

The Kingsman (The Secret Service), Mind Control and Chips in Body

by Susan Luschas, August 2, 2026

Watch: The Kingsman (The Secret Service)

Read: Mind Control Using Sound Waves (WEF and Wayback Machine 2018)

Read: Detecting and Changing Brain Waves Using Sound Interception (2017)

Read: Metronics DBS and Neuralink

Read: [The Obama Phone](#) and Brawl at Chuck E Cheese [starting at minute 17:41](#)

1. Why does Eggsy make a good Kingsman?
 - a.
 - b.
 - c.
2. Do you think the British really have a private intelligence agency? Why or why not?
3. Do you think the US has a private intelligence agency? Why or why not?
4. Why did all the people get a new SIM card in their phones?
5. Do you think phones can mind control people? Why or why not?
6. Why did Richmond Valentine want to depopulate the world?
7. Why was Valentine able to get as far as he did with his plot?
8. Do you think we are implanting chips in people's heads? Yes or No

*** Read Mind Control Using Sound Waves (WEF and Wayback Machine)

9. What is neuromodulation?

10. How is neuromodulation performed?

11. Name three ailments that neuromodulation could help with:

- a.
- b.
- c.

12. What frequencies are ultrasound waves?

13. How does the scientist justify working on neuromodulation?

*** Read Detecting and Changing Brain Waves Using Sound Wave Interception

14. What ailments are these authors interested in solving?

15. What frequency of brain wave constitutes our normal awakened state?

16. What frequencies can we hear?

17. What is the difference between these authors' approach and the WEF mind control professor's approach?

18. Why do you think I couldn't find useful mind control papers or references past 2017?

*** Read Medtronic's DBS and Neuralink

19. What diseases does Medtronic's Deep Brain Stimulator aim to treat?

- a.
- b.
- c.
- d.
- e.

20. The Medtronic's DBS has a battery life of 5 years. What do you think happens after these 5 years?

21. How many electrodes does Neuralink's brain implant chip have?

22. What does Neuralink use to implant the chips?

23. Who is Neuralink's intended patient class?

*** Read Obama Phone

24. Who is targeted in the marketing for Obama Phones?

25. List the what could go wrong with the Obama Phone

- a.
- b.
- c.

*** Read / Watch Chuck-e-Cheese

26. What was weird about the Chuck e Cheese brawl?

Mind control using sound waves? We ask a scientist how it works

From the Wayback Machine:

<https://web.archive.org/web/20181211093235/https://www.weforum.org/agenda/2018/11/mind-control-ultrasound-neuroscience/>

07 Nov 2018, [Antoine Jérusalem](#) Professor, Department of Engineering Science, University of Oxford

At the moment, non-invasive neuromodulation – changing brain activity without the use of surgery – looks poised to usher in a new era of healthcare. Breakthroughs could include the better management of Parkinson's and Alzheimer's disease, reducing the pain of migraines or even reversing cognitive disorders caused by brain injury

But what happens if this technique for altering our brain waves escapes regulation and falls into the wrong hands? Imagine a dictatorial regime with access to the tricks and tools to change the way its citizens think or behave.

That's the ethical battleground that Antoine Jerusalem, a professor of engineering science at Oxford University, finds himself in as he researches the potential of ultrasound technology to tackle neurological diseases and disorders.

In this interview, conducted as part of the World Economic Forum's [annual gathering in the Middle East of scientists, government and business](#), he tells us more about this growing field of research.

Controlling the brain with sound waves: how does it work?

Well, to get straight to the science, the principle of non-invasive neuromodulation is to focus ultrasound waves into a region in the brain so that they all gather in a small spot. Then hopefully, given the right set of parameters, this can change the activity of the neurons.

If you want to get rid of neurons that have gone wild, for example in epilepsy, then you might want to crank up the energy to essentially kill them. But if you want to selectively promote or block the neuronal activity, you need to fine-tune your ultrasound waves carefully.

In other words, there's a difference between ultrasound stimulation used for removing tissue, and ultrasound neuromodulation, which is aimed at controlling neuronal activity without damaging the tissue.

Ultrasound neuromodulation is something that definitely works, but that we still don't understand.

What social good can come of it?

