40 Mind Control patents

1. US3014477 Hypnotic Inducer (Mind Control Machine) Carlin 1956

2. US3060795 Apparatus For Producing Visual Stimulation (Subconscious Transmission via Movie Film) Corrigan et al 1958

3. US3278676 Apparatus For Producing Visual and Auditory Stimulation (Subconscious Transmission via TV) Becker 1958

4. US3393279 Nervous System Excitation Device Flanagan 1962

5. US3563246 Method and Apparatus For Improving Neural Performance In Human Subjects By Electrotherapy Puharich 1967

6. US3629521 Hearing Systems (RF/Microwave) Puharich 1970

7. US3712292 Method Of and Apparatus For Producing Swept Frequency Modulated Audio Signal Patterns For Inducing Sleep (Brain Frequencies Broadcast) Zentmayer, Jr. 1971

8. US3884218 Method of Inducing and Maintaining Stages Of Sleep in the Human Being (FFR - Frequency Following Response Microwave) Monroe 1970

9. US3951134 Apparatus and Method For Remotely Monitoring and Altering Brain Waves (RF/Electromagnetic Waves) Malech 1974

10. US 4335710 Device for the induction of specific brain wave patterns Williamson 1980

11. US4395600 Auditory Subliminal Message System and Method (Subliminal Brainwash via Music or Other Sound) Lundy 1980

12. US4717343 Method Of Changing A Person's Behavior (Subconscious Brainwash via Video) Densky 1986

13. US 4777529 Auditory Subliminal Programming System (Silent Brainwash Via Music or Other Sound) Schultz/Dolejs 1987

14. US4834701 Apparatus For Inducing Frequency Reduction In Brain Wave (FFR - Brain Frequencies Transmission) Masaki 1985

15. US 4858612 Hearing Device (Microwave Hearing) Stocklin 1983

16. US4877027 Hearing System (Microwave Hearing via open air Broadcast) Brunkan 1988

17. US5036858 Method and apparatus for changing brain wave frequency Carter 1990

18. US 5159703 Silent Subliminal Presentation System (aka Silent Sound - Microwave) Lowery 1989

19. US5356368 Method Of and Apparatus For Inducing Desired States Of Consciousness (FFR/EEG Waveforms By Broadcast) Monroe 1991

20. US6017302 Subliminal acoustic manipulation of nervous systems Loos 1997

21. US5774088 Method and System For Warning Birds Of Hazards (Microwave Hearing) Kreithen 1997

22 US5889870 Acoustic Heterodyne Device and Method (Ultrasound. Ventriloquist Effect.) Norris 1996

23. US6011991 Communication System and Method Including Brain Wave Analysis and/or Use of Brain Activity (Remote Viewing) Mardirossian 1998

24. US6052336 Apparatus and Method Of Broadcasting Audible Sound Using Ultrasonic Sound As A Carrier (Ultrasound) Lowery 1998

25. US6470214 Method and device For Implementing The Radio Frequency Hearing Effect (Microwave Hearing) US Air Force/O'Loughlin/Loree 1992

26. US 6587729 Apparatus For Audibly Communicating Speech Using The Radio Frequency Hearing Effect (Microwave Hearing) US Air Force/O'Loughlin/Loree 2002

27. US 7473097 RFID tracking of patient-specific orthodontic materials Bartingale 2004

28. US20120126948 Identification System and Methods (RFID attached to dental structure) Brunski 2011

29. US patent 8,067,937 B2/ EU patent EP 2035818 A1 Probe and system for electron spin resonance imaging Israel Institute of Technolog 2007

30. US patent 4,110,681 NMR (nuclear magnetic resonance) field frequency lock system IBM 1977

31. EU Patent EP0909392 B1 Method of electron spin resonance enhanced magnetic resonance imaging Amersham Health AS Picker Nordstar OY

32. World Intellectual Property Organization WO2002015783 A1 / EU patent EP1312306A1 Method and apparatus for measuring electron spin resonance Japan 2001

33 US20120245659 A1 / WO 2011025830 A1 Systems and methods for stimulation of neuronal activity Argus Neurooptics, LLC 2012

34 US20130013030 A1 Method and apparatus of pulsed infrared light for the inhibition of central nervous system neurons Vanderbilt University 2012

35. US patent 6,526,318 Stimulation method for the sphenopalatine ganglia, sphenopalatine nerve, or vidian nerve for treatment of medical conditions Ansarinia; Mehdi M. 2000

36 US patent 6,753,690 Interferometric signal processing apparatus Poseidon Scientific Instruments Pty Ltd 2001

37 US patent 6420872 B1 Probe for detecting a transient magnetic resonance signal US NAVY 1998

38 US 5608321 A Method and apparatus for detecting target species having quadropolar muclei by stochastic nuclear quadrupole resonance (NQR)
US NAVY 1995

39. US 5233300 A Detection of explosive and narcotics by low power large sample volume nuclear quadrupole resonance (NQR) US NAVY 1991

40 US 4,691,164 Nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR) transmitter and receiver system Haragashira; Motoji (Otawara, JP) 1986

Note: quote from patents #33, #34, #35, #37

#33. US patent US20120245659 Systems and methods for stimulation of neuronal activity

[0009] A wide array of medical conditions and associated pain that occur in addition to the various types of migraine and other headaches are all connected to neuronal activity in the head. In addition to the pain, other conditions include movement disorders, epilepsy, cerebrovascular diseases, autoimmune diseases, sleep disorders, autonomic disorders, urinary bladder disorders, subnormal metabolic states, disorders of the musculature system and neuropsychiatric disorders to name a few

#34 US patent 20130013030 A1 METHOD AND APPARATUS OF PULSED INFRARED LIGHT FOR THE INHIBITION OF CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM NEURONS

[0046] Infrared neural stimulation (INS) represents a relatively new stimulation modality that exhibits high spatial precision and can be delivered in a contact free method for the stimulation of neural tissue [Wells et al., 2005b]. Investigations into the use of pulsed infrared light to stimulate neural tissue began in the peripheral nervous system (PNS) where it is demonstrated the ability of INS to reliably evoke action potentials in peripheral nerves. Pulsed infrared light can also stimulate auditory ganglion cells in the cochlea with high spatial precision establishing INS as a possible alternative to electrical stimulation for cochlear implants [Izzo et al., 2008]; [Rajguru et al., 2010]; [Richter et al., 2010]. Most

recently, embryonic quail hearts were paced by pulsed infrared light, suggesting the possibility of optically based pacemakers [Jenkins et al., 2010]. In the central nervous system (CNS) the first application of INS was demonstrated in thalamocortical brain slices [Cayce et al., 2010]

[0048] Certain aspects of the present disclosure are directed to stimulate neurons in the brain using INS technique

[0051] Certain aspects of the present disclosure are directed to a novel technique that can manipulate cortex activities of a target in vivo. In certain embodiments, INS is used to evoke responses in the CNS of the target. In certain embodiments, INS can evoke responses in the sensory areas of the cerebral cortex, some of which can be similar to those evoked by natural sensory stimulation. The evoked responses can be similar to the responses in the visual cortex, auditory cortex, and somatosensory cortex evoked by the senses of vision, audition, and touch.

[0052]Infrared laser with predetermined parameters can be applied at or near a region of interest (ROI) of the cortex of a living target to evoke responses of that ROI.

[0054] Pulsed infrared lasers can be delivered to the cortex through various optical mediums. In certain embodiments, an infrared laser is delivered through a optical fiber

[0056] The magnitude of the response evoked by the INS increases with increasing infrared light energy, produced either by increasing the stimulation frequency or by increasing the radiant energy of the laser

#34. US patent US20120245659 Systems and methods for stimulation of neuronal activity

[0009] A wide array of medical conditions and associated pain that occur in addition to the various types of migraine and other headaches are all connected to neuronal activity in the head. In addition to the pain, other conditions include movement disorders, epilepsy, cerebrovascular diseases, autoimmune diseases, sleep disorders, autonomic disorders, urinary bladder disorders, subnormal

metabolic states, disorders of the musculature system and neuropsychiatric disorders to name a few

#35. US patent 6,526,318 Stimulation method for the sphenopalatine ganglia, sphenopalatine nerve, or vidian nerve for treatment of medical conditions 2003

Abstract: A method is provided for the suppression or prevention of pain, movement disorders, epilepsy, cerebrovascular diseases, autoimmune diseases, sleep disorders, autonomic disorders, urinary bladder disorders, abnormal metabolic states, disorders of the muscular system, and neuropsychiatric disorders in a patient.

#37. US patent 6420872 B1 Probe for detecting a transient magnetic resonance signal

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION: it is an object of the present invention to provide an apparatus which detects a magnetic resonance signal, and has an improved detection ability and SNR over conventional apparatuses.

CLAIMS:
6. An apparatus as in claim 4, wherein the probe detects a combined signal which includes the resonance signal and noise, the apparatus further comprising: a receiver receiving the combined signal from the probe and detecting the resonance signal from the combined signal by detecting a step increase over time in the power level of the combined signal.

8. An apparatus as in claim 1, wherein the resonance signal is one of the group consisting of a Nuclear Magnetic Resonance (NMR) signal, a Nuclear Quadrupole Resonance (NQR) signal and an Electron Paramagnetic Resonance (EPR) signal.

9. An apparatus as in claim 1, wherein the probe induces the resonance signal in the sample by emitting an RF field towards the sample.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

2. Description of the Related Art

Magnetic resonance is useful to detect the presence of a specific substance in a sample. For example, generally, radio frequency (RF) radiation at a particular frequency will induce a magnetic resonance signal in a specific substance, but not in other substances. Therefore, the induced magnetic resonance signal can be detected to thereby indicate the presence of the specific substance.