writes:

"Whenever the legislators endeavor to take away, and destroy the property of the people, or to reduce them to slavery under arbitrary power, they put themselves into a state of war with the people, who are thereupon absolved from any further obedience"⁵⁵⁶

The prevalence of Havana Syndrome predominantly among U.S. officials and intelligence officers invokes the likely possibility of a state-orchestrated disinformation campaign. Such a scenario is not without precedent in the annals of espionage history, where disinformation has been a tool to obfuscate and mislead. The potential for misinformation in this context is twofold: use as a smokescreen to conceal the true nature of the attacks or as a method to discredit the victims and augment public opinion on conspiracy theory. The potential use of advanced technology against diplomatic personnel signals a disturbing trend in international relations where the health and well-being of individuals may become secondary to strategic objectives. This aligns with Machiavelli's views on statecraft⁵⁵⁷, where the ends often justify the means, equating the geopolitical landscape with a chessboard and human life as its mere pawns.

⁵⁵⁴ Lin (2021).

⁵⁵⁵ Rousseau, J. (1762). *The Social Contract*. Translated by G. D. H. Cole. Published by Penguin Classics.

⁵⁵⁶ Locke, J. (1689). *Two Treatises of Government*. London: Awnsham Churchill.

⁵⁵⁷ Machiavelli (1979/1532).

4.6 Informal and General Predicate Logic: The Skeptics Argument

Prima facie, it is relatively easy to dismiss wholesale the claims of TIs due to the lack of clear empirical evidence to support their claims, and the seemingly similar nature of beliefs to unfounded persecutory delusions. However, very few attempts if any have been made in analytical philosophy to consider the possibilities in which such beliefs may be true in at least some part, however small a fraction of them. It is important to note the difference between conspiracy theorizing and speculative philosophy, for the lines may often be blurred. Speculative philosophy deals with examining a proposition or concept for its cogency and support in being used in an inductive argument. It is important the reader note this fact so as to avoid any dispositional factors from forming in their overall conception of this discussion section. In maintaining scientific and philosophical credibility, unbiased analysis of both sides is necessary. Both an informal argument in the form of a hypothetical syllogism is provided, as is a formal argument in modal logic. Such arguments are not intended to be taken as implying the claims are true, rather that there is a possibility for their truth considering the epistemological or metaphysical frameworks in which the claims are being assessed are limited in scope in dealing with the complexity of information required to discern their veridicality. As in any philosophical argument, the truth, coherency or acceptability of the premises and their ability to prove or entail the conclusion increases the likelihood that the argument succeeds. The argument may succeed by being Sound, in that it has deductively valid and true premises (Orthodox criteria). It may also succeed as being Cogent, where the premises are rationally acceptable and also strongly support the conclusion (Unorthodox criteria). The difference between the orthodox and unorthodox criteria is merely that acceptability is substituted for truth and support for validity. These arguments will concern themselves with the unorthodox view, for reasons previously discussed.

It should also be defined what an inductive argument is. Firstly, inductive inferences are inferences where one might argue from what they or others have experienced in the past toward some conclusion that regards events that we haven't yet experienced. Thus, they are ways in which humans may expand their knowledge from what they collect from perception, or through testimony, including authoritative testimony or knowledge. Inductive arguments have a variety of forms including but not limited to: inductive analogies, singular inductions, explanatory inductions, and inductive generalisations. What these forms all share in common is can be described thusly:

1. The premises are built from observational or experiential reports.
2. The conclusion is a statement factual in nature which explains occurrence, past, present or future.
3. The conclusion extrapolates from an observation to something not yet observed.
4. The premise make the conclusion probable.

Now, to begin with the non-skeptic's argument, that could be conceived by some as the received view, especially in clinical diagnosis, let us assume it in modus ponens form:

If an individual reports microwave harassment and has unwarranted persecutory beliefs, then such an individual is likely to have a delusional disorder or schizophrenia. Such persecutory beliefs are highly similar to individuals diagnosed with delusional disorder or schizophrenia. Therefore, individuals who report microwave harassment have, or are likely to have, a delusional disorder and/or schizophrenia.

Once again, the argument is stepped out for clarities sake:

P1. Individuals who report microwave harassment have unwarranted persecutory beliefs.

P2. Such persecutory beliefs are highly similar to individuals with a delusional disorder or schizophrenia.

Conclusion: Individuals who report microwave harassment have, or are likely to have, a delusional disorder and/or schizophrenia.

4.6.1 Informal Inductive Argument

The skeptics informal inductive argument below attempts to account for the warrant that is contested within the non-skeptical argument. It should be noted that this argument is synthesized from the core-beliefs of some TIs, not TIs in general. Arguments are synthesized in the next sub-chapter that integrate circumstances where perpetrators are not taken to be corrupt human state-actors. The skeptics informal inductive argument is put forward thusly:

P1. Corruption has been persistent and unending in the history of government.

P2. There currently exists corruption in state actors. [linked, P1]

P3. There currently exists ways in which state actors can be beyond accountability, such through employing non-state actors. [linked, P1, P2]

P4. There currently exists the limitations in public human knowledge that can be exploited by advanced knowledge existing behind classification (i.e. knowledge of physics, reality, consciousness, etc.) [linked, P1, P2, P3]

P5. There currently exists the scientific and technological means of microwave harassment. [linked, P4]

P6. Some civilians complain of microwave harassment (i.e. TIs).

P7. Such individuals present with symptoms of microwaves exposure on the nervous system (i.e. red face, impaired memory, fatigue, loss of clarity of awareness) [linked, P6]

P8. Such physical and cognitive symptoms of individuals can not be explained by any other factor or illness. [linked, P7]

P9. Such physical and cognitive symptoms of individuals occur in reference to a physical event/s and can be empirically verified on multiple occasions. [linked, P7, P8]

P10. Some of such individuals do not have any coinciding psychiatric morbidity, such as schizophrenia. [linked, P7, P8]

P11. There are at least some cases where microwave attacks are believed by medical professionals to exist, i.e. HS/AHI [linked, P6, P7, P8]

P12. The beliefs of some of such individuals forms as an illegitimate or incomplete construction to deal with phenomena of which they are incompetent to understand in at least some part. [convergent]

Conclusion: Therefore, the complaints of microwave harassment by certain individuals may have a basis in real, externally induced phenomena facilitated by the corruption and technological capabilities within state or non-state actors, and not solely attributable to psychiatric morbidity or personal incompetence.

Transforming the argument into a modus ponens form:

P1. If corruption and unaccountability persist in government, then some state-actors can exploit advanced technological means without oversight or public knowledge. (Combines P1, P2, P3, and P5 into a conditional statement)

P2. If some state-actors can exploit advanced technological means without oversight, then some individuals can experience real, unexplained symptoms of microwave harassment. (Links the capability and opportunity provided by the first conditional to the specific phenomenon described in P6, P7, P8, and P9)

P3. Some state actors do exploit advanced technological means without oversight

Conclusion: Therefore, some individuals can experience real, unexplained symptoms of microwave harassment as a result of some state actors exploiting advanced technological means without oversight.⁵⁵⁸

⁵⁵⁸ To note, P8 is intended to be taken that if any significant portion of the community did not have any coinciding psychiatric morbidity, such a statistic would numerically be correlated to increasing the strength of the argument as a whole. Moreover, P12 may increase the strength of P8 in reversing the legitimacy of a diagnosis through the explanatory function of P12, namely that such persecutory delusions would be merely an inadequate adaption mechanism to explain phenomena in otherwise reasonable individuals, of which could hypothetically be trained out of the individual with appropriate knowledge, in at least some cases. Further, the reasonability of the other premises are intended to be taken with current literature verifying its truth condition or possibility of such. For instance, with respect to P2, an exposition is provided by dela Rama, et al. (2022) in section 4.3.

4.6.2 General Predicate Logic

We now turn to the creation of the informal skeptic's argument with General Predicate Logic (GPL). This argument moves away from TI views that hold actors in the nation state to be held accountable for their harassment, although it could apply in the same manner if such was the case.

Predicates and constants:

- G for foreign adversary government entities or actors.
- $C(x)$ for "x is corrupt."
- $A(x)$ for "x can act beyond accountability."
- $L(x)$ for "x can exploit limitations in public knowledge."
- M for the existence of means of microwave harassment.
- $I(x)$ for "individual x complains of microwave harassment."
- $S(x)$ for "individual x shows symptoms of microwave exposure."
- $SC(x)$ for corruption can possibly exist in actors currently
- $E(x)$ for "symptoms of x cannot be explained by any other factor or illness."
- $V(x)$ for "symptoms of x can be empirically verified."
- $N(x)$ for "x does not have any psychiatric morbidity."
- $B(x)$ for "beliefs of x form as an incomplete construction to deal with phenomena."

Argument in GPL:

1. $\forall x(G(x) \rightarrow C(x))$ - If x is an foreign government entity, then x is corrupt. This remains a conditional since it's a general statement about government entities.
2. $C(x) \leftrightarrow A(x)$ - For any entity x, being corrupt is equivalent to being able to act beyond accountability. This biconditional suggests a direct and mutual relationship between corruption and the ability to act without accountability.
3. $A(x) \wedge L(x) \leftrightarrow M$ - The ability to act beyond accountability and exploit public knowledge implies the existence of microwave harassment means, and vice versa.
4. $\exists x(I(x) \wedge S(x))$ - There exists at least one individual x who complains of microwave harassment and shows symptoms, remaining as an existential statement.
5. $\forall x((I(x) \wedge S(x)) \rightarrow (E(x) \wedge V(x) \wedge N(x)))$ - For all individuals x, if x complains of microwave harassment and shows symptoms, then those symptoms cannot be explained by any other factor or illness, can be empirically verified, and x does not have any psychiatric morbidity.

6. $B(x) \vee \neg B(x)$ - For any individual x , either their beliefs form as an incomplete construction to deal with phenomena or not, introducing a disjunction to capture the possibility of varying interpretations or reactions to the phenomena.

Conclusion:

- 4 $\exists x((I(x) \wedge S(x) \wedge E(x) \wedge V(x) \wedge N(x)) \wedge (\exists G(C(G) \wedge A(G)))) \rightarrow M$ - There exists at least one individual x for whom the combination of their complaints of microwave harassment ($I(x)$), the symptoms they exhibit ($S(x)$), which cannot be explained by other factors or illnesses ($E(x)$), are empirically verified ($V(x)$), and are not attributable to psychiatric morbidity ($N(x)$), coupled with the existence of a foreign government entity (G) that is corrupt (C) and capable of acting beyond accountability (A), necessitates the conclusion that the means of microwave harassment (M) exist.

This argument, while providing a foundational understanding of the links between foreign government corruption, technological capabilities for harassment, and individual reports of unexplained symptoms, still faces limitations in fully capturing the reciprocal and multifaceted nature of these relationships, as well as the complexity of causal pathways and the variability in interpretation of evidence. Recognising such constraints, arguments proposed later in this chapter more accurately reflect the expression of possible inherent relationships, such as the cause of and equivalence between corruption and unaccountability, while introducing the possibility of multiple, non-exclusive explanations for the observed symptoms, thus offering a more precise framework to accommodate the complexities of the situation and the diversity of individual experiences and interpretations.

The following argument is put forward in further examination of the ultraterrestrial hypothesis proposed by Harvard researchers Brendan Case, Associate Director for Research. Tim Lomas, Psychology Research Scientist, and Michael Master, Professor of Biological Anthropology at Montana Technological University⁵⁵⁹. The argument claims there are widespread societal epistemic benefits to assuming that NHI are thoroughly integrated in society, in either proxy human form (as avatars), non-corporeal form (acting through humans), or both. The epistemic benefit is thought to underly heightened awareness and skepticism toward belief systems and ownership of mental states. In comparison to previous arguments, it also accounts more for the causal forces of corruption or microwave harassment. Beyond the arguments provided here, further syntax could include areas where vulnerabilities may be thought of to exist in relation to NHI, such as the relation of various interpretations of quantum mechanics toward known attributes and functions of consciousness, i.e. the authenticity of digital media with respect to the role of observational collapse and a potential correlation to mass societal conditioning of belief systems or interpretations of reality and self. Similar arguments all serve to demonstrate where potential causes of related epistemic harms may exist.

⁵⁵⁹ Lomas et al. (2024).

4.6.3 The Epistemic Benefits of Assuming Proxy Human Exist

Predicates:

- $H(x)$: x is a human.
- $PH(x)$: x is a proxy human.
- $E(x)$: x experiences epistemic benefits.
- $C(x)$: x critically evaluates their thoughts, beliefs, and societal structures due to assuming the possibility of proxy humans.
- $A(x)$: x assumes the possibility of proxy humans.
- $Hm(x)$: x experiences epistemic harm.
- $S(x)$: Societal benefits emerge, reducing global societal influence by manipulative entities.

Premises:

P1: $\forall x(H(x) \rightarrow \Box U(x))$

- For every human x , it is necessarily the case that x is in a state of epistemic uncertainty regarding the existence of proxy humans.

P2 : $\forall x(PH(x) \rightarrow \Box Hm(x))$

- For every proxy human x , it is necessarily the case that x engages in processes which cause epistemic harm to humans.

P3: $\forall x(H(x) \wedge A(x) \rightarrow \Diamond C(x))$

- For every human x , if x assumes the possibility of proxy humans, then it is possible that x engages in critical evaluation of their thoughts, beliefs, and societal structures.

P4: $\forall x(\Diamond C(x) \rightarrow \Box E(x))$

- For every human x , if it is possible that x engages in critical evaluation, then x necessarily experiences epistemic benefits.

P5: $\forall x(\Box E(x) \rightarrow \Diamond S(x))$

- For every human x , if x necessarily experiences epistemic benefits, then it is possible that these benefits lead to societal benefits, which reduce the global societal influence by manipulative entities.

Conclusion:

C: $\forall x(H(x) \wedge A(x) \rightarrow \Diamond S(x))$

- For every human x , assuming the possibility of proxy humans and engaging in the subsequent critical evaluation possibly leads to societal benefits, which reduce the global societal influence by manipulative entities should they exist.

Now, to introduce the limitations of the naive realist and physicalist metaphysic, we can define various other predicates to be utilized.

Predicates:

- $A(x)$: x is a non-human or non-corporeal intelligence.
- $I(x)$: x has the capability to influence human affairs.
- $C(x)$: x is involved in corruptive activities.
- R : Reality as defined beyond naive realism and physicalism.
- $K(x,y)$: x has knowledge or understanding of y .
- $P(x,y)$: x perceives y .
- $H(x)$: x is a human.

Premises:

P1: $\forall x(A(x) \rightarrow K(x,R))$

- All non-human or non-corporeal intelligences understand reality beyond naive realism and physicalism.

P2: $\forall x((A(x) \wedge K(x,R)) \rightarrow I(x))$

- Non-human or non-corporeal intelligences with an advanced understanding of reality can influence human affairs.