The current buzzwords are Alzheimer's and Parkinson's disease, as well as traumatic brain injuries. But scientists are also looking at the spinal cord and peripheral nervous systems. As far as I am concerned, since the brain is the de facto centre of decision for so many processes, any of them could be targeted.

Is it safe?

When attempting to 'control' neuronal activity by providing minute mechanical vibrations to a region of the brain, it's important that the focus of the ultrasound, frequency and amplitude are properly tuned, or the brain can potentially be damaged. The point is that we still don't know how to tune all of this; and if I were to exaggerate a bit, I could say that our current approach is not that far off from fiddling around with the settings on a radio until we hear the right station.

One of the many difficulties is to know for sure that we are indeed *controlling* neurons with these sound waves, as opposed to damaging them. The truth is that we still don't know how the process works. And if you don't know how it works, you don't know how much is "too much".

What are the biggest ethical challenges?

The potential of this technique is huge - by that I mean the sheer number of applications, as well as the ethical use.

From a biological perspective, it's similar to drugs. It can cure you, it can get you addicted, and it can kill you. It's all about staying within a given set of rules. From an ethical perspective, the world is changing so fast that it's difficult to assess what will be acceptable tomorrow that is not today.

I am also convinced that human nature is such that if something can be done, it will be done. The question is by whom. I would rather have a fair society leading the dance than some rogue state without any respect for human or animal life. If we want to lead that dance 10 years from now, we need to start researching today.

How dystopian could it get?

I can see the day coming where a scientist will be able to control what a person sees in their mind's eye, by sending the right waves to the right place in their brain. My guess is that most

objections will be similar to those we hear today about subliminal messages in advertisements, only much more vehement.

This technology is not without its risks of misuse. It could be a revolutionary healthcare technology for the sick, or a perfect controlling tool with which the ruthless control the weak. This time though, the control would be literal.

What can we do to safeguard its potential?

I am not going to argue that scientists are all wise and knowledgeable when it comes to what should and should not be done. Some of us will go as far as we can get away with. But that's human nature, and not unique to scientists.

Either way, our job is to find something that is beneficial to humanity. And if you find a way to make somebody better, then you most likely also know how to do the contrary. The goal is to make sure that regulation prevents the latter, without impeding the former. I believe that this is the role of regulators. And I think that the European Union, where I work, is quite good at this.

Another role of politicians should be to provide a communication platform to explain the long vision of any given area of research. And it can be too early, or not a good idea, and the final decision might very well be to stop it. But in the long term, the public should have the potential benefits of a new technology explained to them in plain words, which is something that scientists are not necessarily good at.

Politicians should remember that if we don't do it, then somebody somewhere will do it anyway...potentially unregulated.

Medtronic Deep Brain Stimulation Products

Results for Percept PC

Therapies for this product:

- [Deep Brain Stimulation for Dystonia](#)
- [Deep Brain Stimulation for Epilepsy](#)
- [Deep Brain Stimulation for Essential Tremor](#)
- [Deep Brain Stimulation for Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder](#)
- [Deep Brain Stimulation for Parkinson's Disease](#)

Your Percept™ PC DBS system



Implanted neurostimulator

Your implant generates and delivers stimulation for your therapy.

Communicator

Your communicator provides a communication bridge between your patient programmer and your neurostimulator.

Use the power adapter and white micro USB cord to charge your communicator.†



Patient programmer (also called the handset)

Your patient programmer allows you to view or adjust your therapy, as enabled by your DBS clinician.

Use the power adapter and USB-C cord to charge your patient programmer.†

18 months after becoming the first human implanted with Elon Musk's brain chip, Neuralink 'Participant 1' Noland Arbaugh says his whole life has changed

[Fortune](#)

[Jessica Mathews](#)

Updated Sat, August 23, 2025 at 4:00 AM CDT

It was February 2024 when Noland Arbaugh, the first person to get Elon Musk's experimental brain chip, rolled across the stage in a wheelchair during a Neuralink "all hands" meeting, revealing his identity for the first time.

The room, filled with [Neuralink employees](#), erupted in applause as Arbaugh—who dislocated two of his vertebrae in a swimming accident in 2016 and has since lost sensation and movement below his shoulders—smiled ear to ear in his chair, a red Texas A&M hat planted on his head. He grinned as he began to speak: "Hello, humans."

About a month before that town hall, Arbaugh, who's 31, had undergone surgery at the Barrow Neurological Institute in Phoenix, about 2.5 hours from his home in Yuma, to get an experimental chip embedded into his brain that Neuralink had been [working on and testing on animals](#) for the past nine years. Arbaugh was anesthetized and, in a surgery that lasted just under two hours, a Neuralink-made robotic surgery device implanted the chip and connected tiny threads with more than 1,000 electrodes to the neurons in his brain. Now the device can measure electrical activity, process signals, then translate those signals into commands to a digital device. In layman's speak, the BCI, or brain-computer interface, allows Arbaugh to control a computer with his mind. As a result, Arbaugh can do things [like play Mario Kart](#), control his television, and turn his Dyson air purifier on and off without physically moving his fingers or any other part of his body.

The first day that Arbaugh used his device, he beat the 2017 world record for speed and precision in BCI cursor control. "It was very, very easy to learn how to use," he tells me in an interview.

When Arbaugh became Participant 1—or "P1" as he is often referred to by Neuralink employees and subsequent study participants—he joined a list of about [80 people](#) to ever receive such a device. Brain chip interfaces have been a focus of neurological study for more than 50 years, and a dozen companies in the U.S. and China have been conducting limited human trials since 1998.

But becoming the [first patient](#) to get a Neuralink implant, in particular, is its own right of passage. For one, Neuralink's device has threads with more than 1,000 electrodes, giving the device a much higher connectivity rate than most of the BCIs currently being studied in humans

in the market. But Neuralink also places its electrodes in the motor cortex, the part of the brain that controls movement—a more invasive approach than competitors like Synchron or Precision Neuroscience, which also have ongoing studies of multiple patients. Neuralink's device is also wireless, versus competitors like Blackrock Neurotech that require a wired connection from the implant through the skull to an external receiver for signal capture and decoding (Blackrock Neurotech sells a wireless processor that has been used for research). That means Neuralink participants can go cordless, but the device is battery powered because of it and does need to be charged around every five hours or so, Arbaugh says. Neuralink heat-treats the charger, a coil, into some of Arbaugh's hats, so that he can recharge it while wearing a hat. In the beginning, Arbaugh couldn't use the device while it charged, though that's since been updated.

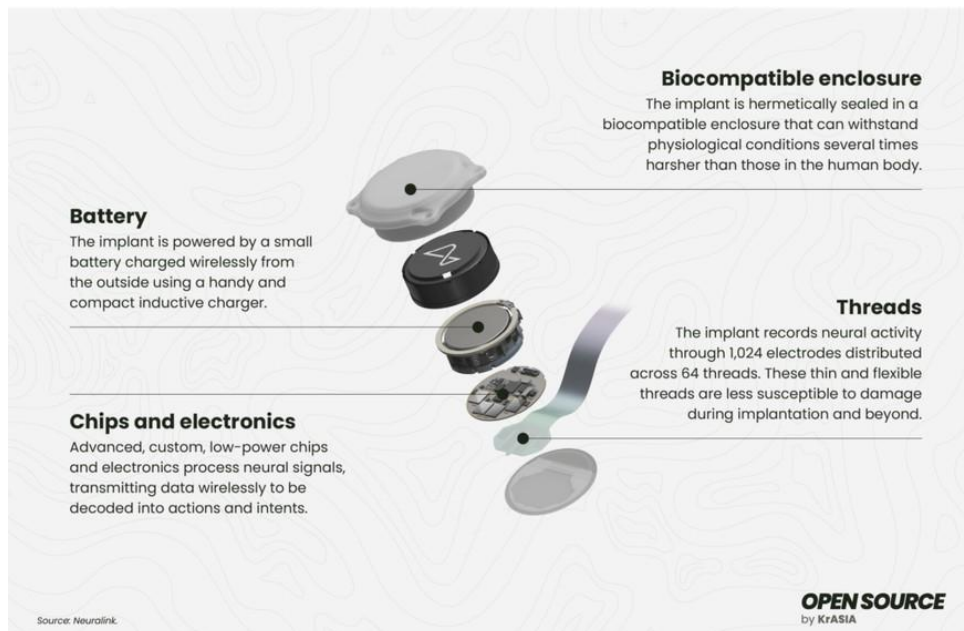


Image of Neuralink's R1 robot. Image source: Neuralink.