



Introduction

Citizens Against Technological and Community-Based Harassment (“CATCH”) is a Canadian-based activism and support group dedicated to helping victims of a virtually unknown form of criminal activity.

We work in conjunction with our local Rape Crisis Centre.

Our activism efforts are directed towards raising public awareness as well as educating those in the helping professions.

CATCH deals with two types of criminal activity: “technological harassment” and “community-based harassment”. The majority of victims experience both. See “Definitions” on page 2 for an explanation of each.

In order to gain a voice, victims need to form a cohesive group. By taking the time to better understand this crime, you will not only help us to be heard, but you will be able to provide victims who contact you with a much-needed source of support and validation.

Thank you for taking the time to read our brochure.



Definitions

Technological Harassment:

- ❖ Refers to the use of “non-lethal weapons” (NLWs) or “directed energy weapons” (DEWs) to harass a person from a distance.
- ❖ This technology can use sound waves or electromagnetic waves.
- ❖ Some weapons can be constructed at home, while others may be bought from the internet (see “Examples of Technology”).
- ❖ Considerably more advanced weapons have been in development by governments for several decades (see “Examples of Technology”).
- ❖ Lack of media coverage has created the impression with the public that such weapons are rare, or do not exist. This is not the case.

Community-based Harassment:

- ❖ Involves the use of multiple individuals to stalk and harass a victim, as well as to vandalize personal property at home and work.
- ❖ Noise campaigns are common.
- ❖ Incidents are intentionally repetitive so that they stand out from normal random incidents. This is known as “sensitizing the target¹” to the presence of the perpetrators.
- ❖ Also referred to as cause-stalking, vengeance stalking, gang stalking, and vigilante-style stalking.
- ❖ This is a form of *psychological warfare*, intended to break down the target’s defenses, but is also a way for perpetrators who feel powerless to empower themselves.

See www.c-a-t-c-h.ca for more descriptions.



Effects on Victims

Because both technological harassment and community-based harassment tend to go on for many years, the psychological and health effects on the victims are severe. Although gang stalking contributes heavily towards stress-related effects, the focus of this section is on the effects of the technology.

The documented effects of non-lethal weapons⁽²⁾ and/or microwaves^(3,12) on the human body coincide with what victims have reported. They include the following:

- ❖ Nausea
- ❖ Severe headache
- ❖ Abdominal pain and other issues with the bowels
- ❖ Pain in other parts of body
- ❖ Sensation of burning and/or burns on the skin
- ❖ Sensation of receiving electric shocks
- ❖ Fatigue
- ❖ Lack of motivation
- ❖ Confusion
- ❖ Dizziness
- ❖ Blurred vision or temporary loss of vision
- ❖ Intense ear ringing (tinnitus), clicking noises inside the head, and/or hearing “voices” (also known as “microwave hearing”⁴)
- ❖ Ongoing sleep disruption
- ❖ Volatile emotions

In addition to all of the above, victims have also reported the following physical effects:

- ❖ Individual muscles in the body contracting involuntarily, causing body parts to move in ways that they would never move naturally
- ❖ Targeting of the sexual organs
- ❖ The sensation of having a heart-attack
- ❖ Sinus problems
- ❖ Racing heart
- ❖ Muscle pain



Effects on Victims - 2

Environmental effects of non-lethal weapons and other harassment technology include:

- ❖ Tapping and banging of objects in the room, walls and windows, sometimes very loud
- ❖ Vibration of chairs, tables, bed, etc., as though in an earthquake
- ❖ Ongoing breakdowns of appliances, motors, electronics, etc.
- ❖ Appliances turning on/off by themselves
- ❖ Constant computer breakdowns and loss of emails

Psychological effects of being a target of harassment include:

- ❖ Severe depression with a strong tendency towards thoughts of suicide
- ❖ Destruction of self-esteem
- ❖ Loss of faith
- ❖ Loss of purpose
- ❖ Progressive social isolation
- ❖ Ongoing post-traumatic stress disorder

Other effects include:

- ❖ Destruction of personal relationships
- ❖ Loss of livelihood
- ❖ Loss of possessions due to cessation of income
- ❖ Financial strain due to constant repairs of cars and other machinery/appliances
- ❖ Loss of respect of friends and family
- ❖ The development of mental health issues as a result of the stress
- ❖ Labeling - “paranoid”, “mentally ill”, “schizophrenic”



The Issue of Mental Illness

There are parallels between this situation and genuine cases of delusion, which can make it hard for non-victims (and fellow victims alike) to establish the truth of a particular individual's case.

However, when all the effects are taken as a whole, they form a picture which is not only strikingly consistent between targets, but remarkably consistent with the documented effects of non-lethal weapons.

Most victims experience 75-90% of the effects listed on the previous two pages. This includes both environmental and bodily effects. If many of these effects are missing, it is possible that the person is having a delusion. However, without taking the time to hear a victim's story, as well as to look past the panic and anguish that usually accompanies the early stages of the harassment, the differences won't be *initially* evident.

When seeing a helping professional, many victims often experience what is known as the "Martha Mitchell Effect"⁵:

Sometimes improbable reports are erroneously assumed to be symptoms of mental illness (Maher, 1988). The 'Martha Mitchell effect' referred to the tendency of mental health practitioners to not believe the experience of the wife of the American attorney general, whose persistent reports of corruption in the Nixon White House were initially dismissed as evidence of delusional thinking, until later proved correct by the Watergate investigation.

Such examples demonstrate that delusional pathology can often lie in the failure or inability to verify whether the events have actually taken place, no matter how improbable intuitively they might appear to the busy clinician. Clearly there are instances 'where people are pursued by the Mafia' or are 'kept under surveillance by the police', and where they rightly suspect 'that their spouse is unfaithful' (Sedler, 1995). As Joseph H. Berke (1998) wrote, even paranoids have enemies! For understandable and obvious reasons, however, little effort is invested by the clinicians into checking the validity of claims of persecution or harassment, and without such evidence the patient could be labeled delusional.



Who and Why?

Victims often do not know why they have been targeted and as a result are rarely believed by friends and family due to the subtle and subjective nature of the harassment.

The activity of the stalking groups is very similar to that of other hate/extremist groups. According to David Lawson, who wrote *Terrorist Stalking in America*¹, these methods of harassment have been modeled on those developed by the Ku Klux Klan and refined over decades. Lawson refers to these groups as “cults”, in which the interaction between members is more important than the interaction with the targets. (See Appendix 1, attached sheet of quotes from Lawson’s book for a more in-depth profile of the perpetrators).

The technology used indicates a fairly high level of sophistication, often leading targets to assume it must be orchestrated on a government level. The U.S. government has a largely unreported history of non-consensual human experimentation¹⁸, which at least partially substantiates some of these beliefs.

If we don’t know who is doing it, it is difficult to guess why it’s being done. However, most people can understand revenge as a possible motive for stalking or harassment. If you go online and do a search on the word “revenge” you may be shocked at what you see. Revenge has not only become an acceptable part of the sub-culture, those who promote it refer to themselves as “revengers” or “avengers”. People are targeted when they deserve to be “taught a lesson”. But the lessons are invariably cruel, and the perpetrators revel in keeping their identities a secret. This activity is empowering for the perpetrators, so they continue to do it.

It’s not hard then to imagine that similar kinds of people who may have access to more sophisticated technology might even choose to turn it into a kind of sport. Many victims have referred to their experiences as “rape”, and the dynamics between perpetrator and victim in both cases may be very similar.



Statistics

CATCH estimates that as many as 1 in 100 people (1%) may be victims of organized stalking at some point in their lives.

Stalking Studies:

American Journal of Psychiatry:

- ❖ In 6/201 cases (approx. 3%) respondents reported multiple stalkers²².

Howard Journal of Criminal Justice²³:

- ❖ In 5/95 cases (approx. 5%) perpetrators were part of a group
- ❖ 40% of victims (38) said that friends and or family of their stalker had also been involved in their harassment (stalking-by-proxy)
- ❖ All cases of multiple stalkers involved mixed sex stalker groups
- ❖ In 15% of cases, the victim could provide no possible reason for their harassment
- ❖ 13% reported that their homes had been bugged
- ❖ 32% reported that the stalker(s) broke into/damaged the inside of the victim's home
- ❖ 38% reported damage to the outside of the home
- ❖ 30% reported that the stalker(s) stole from the victim,
- ❖ 91% reported being watched
- ❖ 82% reported being followed
- ❖ 60% reported having their character slandered/defamed
- ❖ 84% were victim to repetitive phone calls
- ❖ 60% reported hang up phone calls
- ❖ 57% reported silent calls
- ❖ 46% reported negative attitude from the police, and 51% reported negative actions

British Home Office⁷:

- ❖ It is estimated that about 1,900,000 people (ages 16-59) in England and Wales were victims of stalking in the year 2000. That is about 3.6%, based on a population of 52 million.

Workplace Harassment (or “Mobbing”):

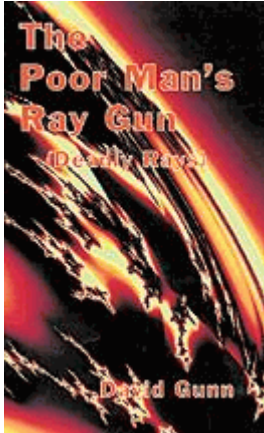
- ❖ It is estimated that 3.5% of the working population of Sweden is subject to mobbing⁶.

Criminal Harassment (Canadian Dept. of Justice):

- ❖ Although victims always suffered emotional harm, physical injury was recorded by the police in less than 2% of all cases².

Examples of Technology

Devices found on the Internet and in Books:



The Poor Man's Ray Gun (Deadly Rays)¹⁹
By David Gunn

Now it is possible for just about anyone to build and use their own little piece of “Star Wars” weaponry. This very destructive and potentially lethal weapon uses invisible microwave radiation to burn its target from the inside out. Best of all, the building blocks for this weapon are sitting on your kitchen counter. The author shows, in complete detail and with plenty of photographs and diagrams, how to build a ray gun that is capable of setting fire to a piece of plywood at 500 feet made only from parts in a microwave oven. 5 1/2”x8 1/2”, illus. 20 pp., soft cover.



Phasor Blast Wave Pistol²⁰

Experimental device intended for animal control, routing out rodents, predators from bird feeders, control of unruly dogs, cats even people!! Unit is fully adjustable for maximizing effect on target subjects.

- ❑ 130 db Of Directional Sonic Shock Waves
- ❑ 3 1/2"x 5" Barrel Houses Transducers And Electronics.
- ❑ Butt Section Houses 8 AA Batteries.
- ❑ External Sweep And Frequency Controls.

- PPP1 – Plans.....\$10.00
- PPP1K - Kit/Plans.....\$59.95
- PPP10 - Ready to Use.....\$84.95

Above PPP10 is available on a rental basis to determine if ultrasonic energy will correct your pest or nuisance problem. Rental fee is \$25.00 plus all S&H and will be waived upon actual purchase of any unit.

Higher Powered Version Of Above: PSP60 - 135db.....\$299.95

Examples of Technology - 2

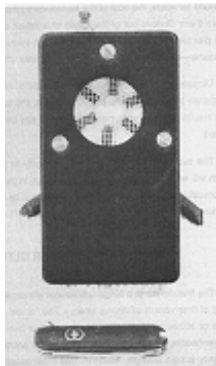
Devices found on the Internet and in Books:



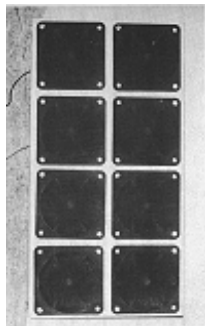
High-Tech Harassment: How to Get Even with Anybody Anytime⁸ By Scott French

Can you really grab life and make it sit up and listen? Damn right you can! Unruly neighbours, barking dogs, trespassers, the local bank, corporate America and all those people who seem to feel their day will be special only if yours is ruined can be twisted, taught and *made* to toe the line with the creative use of cutting-edge equipment and expert ideas on how to bypass even the securest security measures!

This is not just another revenge book. This is the *ultimate* revenge book – high-tech recipes for madness concocted by the author in collaboration with experts.



Description of image: Packaged Irritation. For about \$20, you can construct this ultrasonic confusion machine. Amazingly effective, It's guaranteed to irritate, piss off, or disable most of the human race from a distance. It's almost impossible to see, difficult to locate, and surprisingly effective.



Description of image: Revengist's Boombox. This device has approximately the same effect as a 100-watt ghetto blaster when it's going ballistic. The difference is that you can't hear this one. It will clear a path through the dregs of humanity or the animal kingdom, whichever is necessary.



Examples of Technology - 3

Descriptions of “Nonlethal” Devices

The following examples are taken from the Institute for National Security Studies (INSS) Occasional Paper entitled “Nonlethal Weapons: Terms and References”, published July 1977 by the U.S. Air Force Academy in Colorado². Note how many years ago these weapons were developed. Some, such as Infrasound, have been reported in the media as “new”. These are completely declassified non-lethal weapons. This raises the question: If this was possible 30 years ago, what “classified” technologies have been developed since then?

Infrasound (Acoustic weapon)

Very low frequency sound which can travel long distances and easily penetrate most buildings and vehicles. Transmission of long wavelength sound creates biophysical effects; nausea, loss of bowels, disorientation, vomiting, potential internal organ damage or death may occur. By 1972 an infrasound generator had been built in France which generated waves at 7 hertz. When activated, it made people in range sick for hours.

Squawk Box (Acoustic weapon)

Crowd dispersal weapon field tested by the British Army in Ireland in 1973. This directional device emits two ultrasonic frequencies which when mixed in the human ear become intolerable. It produces giddiness, nausea or fainting. The beam is so small it can be directed at specific individuals in a riot situation.

Deference Tones (Acoustic weapon)

Devices which can project a voice or other sound to a particular location. The resulting sound can only be heard at that location.



Examples of Technology - 4

Descriptions of “Nonlethal” Devices (cont’d)

Voice to Skull Devices (Electromagnetic weapon)

Nonlethal weapon which includes (1) a neuro-electromagnetic device which uses microwave transmission of sound to the skull of persons or animals by way of pulse-modulated microwave radiation; and (2) a silent sound device which can transmit into the skull of person or animals. NOTE: The sound modulation may be voice or audio subliminal messages. One application of V2K is use as an electronic scarecrow to frighten birds in the vicinity of airports.⁹

Engine Kill (Electromagnetic weapon)

The use of high-powered microwaves to kill the electrical system of an engine.

High Power Microwave [HPM] Weapons (Electromagnetic weapon)

Energy generated by a conventional electromagnetic apparatus, such as a radar transmitter, or released from a conventional explosion converted into a radio-frequency weapon which causes disruption of electronic systems. HPMs can also cause human unconsciousness without permanent maiming by upsetting the neural pathways in the brain and/or death.

Bucha Effect (Optical weapon)

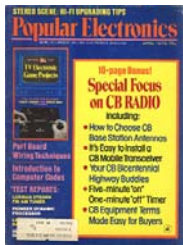
High intensity strobe lights which flash at near human brain wave frequency causing vertigo, disorientation and vomiting.

Laser-Infrared CO₂ (Optical weapon)

Laser which can heat the skin of a target to cause pain but will not burn the skin.

Media / Publications

The following quotes are examples of media reports about non-lethal weapons. Again, note how old some of these sources are. There has been a media blackout on this information since *at least* the 1970's.



“Radio Waves & Life”, Popular Electronics, 1960¹⁰

In a recent editorial (August, 1959), Hugo Gernsback called for a serious reappraisal of the effects of radio waves on human and animal physiology.

[More than 35 years ago (~1925)], an Italian university professor named Cazzamalli placed human subjects in a shielded room [and] subjected them to high-frequency radio waves... He found that some of his subjects would hallucinate under the influence of the high-frequency radio waves... A previous experiment had indicated in a rather startling way, that power was not required to evoke effects in the human nervous system. In fact, there seemed to be some sort of resonant frequency applicable to each individual human.

The Cazzamalli experiments were carefully duplicated with modern equipment, of much greater sensitivity than his. ...[S]ubjects showed that at the “individual” frequency, strange things were felt. Asked to describe the experience, all subjects agreed that there was a definite “pulsing” in the brain, ringing in the ears and a desire to put their teeth into the nearest experimenter. The oscillator in this case was putting out only milliwatts of power, and was placed several feet from the subject.



“Wonder Weapons”, U.S. News and World Report, 1997¹²

So-called acoustic or sonic weapons... can vibrate the insides of humans to stun them, nauseate them, or even “liquefy their bowels and reduce them to quivering diarrhetic messes,” according to a Pentagon briefing.

“Wonder Weapons”, U.S. News and World Report, 1997¹² (cont’d)

[T]he human body is essentially an electrochemical system, and devices to disrupt the electrical impulses of the nervous system can affect behavior and body functions. But these programs – particularly those involving anti-personnel research – are so well guarded that details are scarce.

From 1980 to 1983, a man named Eldon Byrd ran the Marine Corps Nonlethal Electromagnetic Weapons project... By using very low frequency [VLF] electromagnetic radiation... he found he could induce the brain to release behavior-regulating chemicals. “We could put animals into a stupor.” He even ran a small project that used magnetic fields to cause certain brain cells to release histamine. In humans, this would cause instant flulike symptoms and produce nausea. “These fields were extremely weak. They were undetectable,” says Byrd. “The effects were nonlethal and reversible. You could disable a person temporarily,” Byrd hypothesizes. “It would have been like a stun gun.”



“Sonic Doom? Can sound be a weapon?” Fortean Times, 2001¹¹

According to the Working Paper on Infrasound Weapons produced by Hungary for the United Nations in 1978, the frequency that is thought to be most dangerous to humans is between 7 and 8Hz. This is the resonant frequency of flesh and, theoretically, it can rupture internal organs if loud enough.

According to results published by NASA researcher G.H. Mohr, frequencies between 0Hz and 100Hz, at up to 150-155dB, produced vibrations of the chest wall, changes in respiratory rhythm, gagging sensations, headaches, coughing, visual distortion, and post-exposure fatigue. Subsequent research has determined that the frequency that causes vibration of the eyeballs – and therefore distortion of vision – is around 19Hz.



Current Legislation

The invisible technology to harm human beings may not be largely publicized, however, many people, especially in Europe, have been working for years to get laws enacted to control this technology. It is well known by certain political groups that such technology does exist. *Dr. Caroline Lucas, Green Party MEP for South East England*, wrote the following in an email to a targeted individual in May of 2004¹⁴:

“Electro-Magnetic (EM) weapons are one of the newest and most serious military developments in the world today. Enormous secrecy surrounds their development... They can be broadly broken down into two categories - those aimed at the environment and those aimed at living systems, or in reality the human central nervous system.”

“The more sinister aspect concerns the ability to use [electromagnetic] waves to literally 'tune into' the human central nervous system (CNS), something that has been achieved in the laboratory, according to publicly available scientific literature. This might be done on an individual scale... so as to elicit certain behaviors from human beings. It is alleged that many victims have been tested involuntarily for decades now with this technology.”

There is some legislation already in effect:

In January of 1999, the **European Parliament** in a report on the environment, security and foreign policy¹⁵ made a motion for a resolution on several activities which they called “Legal aspects of military activities”. Among the motions was:

#26. Calls on the European Union to seek to have the new ‘non-lethal’ weapons technology ... covered and regulated by international conventions;

#30. Calls in particular for an international convention for a global ban on all research and development, whether military or civilian, which seeks to apply knowledge of the ...functioning of the human brain to the development of weapons which might enable any form of manipulation of human beings, including a ban on any actual or possible deployment of such systems.



Current Legislation - 2

In April, 2003, the **Michigan State Legislature** (Bill 4513¹⁶) added a new definition to their penal code, as follows:

“Harmful electronic or electromagnetic device” means a device designed to emit or radiate an electronic or electromagnetic pulse or signal or microwave that is intended to cause harm to others or cause damage to, or destroy, or disrupt any electronic or telecommunications system or device including a computer or computer network.

In addition, Bill 4514¹⁷ contained the following amendment:

“A person shall not manufacture, deliver, possess, transport, place, use, or release any of the following for an unlawful purpose:” and added **“A harmful electronic or electromagnetic device”** to the list of illegal devices.

These are the bare beginnings of legislation making the use of nonlethal technology a criminal act.

Despite these small indicators that some people are aware of the seriousness of the situation, we are *far* from being able to fight this.

As Dr. Caroline Lucas¹⁴ pointed out:

“Unless this development is stopped, we are entering an Orwellian ‘1984’ type scenario, which could potentially permanently transfer enormous power to those in control of the technology”

Before you dismiss someone as paranoid or delusional, we urge you to remember that *laws are not passed for things that don't exist*. We've entered a dangerous age when people can harm other people without ever coming into contact with them, and without ever being seen. And to date, they have been able to rely on disbelief and lack of public education to keep this technology a secret. Each day that goes by, each year that passes, this technology gets stronger and more sophisticated. By the time the public knows what is possible through their own personal experience, it may far too late to stop it.



C-A-T-C-H Information

Contact information

- ❖ Email: admin@CatchCanada.org

Website

- ❖ The following refer to the same website:
www.CatchCanada.org
www.c-a-t-c-h.ca



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Organized Stalking by Groups - FAQ

The following points have been summarized from:

Terrorist Stalking in America

by David Arthur Lawson*

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* David Lawson is a licensed private investigator in Florida (CC2400733). He followed these stalking groups, on and off, for 12 years. He also rode with them. In a recent email, regarding **Canadian stalking groups**, David Lawson said the following:

"When I rode with the group in Niagara Falls/Buffalo, we would seamlessly hook up with Canadians when we crossed the border, and they would ride with us stateside, occasionally."

This gives an indication of just how extensive and well-organized these stalking groups are.

1. Who is behind the stalking groups?

- I. Corporations:
Groups are used by corporations use to stalk their enemies or potential enemies. (19)
- II. Organized crime:
Many groups have links to convicted criminals, and associations with organized crime. (24)

2. Who is considered a threat to a corporation or industry?

- Whistleblowers (19)
- Activists (19)

3. What are these groups? (47)

- a. They are private armies.
- b. They are primarily criminal groups.
- c. They have their own targets which are connected to their political agenda.
- d. They are also available for hire, to corporations and other entities, to destroy or neutralize people.
- e. They have the power to destroy lives.

4. How are the groups financed?

- Groups are well financed by: (7)
 - i. Corporations (19)
 - ii. Other criminal groups (35)
 - iii. Committing crimes such as: robbery, theft and drug trafficking (24)
 - iv. Some targets are a source of corporate revenue (24)
- Groups are operated as businesses (47)
- The sole financial beneficiaries are the leaders (35)

5. Who are the leaders?

- Leaders pretend that they are larger than life characters, with heroic backgrounds.
- They are looked upon with reverence by their followers.
- Typically, their backgrounds and alleged heroism cannot be independently verified, because it allegedly involves national security.
- Leaders pretend that their groups are committed to bringing about some change.
- In general, group leaders remain isolated from the activities of their followers. (16)
- Leaders do not meet privately with group members. (16)

6. What do the group leaders get out of it?

- Financial power and/or
- Political power

7. Who are the members?

- Right-wing extremist groups (eg. World Church of the Creator (WCOTC) and the Aryan Nations) ⁽⁹⁾
- Left-wing extremist groups ⁽⁹⁾
- Special interest extremists: ⁽¹¹⁾
 - animal rights
 - pro-life
 - environmental
 - anti-nuclear
- Because their individual membership is quite small, extremist groups tend to network locally. They're made up of a combination of some people from many different groups in an area. ⁽⁹⁾
- Groups cloak their true identities by posing as: ⁽²³⁾
 - citizens groups
 - clubs
 - churches

8. What do the group members get out of it? ⁽¹⁵⁾

- They believe they are fulfilling the 'higher purpose' of the group, even though they may only have a general idea of the ideology of the group.
- They are having fun with their friends, and that fun involves stalking and harassing various targets and engaging in other civil disobedience.
- The people who are attracted to groups which engage in cause stalking are those who feel *powerless*, *inferior* and *angry*. They are empowered by the group.

9. What is the psychology behind all this?

- **This is a game:** ⁽³⁶⁻³⁷⁾
 - Groups are rallied by the constant "victories" they win in the games they play with their targets.
 - It does not matter to the group that the targets are not playing a game.
 - It does not matter whether the target even knows what is going on around him.
 - It is most important that *other group members* know what they are doing.
- **This is their entertainment** ⁽⁴⁵⁾
- **This is an addiction:** ⁽¹⁵⁾
 - Many become addicted to it.
 - It fulfills some of their human needs (see above).
- **This is an obsession:**
 - Groups are obsessed with every aspect of their target's lives. ⁽³⁷⁾
 - They spend considerable time describing to one another, what they did, and the target's reaction, although it may not be true. ⁽⁴³⁾
- **These groups are cults:** ⁽³⁷⁾
 - Groups are introverted - their interaction with one another is more important than their interaction with a target. ⁽³⁶⁾

10. Who do groups target? ⁽¹⁸⁻¹⁹⁾

- **Public officials** (including local politicians and bureaucrats), IRS agents, Treasury agents.
- **Activists** of all kinds, but especially civil rights activists.
- **Whistleblowers**
- **Abortion workers**
- Identity or white supremacist groups target:
 - **Gays**
 - **African Americans** and
 - **Jewish** people
- Public officials, including Police officers, who have been accused of **wrongdoing**.

- Those in the **media**, including radio, television and publishing, especially those who are Jewish and those with fame, but not enough money to isolate themselves from these groups.
- **Immigrants**
- Groups typically target any **judge** presiding over the trial of one of their members.
- Groups also attack **targets of convenience**. These people are selected because they are convenient targets, and not for any other reason. These include loners who tend to be more vulnerable to their harassment tactics than those with family and friends around them. Targets of convenience are used to for practice.
- **Sexual predators**, whose names, addresses and photos are public information which is available on government websites.
- In small towns, where extremist groups can actually have some power, they also target **new people in town** who don't know anyone. The attitude of the extremists is that they control their areas and unknown people can't be trusted.
- Animal rights activists stalk those who own fur ranches, furriers, research scientists working in the field of biomedical research using animals, executives of McDonalds, etc.
- Eco-terrorists target politicians, loggers, etc.
- Groups normally also attack the **family, friends, and associates of a target** and even the businesses he patronizes.

11. What purpose does the target serve to the group? ⁽²⁴⁾

- All targets are important in terms of:
 - rallying groups (i.e. "winning" the game),
 - providing activities,
 - recruiting new members,
 - keeping existing members in line (by example),
 - making a statement to the community.
- Some are a source of financial revenue.

12. How are targets identified? ⁽¹⁶⁾

- Broadcasts on right wing radio stations
- Internet
- Print articles
- Public meetings
- The group members are not acting under the direct orders of anyone – i.e. leaders identify targets, but it is up to followers to decide what to do about them.

13. What are the group's objectives?

- To harass the target constantly. ⁽³²⁾
- To provoke any reaction. ⁽⁴³⁾
- To make sure the target knows he is being watched (also known as "**sensitizing**" the target). ⁽³²⁾
- To try and find ways of making the target interact with them (regardless of whether a target is taking the garbage out in the morning, driving to work or sitting in a local coffee shop).
- Ideally, a target will not be able to go anywhere in public without having to deal with them in some way. ⁽³⁷⁾
- To destroy a person's life by attacking the weakest point, which could include a spouse, children or elderly relatives. ⁽⁴⁷⁾

14. How do they achieve their objectives?

- Many tactics are tried and the result is observed. ⁽³²⁾
- Those which evoke a response from the target are repeated. ⁽³²⁾
- They discuss among themselves whether or not the target has been sensitized (i.e. made aware of the stalkers). ⁽⁴³⁾

15. How long does it last? ⁽¹⁹⁾

- Most individuals remain targets for several years.
- Those involved in activism of any kind are life long targets.
- Moving will not usually help a target. If he is a target in one area, he will remain a target where ever he moves.

16. How do the groups sensitize the target?

- Picture taking ⁽³²⁾
- Filming ⁽³²⁾
- Note taking ⁽³²⁾
- Having uniquely marked vehicles follow the target wherever he drives, without the frequent trade-offs which are normally used. ⁽⁴³⁾
- Having that same vehicle parked in front of his house at night. ⁽⁴³⁾

17. What other tactics are used?

Vehicle-related tactics:

- Numerous different vehicles hanging around a certain area. ⁽⁴⁸⁾
- Traveling in convoys with highbeams on. ⁽³¹⁾
- Drivers in convoys waving at one another. ⁽⁴⁸⁾
- Attempting to intercept the target's vehicle at intersections. ⁽³¹⁾
- Trying to force the target's vehicle off the road. ⁽⁴⁸⁾
- Vandalizing the target's vehicle, including: ⁽³²⁾
 - Slashing tires
 - Scratching paint
 - Stealing license plates
 - Draining the oil or antifreeze over a period of time in the hopes of destroying the engine.
 - Removing and then returning items, putting items in the vehicles, or taking items from the residence and putting in the vehicle or vice versa.
 - They do not usually cut brake lines or commit other acts of sabotage which would leave evidence. ⁽⁴⁵⁾

Face-to-face tactics:

- Following a target on foot wherever he goes. ⁽³²⁾
- Standing around a target while he is paying for a purchase in a store. ⁽³⁵⁾
- Swarming the target – i.e. totally surrounding a target so he cannot move. ⁽³³⁾
- Physically intimidating a target by standing very close. ⁽³³⁾
- Sitting near a target in a restaurant. ⁽³⁵⁾
- Glaring at the target . ⁽⁴⁸⁾
- When a target sits anywhere in public, group members will attempt to sit behind him in order to create noise, by whatever means, including tapping their feet on the target's chair. ⁽³²⁾
- Walking by a target and doing strange things to attract his attention, such as: ⁽³⁷⁾
 - Blinking their eyes.
 - Reading the time from an imaginary watch on their wrist.
 - Making faces.

Noise Campaigns

- Generating noise around the clock. ⁽⁴²⁾
- Interfering with sleep patterns (i.e. through excessive noise).⁽⁴²⁾ Trying to wake up the target at night as many times as they can.
- Noise campaigns include:
 - People yelling and screaming outside the person's residence. ⁽³³⁾
 - Numerous different vehicles, squealing their tires, honking their horns and hanging around a certain area. ⁽⁴⁸⁾

- Apartment noise campaigns will include: ⁽³³⁾
 - Tapping on the walls in the middle of the night
 - Taps running
 - Hammering
 - Noises coming from the upper and/or lower apartments, and possibly the apartments on both sides
- Ideally, noises are *timed to activities of the target*, such as: ⁽⁴²⁾
 - When a target goes outside. ⁽³³⁾
 - When a target flushes the toilet. ⁽³⁷⁾
 - When a target turns on a water faucet. ⁽³⁷⁾
 - When a target walks near a window. ⁽⁴²⁾

Other tactics:

- Controlling the target's time, including: ⁽⁴²⁾
 - Speeding across town in a convoy of vehicles so group members can stand in line ahead of a target for the sole purpose of trying to keep him waiting as long as possible. ^(37/42)
 - Blocking a target from leaving a parking space. ⁽⁴²⁾
 - Controlling a target's speed on a highway by surrounding him with slow moving vehicles. ^(42/45)
 - Causing problems which force the target to solve them, like gluing his car doors shut. ⁽⁴⁵⁾
 - Creating a puzzle for the target to solve. The target is invited to waste his time following bogus clues and leads. ⁽⁴⁵⁾
- Imposing a system of rewards and punishments on a target for: ⁽⁴²⁾
 - Communicating and associating with other people.
 - Laughing at or assaulting group members.
- Causing problems with telephone services (and other utilities). ⁽⁴⁸⁾
- Sometimes audio bugs are installed in the residence of a target. ⁽³⁰⁾

18. More on occupying a target's time:

Turning the tables around on a group, by following one of their vehicles, for example, is precisely what they want. Chasing it is even better. If they can occupy a target's time that way, they will have a very successful day. They are on patrol. It is not possible to waste their time. As always, a target risks having criminal charges filed against him and there will be more than enough witnesses. ⁽⁴⁵⁾

Property must be secured, but a target cannot let a group control his time. He must also realize that he cannot control their time. ⁽⁴⁶⁾

19. Audio Surveillance: ⁽³⁰⁾

Groups will sometimes install audio bugs in the residence of a target. Typically, they use inexpensive bugs which broadcast on a frequency which can be monitored by other group members using scanners. Expensive bugs are reserved for high level targets.

If they do install a bug, group members will be able to listen to the target inside his home. Typically they use low power bugs, which do not broadcast very far, so they don't attract too much attention.

They will also monitor frequencies used by baby monitors, wireless intercoms, etc. If they are able to, they will also monitor cell phone conversations. Conventional scanners can be used to listen to conversations conducted on older cordless phones and 800 and 900 MHz. cell phones. Digital scanners are available from Canada and Mexico which can be used to eavesdrop on the conversations of newer cell phones. Only one side of the conversation is heard on a frequency. New cell phones change their broadcast frequencies frequently, which leaves gaps in the conversation, for those who are listening.

20. Some Important Points:

- The primary targets of all these tactics are the group members, not the target. The group members are the ones who are programmed. Group leaders define reality for their members, so *it doesn't matter if tactics do not work on a target*.
- Group members are sensitized to all the tactics they employ. (42)
- Stalking various targets is only part of the activity of these groups. Members are trained to perform a variety of activities *without question*. They do not know the objectives of their leaders. (51)
- Those targeted for harassment will have no problem concluding that someone is after them, but *most never know who it is*. (43)

21. What about the Police?

- Groups have no respect for the law or for those who enforce it. (45)
- They consider themselves to be superior to the Police, partially because of the crimes they get away with. (45)
- Groups take pride that they never quit. Actually, they do, but it takes a long intensive effort by the Police. (45)
- In small towns, the number of members in these groups can easily exceed the number of Police officers. (48)
- Groups claim that they have the support of some Police officers. If so, it is not many. (50)
- Most Police officers, except those in the South, are not familiar with the way groups operate. (50)
- In general, the Police will not talk about stalking groups. (48)
- One officer did say that there is a storm brewing as groups become larger and more numerous. (48)
- When approaching the police, it is necessary to speak with officers who handle extremist groups. (50)

22. The Use of "Coercive Persuasion" to control cult members

Coercion is defined as, "to restrain or constrain by force...". Legally it often implies the use of physical force, or physical or legal threat. This traditional concept of coercion is far better understood than the technological concepts of "coercive persuasion" which are *effective restraining, impairing, or compelling through the gradual application of psychological forces*. (37)

Over time, coercive persuasion, a psychological force akin in some ways to our legal concepts of undue influence, can be even more effective than pain, torture, drugs, and use of physical force and legal threats. (38)

With coercive persuasion you can change people's attitudes without their knowledge and volition. (38)

The advances in the extreme anxiety and emotional stress production technologies found in coercive persuasion supersede old style coercion that focuses on pain, torture, drugs, or threat in that these older systems do not change attitude so that subjects follow orders "willingly." Coercive persuasion changes both attitude *and* behavior, not just behavior. (38)

Coercive persuasion, or thought reform as it is also known, is best understood as a coordinated system of graduated coercive influence and behavior controls designed to deceptively and surreptitiously manipulate and influence individuals, usually in a group setting, in order for the originators of the program to profit in some way, normally *financially or politically*. (38)

Using *rewards and punishments*, efforts are made to establish considerable control over a person's social environment, time, and sources of social support. Social isolation is promoted. (38)

Non-physical punishments are used to create *strong aversive emotional arousals*, such as: ⁽³⁹⁾

- intense humiliation
- loss of privilege
- social isolation
- social status changes
- intense guilt
- anxiety
- manipulation

23. Internet Newsgroups/Forums:

There are Internet newsgroups which cater to stalking victims. *These groups are heavily populated with members of extremist groups. They pose as victims.* Their posts relate to the latest hi-tech weapons, and information about how they are being used against them. A victim should not confide in the people in these groups because the information they provide will be used to enhance the attack against them. ⁽⁵⁰⁾

24. U.S. Department of Justice defines “Vengeance/Terrorism Stalking” ⁽⁵³⁾

The following definition is taken from Chapter 22 in the 1999 *National Victim Assistance Academy Text*. The complete volume is available at the Department of Justice website (www.usdoj.gov): <http://www.ojp.gov/ovc/assist/nvaa99/chap21-2.htm>

Chapter 21 Special Topics

Section 2, Stalking

Categories of Stalking:

VENGEANCE/TERRORISM STALKING

The final stalking category is fundamentally different from the other three. Vengeance stalkers *do not* seek a personal relationship with their targets. Rather, vengeance/terrorist stalkers attempt to elicit a particular response or a change of behavior from their victims. When vengeance is their prime motive, stalkers seek only to punish their victims for some wrong they perceive the victim has visited upon them. In other words, they use stalking as a means to "get even" with their enemies.

The most common scenario in this category involves employees who stalk employers after being fired from their job. Invariably, the employee believes that their dismissal was unjustified and that their employer or supervisor was responsible for unjust treatment. One bizarre variation on this pattern is the case of a scout master who was dismissed for inappropriate conduct and subsequently decided to stalk his *entire* former scout troop - scouts and scout leaders alike.

A second type of vengeance or terrorist stalker, the political stalker, has motivations that parallel those of more traditional terrorists. That is, stalking is a weapon of terror used to accomplish a political agenda. Utilizing the threat of violence to force the stalking target to engage in or refrain from engaging in particular activity. For example, most prosecutions in this stalking category have been against anti-abortionists who stalk doctors in an attempt to discourage the performance of abortions.

This FAQ is posted online at:

<http://www.CatchCanada.org/organizedstalking.htm>