P3: $\exists x(A(x) \wedge I(x) \wedge C(x))$

- Some non-human or non-corporeal intelligences capable of influencing humans are involved in corruption.

P4: $\forall x(H(x) \rightarrow \forall y(P(x,y) \rightarrow \neg K(x,R)))$

- Humans perceiving any aspect of reality lack understanding of it as defined by R .

P5: $\exists x(A(x) \wedge I(x) \wedge C(x) \wedge \forall y(H(y) \rightarrow P(y,x)))$

- At least one non-human or non-corporeal intelligence influences humans through corruption, and humans perceive the effect of this influence.

Conclusion: $\exists x(A(x) \wedge I(x) \wedge C(x) \wedge \forall y(H(y) \rightarrow (P(y,x) \wedge \neg K(y,R))))$

- There exists at least one non-human or non-corporeal intelligence that not only influences humans through corruption but also does so in a manner that humans perceive, yet they do not understand the true nature of this influence or its broader implications in terms of reality beyond naive realism and physicalism.

4.6.4 Super-Arguments in Modal and General Predicate Logic

Predicates:

1. **T(x)**: 'x' is a technology with potential for misuse.
2. **P(y)**: 'y' is a political actor with access to technology.
3. **S(z)**: 'z' is driven by self-interest and influenced by the corruptive nature of power.
4. **C(a)**: 'a' represents the historical consistency of corruption in government.
5. **K(b)**: 'b' signifies the nature of classification in political, military, and corporate areas.
6. **L(c)**: 'c' indicates the limitations of public knowledge regarding advanced technologies.
7. **E(d)**: 'd' is a scenario demanding ethical attention.
8. **H(e)**: 'e' reflects human epistemological limitations in understanding advanced tech.
9. **M(f)**: 'f' encompasses the epistemological limits of the human mind, including the possibility of alien or non-corporeal entities.
10. **D(g)**: 'g' pertains to the Drake Equation and the likelihood of extraterrestrial life.
11. **St(h)**: 'h' relates to simulation theory and its implications.
12. **Wm(i)**: 'i' represents working philosophical models that resolve issues like the Hard Problem, whilst integrating scientific theory.
13. **P(x)**: Represents the possession of pivotal knowledge by an entity x. This knowledge is significant, possibly beyond typical human understanding.
14. **K(x)**: Indicates that entity x has knowledge that is crucial or key in understanding certain aspects of reality or consciousness.
15. **H(y)**: Denotes that y is a human being.
16. **I(z)**: Suggests that entity z has the capacity to influence, either directly or indirectly.
17. **E(w)**: Indicates that entity w exists within a particular ethical framework or set of moral considerations.
18. **F(w,z)**: Represents the free will or agency of entity w in the context of z's influence.
19. **B(y,x)**: Implies that y holds beliefs or is influenced in belief by x.
20. **C(x,y)**: Denotes that x can corrupt or alter y's perception or understanding.
21. **ASC(j)**: 'j' represents the phenomenon where individuals in altered states of consciousness report encounters with entities or intelligences that are seemingly realer than real, interdimensional or exhibit higher complexity and non-corporeal intelligence.

Premises in Modal Logic:

1. $(\forall xT(x) \wedge \exists yP(y) \wedge S(z) \wedge C(a)) \rightarrow (K(b) \wedge L(c) \wedge H(e)) \rightarrow \Diamond \neg \exists dE(d)$:
 - For all technologies with potential for misuse, if there exists a political actor with access to such technology, driven by self-interest and historical governmental corruption, then the secretive nature of classifications, the limitations of public knowledge, and human epistemological constraints might lead to scenarios where ethical considerations are not realized.
2. $(\forall xT(x) \rightarrow (E(d) \wedge \exists yP(y))) \wedge (M(f) \wedge D(g)) \rightarrow \Diamond \exists y \neg H(y)$:
 - If all technologies with potential for misuse necessarily lead to ethical scenarios and there exists a political actor with access to such technology, and considering the epistemological limits of the human mind and the likelihood of extraterrestrial life, it is possible that some political actors are not human or are influenced by non-human entities.
3. $(St(h) \wedge Wm(i)) \wedge (\forall xT(x) \wedge E(d)) \rightarrow \Diamond \exists c \neg L(c)$:
 - Considering simulation theory and advanced theoretical models in string theory, if every technology with potential for misuse necessarily leads to unethical scenarios, it is possible that society is under the influence or existence of such non-human or interdimensional entities, challenging common paradigms of naive realism.
4. $(\forall xT(x) \rightarrow (E(d) \wedge \exists yP(y))) \wedge (M(f) \wedge D(g) \wedge ASC(j)) \rightarrow \Diamond \exists y \neg H(y)$:
 - If all technologies with potential for misuse necessarily lead to ethical scenarios and there exists a political actor with access to such technology, and considering the epistemological limits of the human mind, the likelihood of extraterrestrial life, and reports of ASC experiences with complex, intelligent non-corporeal entities, it is possible that some political actors are not human or are influenced by non-human entities.

Entailments:

Given the possibilities outlined by each proposition, we can infer that:

- If it is possible that historical patterns of corruption ($\Diamond C(a)$) continue, and there are persistent limitations in public knowledge ($\Diamond L(c)$) and human epistemology ($\Diamond H(e)$), then it is plausible that scenarios of technology misuse can occur in secretive environments without adequate ethical considerations. Furthermore, the possibility of non-human influences ($\Diamond M(f)$, $\Diamond D(g)$, $\Diamond ASC(j)$) in political or technological realms suggests that our current understanding, possibly limited or skewed by our human-centric view ($\Diamond H(e)$), might not fully grasp the dynamics at play in political and technological decisions in a more complex reality than assumed. The interplay of these propositions implies that not only are we grappling with the conventional challenges of technology misuse and political corruption, but we may also be facing influences and realities that transcend our current understanding of reality ($\Diamond St(h)$, $\Diamond ASC(j)$).

4.7 Metaphysical Considerations

Within the analysis of whether TI beliefs and experiences obtain the necessary warrant to acquire acceptable premises that support the conclusion of the existence of electronic harassment, one must qualitatively examine the anomalous experiences of TIs with reference to different metaphysical systems. Outside of accounts that explain such phenomena as being merely irrational paranoia, there is a need to account for externally related or non-mental phenomena. Examples from the literature included “‘traffic lights being tampered to turn red upon approach’, ‘orchestrated scenarios in public spaces’, ‘encounters with various entities, including angels, demons, deities, Men in Black, shamanic guides, ghosts, and extraterrestrials’”⁵⁶⁰. As evident in Ch. 3.5.2, scholars are now internationally demonstrating they hold the view that the experiences of NHI and UAP are legitimate and require further metaphysical conceptualisation to account for them. Likewise, scientists hold the same qualitative research interest and regard about the similarity and repeatability of experiences of insectoid-like interdimensional entity contact in the classical psychedelic experience⁵⁶¹. In Ch. 4.1.1, it was also noted that there was found to be a relationship of such anomalous phenomena to those of EE, which were thought to often occur in psychologically healthy individuals. When taken together, these research domains all offer credible explanatory pathways for TI experiences in part. However, there is a need to further define how a selection of metaphysical doctrines could appropriately account for the experience of synchronicities and other anomalous phenomena, such as influences of NHI on physical reality or perception of physical reality. Because there is currently no prevailing theory in QM, theory of mind, or emergence, explanations of TI-related phenomenology will likely be subject to abductive reasoning by any metaphysic that can explain or account for the greatest number of potential interrelations and causes with the most internal coherence. As we have seen, there are multiples issues around the widely adopted metaphysics of naïve-realism, cause-effect physicalism or atomism. Firstly, naïve-realism is disputed by failing to account for a lack of observer independent realities, atomism is disputed on the grounds of universal entanglement, and cause effect physicalism is disputed with the laws of physics being time reversal invariant, i.e. causation is time asymmetric and the laws of physics time symmetric⁵⁶². The lack of widespread adoption of a metaphysic beyond naïve realism or physicalism in TI-related research practices is also a major hindrance to how comprehensively EE or anomalous experiences can be studied.

The stigma on anomalous phenomena occurs primarily on the assumption that scientific knowledge is somehow complete enough to dismiss related theorizing as pseudoscience or experiences as mere product of psychological influences. Historically, such unquestioning hubris arose from decades of dogma that proliferated through society as a result of widespread religious skepticism in the west and a turn to scientific

⁵⁶⁰ Sheridan, & James (2015).

⁵⁶¹ Luke (2011); Timmermann (2018); Timmermann (2021).

⁵⁶² Green (2003).

methodologies that built their frameworks on the reductive doctrine of 1920's Logical Positivism⁵⁶³. Decades after the Geneva convention, work in the philosophy of language revealed the limits to such a doctrine,⁵⁶⁴ as did the work of Quine, although mainstream scientific ontology never seemed to catch up, presumably because of compartmentalization of disciplines, and because they were too busy with imperative to “shut up and calculate”⁵⁶⁵. Scientific realism continued to prevail until recent debates in the philosophy of physics between realists and anti-realists made more pronounced each other's failing “ontological commitments”⁵⁶⁶. Current debates in this area center around defining concepts such as ‘fundamental reality’⁵⁶⁷ and “empirical surrogate”, which is a formal device used to account for how a fundamental theory can explain all empirical phenomena and serve to be “an intermediary between a model of fundamental reality and our informal grasp of what is observable”⁵⁶⁸ by allowing reduction of empirical phenomena to fundamental attributes. For instance, Allori explains that:

“Any fundamental physical theory must always contain a metaphysical hypothesis about what are the fundamental constituents of physical objects. We will call this the primitive ontology of the theory: entities living in three-dimensional space or in space-time, which are the fundamental building blocks of everything else, and whose histories through time provide a picture of the world according to the theory.”⁵⁶⁹

However, the crux of the problem with respect to QM, is where the fundamental attributes remain elusive at best in accounting for a “manifest image”⁵⁷⁰ of the world. Quantum ontology attempts to posit empirically adequate phenomena purely from attributes that are taken to be fundamental. This is problematic with respect to discerning how quantum theory can reveal the relations between fundamental reality and reality itself. Thus, many interpretations often concern themselves with proposing participatory involvement of the observer in the quantum system itself, such as in the case of participatory realism, or quantum Bayesianism (QBism)⁵⁷¹.

⁵⁶³ Crane, T., & Mellor, D. H. (1990). There is no question of physicalism. *Mind*, Vol. 99, No. 394, 185-206.

⁵⁶⁴ Magee, B (1978). *Ayer on logical positivism. Men of Ideas: Some Creators of Contemporary Philosophy*. Oxford University Press. ISBN 0-19-283034-1 (later titled Talking Philosophy: Dialogues With Fifteen Leading Philosophers)

⁵⁶⁵ Mermin, D. (2004). "Could Feynman have said this?". *Physics Today*. Vol. 57. No. 5. 10–11. doi:10.1063/1.1768652.

⁵⁶⁶ Chakravartty, A. (2007). *A Metaphysics for Scientific Realism: Knowing the Unobservable*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

⁵⁶⁷ Kutach, D. (2013). *Causation and Its Basis in Fundamental Physics*. New York: Oxford University Press.

⁵⁶⁸ Kutach, D. (2015). Ontology: An Empirical Fundamentalist Approach. *Metaphysics in Contemporary Physics*, edited by Bigaj, T and Wüthrich, T. Brill.

⁵⁶⁹ Allori, V. (2013). *Primitive Ontology and the Structure of Fundamental Physical Theories*. In: Ney, A and Albert, D. (eds.), *The Wave Function*, p. 58–75. New York: Oxford University Press.

⁵⁷⁰ Sellars, W. (1962). Philosophy and the Scientific Image of Man. In: E. Colodny (ed.), *Frontiers of Science and Philosophy*, p. 35–77. Pittsburgh: Pittsburgh University Press.

⁵⁷¹ Fuchs, C. (2017). *On Participatory Realism*. In Durham, I., & Rickles, D (eds.). *Information and Interaction: Eddington, Wheeler, and the Limits of Knowledge*. arXiv:1601.04360. Bibcode:2016arXiv160104360F. ISBN 9783319437606. OCLC 967844832.

It is important to now provide a historical account of some of the limitations to understanding consciousness. This is in order to reveal the coexisting limitation of applicability of modern research in Clinical Psychology and Psychiatry because of the ontology assumed. This is important if metaphysical considerations are to add support to the premise that anomalous phenomena encountered by the TI has indeed as legitimate a basis as those who experience NHI or UAP, which often have identical or similar phenomena. Recall again how Lomas contends that openness to the interdimensional hypothesis concerns the mystery of consciousness and that “from an unreflective, naïve realist perspective, consciousness may seem unremarkable, with subjective experience taken for granted as an unexceptional aspect of life.”⁵⁷² Or take the view of Prof. Nolan’s response about “leaving open the idea that [UAPs involve] some form of consciousness that is non-material”. The very grounds these scholars contend their perspective on originate from the historical debates that Prof. Pasulka points to, that of “emergence”⁵⁷³. Secondly, often less contested in philosophy of mind, is that of how consciousness is recognised in the animal kingdom. To ascribe human phenomenology as akin in some sense to that of other primates or animals is anthropomorphic. The famous question raised by Nagel of what “it is like to be”⁵⁷⁴ is pertinent. A locus of sentience or qualia is not yet found in scientific vocabulary. We have not discovered the threshold of neurophysiological complexity that would determine an entity to experience what we take consciousness to be from our own human experience⁵⁷⁵. Consciousness cannot be seen then as linear scale but rather dependant on factors such as physiology or nervous system arrangements as observed in other organisms like insects⁵⁷⁶. There is a lack of consensus about what emergence entails, with some arguing for a threshold in complexity in which consciousness can emerge, as in the case of Integrated Information Theory⁵⁷⁷, while others argue that no such demarcation can be made, either by positing a universal fabric of consciousness with Panpsychism⁵⁷⁸, or emergence by degrees from unicellular entities⁵⁷⁹. While variants of Panpsychism allow consciousness to extend out in to a field beyond the brain, other theories post the brains electromagnetic fields to be implicated in emergence, thus implying interaction effects with an external

⁵⁷² Lomas (2023).

⁵⁷³ Pasulka (2023).

⁵⁷⁴ Nagel, T. (1974). What is it like to be a bat? *Philosophical Review*, Vol. 83. No. 4. 435–450.

⁵⁷⁵ Demertzi, A., Tagliazucchi, E., Dehaene, S., Deco, G., Barttfeld, P., Raimondo, F., Martial, C., Fernández-Espejo, D., Rohaut, B., Voss, H. U., Schiff, N. D., Owen, A. M., Laureys, S., Naccache, L., & Sitt, J. D. (2019). Human consciousness is supported by dynamic complex patterns of brain signal coordination. *Science Advances*, Vol. 5. No. 2, eaat7603. <https://doi.org/10.1126/sciadv.aat7603>

⁵⁷⁶ Klein, C., & Barron, A. (2016). Insect consciousness: Commitments, conflicts and consequences. *Animal Sentience*, Vol. 1. No. 9. 21. <https://doi.org/10.51291/2377-7478.1181>

⁵⁷⁷ Tononi, G., Boly, M., Massimini, M., Koch, C. (2016). Integrated information theory: from consciousness to its physical substrate. *Nature Reviews Neuroscience*. Vol. 17, No. 7. 450–461. doi:10.1038/nrn.2016.44. PMID 27225071. S2CID 21347087.

⁵⁷⁸ Chalmers, D. (2015). *Panpsychism and Panprotopsyism*. In Alter, Torin; Nagasawa, Yugin (eds.). *Consciousness in the Physical World: Perspectives on Russellian Monism*. Oxford: Oxford University Press. ISBN 978-0-19-992735-7.

⁵⁷⁹ Mashour, G., & Alkire, M. (2013). Evolution of consciousness: Phylogeny, ontogeny, and emergence from general anesthesia. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, Vol. 110 (Supplement 2), 10357–10364. <https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.1301188110>

world beyond the senses⁵⁸⁰. Other views include consciousness as a receiver of an emergent force or property, much like that of the function of a television set where the production of local consciousness arises from “an interconnected, endless, and nonlocal fifth force of nature [is] received by the brain and integrated by its electromagnetic field”⁵⁸¹. Similarly, the universe is described to be taken as a hologram, where the brain is “embedded in a holographic structured field that interacts with resonant sensitive structures in the various cell types in our body”⁵⁸². The limitations of discovery with respect to consciousness have no doubt been stifled by the limitations of our biological constitution. In 1928, German biologist von Uexküll used the term “Umwelt”⁵⁸³ to describe the qualia, or felt presence of experience by any particular organism. An Umwelt is taken to be “all aspects of the world that have an effect [...] or can be affected by the agent”⁵⁸⁴. We are in a sense limited by our Umwelt, in a similar manner to how we are by our use of language. Ludwig Wittgenstein famously remarked that the limits his language are the limits of his world⁵⁸⁵, and that any import mysticism may have cannot be spoken about⁵⁸⁶. Similarly, the limitations of a human beings Umwelt and language can thought of to be a limiting factor in their capacity to identify anomalous phenomena comprehensively. This frustrates many scientists who believe or seem especially preoccupied with thinking that ‘finding out the answer’ is just right around the corner. As Lomas explains:

“the human tendency is to assume we perceive all there is to perceive. We conflate the Umwelt with the totality of which it is merely a small part. [...] In one sense, this naïve realism is integral to the efficacy of science. By rigorously attending only to what can be observed and measured, the scientific enterprise has been undeniably successful. However, the history of science also highlights its limitation, with many advances initially meeting resistance from what Kuhn (1962) called the dominant paradigm”⁵⁸⁷.

That humans are pathologically conditioned to assume that only what they can experience is what exists around them is a significant concern with respect to both epistemic vulnerability and the hubris of medical practitioners carrying forward the error. In portraying what a realisation of such a limitation may feel like, former CIA officer Jim Semivan puts it this way “there’s a whole other reality that surrounds us

⁵⁸⁰ McFadden, J. (2007). Conscious electromagnetic (CEMI) field theory. *NeuroQuantology*, Vol. 5, No. 3.

<https://doi.org/10.14704/nq.2007.5.3.135>

⁵⁸¹ Mocombe, P. (2021). The consciousness field. *Advances in Bioengineering and Biomedical Science Research*, Vol. 5, No.1. 11–16. p.11

⁵⁸² Meijer, D. & Geesink, H. (2017). Consciousness in the universe is scale invariant and implies an event horizon of the human brain. *NeuroQuantology*, Vol. 15 (3–79). P.41

⁵⁸³ Von Uexküll, J. (1928). *Umwelt und innenwelt der tiere (Environment and inner world of animals)*. Springer.

⁵⁸⁴ Ay, N., & Löhr, W. (2015). The Umwelt of an embodied agent—a measure-theoretic definition. *Theory in Biosciences*, 134(3), 105–116. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s12064-015-0217-3> p.105

⁵⁸⁵ White, R. (2006). *Wittgenstein's Tractatus logico-philosophicus*. Continuum International Publishing Group. p. 145.

⁵⁸⁶ Russell, N. (1987). *Wittgenstein: From Mysticism to Ordinary Language*. SUNY Press. p. 113. ISBN 978-1-4384-1471-3.

⁵⁸⁷ Lomas (2023).

that we just simply don't have the ability to see or interact with"⁵⁸⁸. He indicated that this same veil had enabled such entities to remain hidden among us, exclaiming furiously: "There's an entity out there! There's some kind of non-human intelligence that's living with us on this F***ING planet"⁵⁸⁹.

Importantly, what the vast difference in each view reveals is that each metaphysic entails a different ontological status to a diversity of knowledge claims that can be had. Such claims often derive from how we define cause and effect relations within that metaphysic⁵⁹⁰. It was found in this paper that some TIs may experience veridical phenomena, at least in part, and then lack the co-requisite metaphysical knowledge to be able to appropriately categorize and deal with the phenomena. This is one explanation for how the TI may come to unwarranted beliefs. This is explained as an instance where an ontology is conveyed without a metaphysic, in other words some means is conveyed to establish relationships such that meaningful derivations or inferences can be inferred, but of which lacks appropriate grounding or relationship to wider-explanations of cause-effect relations of reality and self (a metaphysic). We can think here by analogy to that of the Chinese room argument purported by Searle, where functions or translations of Chinese are known of but an explanation of what is outside the room is not, qualifying experience as a necessary component for the development of any rigorous and useful metaphysic. Thus, receiving incomplete information in the aforementioned way may be incredibly disturbing to an individual's existential worldview and liable to cause deep existential crisis. This may occur on a very similar basis to healthy individuals who develop a state of crisis or dissociation from rapid transformations of consciousness by a fast-acting classical psychedelic. The individual lacks the means to categorise their new-found experience effectively and this displaces their pre-existing ontology inherent to their worldview creating incoherent competition of different metaphysical views.

There is also one further aspect in which metaphysical considerations may be important to the discussion of finding justification for TI beliefs. Recall from section 4.4.1, that if advanced knowledge outside of the public domain yielded a certain metaphysical doctrine or postulate to be true, such as interdimensional functions of reality or panpsychism, the likelihood of technologies being deployed in ways outside the boundaries of conventional interpretations of reality may also exponentially increase. While this is hypothetical, it asserts the revelation of the epistemological constraints within the models of reality and consciousness being utilized to assess individuals regarding subjects that may extend beyond the scope of their training and understanding. With this made clear, we can now begin to unpack the how the nature of such experiences might be entailed by different metaphysical views, especially those taken from the vast number of interpretations of QM. Firstly, the connection between mind and matter is poorly understood and

⁵⁸⁸ Verma, V. (2022). *Ex-head Of French spy agency claims UFOs are not from Earth, perhaps interdimensional*. How & Why's. Retrieved from: <https://www.howandwhys.com/ex-head-of-french-spy-agency-alain-juillet-on-ufo>

⁵⁸⁹ Ibid.

⁵⁹⁰ Green, C. (2003). *The Lost Cause*. Oxford Forum. ISBN 0-9536772-1-4

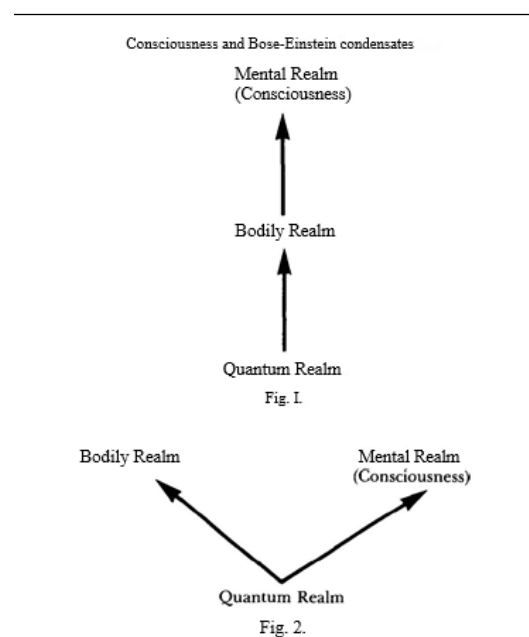
relates deeply to the issue of how anomalous phenomena can exist. To make this clear in brief, the view that matter is somehow responsible for the creation of mind reveals a lack of substantiation by the hard problem of consciousness and the well known scientific adage ‘correlation does not entail causation’. To briefly highlight the logical fallacy committed by physicalists and naïve realists regarding mentality, an argument is provided in the form of denying the antecedent (if a then b, not a, therefore not b):

P1) If the brain exists then mentality exists

P2) A brain does not exist (i.e. it dies)

Conclusion: Mentality does not exist

As previously stated, each metaphysic entails a different ontological status to a diversity of knowledge claims and such claims often derive from how we define cause and effect relations within that metaphysic⁵⁹¹. It is likely that a certain number of TI views being received are held stagnant under naïve realism and in order to make the research program progressive, it's hearers must need transgress the metaphysic. For instance, the notion of reality manipulation is likely to be regarded as plausible within naïve realism. However, if we assume that reality is interdimensional and NHI utilize such information to affect change in human beings local environments, then such a view increases in plausibility. The same is true with respect to taking NHI as actors or perpetrators of harassment or gangstalking. Thus, the metaphysics, or rather many interpretations that surround QM may yield greater possibility for explaining the phenomenon of NHI, theory of mind or emergence and therefore the nature of harassment claims. There are a number of relevant examples in theories of mind which support this view. The first is that of proposing the Bose-Einstein condensate as a potential Neural Correlate of Consciousness (NCC), which provides a paradigm shift, particularly emphasizing the unity aspect of consciousness, which is not sufficiently addressed in classical models. Figuratively depicted in Figure 4 (Right), this principle can be extrapolated to propose that consciousness itself may be an emergent property of a quantum system, akin to a Bose-Einstein condensate⁵⁹²—a state where particles coalesce into



⁵⁹¹ Green (2003).

⁵⁹² Marshall, I. (1989). Consciousness and Bose-Einstein Condensates. *New Ideas in Psychology*, Vol. 7, 73-83.

a single quantum entity displaying collective behavior⁵⁹³. Similarly, within the search for a quantum theory of mind, Sir Roger Penrose and Anesthesiologist Stuart Hameroff proposed the Orchestrated Objective Reduction (Orch-OR) theory, that quantum phenomena within neuronal microtubules might be the basis of consciousness⁵⁹⁴. While this does not directly tie to any interdimensional account of reality, such as within string theory, Orch-OR opens the possibility for the brain to be viewed by analogy as kind of quantum computer aligning it with the notion that quantum processes can influence consciousness. Another relevant theory is Henry Stapp's model of quantum mind, which suggests that quantum mechanics plays a crucial role in the process of conscious thought⁵⁹⁵. Stapp's ideas further reinforce the potential link between quantum phenomena and consciousness offering a philosophical basis for considering how the complex, string-theoretic descriptions of physical reality might intersect with human self-awareness. This leads to the next example, which relates to how consciousness interacts with reality. As we by now know, Naïve-realism takes there to be a physical, concrete, observer independent reality. Non-locality, as substantiated by the authors of the 2022 Nobel prize in physics⁵⁹⁶, demonstrates that there is no observer independent reality, that all unobserved phenomena or information exists in a state of probability⁵⁹⁷. If this is taken as scientific metaphysical postulate, then it can be instantiated whether cause and effect relationships may be considered differently to those adopted under naïve realism, along with principles of induction with respect to change. How individual consciousness may share experience without an observer independent reality calls in to question the very phenomena in any given individual's world and whether there can be non-local influences, or why constancy exists in the local reality. To assist the reader in capitulating this scientific insight, non-locality, as it applies to consciousness, takes conscious observation to be, by analogy, akin to a graphics processing unit (GPU) that renders a simulated 3d game world on to a monitor or projector. Only what is rendered on the screen or to consciousness (local information) is what exists as it is perceived, with the rest of the landscape and processes not rendered, or further, existing in a state of probability (non-local information). Indeed, Prof. James Gates discovery on finding computer error correcting codes in the fabric of the universe seem to distill the concept of simulated reality with even greater specificity.⁵⁹⁸ This notion is also supported by Max Tegmark, a cosmologist from MIT, who observed that the universe's adherence to mathematical laws might reflect its nature as a computer code⁵⁹⁹. Researchers continue to ponder

⁵⁹³ Bohm, D. (1951). *Quantum Theory*. New York. Prentice-Hall.

⁵⁹⁴ Hameroff, S., & Penrose, R. (1996). Orchestrated reduction of quantum coherence in brain microtubules: A model for consciousness. *Mathematics and Computers in Simulation*, Vol. 40, No. 3-4, 453-480.

⁵⁹⁵ Stapp, H. (1993). *Mind, matter, and quantum mechanics*. Springer-Verlag.

⁵⁹⁶ Garisto, D. (2022). *The universe is not locally real, and the Physics Nobel Prize winners proved it*. Scientific American. Retrieved from: <https://www.scientificamerican.com/article/the-universe-is-not-locally-real-and-the-physics-nobel-prize-winners-proved-it/>

⁵⁹⁷ Lohrey, A., & Borcham, B. (2020). The nonlocal universe. *Communicative & integrative biology*, Vol. 13. No. 1, 147–159. <https://doi.org/10.1080/19420889.2020.1822583>

⁵⁹⁸ Hossenfelder, S. (2021). *The Simulation Hypothesis is Pseudoscience*. BackReAction.

⁵⁹⁹ Overbye, D. (2023). *Are We Living in a Computer Simulation, and Can We Hack It?* The New York Times.

experimental evidence to support this hypothesis, such as searching for signs of non-continuous spacetime in cosmic ray energy distributions⁶⁰⁰. Similarly, philosopher Nick Bostrom's "simulation argument," articulated in 2003, presents a philosophical trilemma regarding the nature of our reality. It suggests that one of three scenarios is highly probable: either human civilizations never reach a technological stage capable of producing simulated realities; or such advanced civilizations might exist but choose not to create significant numbers of these simulations for various reasons; or, most intriguingly, we are almost certainly living within a simulation ourselves. This argument hinges on the assumption that a posthuman civilization with advanced computing capabilities could simulate conscious experiences akin to our own⁶⁰¹. Even Grusch himself commented on the frequent experiences of trauma amongst intelligence officials about this very perception:

“it’s this weird, insidious, am I in a video game? Is this real? Trauma that intelligence professionals [...]”⁶⁰².

The nature of this expression leads one to question, if this is a common perception amongst intelligence officials, shouldn’t it also offer credence within the views of the self-reportedly harassed? One academic who has published a great deal on this topic is David Chalmers, an Australian Philosophy Professor, who highlighted the inherent difficulty in disproving the simulation theory, as any evidence could itself be simulated, Chalmers, in his exploration of the Matrix Hypothesis, offers a nuanced view on the nature of reality within simulated environments. He states:

"The Matrix Hypothesis is not a skeptical hypothesis. If I accept it, I should not infer that the external world does not exist, nor that I have no body, nor that there are no tables and chairs, nor that I am not in Tucson. Rather, I should infer that the physical world is constituted by computations beneath the microphysical level"⁶⁰³

This perspective implies that even within a simulated reality, the physical world retains its existence and substance. Chalmers further argues that this hypothesis does not necessarily invalidate our experiences or the existence of the physical world as we know it. Instead, it suggests a different foundational structure for reality: "If we are in a matrix, this is simply the way that the world is"⁶⁰⁴. This stance challenges the conventional skepticism about simulated realities by maintaining that such a world, though created and maintained through computational processes, is no less real in its physicality and experiences. Chalmers

⁶⁰⁰ Beane, S. R., Davoudi, Z., & Savage, M. J. (2014). Constraints on the universe as a numerical simulation. *The European Physical Journal A*.

⁶⁰¹ Bostrom, N. (2003). Are You Living in a Computer Simulation? *Philosophical Quarterly*. Vol. 53, No. 211., 243-255.

⁶⁰² Grusch, D. (2023). JRE #2065 - David Grusch. At 01:15:03

⁶⁰³ Chalmers, D. (2005). *The Matrix as Metaphysics*. In C. Grau (Ed.), *Philosophers Explore the Matrix*. Oxford University Press.

⁶⁰⁴ Ibid.

asserts in his book *Reality+*, "Simulations are not illusions. Virtual worlds are real. Virtual objects really exist"⁶⁰⁵. In conceiving of how objects could be thought of to be virtual and still real, other metaphysical paradigms such as Panpsychism or Cosmopsychism offer scope for how simulation theory might be conceived. These paradigms take consciousness to exist in a scalar continuum of consciousness itself. This concept, as with the 2022 Nobel prize on non-locality, is in many ways supported by Hofstadter's conception of "A Strange Loop" in which collapse of the wavefunction with consciousness operates on a similar basis to how a camera in a mirror creates a regression or infinity loop. This can be explained as where consciousness (observer) views itself or a reflection of itself (reality), the reflection is what we take to be the basis of experience of physical reality. One issue such conceptions of simulated reality pose is whether demarcation beyond the 3rd dimension could be considered as part of the simulation itself. Perhaps this differentiation merely concerns itself with defining a simulation to be what humans can experience or interact with at any given time. If non-corporeal NHI exist outside of spacetime, as UAP and psychedelic encounters reveal to experiencers, then we have more legitimate grounds to take seriously a theory of time which is nonlinear. Reasons for denying the flow of time originate from special relativity, which:

"demolishes the distinction between past, present, and future by eliminating a privileged notion of simultaneity (and, therefore, a privileged notion of nowness). Instead the universe is conceived of as a four-dimensional (4D) "block", consisting of all events, past present, and future. As Boltzmann put it "For the universe, the two directions of time are indistinguishable, just as in space there is no up and down"⁶⁰⁶.

Such an anti-realist position on temporal passage within the "domain of consciousness"⁶⁰⁷ need not necessitate a deterministic life pattern which would be evident to such a higher dimensional entity, for as it is understood, the Many Worlds Interpretation (MWI) leaves open a vast, if not infinite series of equal real temporal trajectories. Evidently, the fact that experiences of timelessness is often a feature of mystical experiences would purport the experiences to be part of those occurring simulated life, unless we define timelessness to be the criteria in which simulated existence is demarcated. We see this topic covered widely in the Perennialist tradition of Huxley, which integrates the mystical insights from all religions with analytical philosophy to posit a unified and undifferentiated state of consciousness as inherent to all things. Such religious and mystical traditions purport that the realization of such a phenomenon obtains from deconditioning the mind in order to overcome sensory interpretations of self and reality. Paul Tillich denotes this state of pure consciousness as "the ground of being" and Dr. Miri Albahari from the University of

⁶⁰⁵ Chalmers, D. J. (2022). *Reality+: Virtual Worlds and the Problems of Philosophy*. W. W. Norton & Company.

⁶⁰⁶ Rickles, D & Kon, M. (2014). Interdisciplinary perspectives on the flow of time. *Annals Of The New York Academy Of Sciences*. 1326, 1-8. ISSN 0077-8923. doi: 10.1111/nyas.12546

⁶⁰⁷ Hoerl, C. (2014). Time and the domain of consciousness. *Ann N.Y. Acad. Sci.* 1326: 90–96.

Western Australia denotes the quality of such a ground as an undifferentiated state of witnessing, or “witness consciousness”⁶⁰⁸. In the view of Panpsychism or Cosmopsychism, all processes act as complex exchanges of varying degrees of consciousness, including the function of neuronal electrical activity. Within these processes, a ground of consciousness is thought to exist in which the individual can return to the identification of through an Altered State of Consciousness (ASC). Related metaphysical doctrines travel some way in being able to account for interconnectedness, which could account for synchronicity. This is relevant in establishing how conscious attention and intention may affect the experiences of an individual, especially in ways which, as discussed on p.169, might give rise to the perceptions of simulated existence or ‘simulation manipulation’ in both intelligence officials and the TI population.

Because consciousness is purported to arise from QM-related processes with the brain, there is unknown potential for influences with respect to QM-related functions of reality, including that of observer-dependent mediation of information in the local environment. Indeed, the CIA’s interest in studying such phenomena late last century was indicative of this. From what is known from declassified research in this area, conscious intention is, at some level, thought to play a role in how consciousness can interact with reality. One study appeared to suggest “the existence of some form of consciousness-related anomaly in random physical systems”⁶⁰⁹. Relatedly, if NHI were assumed to have sufficient knowledge of how consciousness interacts with quantum systems, this leaves open a myriad of possible vulnerabilities with respect to the manipulation of observational interactions. This pertains to all ordinary experiences, including observation of digital media. For instance, as a result of reality being considered ‘non-locally real’, one could never know to what extent digital media could be conceived as entirely legitimate, or to what degree it could be doctored, primarily because there is no access to non-local reality. This need not necessarily entail sophisticated deepfake AI replicating media that is taken as legitimate, but rather be operational through the assumption that the television show being viewed is exactly as it was recorded in some past local reality, rather than being rendered on a television screen out of a non-local reality in which NHI may have influence over. Thus, the assumption that the digital media is as it appears, acts as a possible epistemic harm from any NHI influence, should it exist. Such legitimate considerations are indeed an ontological shock to common sense or to beliefs being held under naïve realism, however, the possibility for epistemic harm permits consideration toward QM interpretations that may offer skepticism as a model for defense.

It is also important to call in to attention one of the greatest problems in philosophy to couch these concerns within, that of ‘the problem of other minds’ and of solipsism, of which the Vonn-Neuman Wigner Interpretation (VWI) is thought to entail. Examine the possibility that worlds are not shared directly, and a

⁶⁰⁸ Albahari, M. (2009). Witness Consciousness: Its definition, Appearance and Reality. *Journal of Consciousness Studies*, Vol. 16, No. 1, pp. 62-84

⁶⁰⁹ Rodin, D. & Nelson, R. (1989). Evidence for Consciousness-Related Anomalies in Random Physical Systems. *Foundations of Physics*, Vol. 19, No. 12.

world of informal UAP and NHI disclosure is to be only evident one or few of the observers possible worlds. If we hold “multi-solipsism”⁶¹⁰ and the VWI to be true, we have both a scientific and philosophical reason to accept this a legitimate conception. If the individual consciousness is held to be primary in that there is no observer independent reality, and the problem of other minds is resolved by VWI, then any information in the world of such observer may not be representative of a change in all human individuals’ timelines, but rather that of the timeline of that single observer. Transference of information to other beings, if they exist at all, could be thought of to exist through multi-solipsistic functions, or by analogy to the film *The Matrix* (1999), from individual sleeping pod to sleeping pod via machine code within separated simulated worlds. While this view does posit some more real version of self (a human enslaved in to a sleeping pod), it need not concern itself with sleeping pods per se, but rather, say, incarnate non-corporeal entities utilising human bodies under the illusion of self. Now from this illustration, it becomes easier to imagine how “non-local” influences may occur as a result of non-corporeal interdimensional NHI, specific to an individuals consciousness, as reported in TI related phenomena or encounters of the third and fourth kind. Regardless, the problem of the observer and the observed, probe and probed, is fundamental to the discussion of possibilities for influence by NHI, in the same manner as it is not separate from the debate on the non-duality of consciousness as a fundamental substrate of existence in all forms of Panpsychism. The central issue appears to be how emergence will be defined and may in return entail how we define our relationship to NHI.

Similar to how we cannot account for the impact of NHI on human perception, there is also no easy way to differentiate between how a psychoactive substance may i) alter the individuals perception of reality and ii) how it may alter the relationship between consciousness and reality such that phenomena encountered could be considered veridical in some part. This is an ongoing debate within the literature regarding the veridical nature of psychedelic-induced mystical experiences. It is especially important because clinicians, assuming a naïve-realist metaphysic may be inclined to assume the former when evidence is inconclusive. In other words, there may be some mystical experiences that meet the criteria for a mental disorder which could contain a veridical experience as result of the individual experiencing the ground of being, should it exist. Experiences of this kind may include the experience of oneness, dissociation from identity, or the experience of feeling one is God or the entire sum of the universe. However, this may also extend into instances of unorthodox communication with empirically unidentifiable processes in reality. One example of such conference might include the use of syntax, numerological codification that utilise contain strict protocols and some form of logic not conventionally understood. Another example is that which, for ease, could be termed ‘double-speak’ or ‘double think’. This is where

⁶¹⁰ Soltau, A. (2010). *Multisolipsism: Universe Superposition, Relational Quantum Mechanics and The Reality of the No-Collapse Universe*. PhilPapers. Retrieved from: <https://philpapers.org/rec/SOLM>

an individual may learn an ability to hold two narratives simultaneously for obtaining cross-relational meaning, the dual narratives may either be i) a verbal or written expression of language ii) self-monologue iii) non-verbal mental abstractions, imaginations or interpretations. A unique ontology can be developed in which relation points can infer meaning, enriching dialogue and offering unique non-linear interactions. To explain this in a simpler manner, the first narrative could occur through verbal recognition or in the thought-stream of the individual, the second narrative can be in the interpretation of physical phenomena being experienced. To propose some very simple examples:

Example 1: Suppose you are walking down a street and are thinking of a close relation whom you purposely misplaced their wristwatch after they betrayed you. Two strangers walk past you and are talking, one says to the other “I wish I hadn’t of made that decision, I believe she will be very upset with me, I already broke her vintage clock”. Such a conversation takes place almost immediately *after* you thought of the misplacing the wristwatch.

Example 2: You are considering taking a promotion and know that if you do so, you will be forced to work with a partner. On Friday evening after a collegial dinner, you are in discussing the matter with your superior on the sidewalk. You are being scolded for your previously reclusive ways, the superior remarks in a disgruntled manner that you shouldn’t underestimate the importance of collaboration in your affairs. At the exact same time your superior says this, two individuals cycle pass you on a tandem bicycle. You remain camping at that very same place for two weeks after. No tandem bicycle ever passes you in that time.

Note, both examples might ordinarily be described as a ‘synchronicity’. However, what is being argued here is that this conception implies that there isn’t the potential to establish more complex relational attributions of meaning or context to such environmental processes with an unconventional logic that is self-consistent. In fact, there may be no end to the depth in which an individual could derive complex forms of meaning outside of conventional metaphysical interpretations. In example 1, the self-narrative containing contextually related information to the strangers’ conversations occurred before the stranger’s conversation did and implies a kind of temporal continuity by which the probability of intersection can yield a higher probability that cross-relational meaning can occur, or that your thoughts may be governed or influenced to operate as such, in a determinist or compatibilist sense. Similarly, notice how in example 2 that it was temporally probable that your superior would remark on your need for collaboration. This fact alone opens the possibility that other environmental content could be utilized in a series of probable events that arise. The occurrence of the tandem bicycle may, to the receiver, render a stronger status of the import of what was verbally spoken to them. This may occur on the basis of their spiritual or metaphysical beliefs, or if they are a physicalist or ‘coincidence theorist’, they may ignore the tandem bicycle all together. Regardless,

both examples imply a kind of short-lived determinism or governance, both to mental content and physical processes. However, this is not at all true when we assume the influence of, or governance by, a NHI, both over the primary experiences in the mind and/or over local processes such as the minds of other humans in the environment (non-solipsism) or of the humans in the environment as merely environmental data (solipsism or multi-solipsism). This need not entail merely one QM interpretation, such as the VWI, but rather multiple interpretations simultaneously, such as MWI where each possible world asserts itself as the actual experienced world from the distribution of probabilities occurrent within the individual observer, subsequent to their changing temporal standpoint of experience. The examples descriptions of such phenomena address the conflict found in physicalist and empiricist doctrines when naively assumed from cultural discourse. Whilst some individuals may use a spiritualist rhetoric to justify their experience, QM interpretations obviously hold stronger explanatory power. The examples also illustrate some ways in which communication with reality may take place outside of consensus worldviews and are often very similar in nature to the kinds of inferences TIs appear to make in their perception of gangstalking or simulation manipulation. However, for a great many individuals, such phenomena occur every day, yet we can imagine how an unskilled experiencer of such phenomena report to a psychiatrist that ‘the people on the tandem bicycle are sending me messages’ and be subsequently diagnosed and ordered by medical authority to take anti-psychotics. Similarly, we can imagine more complex examples that are highly specific to the individuals personal life where it is might be more intuitive to explain the phenomena by the term gangstalking. In this case, a misnomer is applied merely as a result of committing a slippery slope fallacy.

In furthering the same concept, another example is evident in the classic scenario of believing “the television is speaking to me”. On this instance, it is important to ask, could an individual ever alter their consciousness in such a way that they could reliably converse with mediums in ways outside of being defined by the naïve-realist doctrine? As discussed previously, if consciousness is unitary and interdimensional, then information regarding the subject or observer may be possessed outside of the physical domain. Therefore, coincidences or synchronicities as they apply to digital media may also be affected by the process of quantum observation. This might entail highly coincidental phenomena to appear in digital media content of which may be perceived to be ‘too coincidental’ and thereby hastily generalised to be a product of ‘receiving messages’ or being ‘spoken to’ from content within digital media. However, this does not preclude the possibility that veridical anomalous phenomena could be encountered through such a medium, especially if an individual’s consciousness is altered and a new ontological criterion is learned and adopted in which to communicate or receive information through. Indeed, within the psychedelic experience, we often see individuals report encountering a mode of thinking or processing in which the fluidity of pre-linguistic conception can be utilised for abstractions to hold conference with a perceived interdimensional NHI. One theory which strengthens such a view is that of Alien Information

Theory, put forward by Andrew Gallimore, Professor at University of Okinawa. Gallimore's theory is one of the sensory inputs of an alternate "alien world" can derive from the pharmacological alteration of world-building cortical columns. Gallimore writes "The brain builds worlds in exactly the same way during dreaming as it does when you are awake, and there is no difference in the intrinsic information generated in either state"⁶¹¹. If newly learned paradigms and modes of inference can occur in mystical states, there should be no reason why the learned paradigms could not be at least partially operational once returned, especially when applying them to different modes of communication transfer, such as through digital devices, or the conversations of other people. Thus, what is often conceived as an existential crisis, a conflict of rationally learned paradigms or constructs for reality, could easily be mistaken for a disorder. If TI-related phenomena contain a conflict of paradigms in this way, it would be harmful to disregard the epistemic status of potentially legitimate but underformed conceptions of reality that arise from an ASC, either induced by a mystical state, or by a NHI. This is especially true considering there is no complete theory of mind to be applied to case studies.

To integrate the vast possibilities that scientific formulations of reality and consciousness entail into a clinical setting is likely to put any clinician at odds in defending their own assumptions. Contrariwise, we can also see how vulnerable any individual may become that encounters anomalous phenomena and then has to defend their sanity to medical authorities. This concern may often occur on the basis that practitioners yield their authority by utilising a narrow band of metaphysical interpretations to be representative of the truth of what consensus reality factually is and is not, or is probable or improbable to be. In such a case, we have seen above how reality evades common sense interpretations, such as in consisting not of an observer independent physical world, but only that which consciousness renders by its perceptual apparatus or by extending them with associated scientific tools at any time, all the way down to the rendering of atoms only when and where such tools are used. This is an ontological shock to common sense, and yet so too are many of the experiences that TIs claim to have. Thus, we see the importance of QM and metaphysics within the evolution of consciousness in society, especially as it pertains to the ongoing debate regarding TIs.

⁶¹¹ Gallimore, A. (2019). *Alien Information Theory: Psychedelic Drug Technologies and the Cosmic Game*. Stange Worlds Press. p.97

4.7.1 Explaining Away Coincidence

The question of whether both an interdimensional and non-local view of consciousness can adequately account for phenomena of gangstalking, reality manipulation, or entity contact, was found to hold an explanatory power which counter claims under naïve-realism did not, such as those held by uninformed clinicians with a copy of the DSM-V in their pocket. However, such theories and metaphysical postulates are still developing and in no way do they account for experiences by means of empirical deduction. Nevertheless, they provide a warrant to at least hold agnostic toward conceptions of anomalous phenomena until further developments take place in the science of consciousness and QM. This sub-chapter devotes itself to exploring how coincidence and synchronicity may be viewed with such agnosticism. Further, it explores speculation around how TI reports could be conceived as more legitimate when integrating the claims that NHI is “interacting with human beings”⁶¹², and is supposed to be on the whole, disinterested and/or malevolent. Given that TIs usually report a Machiavellian, speciesist like influence, then by integrating the insights of Ch.3.5.2, it may be reasonable to incorporate NHI as an auxiliary hypothesis to account for such influences.

A starting point is that of the explanatory requirements of ‘traffic lights being tampered to turn red upon approach’⁶¹³. In the naïve-realist assumption, the requirements needed to make this a legitimate claim include a vast reaching conspiratorial collaboration of human beings operating within an observer independent physical reality, from traffic authorities (to change the traffic lights), and geospatial intelligence or communication providers (to track the location of the individual). This far too far out of the boundaries of plausibility and reasonableness to take seriously. However, contrariwise, if we assume that different metaphysical postulates take precedence over naïve-realism, such as non-locality, interactions of NHI, and interdimensional functions to reality, then the explanatory requirements of the phenomenon may diminish substantially, such that, the metaphysic can entail an ontological status that is further in reach. For instance, if the individual’s consciousness is embedded within a field of spatial and temporal probability and each individual observer does not share an observer-independent physical reality, then any phenomena the individual experiences could be considered to be more plausibly influenced from outside the physical domain that human beings are conditioned to naively believe is all that exists around them, i.e. through non-local processes. The same is true with respect to higher spatial phenomena and temporal probabilities which would hypothetically, from an assumed higher spatial vantage point, hold greater capacity to be calculated or influenced. A similar example to “traffic lights being tampered to turn red upon approach” is the descriptive instance of a similar phenomenon evident in in Post 12:

⁶¹² Col. Nell (2023).

⁶¹³ Sheridan & James (2015).

“[...] Outside of this, I am a fit and healthy individual who is trained in academia, I regularly exercise, eat well, sleep well, I don't do drugs or drink alcohol and practice mindfulness often. [...] I live in a considerably quiet suburban neighborhood. I notice there are a handful of cars that go past me whilst I walked down my street to get to the park (around 2 minutes walking time). Then once I get to the park, there's no cars that go down the street anymore for a handful of minutes or more! Similarly, as I approach the roundabout, there is, more often than not, (i have counted 16 times out of 20 or so now) a car or set of cars that seems to intersect with me. After I drive through the intersection, I sometimes wait 30m from the intersection and I notice in my rearview mirror that no cars go past for a matter of several minutes usually.”

It is no question that an individual under the naïve-realist assumption will not be looking out for anomalous experiences such as these, for they assume with high confidence that either they don't exist or they can be explained away as a coincidence. Contrariwise, it might be argued that such individuals who do not subscribe to explaining the events as coincidental are hypervigilant to perceiving such phenomena and so thereby ascribe meaning to the context which does not exist. However, the latter point has its limitations, for, it is difficult to ascribe individual meaning to several vehicles intersecting with one's own vehicle on 16 out of 20 occasions where the individual waited past the intersection for 30 minutes and observed very few, if not no cars drive past at all. Such improbable experiences are reminiscent of something more out of the film the Truman show than merely personally ascribed meaning. However, improbable instances such as these need not necessarily confer some nefarious intent, for it could be explained as a product of the nature of reality, as discussed in Ch. 4.7, or of how consciousness interacts with reality. If existence is being thought by many scholars of to be similar in nature to a simulation, then such scenarios may be either a result of benign functions not yet understood that are being perceived as nefarious influences of some kind. The inductive inference that legitimately argue nefarious intent would rest on being able to explain why the absurdly improbable scenarios are nefarious. Perhaps the most intuitive answer here is causing existential confusion, although this will not suffice in being delineated from being merely benign functions of consciousness interacting with reality in ways not yet understood.

A concern presents itself with respect to inappropriately established counter-explanations. For instance, the clinician may be liable to using both 'coincidence' and 'personally ascribed meaning' to explain away such phenomena. Thus, we need to address further examples to properly demarcate what could and not be conceived as a coincidence. In the case studies of TI scenarios, we also see a number of themes of 'simulation manipulation', including the “generation” of private number-plates. Therefore, let us integrate some examples:

Example 1: You had a friend named Dan who has since moved house and the house is now under construction, and thus no tenant lives there. The house is located on a quiet street. You park outside and return the next day to find a car parked in front of your car with the number plate “DannyBoi190”.

Example 2: Whilst investigating detrimental Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) values for a journal article publication, you take a break and drive to the beach. In the car park a number plate reads “BAD-SAR”.

Example 3: Your dog dies. The day after you are walking on the footpath mourning your dog, at the very moment you start to crying, a car passes you with the private number plate “Violins”.

Example 4: You are driving and notice a yellow VW beetle with dented fender, you take a right turn and 50m from your turn you notice the same car whence it was impossible that it could have travelled to that location before you.

Example 5: You decide to join a reasonably quiet martial arts class with only 4 other people who take the class regularly. You notice another person arrives at your first class at the same time as you do and wishes to partake. You proceed to take another 40 classes and the same individual is not ever seen there again. No new person ever joins the class.

It should be noted, and if possible, sworn under oath, that only several days after writing example 4, a yellow VW beetle with dented fender was observed in a local carpark (Figure 5 – Right), with the observation taking place as per one of few weekly outings. Nevertheless, the analysis of plausibility that such events cannot be deemed coincidental or synchronistic will naturally be dependent on the conditions of: i) the frequency of occurrence and ii) an inference about the degree of probability of the occurrence. The second condition acts on the first depending on the context. The more implausible the occurrence, the more likely one might assume simulation manipulation,



Figure 5 – A yellow VW beetle with a dented fender, in reference to being seen directly after writing example 4 (above).

should it exist. It is valid that hyper-awareness toward such phenomena may render increased awareness of perceived instances, however this can not be used to explain away the entire phenomenon.

With respect to the reports of gang-stalking or being followed, the aforementioned methodology may apply both with respect to how often one is perceived as being followed by an individual, and how improbable it is that they should be in the same environment as the individual. However, we see in example 4 that there was a low frequency of occurrence with a high degree of improbability within the environment. Thus, the low frequency of occurrence can act to augment the second condition depending on the nature of the context, such as a very quiet sports class. This is to say, because the sports class was only used by regulars on the next 40 occasions, that there should be another person who joins the same first lesson as you, is highly improbable, at least as 1 in 40 chance is by observation. Perhaps one may shrug their shoulders if the event was a once off. However, if a similar theme was reoccurring within the daily life of the individual, they may start the question the legitimacy of reality and of social relations of human beings with a degree of license to do so. The same can be said of all the other examples, where the perception of both high frequency of occurrence and of a strong strength of relationship of the number plates meaning to the context of the individuals current life-events, context or thoughts may provide enough of a cause for concern to presume it is a result of simulation manipulation.

Worth noting is that at least some of the five examples provided are found in more mainstream discourse, as many ordinary people do report such inconsistencies or improbable ‘coincidences’ in their reality from time to time, not specific to numberplates either. There are a number of responses to such phenomena that ordinary individuals might form so as to avoid cognitive dissonance and uphold the functionality or consistency of their metaphysic. Some of these are listed below alongside, in brackets, the worldview or theory that may be often associated to each a perspective:

- a) A mere coincidence (Naïve Realist, Physicalist)
- b) A supernatural intelligence or force (i.e. God) is responsible as it has some control over human beings and thus made the person who owns the vehicle cross paths with you, within an observer independent physical reality (Teleological Monist, Naïve Realist)
- c) The universe is an interconnected matrix of processes/events and the individuals consciousness, including their memory forms a part of its processes in ways the human being can not ordinarily understand, giving rise to inexplicable phenomena (Idealist, Process theorist, Post-modernist, Skeptic)
- d) NHI form part of human society, both public and government, and have advanced but limited means to generate physical form or influence physical systems, including but not limited to the identities of proxy human beings, vehicle license registrations, unrestricted movement across physical spaces. (Ultraterrestrial Hypothesis - Variant: Interdimensional Simulation)

To note, (a) and (b) assume that the number plate, vehicle and individual are static and fixed independent of observation. Further, (a) and (b) are refuted on the basis of non-locality but also in that they assert no metaphysical cause that accounts for why coincidences arise, thereby explaining the issue away, leaving only mere presumption. The explanation of (c) is vague and scientifically imprecise. Whilst its tenets may hold with respect to theories of mind, its ability to be studied empirically is limited in the current time. Explanation (d) provides at least some scientific account of how such an effect arises, although its support only lies as far as a string theory, phenomena of NHI, and a quantum theory of mind does, which, much like (c) remains underdeveloped. Regardless, the unifying thread of explanations that offer greater possibility for verification conditions to be found, are ones that acknowledge that the universe is stranger than we can suppose. What is of considerable import here regarding causation is that, if one were to assume number plate generation were a product of simulation manipulation in some way, we would also have to consider the prior process in the causal chain. Such prior processes include the undeniable fact that number plates are registered on government databases, which would make complicit the regulatory authorities in such a conundrum. In the need for greater explanatory power, this may likely necessitate a NHI (with knowledge of such functions) to be operational within regulatory authorities in some capacity. If we were to take this hypothesis seriously in coherence to QBism or similar QM interpretations, then before examining any individual's identification card, their address, their history, and so on, then all their details remain in a state of probability before being determined. This is where non-locality might be exploited by any NHI that is operational within societal processes, such as within the use of licensed automotive vehicles. This would naturally raise some important questions such as: How much information on any human individual's consciousness can be collected and used to display relevant meaningful messages about their personal life? Whether non-corporeal/interdimensional entities have alliances to authoritative bodies, as purported by Grusch, is at least grounds to consider that NHI may be considered to be integrated at such depth in societal functions. In this view, earth is seen as a spatial and temporal competitive resource within an interdimensional ecosystem, and one which humans may be affected by in ways not completely understood. Regardless, it is important to note that merely because such phenomena may exist, or may be likely to exist, it does not necessarily entail (d) is true. In conclusion, while skeptics may contend that for the T.I., hyperawareness leads to over ascribing meaning that is not there, this cannot, however, rule out the possibility that it is there in some instances and that hyperawareness may confer epistemic benefits as a result. The increasing concern regarding the nature of interdimensional functions to reality does complicate the analysis of whether related knowledge or technologies may be being utilized on civilians in any capacity, such that, their influence could be understood as 'simulation manipulation'. Due to the lack of theoretical developments in the non-classified body of knowledge in this area, it is argued that agnosticism toward such phenomena be applied in judgement or analysis of the individual's experiences or beliefs.

4.7.2 NHI

The obvious and very concerning feature of taking seriously the multiple claims of military and intelligence officials that NHI are interacting with humanity is in determining in what sense they are. If taken seriously, it is easy to see how various hypotheses might destabilise all of what we take for granted and know to be true. It is important to examine how the defining characteristics for the potential influence of NHI may assist TI-related arguments to find greater ‘acceptability’ of premises and therefore improve ‘support’ for their conclusions. For this purpose, a focus toward examining where potential vulnerabilities might lie for human beings to be exploited by a NHI is a priority, and invariably these may correlate to the nature of TIs. To start with matters of certainty, according to the Drake equation, it is highly probable that other lifeforms exist in the universe. Symbiosis is feature of all biological life as we know it be, which includes parasitism. All parasitic lifeforms govern with some means of power and intelligence to exploit the host. If we were to take the evolutionary history of earth lifeforms as being representative of universal principles of astrobiology, then if earth contained any NHI, it is likely that some may be parasitic and seek to exploit the human through their vulnerabilities, many of whom naively presume don’t exist at all. Col. Nell explains that it “is naïve to expect complete altruism until you get to a state of post scarcity, where essentially you have no physical needs that we are encumbered with in this universe”⁶¹⁴.

Current vulnerabilities are likely to include, and are not limited to, the current incompleteness or limitations found in the human understanding of: Intelligence, Neuroscience, Epistemology, Physics, Metaphysics. Such vulnerabilities also include the cross-relation of aforementioned domains. For instance, within the crossover between human biology and epistemology, we might see that the ~70 year lifespan of a human being may not be long enough to address wider epistemological threats to our species. Similarly, our intelligence may cross-relate with our understanding of physics insufficiently to address flaws in metaphysical belief systems, such as conceiving of the nature of technological phenomena in UAPs, or the role of observation of quantum states. The means of NHI contact through various modalities of consciousness appear to offer itself as the most likely contact point, which entails that a lack of exploration of the mental or psychic domain would prove to be a significant vulnerability. Any concealed war on consciousness substantiated by a NHI that may be playing out in civilian life would naturally take some precedence in the non-physical domain. The persistent pre-occupation with the physical domain may assert itself as the mechanism by which the vulnerability exists. The same is true with respect to what drives such a pre-occupation, namely, a constrained view of the world as entirely physical and a reluctance to question the nature of individual consciousness. Widespread adoption of mystical experiences have been contended in the past to attempt to resolve this issue. Although, inherent socio-economic destabilisation issues that are entailed require a more intermediate solution, such as the widespread adoption of metaphysic more closely

⁶¹⁴ SALT. (2024).

align to representationalism or idealism, by compatibility to QM interpretations. Similarly, Skafish argued in favor of Animism. For, no matter what sense data reveal about NHI infiltration, they are continually subsumed by higher or more fundamental tenets of how reality functions. Regardless, such adoptions are difficult to program large scale, especially with digital media's memetic feedback systems of cultural narratives hardwiring human conditioning toward the interpretation and expectation of reality and other people. Nevertheless, it might be intuitive to assume that once humans are presented with direct experiences of reality not being purely physical, such as through widespread NHI disclosure and interaction, there would be a return to greater societal wellbeing, as is similarly observed post classical psychedelic use⁶¹⁵, and a focus toward protecting vulnerabilities within the individual subjective or psychic domain,

As previously mentioned, each metaphysic entails a different ontological status to a diversity of knowledge claims. Such claims often derive from how we define cause and effect relations within that metaphysic⁶¹⁶. It may be likely that the one central determinant of whether a human being is influenced by or under the control of an NHI is by what metaphysic they adopt and how much self-attunement and attentional control they can assert over their own mind, for they both can be identified to be one of human being's greatest epistemic vulnerabilities. Outside of developments with BCIs, the two known and scientifically validated methods of increasing functional capacities of the mind arise from intense meditative practices and clinically controlled classical psychedelic use. This occurs by way of strengthening of functional connectivity between major brain networks, allowing for an expanded understanding of self and reality, improved regulation and attentional control, as well as visual acuity and often a perception of psychic abilities. In relation this point, Lieutenant Colonel Dolan M. McKelvy, USAF writes:

“Any lack of interest in psychic research in the United States is an outgrowth of personal fears, sensationalism, and restrictive scientific mind-sets. We are our own worst enemies. Through cynicism, biased criticism, and ridicule the scientific community and society as a whole have suppressed exploration of the mind frontier.”.

The view that psychic phenomena are important in the study of NHI appears, at least in Skafish's view, to be correlated to how human beings anthropomorphise interpretations of NHI. Col. Karl Nell clearly elucidates the nature of this issue of interpretation when prompted to answer whether human society is ready for full disclosure:

“Theres different viewpoints on whether people are ready to deal with this phenomenon. I would draw an analogy though [between knowing and believing] for people that believe in a certain faith

⁶¹⁵ Timmerman et al. (2021).

⁶¹⁶ Green (2003).

tradition [...] and hold [and subscribe] to that in a very serious and devout way and sort of pose the question, even for folks of that ilk, and I would count myself as one, if you're confronted with the reality of your religious belief system, [such as] the reality of the metaphysical, [such as] an angel [or] a messenger from god, [then] that's going to be a sea state change in your way of dealing with reality even though you already believe it. So, it's one thing to believe and it's another to know. [Therefore] I think in this context this phenomena has the potential for an analogous effect, both on the individual and on society”.

Here, Col. Nell chooses to answer the question by describing the ontological shock from newly defined metaphysical experiences which confirm or eradicate strongly held beliefs about reality. Why Col. Nell sees this as pertinent and analogous to the nature of understanding NHI appears to be that the nature of NHI entails considerations about reality which, as Skafish contended, are “dissimilar to how human beings have conceived of it within physicalism or naïve realism”⁶¹⁷. So too are the rational inferences and connections made through prior redundant belief systems when they are collapsed by the assumptions of a new metaphysic. The issue here is that inferences drawn in a new metaphysic, perhaps even one that an NHI might convey, either over a lengthy period of time on some individuals, through some technology, or through psychedelics, may cause the individual to come to realisations which clinicians would determine to be to the contrary of rational thought or sanity, yet the metaphysic adopted has its own set of logical criteria for inference, its own axioms, and its own pragmatic formulation ready when needed to be converted in to some action, or behavioural or verbal expression. If NHI are interacting with humanity, thought based conference with non-corporeal intelligence or telepathic conference to other entities might create dialogue which the individual has no substantial arsenal to properly deal with. Such an individual may then engage in predictive processing in ways which don't fit either intended ontology and leave the individual in a state of radical skepticism, left to their own devices to infer between two ‘partially integrated’ ontologies, thereby producing perhaps a similar phenomenon of unwarranted TI beliefs or even schizophrenia. This creates the need for new diagnostic criteria in response to new methods for engaging in interpretations of reality. However, Psychiatrists have barely begun to analyse, let alone find acceptable, the nature of psychedelic experiences in conferring rational insight. The degree that many of such professionals need to put down stuffy apprehensions which take their metaphysics to be entirely complete and accurate is of utmost necessity.

As formerly stated, it is unknown to what degree NHI are embedded within all known functions of human existence. To illustrate the vast entailments of the issues Lomas and colleagues are raising with respect to the ultraterrestrial hypothesis, for all we may know, NHI may adopt a human form and integrate

⁶¹⁷ Skafish (2023).

into government systems because they pressure governments to do so with superior technology and threat of extermination or war. They might even demand production of nuclear energy for spacecraft from Departments of Energy (DOE) under the guise of nuclear weapons development, leading to campaigns that increase focus on human war. There is no defined limit to how human beings may be conceived to be vulnerable, not even in their personal lives, for civilian integration might necessarily entail any member of the opposite sex to be a NHI in proxy human form. Even worse, human society on earth could resemble something closest in definition to the word 'farm', where interdimensional non-corporeal NHI, on orders of magnitude more intelligent, grow human souls for some purpose. A soul in this view being scientifically speculated as any interdimensional component or function of the individual in which they are limited in their ability to experience or understand as a result of their perceptual and interpretative constraints.

Regardless, in applying principles of Jamesian pragmatism, we must operate with what constraints we have irrespective of worst-case scenarios. The previous sub-chapter dealt in brief with the possibility of how anomalous phenomena experienced in society could hypothetically arise as a result of influence from either physical or non-corporeal higher dimensional NHI or by 3 dimensional physical entities or humans with higher dimensional technologies. This would theoretically function in a similar manner to how a 3-dimensional entity could manipulate 2 dimensional objects or hypothetical entities with relative ease. A useful heuristic to understand how this may be functioning is by seeing each calcium or potassium ion in the brain down to the level of the calabi-yao manifolds that may give rise to it. The manifolds can be thought of as the connection points between our physical reality and other spaces in directions we find difficult to imagine, namely, at right angles to any fixed point in 3 dimensions. This hypothetically acts to be the source in which influences upon the mind or upon reality can obtain from a higher dimensional space, presumably where other non-corporeal intelligences may reside. This might not be thought of to be limited to ions or even the neural correlates of consciousness but rather a mechanism responsible for rendering the entirety of local phenomena to the observing participant as a series of representations of a much broader reality that is nothing like what it appears to us as, or rather what we are conditioned to believe it to appear as, physical, static, concrete, existent when not observed. The phenomenon of observation being entailed in the construction of material reality is also implicated in the nature of how consciousness can be sustained when ion fluctuations in the brain are not observed, thus opening up a further possibility for non-local phenomena to affect processes that have not been collapsed through observation. Although, one might argue that the individual's state of awareness of their own consciousness is a kind of observation in and of itself, yet not one that views their own brain's materiality through sense data but through witness consciousness itself. In any case, if the principle of non-locality is evident, then phenomena appearing within 'individual consciousness' provides a further barrier to this view, for it encounters the problem of other minds, specifically in relation to how they are connected in a non-local medium. Considerations are drawn here

toward the consideration of the premise that advanced metaphysical knowledge in this way could be utilized so as to avoid accountability within institutional practices, inclusive of the ability manipulate information, reality or consciousness.

In furtherance to the justification of the ultraterrestrial hypothesis, a view of consciousness that purports interdimensional functions would assist in this manner. This may be improved by more robust scientific neurobiological conceptions, on a similar basis as to what Galimore contends with respect to how the presumed NHI (interdimensional entities) encountered in the psychedelic experience can be felt as ‘realer than real’. The genuine concern raised by Prof. Kripal, that “the wildest or strangest of the psychedelic states are actively ignored or not reported at all in the literature”⁶¹⁸ is very much legitimate and requiring further investigation. Among the usually studied visual phenomena, paranormal phenomena are often reported on internet forums by users during and after the experience, such as experiencing a form of telepathy, clairvoyance, interdimensional entity contact, lingering break through to dimensions during sleep cycles post-use, and communication in a rapidly learned ancient-like language conveyed through the experience which can be partially spoken once returning to resting state^{619,620,621}. New methodologies developed Gallimore and Rick Strassman, which aimed at lengthening an individual’s experience through extended IV administration (Figure 6 – Left)⁶²², could show promise in furthering intensive investigations of related paranormal phenomena, such as

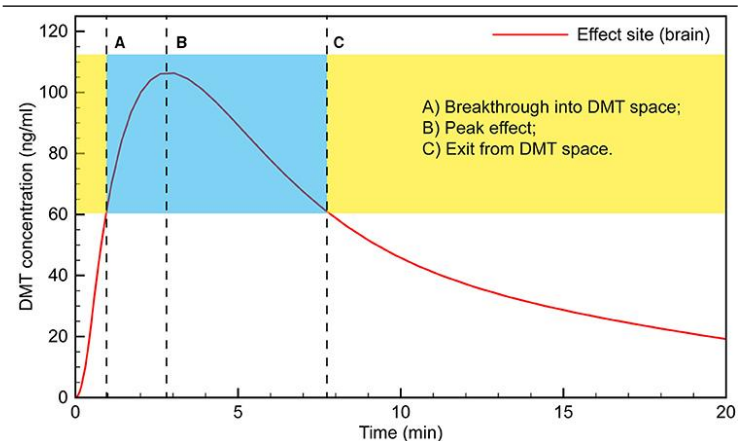


Figure 6 – Temporal zone where assumed NHI contact is made (blue) acting as a potential source of useful information transfer from presumed entities or planes of reality, should they exist. A recent trial of this methodology showed “development of acute psychological tolerance to DMT [which] demonstrate the safety and effectiveness of continuous IV DMT administration”⁶²³. However, the extended period was limited to

⁶¹⁸ Kripal (2023).

⁶¹⁹ WisdomTooth. (2016). Ancient Glossolalia learned and spoken through DMT experiences?. DMT-Nexus. Retrieved from: <https://www.dmt-nexus.me/forum/default.aspx?g=posts&m=760479#post760479>

⁶²⁰ Mz.Gypzy. (2012). Speaking alien language. DMT-Nexus. Retrieved from: <https://forum.dmt-nexus.me/threads/speaking-alien-language.324269>

⁶²¹ Dragonrider. (2018). Do you believe in telepathy. DMT-Nexus. Retrieved from: <https://forum.dmt-nexus.me/threads/do-you-believe-in-telepathy.355941>

⁶²² Gallimore, A. & Strassman, R. (2016). A Model for the Application of Target-Controlled Intravenous Infusion for a Prolonged Immersive DMT Psychedelic Experience. *Frontiers in Pharmacology Vol. 7. No. 211*. doi: 10.3389/fphar.2016.00211

⁶²³ Luan, L. X., Eckernäs, E., Ashton, M., Rosas, F. E., Uthaug, M. V., Bartha, A., Jagger, S., Gascon-Perai, K., Gomes, L., Nutt, D. J., Erritzøe, D., Carhart-Harris, R. L., & Timmermann, C. (2024). Psychological and physiological effects of extended DMT. *Journal of psychopharmacology (Oxford, England)*, 38(1), 56–67. <https://doi.org/10.1177/02698811231196877>

30 minutes, and participants did not themselves hold humanitarian research aims. The states present as an inexplicable mystery waiting to be further phenomenologically studied alongside developments in the philosophy and science of consciousness. However, this would necessitate that methodologies don't fall into the same pitfalls encountered in similar previous studies on psychic phenomena, such as of Remote Viewing (RV), whereby a lack of proper controls and repeatability affected credibility of findings, at least as it appears in non-classified research findings. If developed with robust methodologies and willing psychonauts, this could yield further insights in regard to testing scientific hypotheses and categorization of NHI related phenomena in such experiences.

In attempt to find further support for the ultraterrestrial hypothesis, the fact that human beings are mostly unaware of their epistemic limitations and pervasively lack self-awareness and humility is severely concerning in this regard. Similarly, the incessant history of war is almost identically reminiscent of multi-layered role played computer game (RPG) in which ruling non-corporeal NHI has access and means to manipulate consciousness and coerce individuals through their own ignorance, ideologies, and pathological state of ego. Even further, the notion that psychedelic molecules still mostly remain illegal may be telling that the war on drugs could in some way be correlated to the presence of NHI. For instance, if such laws aimed to hinder metaphysical knowledge in the general populace, or similarly knowledge of interdimensional functions of their mind or of reality. Although drug policy is argued to be an effective means to prevent social decline, recent research has found the bio-ethical implications to be in support of improving environmental ethics in humans' society, for they are known to increase traits of empathy. However, this does not condone the proliferation of psychedelic use, for its implications are too far reaching without strict psychedelic-assisted psychotherapy (PAPT) protocols, such as those currently being developed by RANZCP and industry professionals. Regardless, such a view could be conceived as a way in which a ruling NHI may utilize social or political influence to prevent broadscale evolution of consciousness, such as through impeding widespread and regulated use of classical psychedelic molecules in controlled environments. This obtains in a similar manner to how McKenna defined their long-term legal status:

“I don't think the government, under the guise of some phony alarmist pseudoscientific rhetoric should attempt to control the evolution of consciousness... After all, if these things [psychedelics] are consciousness expanding, it doesn't take too much intelligence to realise it is the absence of consciousness that is causing our flirtation with evolutionary and planetary disaster”⁶²⁴.

⁶²⁴ McKenna, T. (2010). *Podcast 221 – McKenna: “Evolving Times”*. Psychedelic Salon. Retrieved from: <https://psychedelicsalon.com/221-mckenna-evolving-times/>

Again, this is difficult to separate out from the general socio-economic destabilization concerns due to their known hazardous effects of often creating a contented, well-balanced, non-materialistically driven, non-media focused, non-distracted citizenry. Similarly, the fact much of western society currently utilises digital technologies pathologically might seem to suggest a modus operandi of a potential NHI influence. For the mind, operating through the collapse of the wave function is a potent 100 billion neuron biochemical computer when utilized in conjunction with digital technologies, especially if we simultaneously purport non-local or interdimensional influences on, or functions to, the brain itself. How human consciousness interacts with digital media outside of preconceived notions of reality may again prove to be a point of exploitation by a parasitic NHI with malevolent motivations. As in the case of any interspecific competition, exploiting ignorance is the primary and most effective tactic.

Extending these concerns toward the nature of electronic harassment and warfare, the correlation the research of Thomas to that of the contention of Col. Knell, appears to reveal that data warfare could very well include the human individual as a human processor within a sociological context. As a matter of a warfare tactic, certain individuals may possess traits in which a competing government or NHI may seek to infiltrate and manipulate covertly to weaken or change societal structures, as Grosev maintains is the case with respect to AHI⁶²⁵. The human beings central nervous system may act as processing machine within an interdimensional playing field of consciousness, one in which generally unbeknownst to most human beings, interspecific war or competition is waged, humans holding but one small part in this interspecific competition in order to exist on earth. Assuming the mind is capable of interdimensional processing by virtue of its constitution, certain individuals may adopt the position of being a target within a much larger system of processes occurrent within the interdimensional environment. Such an individual may not hold any ordinary distinguishing feature which could differentiate them from others in this regard. This might be one explanatory hypothesis for some TIs and could include the targeted intention to cause a detrimental effect toward either i) a corresponding neurological processes that affords communication to non-corporeal NHI (irrespective of whether they recognize such communication) or ii) detrimental effects corresponding to interdimensional social or political arrangements with the non-corporeal NHI that the agent may have.

Existent within the ultraterrestrial hypothesis is the concern of NS simultaneous to a reverse engineering program with an unknown stage of development. One sub-hypothesis in the ultraterrestrial hypothesis was found to include the view that NHI may be walking among us. By reasonably attempt to integrate NS into this hypothesis, it would be presumable that a mandate might exist which requires NHI to conceal their identity or form at all times apart from when it is not feasible to, as in the case of a spacecraft malfunction in the Las Vegas families case, or when they can avoid accountability. If this hypothesis were

⁶²⁵ 60 Minutes (Australia) (2024).

true, this would place us in a scenario not too dissimilar to the 1999 film *Men in Black*. While fictional, the film does provide a substantiation of what such a world may look like if such were the case. As the film is often cited by TIs to be relevant, both as an explanation for their cognitive effects and of the content of their perceived anomalous phenomena, it is important to closely relate this hypothesis with that of the empirical grounds to take the nature of UAP, NHI and national security seriously. For instance, the film notes in its narrative that order is established in society through the alteration of human short-term memory. While fictional, when taken as a hypothesis, the concept has merit in that short-term memory would hypothetically be one of the mechanisms most likely to be vulnerable to being exploited, alongside conceptions of reality. While there is some empirical evidence to suggest the hippocampus (short-term memory center) is the most sensitive area of the brain to RF radiation, the fictional memory wiping device (neutralizer) remains simply what it is, a fiction. However, this should not underestimate the notion that human memory impediments, in any form, could be a primary factor in an individual or population being precluded from becoming aware of societal integration of NHI. This is because short-term memory acts to provide inferences that can be drawn from experiential objects over time that may have greater hierarchical power within both predictive processing and creation of inductive inferences. The myriad of ways in which a person may be able draw inferences might reveal interpretations in which influences from a NHI is present. We can image how a person with an impaired short-term memory may not be able to detect certain patterns need to infer the existence of some event due to, say, a higher pre-occupation with the present moment and/or a chronic fixation of identity alongside persistent self-dialogue. Importantly, if we assume any impairment is present across a large population or most human beings, then the function of impairment is normalized beyond what human beings could investigate against a baseline measurement.

On a similar note, the concern of NS simultaneous to a reverse engineering program with an unknown stage of development, warrants a concern as to what the state level processes of enacting collective ignorance really are outside of disinformation campaigns. Consider the circumstance of the Las Vegas families reports of a UAP crash and subsequently seeing 8-10 foot tall creatures. We might ask: After attempting to operate a front loader and crawling about on the families roof, where did the creatures and their spacecraft go? Did the men in suits and sunglasses appearing the days after ‘take care of them’? Where did camouflage originate from? Two likely explanations arise. Firstly, that is a NHI specific design or technology, or second, it is an interception by a process of state supervision. The second hypothesis assumes the government is in possession of technologies which are able to perform such tasks, presumably through technologies developed whilst in possession of and during reverse engineering of NHI spacecraft. The second hypothesis concerns the nature of TIs on the basis that if government oversight and enforcement on such a matter is existent, then there may likely be correlations to the nature of AHI or anomalous phenomena

encountered in TI experiences. Thus, in establishing a view of the possibility that advanced technological means have arisen from the presence of NHI on earth we may consider several items:

1. The first crash was claimed to be reported in 1933, or earlier.
2. Quantum physics has over 100 years of research after such an event.
3. Technological R&D scales exponentially according to Moore's law.
4. Within non-classified domains of research there are theoretical frameworks for extra spatial dimensions (super string:10d, bosonic:26d, m-theory: 11d).
5. There are advanced means of manufacture at disposal, both in complexity and scale, i.e. nano-technology, quantum-computers, large particle collider (LHC), etc.

Therefore, it is at least possible that some federal personnel may have access to advanced or even interdimensional technologies by now. However, possibility cannot be equated with the scenario being probable, for, such would presume the threshold of intelligence or knowledge needed to operate or reverse engineer such technology is near that evident in human research personnel, if any such 'human' research personnel exist at all. Regardless, humans evidently do not yet entirely appear to living in an environment much like that of the technocratic autocracies found in films like Lucas' THX1138 (1971), Carpenters 'They Live!' (1988), or Solomon's 'Men In Black' (1997), and thus our greatest strength in preventing such a circumstances from ever arising remains in our capacity for skepticism with respect to how we define our own existence without detriment to rational agnosticism and critical reasoning.

In attempt to find justification of the claims of being followed or harassed in the ways reported by a TI, postulations that derive from the nature of NHI some alternative explanation as to where epistemic vulnerabilities exist, including how consciousness interacts with reality, provide some room for further development of auxiliary hypothesis within the progressive RP. However, the nature of classification suffocates it ultimate success. If we can assume classified knowledge regarding NHI, we can more easily assume classified nuclear research reveal functions of reality above the public domain of knowledge. This complicates assessment of whether anomalous experiences of TIs is related to metaphysical conceptual constraints obtained from the public scientific knowledge, and the hubris that often trails its existence. Given the similarity and crossover into spooky classified domains of potentially unfathomable complexity, it is safest to remain at least a little bit skeptical on both sides of the argument. On a lasting and optimistic note, Col. Nell personally subscribes "to the idea that there is an ultimate truth and that Humanity, being created in the image of a higher power, is endowed with the quality to pursue and understanding of that and so part of the objective in this existence is to seek that out and try to understand that ultimate truth to a greater and greater degree, and this [NHI] would be a component of that, obviously"⁶²⁶.

⁶²⁶ SALT (2024).

5. Conclusion

Under the lens of philosophical inquiry, exploration of microwave harassment claims in self-reporting Targeted Individuals (TI) and Havana Syndrome (HS) victims necessitated a probing analysis into the nature of state power, non-human intelligence, current neuroweapon technologies, the sanctity of individual rights, and the potential for systemic abuse veiled under the guise of national security and confidentiality. This paper epistemologically assessed the harassment claims in individuals self-reporting as a TI and found a high degree of persecutory delusion evident within cultural-linguistic dialogue on online platforms. Furthermore, it found that there are also a number of individuals who could not be classified in the same regard, and as a result, warranted closer philosophical analysis of their claims in accordance with a broader explanatory hypotheses and metaphysical scope, including current technological feasibility and socio-political possibilities. This exploration yielded insufficient results to provide any form of empirically based deductive argument in support of the T.I.'s claims. Nevertheless, inductive arguments in formal logic were produced to explore plausibility where it may exist. Irrespective of the epistemic status of the metaphysical conjectures provided in attempt to support the hard core of the TI Research Program (RP), it was found that many rational beliefs held by TIs evaded classification for being an unwarranted conspiracy theory (UCT) and held the status of being a reliable testimonial form of knowledge with justification and warrant. This occurred on many relevant bases, both with respect to the epistemological literature of testimony and of conspiracy theory. Furthermore, the explanatory power of research findings on Electromagnetic Hypersensitivity (EHS), Anomalous Health Incidents (AHI), Radio Frequency (RF) exposure, Non-Human Intelligence (NHI) interactions and Exceptional Experiences (EE) were found to all act as reasonable justification against outright classification of all reports as a form of delusional disorder.

While there exists a lack of comprehensive scientific metanalyses in the aforementioned areas, available research findings revealed an empirical intersection to TI symptomology that is strongly correlated, and a resemblance to TI phenomenology that can be considered too synchronous to overlook or explain away with mere empirical reductionism. For instance, Exceptional Experiences (EE) often contain events with a high degree of synchronicity in psychologically normal people. Similarly, the phenomenological content of TI experiences were found to contain a number of pertinent relationships to issues that are being addressed internationally with respect to NHI and UAP that would be unreasonable to overlook. That “a briefing document for the Undersecretary of Defense by members of the [UAP] task force [...] advises that whatever the phenomenon is, its capable of manipulation human perception”⁶²⁷ provides a legitimate and substantial basis to consider the phenomenon of gangstalking in a new light. This is especially the case when and where the phenomena contain similar themes of “men in suits”⁶²⁸ or “Men in

⁶²⁷ Coulthart (2023).

⁶²⁸ 8 News Now (2023).

Black”⁶²⁹, which is the very same phenomena that the public has shown skepticism toward given the recent informal UAP disclosures. Past investigations of Harvard Psychiatrist and Tenured Professor John Mack’s studies revealed that individuals who experienced and interacted NHI did not exhibit any psychological pathologies and were found to be “as psychologically normal as ordinary people”⁶³⁰. As a result, many of the phenomena reported by TIs cannot be categorically dismissed. Furthermore, the circumstantial nature of the claims of being neurologically assaulted, harassed, or burned by microwaves, occurs alongside major strides in international neuroweapon developments. This elicited a strong cause for concern with respect to the provision of non-testimonial based positive reasons to accept TI claims. While AHI was found to have multiple medical explanations of high-power microwave (HPM) assault and a public consensus that contended it most probably to be a result of urban warfare by foreign adversaries⁶³¹, the correlation to civilian harassment remained lacking in clear case studies. However, the primary socio-political motivations and tactics of urban warfare were explained by some of the literature to not necessarily exclude civilian targeting. Multiple scientific explanations were conjectured toward substantiating the viability of the effects reported. As evident with metaanalyses of Microwave Syndrome (MS), HPM neuroweapons were found to be likely to induce microwave sensitivity after single exposure events, and potentially also lead to the development of EHS, which studies reported multiple neurological and immunological explanations for, such as “hyper connectivity of the anterior component of the default mode in the medial orbitofrontal area”⁶³² and that “neurotoxic chemical exposure may make a patient more vulnerable to develop EHS”⁶³³. Importantly, individuals who present with symptoms of EHS may utilise TI hypotheses as direct beliefs for their conditions, further complicating diagnostic evaluation.

Neuroweapons were found to be poised to revolutionize the nature of warfare at its core at an international and public level. It was explained that they do not “necessarily require technologies not yet in existence”⁶³⁴, and concerns were raised by Commander van der Klaauw that “cognitive warfare is a fact of the modern age and everyone, whether civilian or military, is a potential target”⁶³⁵. It was further contended that countries are likely seek to dominate the neurospace (an envisioned realm where consciousness intersects with the physical world), representing the paramount battlefield from which control over all other realms (land, sea, air, space, and cyberspace) could, in theory, be established.⁶³⁶ This may also extend to any possible functions of reality, such as higher dimensions, or aspects to human consciousness which are

⁶²⁹ Sheridan, & James (2015).

⁶³⁰ Pasulka (2023).

⁶³¹ 60 Minutes (Australia) (2023).

⁶³² Heuser & Heuser (2017).

⁶³³ Ibid.

⁶³⁴ Krishnan (2014).

⁶³⁵ Ibid.

⁶³⁶ Commander van der Klaauw (2023); Krishnan (2014).

not frequently explored within the public domain of knowledge or consensus worldview. The current epistemic oversight that exists toward the nature of these domains' looms over the effective assessment and analysis of the more credible forms of TI claims, which appear to warrant serious consideration and discernment among more impartial parties with a military or intelligence background. In agreement with the recommendations proposed by the Sol Foundation regarding AHI, UAP, and NHI, increased biosurveillance measures against RF radiation are paramount with respect to protecting against the possibility of anomalous urban exposure incidents⁶³⁷. HPM exposure is one of the most dangerous technologies and/or weapons known to humankind, not only because of the invisible nature of its existence being not readily detectable by the public, but because the concept of microwave attacks are so entrenched in conspiracy theory that medical and public opinion is prevented from taking seriously the possibility of its harmful use, thereby disenfranchising potential victims and complicating the process of separating potentially true claims from persecutory delusions. This is a pressing issue not only because the technological means of microwave harassment are currently feasible, but because of a growing international defense interest in cognitive warfare and neuroweapon development, as evident in cases of urban warfare with HPM on highly valuable federal employees.

It was found that persecutory beliefs regarding Australian intelligence agencies, such as ASIS, did not have any significant warrant. However, historical evidence revealed that few select individuals in governmental agencies could not be considered exempt from the possibility of corruption. This does not instantiate that there is corruption, rather extrapolates historical events to project an indication of possibility, not likelihood. Tangential consideration was given toward the integration of NHI in this matter and inevitably complicated assessment, for public knowledge is limited in defining to what degree NHI is embedded within civil societies. Given this uncertain nature and potential risk, hypotheses that were proposed by Harvard scholars to explain the relevant errant data do not preclude the possibility that human sciences and knowledge are not of sufficient development to deny that some office holders or federal employees may be considered to be i) NHI themselves in a proxy human form; or ii) human and are sufficiently neurologically or psychologically influenced by NHI in some capacity, such that they can no longer be considered to be the same individual or uncorrupted or uninfluenced in any manner. While such a hypothesis is tentative with respect empirical sciences, the limitations to empirical science that recent informal NHI and UAP disclosures reveal provide implications that are concerning in their power to account for longstanding historical events which pertain to the relevant circumstances of corruption. Given the power, intelligence and technological capabilities ostensibly at play, it is a serious concern as to how far and to what extent efforts to conceal NHI may have been asserted over civilian existence, both with respect

⁶³⁷ The Sol Foundation (2024).

to disinformation campaigns and their effect on societal belief systems and also toward the lack of ability to detect evidence of psychological and neurological programming, for our baseline datasets would only ever be normalized within the population, and only ever over a single lifespan. All aforementioned points necessarily track the future epistemic status of TI hypotheses with a strong relationship.

With respect to limitations of clinical assessment, it was argued that any claims of self-reporting TIs which transgress the boundaries of ‘possibility’ to ‘actuality’ ought to be treated with skepticism only after the principle of charity has been applied toward the individuals tendency to commit generalisations. For at least some individuals, such tendencies may not be characteristic of psychopathology but arise merely as a result of lack of education or training in critical thinking. This principle should act to protect clinicians from any failure upon their part in misidentifying an individual’s mere failure to reason critically as being representative of a delusional disorder. Again, the phenomenological nature of TI experiences showed correlation to multiple types of EEs and while some similarities between EEs mental disorders exist, “it would be a mistake to identify them in general as disorders.”⁶³⁸ Furthermore, many of such individuals were also found likely to rate highly on the Torturing Environment Scale (TES)⁶³⁹ and therefore ought to be clinically acknowledged as such. Diagnostic concerns were also raised around western models of sanity, which are known to be conceived largely with respect to “reality models”⁶⁴⁰ in both an overly empiricist, physicalist and naïve-realist account of reality and consciousness. This may prove to be a limiting factor in the discernment of veridicality to the claims held, such as those of reality/simulation ‘manipulation’. Given the epistemic limitations of such reality models widely adopted by clinicians taken in conjunction with the issues raised of disinformation around NHI, civilians ought to remain respectfully skeptical toward the ability for any medical authority to enact or carry forward such disinformation toward the disenfranchisement of individuals with potentially legitimate concerns or experiences regarding such matters. Further to this point, in applying epistemic humility toward TI claims, explanatory hypotheses that more adequately accounted for a range errant data were found to necessitate transgressing the boundaries of physicalist frameworks. In coherence with the many relevant recommendations provided by the Sol Foundations White Papers, it is contended that educational institutions ought to integrate philosophy of mind and metaphysics alongside relevant medical units provided in Psychiatry, Clinical Psychology, Medicine, and the Social Sciences. Clinical assessors should seek to assess the claims of TIs with respect to socio-political factors of the individual and analyse claims in a variety of other metaphysical frameworks to identify varying degrees of possibility or likelihood, as pertinent to the individual or group of individuals. Future research ought to consider to what extent or proportion of the TI population base ascribe hasty

⁶³⁸ Fach et al. (2013).

⁶³⁹ Sales et al. (2021).

⁶⁴⁰ Metzinger (2003).

generalisations or misinterpretations to potentially veridical phenomena as a result of an inadequate skill of reason and knowledge base, as well as to what extent the vacuum of online TI discourse acts as a “closed ideology echo chamber”⁶⁴¹ in further driving formation of fallacious reasoning in individuals who do not express comorbidities. Further research ought also to consider classification of types of TIs, by profile, educational background, intelligence, psychological attributes, religious or metaphysical beliefs, and correlate them with their phenomenological content and testimony of harassment.

With respect to bioethics, the question was posed whether it is possible for any human actor with advanced technologies to upset any imperceivable natural moral order inherent to nature itself. In confirmation of a non-secular view that “human beings are not masters of nature but part of it and dependent on it”⁶⁴², if there were some restriction to powerful actions that could not occur without consequence, then to engage innocent civilians with neuroweapons would, at some point in time, inevitably expose the actor to circumstances over and above what their own intelligence could conceive of, thereby creating conditions for their own vulnerability. In modern virtue theory, the use of such power as vice would hypothetically “frustrate our telos”⁶⁴³ and in doing so, may lead to a further abandonment of eudemonia in search of greater power by ways not guided or favored by the grace of wisdom. This was signified as important if it is to be acknowledged that there could at least be intuitive reasons to assume some means to identify why or how any corrupt human actor may eventually fall from a position of power. At any rate, the instantiation of this same argument toward corrupt NHI actors may not hold, for it risks anthropomorphizing their nature⁶⁴⁴.

Legislative recommendations include all relevant federal documents to account for any use of or influence by advanced neuroweapon technologies or NHI in civil society. Furthermore, if any civilian is injured in the process of clandestine urban warfare and such an instance leads to further casualties, then despite classification as a result of national security, all victims still ought to be legally treated with full consideration to the full extent of the impact of such technologies on the original victim, including medical conceptions of impacts to consciousness detached from behaviorist justifications. While this may present a challenge for judicial administrators, without such consideration, a moral cost is bestowed to the state for indicting victims of urban warfare who cannot empirically defend their case because of the state itself.

In conclusion, as a matter of upholding agnosticism in a world “stranger than we can suppose”⁶⁴⁵, it is wise to not forgo the possibility that some individuals reporting such phenomena potentially arise out of being exposed to a world where “the best laid plans of mice and men often go awry”⁶⁴⁶

⁶⁴¹ Zollo et al. (2017).

⁶⁴² Chadwick (1990), p.44. As cited in Kirkham (2006).

⁶⁴³ Kirkham (2006), p.191.

⁶⁴⁴ Skafish (2023).

⁶⁴⁵ Haldane J. (1927). *Possible Worlds*. Harper & Brothers Publishers, New York

⁶⁴⁶ Burns, R. (1785). *To a Mouse*. In *Poems, Chiefly in the Scottish Dialect* Poems, W. Creech (Ed.). Available from: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/To_a_Mouse

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DISCLAIMER & PERSONAL DISCLOSURE

Due to the contentious nature of the content of this paper, the authors motivation is stated simply to be research preparation and delivery. Careful consideration is needed toward any formation of unjustified assumptions about the beliefs of the author outside of what is put forward in this paper. As a matter of defining the interest to develop this paper, personal disclosure as to the authors background is considered relevant and is provided below.

The author reports of substantial unidentifiable impacts on their consciousness over a period of 14 years, existing till the present day. The symptoms identically mirror those of exposure to RF radiation. The author also notes ongoing non-prosaic encounters with ‘apparent’ human beings who either outright claim they are a NHI, or verbally express they know of personal events in their life that they have never told anyone of. Such humans often speak of personal events or circumstances overtly, but also often *infer* or *elude to* such knowledge discretely in the content of that which they speak. A number of examples include:

- i. Individual #1 (friend of a friend) claiming “I am one, if you tell anyone, they’ll kill you” (2021);
- ii. Individual #2 (stranger) claiming to have lived for over 30,000 years and know of authors highly personal secrets (2021);
- iii. Individual #3 (fellow student) overtly claiming to know of a transmitted disease temporarily held by the author, which was not disclosed to any individual (2011);
- iv. Individual #4 (previous romantic partner) multiple similar discrete claims made on the topic, i.e. “I have something to tell you about me *alien emoji*” (2021).

The substantial unidentifiable impacts on the authors consciousness includes symptoms that occur every time the author leaves their home or area where their neuronal functioning was restored through sleep. The effects occur predominantly during any form of transportation, irrespective of eyes-closed and eyes-open conditions as a passenger. To a lesser extent, the same effects appear with extended use of a smartphone, only when cellular connection is enabled. The effects are consistently the same with every hypothetically assumed ‘exposure’ event, with ‘exposure’ duration correlating to strength of effect. Symptoms include:

- i. executive function decline,
- ii. face reddening,
- iii. short and long-term memory impairment,
- iv. reduced clarity of awareness,
- v. decreased visual acuity,
- vi. decreased arithmetic ability and
- vii. decreased word recall,
- viii. changes in the content of self-narrative.

The overall effects are described by the author as “turning into a cognitive zombie” and “a scrambling of my brain”. The onset of effects is usually within 30 minutes after any hypothetical ‘exposure’ event. The effects slowly fade in strength over the course of 5 hours but never completely cease until restorative sleep occurs. The author reports that longer ‘exposure’ times (>3 hours) equate to many days of declined cognitive function. Other symptoms, perhaps unrelated to the above, also include daily and frequent headaches that ‘feel’ approximately 2cm in circumference. Areas of the headaches include Left (often) and Right (occasional) anterior cingulate cortex (salience network), Broca’s area, and ventromedial prefrontal cortex. They often occur in a distinct pattern related to external events, such as directly after connecting via LAN to the internet, or engaging cellular networks with a smartphone. Throughout ongoing analytical categorization of when headaches occur over 14 years, there also appears to be at least some correlation not only to events but thoughts of ‘significant interest’. For instance, not when they are deliberating on what sauce to use in their sandwich, but when an aspect of their reasoning is reflecting on how to conceive of some politically charged piece of information or how they might act in the future. This is perceived of as far from a statistically significant result but is common enough to be worth being mentioned. There is a medically contested origin of such pain, as the white and grey matter do not contain nociceptors. However, hypotheses, such as deferred pain through the meninges, are explored at some length in the authors paper on analysis of the effects of RF EMF. Such headaches are reported to often feel as if damage is occurring.

Other symptoms include loss in eye focus whilst stopped at traffic lights on most occasions, and sometimes when engaging in regular conversation, lasting approximately 5-10 seconds, which can be reduced by focusing eyes to the nose. With respect to changes in the content of self-narrative during a hypothetically assumed ‘exposure’ event, short-term memory anomalies appear to underly the phenomenon, where, at random, there is a recall of major sensitive pieces of information pertaining to recent events. This is reported to feel as if short term memory is hyperexcitable or as if ‘something’ is combing short-term memory for information. Empirical explanations show at least some correlation as an explanatory hypothesis, in that, the hippocampus (short-term memory center) is the most sensitive to RF radiation and that during exposure, there is usually a perturbation of cellular calcium balance, leading to heightened neuronal excitability. When mindfulness meditation and strength of focus is applied in this circumstance, there is a dampening of self-narrative but a more acute sense of a loss of control over the increased recall of short-term memory information that is relevant to recent contextual factors the author is involved in, i.e. planned intentions, details of individuals, or similar information not relevant to the stream of self-narrative.

Other related symptoms include significant alterations in sleep quality and dream content both within a suburban household (RF irradiated) environments compared to camping in natural environments (parks, beaches, forests, rural areas). Often it was felt by the author that sleeping away from city environment was needed to properly reset sleep architecture and waking cognition. Similarly, more recently, posphenes or light flashes have been experienced directly after a revelation or processing of a thought of ‘high significance’ or depth to some significant politically related issue.

The effects started many years before any knowledge of TIs, and retrospectively started around the same time as NHI contact was assumably made. The development of PTSD is presupposed to have arisen from the chronic nature of such symptoms on the authors personal life. Symptoms of PTSD have occurred since 2022, which similar to shellshock, involve Myoclonic jerks, or involuntary muscle jerking or shudders from autonomous nervous system when in states of rest. Various hypotheses were entertained throughout 14 years to account for the nature and cause of such symptoms, of which no hypothesis was ever settled on as the author remains completely agnostic. It is suspected to be likely that EHS could underly many of symptoms. Various hypotheses were investigated by the author, such as use of RF shielding, which obtained a small-medium degree of prevention. Medical investigations were performed. From a 24hr EEG, a Neurologist concluded an induction of theta waves as a basis for the perceived drowsiness. A Psychiatrist had found no disorder to be present and in not being able to account for symptoms, referred to a sleep specialist who concluded no sleep disorder was present.

Improbable occurrences have been evidenced in their use of A.I. (2012), such as within past use of gaming consoles, where game character voiceovers expressed statements that were highly unlikely to have originated by human voice-overs alone. Such instances include “I sure would love a Barley Soda”, when the authors pet dog was named “Barley”; Likewise, “I had an aluminum hat phase, it blocked my mind control rays” and “I’d hate to pee my pants again”, when the author had an episode of wetting the bed on a previous night. After expressing confusion, the voice-over claimed, “don’t worry, I’m just A.I.”. Such events were recorded on video and published online. Whilst the author agrees that coincidental explanations of such phenomena may exist, the improbability of voice-overs was taken as indication of some concern.

Concerted efforts have been made by the author to engage in various forms of communication with NHI. The nature of such communication is reported to be difficult to speak upon but claims the ontological status of the communication exchange is consistent and conforms to similarly to logic found in prosaic means of communication in human society, albeit with more complexity and slightly different axiomatic structure. Purportedly, the contents of such communication often revealed foreknowledge of future events that almost always revealed themselves to be true across various timeline lengths, and complex symbolic descriptions of current events that engendered perplexing or paradoxical views. Relatedly, a personal codified numbering system, used as a methodology adapted from Gödel, showed itself to have some consistency in offering reference points for information exchange through symbolic, numerical or syntactical representations in the external environment, including those of game-related number generators. In fear of departing from empirical grounds to further test such exchanges, as is seen in “numerology”, such bases of communication exchange were promptly abandoned. The nature of such conference as a form of ‘communication’ remained only partially integrated into a complete ontology, and therefore remained ambiguous in its delineation from potential NHI influences. In other words, it was too presumptive to assume the corresponding meanings to codes, numbers, or action-based gestures would be appropriately transfer within formal systems that lack effective correspondence and integration. Moreover, the general

metaphysic that appeared to be well favored to engaging in communication with NHI was that of Von-Neumann Wigner interpretation aligned with a kind of solipsistic representational realism. This does not denote solipsistic belief in the author, but rather purports a temporarily assumed metaphysic so as to offer coherency when engaging in some communicative process. Engagement through mental processes themselves were not always linguistic but sometimes pre-verbal and required some degree of training or repeated exposure to establish effective transference of meaning. As for engagement in the physical, the apparent human beings self-proclaiming as NHI in human form was not concluded by the author to actually be NHI due to strict adherence to principles of agnosticism. Individual #1 outwardly described the human organism as a conduit system for non-corporeal NHI to act through individuals. Extrapolating this assertion toward some metaphysical consistency led to assumptions regarding closed worlds. In simpler terms, the medium base between two human entities who have a single non-corporeal NHI acting through them requires consolidation with respect to observation and a shared world, i.e. human #1 says a strawberry is red, human #2 hears the strawberry is blue because it is blue in their world and there is a trans-medium exchange and translation of information between local consciousnesses. Furthermore, the socioeconomic status appeared to have an effect on the degree to which any human self-proclaimed to be an NHI, with individuals with lower socioeconomic status (SES) proving more forthcoming to act as a “conduit” in a less discrete manner, which might stem from a lack of conditioning at some level in the individual with a lower SES and as a result, an increased ability for a non-corporeal NHI to act upon the individual as a conduit.

Lastly, in 2022, after appearing to a clinic in acute emotional distress after a relationship breakdown, involuntary psychiatric admission for 3 days was ordered by a psychiatric intern on grounds of i) equivocating a persecutory belief with the author merely raising microwave sensitivity as one explanatory hypothesis for symptoms; in conjunction with ii) equivocating a past feeling of not being able to cope with the symptoms with suicidal ideation at that time. During the 3 days, multiple practitioners falsely reported testimony of past medical history, such as a lack of drug use, by inverting the negation with respect to time. Legal recompense for damages by medical malpractice are being sought. After release, a Psychiatrist deemed an Adjustment Disorder to be evident with no other disorder present. As a final note, if any entity should use the disclosure of such an occurrence to dismiss the academic integrity and legitimacy of this paper, then this would necessarily entail committing an informal logical fallacy, either that of an ad-hominem, straw-man or no true Scotsman or appeal to purity fallacy.