

COERCIVE MIND CONTROL TACTICS

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Control or Brainwashing.'**

THE PSYCHOLOGICAL HARASSMENT INFORMATION ASSOCIATION //

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The Psychological Harassment Information Association (PHIA) has cited an academic paper that, in short, summarizes the topic of 'Mind Control or Brainwashing.' *Dr. Margaret Singer, professor emeritus at the University of California at Berkeley, is the acknowledged leading authority in the world on mind control and cults.*

In the terminological context, mind control or brainwashing is frequently denoted as:

- Coercive Persuasion
- Coercive Psychological Systems, or
- Coercive Influence

The terminology or definition of these terms also comes from the American Heritage Dictionary, as highlighted in the description below. The collective descriptions from Dr. Margaret Singer of the University of California highlight the essentials of mind control or brainwashing tactics deployed to cause harm to an individual or group of people.

According to the study, seven tactics are *classified as unjustified*, and *each step makes a minor change in the target or victim that is not noticeable*, but the *impact is severe* over time.

The article states why coercive psychological systems are harmful. As it describes, "Coercive psychological systems violate our most fundamental concepts of basic human rights. They *violate* rights of individuals that are guaranteed by the First Amendment to the United States Constitution and affirmed by many declarations of principle worldwide."

Similarly, The Canadian Bill of Rights – The Charter of Rights and Freedoms guarantees the rights of individuals in many aspects, including the right to live freely. Based on the Canadian and human rights charters, codes, and articles, *coercive psychological systems violate our most fundamental concepts of basic human rights*, which are those *sets of principles and values that make us human*.



Here is a brief overview of the Bill of Rights.

PART I of the Bill of Rights

1. It is hereby recognized and declared that in Canada there have existed and shall continue to exist without discrimination by reason of race, national origin, colour, religion or sex, the following human rights and fundamental freedoms, namely,

- the right of the individual to ***life, liberty, security of the person and enjoyment of property, and the right not to be deprived thereof*** except by due process of law;
- the right of the individual to ***equality*** before the law and the protection of the law;
- freedom of ***religion***;
- freedom of ***speech***;
- freedom of ***assembly*** and ***association***; and
- freedom of the ***press***.

The Canadian Bill of Rights and the Charter are clear about human rights, promoting and protecting the basics of human values and its principles for civil liberty and a healthy society.

The coercive psychological systems are destructive to human health, conscience, human rights and society.

For accessibility – and convenience of reference, we have highlighted some of the critical topics and factors using **bold** and ***italic fonts*** to make it easy for readability.

----- The Article -----

Coercive Mind Control Tactics

Terminology note: Today **Mind control or brainwashing** in academia is commonly referred to as **coercive persuasion, coercive psychological systems or coercive influence**. The short description below comes from Dr. Margaret Singer professor emeritus at the University of California at Berkeley the acknowledged leading authority in the world on mind control and cults.

A short overview Coercion is defined by the American Heritage Dictionary as:

1. To force to act or think in a certain manner
2. To dominate, restrain, or control by force
3. To bring about by force.

Coercive psychological systems are *behavioral change programs* which use psychological force in a coercive way to cause the learning and adoption of an ideology or designated set of *beliefs, ideas, attitudes, or behaviors*. The essential strategy used by **the operators** of these programs is to *systematically select, sequence and coordinate* many different types of *coercive influence, anxiety and stress-producing tactics over continuous periods of time*. In such a program the subject is forced to adapt in a series of *tiny "invisible" steps*. Each tiny step is *designed* to be sufficiently small so the subjects will not notice the changes in themselves or identify the coercive nature of the processes being used. The subjects of these *tactics* **do not become aware** of the hidden *organizational purpose* of the coercive psychological program until much later, if ever.

These **tactics** are usually *applied in a group* setting by well *intentioned but deceived "friends and allies" of the victim*. This **keeps the victim** from putting up the ego defenses we normally maintain in known adversarial situations. The coercive *psychological influence* of these programs aim to overcome the *individual's critical thinking abilities and free will* - apart from any appeal to informed judgment. **Victims** *gradually lose* their ability to make independent decisions and exercise informed consent. Their *critical thinking, defenses, cognitive processes, values, ideas, attitudes, conduct and ability to reason* are undermined by a technological process rather than by meaningful free choice, rationality, or the inherent merit or value of the ideas or propositions being presented.

How Do They Work?

The tactics used to create undue psychological and social influence, often by means involving anxiety and stress, fall into seven main categories.

TACTIC 1

Increase suggestibility and "soften up" the individual through specific hypnotic or other suggestibility-increasing techniques such as: Extended audio, visual, verbal, or tactile fixation drills, Excessive exact repetition of routine activities, Sleep restriction and/or Nutritional restriction.

TACTIC 2

Establish control over the person's social environment, time and sources of social support by a system of often-excessive rewards and punishments. Social isolation is promoted. ***Contact with family and friends is abridged***, as is contact with persons who do not share group-approved attitudes. Economic and other dependence on the group is fostered.

TACTIC 3

Prohibit disconfirming information and non supporting opinions in group communication. Rules exist about permissible topics to discuss with outsiders. ***Communication is highly controlled***. An "in-group" language is usually constructed.

TACTIC 4

Make the person re-evaluate the most central aspects of his or her experience of self and prior conduct in negative ways. Efforts are *designed to destabilize and undermine the subject's basic consciousness, reality awareness, world view, emotional control and defense mechanisms*. The subject is guided to reinterpret his or her life's history and adopt a new version of causality.

TACTIC 5

Create a sense of powerlessness by *subjecting the person to intense and frequent* actions and situations which undermine the person's confidence in himself and his judgment.

TACTIC 6

Create strong aversive emotional arousals in the ***subject*** by use of nonphysical punishments such as *intense humiliation, loss of privilege, social isolation, social status changes, intense guilt, anxiety, manipulation* and other techniques.

TACTIC 7

Intimidate the person with the force of group-sanctioned secular psychological threats. For example, it

may be *suggested or implied* that failure to adopt the *approved attitude, belief or consequent behavior* will lead to **severe punishment** or dire consequences such as physical or mental illness, the reappearance of a *prior physical illness, drug dependence, economic collapse, social failure, divorce, disintegration*, failure to find a mate, etc.

These tactics of psychological force are *applied to such a severe degree* that the *individual's capacity to make informed or free choices* becomes inhibited. The victims become unable to make the normal, wise or balanced decisions which they most likely or normally would have made, *had they not been unknowingly manipulated by these coordinated technical processes*. The **cumulative effect** of these processes can be an even more effective form of *undue influence than pain, torture, drugs or the use of physical force and physical and legal threats*.

How does Coercive Psychological Persuasion Differ from Other Kinds of Influence?

Coercive psychological systems are *distinguished from benign social learning or peaceful persuasion* by the specific conditions under which they are *conducted*. These conditions include *the type and number of coercive psychological tactics used, the severity of environmental and interpersonal manipulation*, and the amount of psychological force employed to suppress particular unwanted behaviors and to train desired behaviors.

Coercive force is traditionally visualized in physical terms. In this form it is easily definable, clear-cut and unambiguous. Coercive psychological force *unfortunately has not been so easy to see and define*. The law has been ahead of the physical sciences in that it has allowed that coercion need not involve physical force. It has recognized that an *individual* can be threatened and coerced psychologically by what he or she *perceives* to be dangerous, *not necessarily* by that which is dangerous. **Law** has recognized that even the threatened action need not be physical.

Threats of economic loss, social ostracism and ridicule, among other things, *are all recognized by law, in varying contexts, as coercive psychological forces*.

Why are Coercive Psychological Systems Harmful?

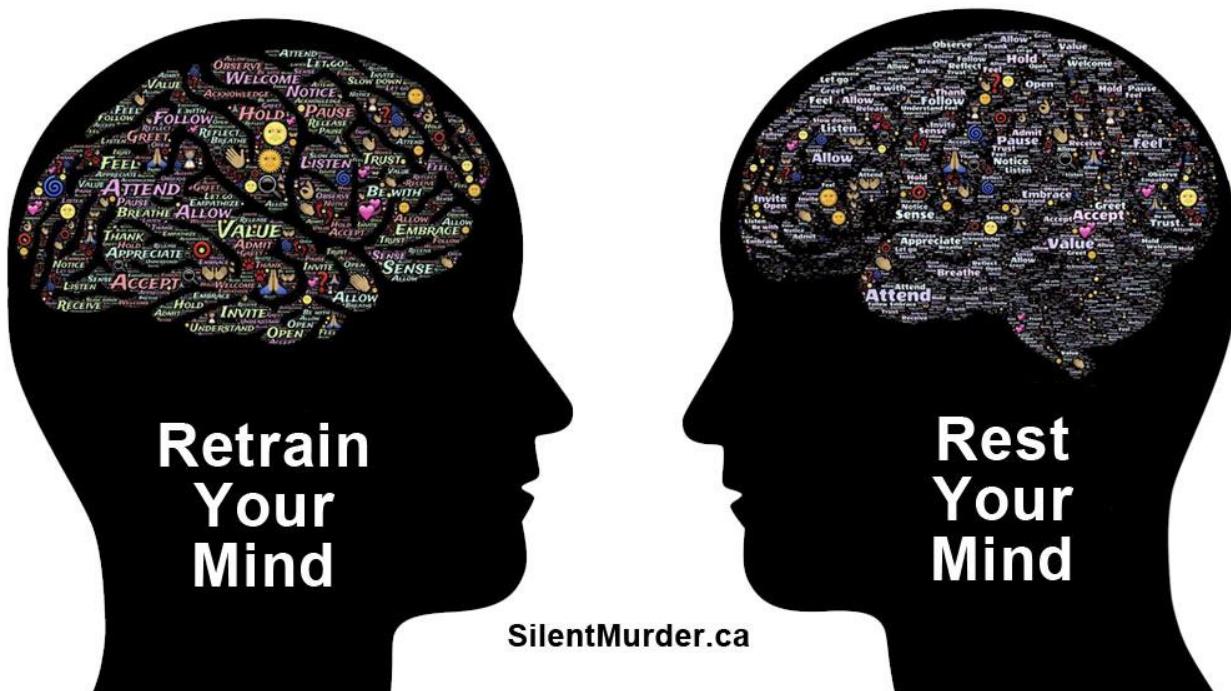
Coercive psychological systems violate our most fundamental concepts of basic human rights. They **violate** rights of individuals that are guaranteed by the First Amendment to the United States Constitution and affirmed by many declarations of principle worldwide.

By confusing, intimidating and silencing their victims, those who profit from these systems evade exposure and prosecution *for actions recognized as harmful and which are illegal* in most countries such as: *fraud, false imprisonment, undue influence, involuntary servitude, intentional infliction of emotional distress, outrageous conduct and other tortious acts*.

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Let's not forget that there are many ordinary citizens, great leaders, and organizations in Canada that genuinely serve the people.

Most people and officials are law-abiding citizens and support the rule of law and society, but very few corrupt officials, civil servants and entities give the government a bad name and status.

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Notes: