

Bridging

Cointelpro Surveillance

The Buzzsaw

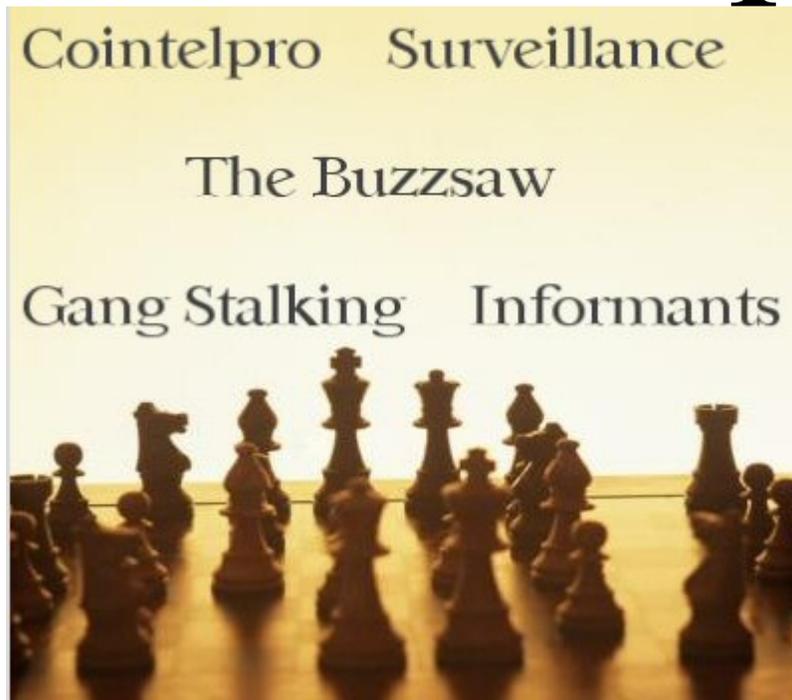
Gang Stalking Informants



The Gap

By: GmB Bailey

Bridging The Gap



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Introduction

Bridging The Gap is a disturbing, yet poignant look into modern day democratic surveillance societies. The book examines how this structure is used to discredit, disenfranchise, and destroy innocent citizens.

Gang Stalking, The Buzzsaw, Cointelpro, what do these words mean and more importantly what do they have in common? They are names that have been used to describe the systemic apparatus that reaches out to destroy and discredit those declared enemy by the state.

This book will open your eyes to how the informant system has taken over these democratic countries, and how they are being used to further create a surveillance society where no one will be out of reach, should they too become persona non grata by the system.

This book is the culmination of two years of research and investigation. It's a very brief introduction to the subject matter of Gang Stalking. It's a factual account of what Gang Stalking is and the societal mechanisms that are in existence, which allow such a structure to exist.

The research has taken many hours to compile and sift through. This book just touches the surface on a very difficult and disturbing topic.

The first portion of this book will explain what Gang Stalking is. It just happens to be a systemic structure of control and conformity that is used to destroy the lives of those who go outside of these structures.

The next portion of the book tries to help the reader to understand why people take part in something that is destructive and psychologically destroying to another person.

Then we will look at the informant structure which is being used in society today, the informant structure which is responsible for a great deal of crime and corruption, but which is also being used to fuel a surveillance society that has previously been almost unheard of in modern times.

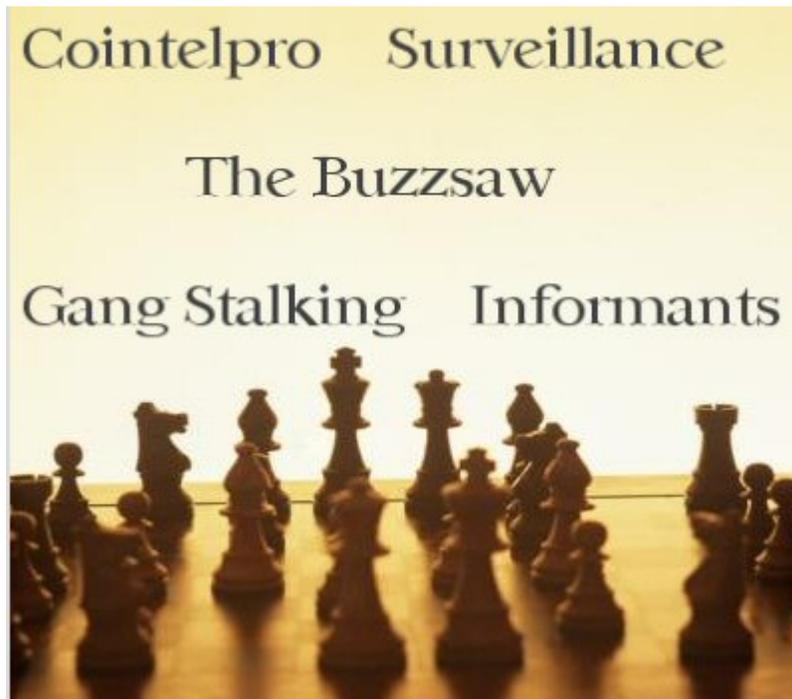
We will see how a system of set ups and betrayals fuel the informant system, and you will begin to understand how far reaching and controlling this system can be.

We will also travel through recent history and review conspiracies and other systems that also allowed these destructive investigations to take place, and destroy the lives of others.

You will learn that there are those in our society that do not play by the same rules as others do. Their goals are to entrap and destroy the life of the next target, and to in turn turn that target into a person that is capable of then becoming a part of the same game, that was used to destroy them.

Lastly we will review the final pieces of the puzzle that fuel this system and helps it continue to stay in place. We will also briefly review what can be done to help curtail what is happening to so many in society.

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Chapter 1



Bridging The Gap

Bridging the Gap

How can we bridge the gap? As an individual who has been researching and investigating a practice that is being termed "Gang Stalking" this is the continual question that haunts me. How do I explain in a credible fashion to the general population of so called democratic countries that there are extremely undemocratic practices happening in their own countries? That there are individuals being tortured and harassed to the point of death, suicide, and even extreme acts of violence? How can I do this in a credible fashion that will not leave me sounding like a complete lunatic or conspiracy theorist?

How can I explain that for years these democratic countries have been setting up their own citizens to become the eyes and ears of the state? That within these democratic countries they have created legions of informants the same way that they did in the former East Germany? That these countries have been planning, no plotting to become networks of what in the end will be a global surveillance society that is capable of following and tracking an individual wherever they go?

How can I possibly explain to individuals who are right were I was a couple of years ago, that what they believe about their society in many cases is an illusion or a flat out lie? Two years ago I was deaf, dumb, and blind to the realities of what was happening in my society. I dare say that if someone had tried to explain to me that there were people being tortured in democratic countries and that human rights organizations were not willing to help, I would have looked on the problem with a great deal of disbelief and skepticism.

As a child, teenager and then adult I grew up like many believing that torture does not happen in democratic countries, human torture happens in other countries where they are not free, where people don't have rights. When I think of torture happening, I still think of countries such as China or Russia. Countries such as the U.K., Canada, and even the United States were not the first to come to my mind, and yet these and many democratic countries are at the forefront of the horrors that are being enacted against their own citizens. This is going to be hard for many to comprehend much less believe, but that is what I am going to be setting out to do.

During the course of this book, I am going to try to explain how this is possible. I am going to try to bridge the gap from where I was a couple of years ago, where had you told me this was happening, I would have walked off sarcastically and possibly advised you to seek psychological assistance to where I am today and the realities or rather horrors that are being enacted right inside our very countries, that many of us have come to know and love. I am going to be bridging that gap on a systemic practice that at times will sound like something straight out of the X-Files, or a Science Fiction movie such as The Matrix or another movie, where you wake up to a world that you did not know existed. Where the truths that you were taught are lies and the harsh reality of existence within society is not what many of us have come to expect or even believed to be possible.

I hope that at the end if I am not able to fully convince you of the truth then I will at least be able to enlighten you some of the other things that have been happening and are happening within society. Gang Stalking in its simplest form is a covert investigation that is opened on an individual. The individual is then placed under overt and covert forms of surveillance. The person is followed around 24/7. Foot patrols and vehicle patrols are used to follow the individual around, as part of the monitoring process. During these patrols a one handed sign language is used to assist the citizen informants with communicating to each other. That's the quick and easy part of Gang Stalking, that's not that hard to understand or believe right? What comes next is the great divide that exists, between Gang Stalking targets and the rest of society.

Gang Stalking is not just a covert investigation. It's also designed to be a systemic form of control that is capable of destroying a persons life. Once you are targeted it seeks to control every aspect of your

life. This covert investigation tries to take over much like a parasite in the brain. You soon find that your life is not your own any more. Friends you thought you could trust, gone. Family that you thought you could rely on, not trustworthy anymore. The same becomes true for coworkers, neighbors, partners, and many others that you formerly thought you could trust? What happens to these individuals? Their cooperation is begged, borrowed, bullied, bribed, or bargained for. Either way the end result is the same. You soon find that network that you thought you could rely on is not there, and you soon find yourself very much alone.

To understand the process that happens it's helpful to understand other concepts. On an emotional and psychological level Gang Stalking has many similarities to workplace mobbing, and workplace mobbing is probably our closest cousin on these levels. Where workplace mobbing starts off and can be specifically traced back to the workplace, Gang Stalking has no one inception point. Gang Stalking can originate just about anywhere, and under a variety of circumstances and conditions.

Before workplace mobbing was studied many targets of this practice were misdiagnosed as having paranoid delusions. This is where targets of workplace mobbing were 15 years ago before credible research was done into the phenomenon. Targets of this practice were often thought to be paranoid, some were locked away or put on medications, but a decade and a half later with more understanding into this deliberate phenomenon we realize that the practice is far reaching and systemic. It's not only a problem in Europe, but in many other democratic countries as well.

When a problem is not understood, especially by outsiders who might have a cold, calculating, or even dispassionate interest in the subject matter it's easy to falsely label something that is not understood. Such as the people that are part of that phenomenon or the phenomenon itself.

Today the concept of workplace mobbing is well understood, and has become more normalized in society, thanks to research by credible professors such as Kenneth Westhues. Professor Westhues found himself a target of workplace mobbing, he was able to ward off the attack that was aimed at him, and then spent the next decade studying the phenomenon and assisting other targets. He is now a widely respected researcher in this field.

When it comes to subject matters such as bullying, gang stalking, workplace mobbing, the world at large is often unaware of the devastating effects this harassment is capable of having on an individual. It is therefore up to the insiders within those communities to bring knowledge and understanding, to the population at large about what is happening within their communities.

10 years ago, bullying was not understood that well, but with the persistence of people such as the late Tim Field, it's now a household word, and a very well understood concept.

The Gang Stalking community are on the precipice of getting their specific targeting understood. The term itself has become more popular and normalized in society, but where the term itself has become more common, there is still a great deal of limited understanding, and at times preconceived prejudices and notions about targets of Gang Stalking, by people in various fields and outside communities.

This was temporarily complicated when the community was falsely labeled as being an extreme community by the New York Times. The Gang Stalking community is not an extreme community, they are a misunderstood community, who have not been properly listened to. Gang Stalking communities are about 3-5 years behind where their fellow counterparts in bullying and workplace mobbing were. More research is needed into the subject matter, but because what is happening is being enacted at official levels, this further complicates exposing this specific targeting to the general population. Only with awareness can we hope to bridge the gap and finally gain some of the assistance, validation and understanding that other communities have received from the world at large.

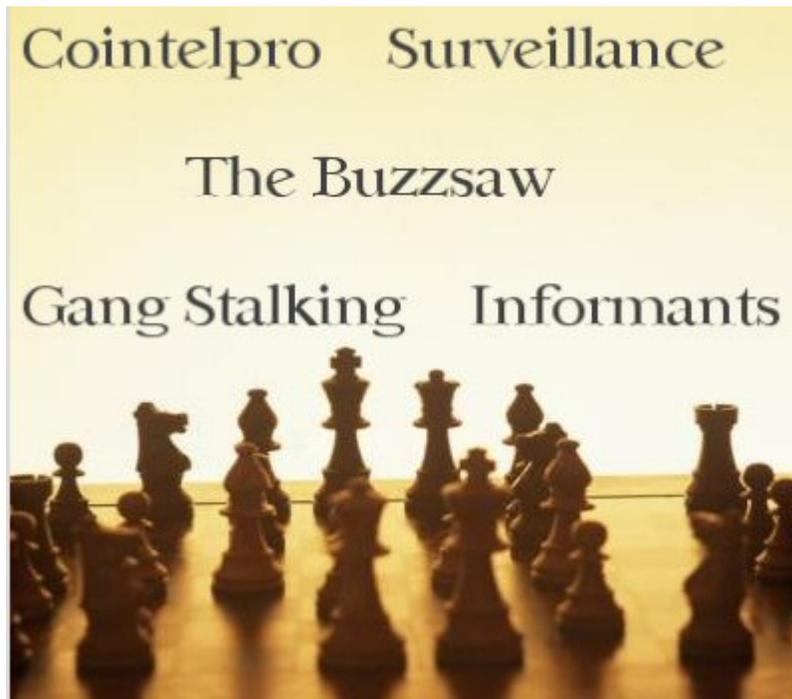
The Gang Stalking community is at the crossing over stage, and for every move made forward, there

are silent watchers in the background, as stated in the New York Times article. They are often misdiagnosing the community, and mislabeling the members of the community, without giving any actual credence to the research being presented and the very real possibility that what targets are saying is true, and that this is in fact really happening.

The key emphasis then still relies on mechanisms within the Gang Stalking community to prove innocence, because the community has been declared by some as guilty, or rather mislabeled as paranoid, delusional, or mentally ill. There is strength in unity, this has been demonstrated with the mobbing community, yet this is still a key point that alludes some portion of the Gang Stalking community due to several key internal factors.

Therefore exposure and awareness remain key elements when it comes to bridging the gap with the rest of society and helping others understand what Gang Stalking is.

Chapter 2



What is Gang Stalking

What is Gang Stalking?

In addition to being a covert investigation, Gang Stalking is also a systemic form of control. It has similarities to workplace mobbing, but is called Gang Stalking because it takes place primarily outside in the community, where the target or Targeted Individual is followed around and placed under intrusive and directed surveillance by groups of organized Covert Human Intelligence Sources also known as informants. The target is monitored 24/7.

Mobbing can be understood as the stressor to beat all stressors. It is an impassioned, collective campaign by coworkers to exclude, punish, and humiliate a targeted worker. Initiated most often by a person in a position of power or influence, mobbing is a desperate urge to crush and eliminate the target. The urge travels through the workplace like a virus, infecting one person after another. The target comes to be viewed as absolutely abhorrent, with no redeeming qualities, outside the circle of acceptance and respectability, deserving only of contempt. As the campaign proceeds, a steadily larger range of hostile ploys and communications comes to be seen as legitimate. 54.

Gang Stalking is similar to workplace mobbing on an emotional and psychological level, but where mobbing happens primarily in the workplace, Gang Stalking is a covert investigation that happens in the community. As the Gang Stalking campaign moves forward there is also an increase in hostile ploys which come to be seen as legitimate.

Why would the government of a democratic country target and monitor an innocent person 24/7? Think of the cost involved. The person would have to be guilty to illicit that sort of attention. Average people are not important enough to have that much attention paid to them, much less by the government. These are legitimate reactions, that a person might have upon first hearing about Gang Stalking. It hard for the average person to believe that innocent people are having covert investigations opened on them for months or even years at a time. These are some of the responses, but let's look take a look and see if these reactions are correct.

Many people do not realize that under the recent anti-terror laws, governments now have even more legal powers than they did before to invade the privacy of the average person. These laws allow investigations to be opened on private citizens. These laws allow for email, internet, phone and other forms of communication to be intercepted. The laws enable Informants to be hired to spy on average citizens. Investigations can be opened for the most trivial of reasons. These laws are being abused in the many countries.

SCOTTISH COUNCILS ARE USING SURVEILLANCE AND security powers intended to fight terrorism and organized crime in order to spy on ordinary members of the public suspected of petty offences such as breaching the smoking ban, playing music too loudly and dropping litter.

Under the Regulation of Investigatory Powers Act (Ripa), councils have the power to secretly film and bug people, use paid spies to inform on a suspect's activities, and even intercept communications data such as mobile and landline use and information about email traffic. 1

The same abuses were happening on a regular basis in the UK, and other democratic countries as well. In the U.K. the laws were being used to open investigations, and spy on individuals for putting out the

garbage on the wrong day, dog fouling, anti-social behaviour, and other minor offenses.

Anti-terror powers were used to spy on a member of the public after his neighbour complained about his noisy wardrobe doors and loud footsteps,

Fife Council was given permission to plant recording equipment in the neighbour's flat in response to concern that his or her human rights were being infringed because of the noise. 2

The article goes on to say that in many cases these investigations are more costly than the crimes they are looking into. Still such investigations are becoming more common and everyday. In another case a family were followed around for three weeks and placed under 24/7 surveillance, because the council believed they had given a false address.

They were spied on by their local council, on suspicion of falsifying their address to get their daughter into the popular local primary school.

Jenny Paton and Tim Joyce: 'We had absolutely no idea we were being watched'

This wasn't just a cursory background check.

The details of the three-week surveillance operation read like an MI5 logbook: "Target vehicle pulls up and parks."

"Female and three children enter vehicle."

"Curtains open and lights on in premises."

When subsequently told they had been snooped on, the family were understandably horrified . 54

Many Gang Stalking targets are placed under surveillance in similar ways for months or even years before they too realize that they are being targeted by an organized surveillance apparatus.

What happens during a Gang Stalking surveillance operations is very similar to what happened to many innocent individuals in the former East Germany or Activists and Dissidents in Russia. Many innocent people in the former East Germany would be targeted for these covert investigations, and then their friends, family, and the community at large would be used to monitor, prosecute, and harass them. In Russia it was used by the state to declare activist, dissidents or anyone they thought to be an enemy of the state as mentally unfit and many were institutionalized using this form of systemic control. The movie the lives of others is loosely based on this type of Stasi investigation.

Many in western countries do not realise that the psychiatric reprisal has not just been used in countries such as Russia and China, in many instances this practice is also being used in democratic countries. These psychiatric reprisals are being used on disgruntled workers, whistle-blowers and anyone that management wants to swiftly and quietly deal with.

On October 5, 1998, Norm Crosty sent a letter to the labor relations department at his plant. Crosty, for thirteen years an electrician at Ford Motor Company's Wixom, Michigan, assembly plant, complained that he could not do his job because so many of his bosses were taking the necessary equipment out of the plant to work on their homes or personal businesses.

The next day, the plant director of human resources invoked a Ford program for combating workplace violence to bar Crosty from the factory and ordered him to see a company-paid psychiatrist or lose his job.

A little more than fourteen months later, and 725 miles away, officials at Emory University cited a similar concern about violence to justify using armed guards to escort Dr. James Murtagh off university property when Dr. R. Wayne Alexander, chairman of the department of medicine at Emory, ordered him to see a company-selected psychiatrist or lose his job. Six weeks earlier, Murtagh, a professor of pulmonology at Emory, had filed a false claims suit against the university, alleging that it had misspent millions of dollars in federal grant money. 3

The closest thing to Gang Stalking that democratic countries have seen before this is McCarthyism, Cointelpro, and RED SQUAD programs. Red Squad programs were used for monitoring, and harassment of various groups. They have been in place for over a hundred years, and they also employed the use of informants.

The American Cointelpro program is extremely similar to what we see happening with Gang Stalking. During Cointelpro investigations the government would open files on targets. Everyone in the targets life would be contacted and forced to cooperate with the investigations. The targets of Cointelpro would have their lives disrupted, and destroyed in every way possible. Rumors, slander, break in's, set up's, infiltrations, destruction of personal and professional relationships, false media stories, assassinations. It was one of the worst programs ever invented by any government to destroy dissidence.

During a Gang Stalking investigation informants are recruited from every level and sector of society. Just like with Cointelpro investigations, everyone in the targets life is made a part of the ongoing, never ending, systemic psychological harassment and manipulation of the target. These actions are specifically designed to control the target and to keep them in line. These actions are also designed to destroy the targets credibility over time, make them look crazy and leave them with no form of support.

For the targets of this harassment, Gang Stalking is experienced as a covert psychological, emotional and in some cases physical attack, that is capable of immobilizing and destroying a target over time. For the state it's a way to keep the targets in line, control them, or destroy them.

Other similar programs of control and conformity have been used in countries such as Russia and East Germany with equal success and lethality. What we are seeing now is an almost global coordinated and organized effort of control and conformity.

Community Policing

Many countries around the world are currently using a model of policing called: Community Oriented Policing. It's described as a systemic approach to policing. It focuses on instilling a sense of community within a geographically located neighborhood. Communities come together and discuss what values they would like to have in their community, and it's also a time to discuss any problems that might be happening in a specific area. If a problem is identified an investigation can be opened. Community Oriented Policing is a model of policing, now practiced in many cities around the globe. These local programs in many countries have been forming partnerships with other government run programs at, provincial, state and federal levels. Reports of Gang Stalking are not only coming in from democratic countries, but they are coming in from many other countries as well.

This model of policing has been previously used in communistic countries.

American communitarians promote the same kinds of surveillance and neighborhood informants the communists used to control East Germans. Americans are slowly being taught what East Germans had to learn very quickly. Today the KGB trains "community" police all over America. 4

This model is also used in China, where citizens are used as part of the surveillance apparatus to help control and monitor their society. Just 20 years ago democratic countries would have been alarmed at adapting this form of policing, today it is being embraced and marketed as the only way to truly meet future needs, and effectively see to the needs of all members of the community.

Community policing, the East German system of surveillance and Cointelpro were all funded at higher governmental levels. Systems of control and conformity, or harassment programs such as this are almost always funded at governmental levels. Gang Stalking is a similar type of program, and operates in a similar manner. It's one branch in a system of control and conformity that has been in place for many years. A system of control with many local groups and appendages taking part.

What are the goals of Gang Stalking?

The goals of Gang Stalking are very similar to the goals of Cointelpro, East Germany and Russia. The goal is to maintain state control at all costs. This is facilitated by isolating the targets of this harassment from all forms of support. This way the target can eventually be set up for false arrests, institutionalization, forced suicide, acts of violence, or government sanctioned poverty. The other goals of this harassment campaign include destroying the targets reputation and credibility. Making the target look crazy or unstable. These actions are primarily accomplished via slander and rumour campaigns.

Another hard to image goal of this campaign is to sensitize the target. This means getting the target conditioned to react in a negative or adverse manner often to an everyday stimuli. The goal of this technique is to get the target to act out in front of others who do not realise that the target has been deliberately sensitized.

A target can be sensitized in a number of ways, but what primarily happens is that the target is exposed to negative actions or words over a period of time. These negative actions and words are then linked to an every day stimuli such as a pens clicking, keys jangling, or other common everyday actions or activities.

Eg. Joe will be mobbed at work and as part of that daily mobbing his coworkers will loudly cough at him every time they harass him by calling him names like loser, worthless, lame, demented. They will slander him and have others as they are slandering him show disgust by glaring and coughing at him.

They might even bang into his desk, get into his personal space, always using the stimuli in a negative manner.

Out in public they will follow him loudly and obnoxiously coughing at him, even banging into him at times to provoke him. When he goes to stores they will get others to do the same. After months or years of this, unknown to Joe he has become negatively sensitized to this stimuli and it can then be used to harass him without the names and the glaring looks. The association has been formed because of all the other negative associations and harassment.

Once the target is sensitized, the Informants have an easier time identifying the Targeted Individual while they are out in public on patrol.

These types of harassment programs are designed to make the target vulnerable, they want to make the target destitute. The secondary goals seems to be to make the target homeless, jobless, give them a breakdown, and the primary goals seems to be to drive the target to forced suicide. These were some of the same goals and objectives used during the American Cointelpro program that was used against dissidents. It's a useful way of eliminating perceived enemies of the state. Martin Luther King Jr was one such target. The FBI sent him a note suggesting that he kill himself or they would expose an affair that he had been having. He refused to comply.

Congressional leaders were warned "off the record" about alleged dangers posed by Reverend King. The FBI responded to Dr. King's receipt of the Nobel Peace Prize by attempting to undermine his reception by foreign heads of state and American ambassadors in the countries that he planned to visit. When Dr. King returned to the United States, steps were taken to reduce support for a huge banquet and a special "day" that were being planned in his honor.

The FBI's program to destroy Dr. King as the leader of the civil rights movement entailed attempts to discredit him with churches, universities, and the press. Steps were taken to attempt to convince the National Council of Churches, the Baptist World Alliance, and leading Protestant ministers to halt financial support of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), and to persuade them that "Negro leaders should completely isolate King and remove him from the role he is now occupying in civil rights activities." 6 When the FBI learned that Dr. King intended to visit the Pope, an agent was dispatched to persuade Francis Cardinal Spellman to warn the Pope about "the likely embarrassment that may result to the Pope should he grant King an audience." 7 The FBI sought to influence universities to withhold honorary degrees from Dr. King. Attempts were made to prevent the publication of articles favorable to Dr. King and to find "friendly" news sources that would print unfavorable articles. The FBI offered to play for reporters tape recordings allegedly made from microphone surveillance of Dr. King's hotel rooms.

The FBI mailed Dr. King a tape recording made from its microphone coverage. According to the Chief of the FBI's Domestic Intelligence Division, the tape was intended to precipitate a separation between Dr. King and his wife in the belief that the separation would reduce Dr. King's stature. 7a The tape recording was accompanied by a note which Dr. King and his advisers interpreted as a threat to release the tape recording unless Dr. King committed suicide. 5

Other targets of Cointelpro were eventually driven to suicide and had their reputations ruined. Martin Luther King Jr was viewed as a threat, a potential black messiah that could unite the masses.

Hoover issued another directive: "Prevent the rise of a 'messiah' who could unify and electrify the militant black nationalist movement. Malcolm X might have been such a 'messiah'... . Martin Luther King, Stokely Carmichael, and [Nation of Islam leader] Elijah Muhammed [sic] all aspire to this position 6

Who gets targeted?

Targeting can happen to anyone in society. In the past primary targets of programs such as Cointelpro have been minorities. In Russia it was activist, dissidents, and anyone perceived to be an enemy of the state. Targeting however can happen to anyone. Individuals can be targeted for being too outspoken, whistle blowers, dissidents, people who go up against wealthy corporations, woman's groups, (single) women, anti-war proponents, individuals identified or targeted as problems at these community meetings, and other innocent individuals.

The majority of the targets at first are not aware that they have become the targets of a covert investigation. What a target will initially notice is often overt forms of harassment that will cause them to move, or change jobs. However every time a target moves, or changes jobs the same information, lies, and slander will be spread out into the new community and the systemic monitoring and harassment will continue.

The women who are singled out tend to be independent, intelligent, & confident professionals. "There's a heavy predominance of those types of woman in the TI community," affirmed McKinney. Men are in a smaller proportion, & tend to be non-conformists. They usually have a "sense of self-esteem and pride that seems to invite targeting." Remember, the MfS was a criminal federal police force that deliberately singled out people exactly like this on a massive scale.

Others that have been targeted include:

- Those who have had a bad breakup with an ex-spouse who has influence
- Criminals (This program may have begun targeting only criminals)
- Those who have reported a crime where the perpetrator was a member of an organized crime ring
- Landowners targeted by government or industry for land seizures
- Gays, minorities
- Inventors awaiting a large payoff
- Mentally disabled
- Those who have had arguments with neighbors who have connections
- Those awaiting a large insurance claim
- Convenient targets of opportunity
- Those with special talents or abilities
- Group members who act in unacceptable ways
- Independent freethinkers who are not part of the herd
- Those who are perceived as vulnerable or weak
- Those opposing the New World Order

The pattern that is unfolding indicates that many targets are people who tend to be emotionally developed, self-confident, independent, free thinkers, artistic, people who don't need the approval of others, and those not prone to corruption. They're people who don't need to be part of a group to feel secure--generally people who are not part of the

In his research into the bullying phenomenon Tim Field discovered that those targeted have similar traits. They were leaders, they had a sense of integrity, refused to join the established clique.

- being good at your job, often excelling
- being popular with people (colleagues, customers, clients, pupils, parents, patients, etc)
- being the expert and the person to whom others come for advice, either personal or professional (ie you get more attention than the bully)
- having a well-defined set of values which you are unwilling to compromise
- having a strong sense of integrity (bullies despise integrity, for they have none, and seem compelled to destroy anyone who has integrity)
- refusing to join an established clique
- showing independence of thought or deed
- refusing to become a corporate clone and drone 8

If these are the types of people in society being targeted for bullying, mobbing, and Gang Stalking, then can it be assumed that we might not be doing society a favor by eliminating these vital types of individuals? As this type of person is eliminated via systemic harassment, can we also assume that maybe less qualified individuals are left to fill key and vital roles in society?

Who takes part?

People from all walks of life are being recruited to be the eyes and ears of the state. People from all races, ages, genders. Every sector of society that you can think are being asked to become a part of the states spying apparatus. Informants include, but are not limited to: General labourers, the wealthy, bikers, drug dealers, drug users, street people, punks, hip hop culture, KKK, black activists, church groups, youth groups, Fire Fighters, police officers, lawyers, health care workers, store keepers, maids, janitors, cable installers, phone repair persons, mail carriers, locksmiths, electricians, etc. There really are no exceptions, as to who will be used as informants for the government.

A recent article came out in the London Telegraph, saying that Children as young as 8 are being employed by the state as Covert human intelligence sources AKA informants. Targeted Individuals often complain that the harassment is being perpetrated by all members of the community including children.

Children are being hired and used by the government to spy on their neighbors in the U.K. and being encouraged to photograph or video neighbors guilty of dog fouling, littering or bin crimes The article says there are hundreds of Junior Streetwatchers, aged 8-10 years old, who are trained to identify and report enviro-crime issues such as graffiti and fly-tipping. The adult spies according to authorities are recruited via newspaper ads.

Other local authorities recruit adult volunteers through advertisements in local newspapers, with at least 4,841 people already patrolling the streets in their spare time.

Some are assigned James Bond-style code numbers, which they use instead of their real names when they ring a special informers hotline.

This escalation in Britain's growing surveillance state follows an outcry about the way councils are using powers originally designed to combat terrorism and organized crime to spy on residents. In one case, a family was followed by council staff for almost three weeks after being wrongly accused of breaking rules on school catchment areas. 50

There are many programs in place at all levels of society that allow citizens to be recruited as informants. Some of these citizens might be recruited via programs such as, Citizen Corp, Weed and Seed, Citizens On Phone Patrol, (COPP), City Watch, T.I.P.S. Many citizens start out with good intentions, to help patrol and monitor their cities and neighbourhoods. citizen informants are recruited in a variety of ways. Some via their families, others at school, others at work, other through newspaper ads Since every sector, class, race in society takes part, recruitment is multi-faceted.

Many informants do not understand, care, or even realise that the end consequence of this harassment protocol is to destroy a person. They are given orders about monitoring or following a target and they will carry out the instructions that are being provided to them.

Why do individuals become Informants?

There are many reasons people become informants.

1. Some do it for the sense of power that it gives them. It's an adventure to be an informant for the state.
2. Others do this as a way to make friends and keep friends. It's something social and fun for them to do. Many in society use the one handed sign language to communicate and it's very effective in breaking down race, gender, age, social barriers.
3. Others are forced, bullied, bribed or blackmailed by the State or the police into taking part. Informants are often used to set up and entrap targets to become informants themselves.
4. They are told that they are part of homeland or national security and being used to help keep an eye on dangerous or emotionally disturbed individuals. They see themselves as heroic spies for the state.
5. Others are just local thugs or Confidential Informants who are already being used for other activities, and their energies are just diverted over into assisting with these community spy programs. Eg. Some may be given the choice of Spying for the State or the police vs going to jail.
6. Others are told outright lies and slander about the target to get them to go along with ruining the targets life.
7. Many are however just average citizens who have been recruited by the state the same way citizens were recruited in the former East Germany and other countries. It's the way the society is.

What are some techniques used against targets?

There are dozens of techniques that are used to disrupt and destroy the targets life over time. Some are very subtle, while others are more overt and meant to be noticed. Here are a few of the most common techniques used.

a) Classical conditioning.

Getting a Targeted Individual sensitized to an everyday stimuli. The Targeted Individual over a period of months, or even years is negatively sensitized to an everyday stimuli, which is then used to harass them. It's used out in public to let them know they are constantly being monitored. Some examples of everyday stimulus that might be used include: sounds, colors, patterns, actions. Eg. Red, white, yellow, strips, pens clicking, key jangling, loud coughing, loud whistling, loud smacking or clapping of hands together, cell phones, laptops, etc.

b) 24/7 Surveillance.

The target is first profiled to see where they live, work, shop, play, who their friends, family, coworkers, neighbours are. The target is then followed around 24/7. Vehicle and foot patrols are used while the target is out in public. If a target lives in an apartment it will involve requesting the cooperation of neighbours, or asking to use their flats or apartments, while they relocate elsewhere. If you are a home owner they will see if they can enlist the aid of your neighbours. Informants will try to get close to targets or those around them. They will try to encircle the target. The cooperation of friends, family, neighbours and coworkers will be gained. The targets communications will also be monitored. This includes all telecommunication devices, computer activity, and mail.

Surveillance is defined as 'monitoring, observing or listening to persons, their movement, their conversations or their activities or communications, recording any such matters and surveillance by or with a surveillance device.' Surveillance is considered covert if it is carried out in a manner **calculated to ensure that the persons subject to the surveillance are unaware** that it is taking place. There are 3 types of covert surveillance, 9

c) Isolation of said target.

For this campaign to be successful, the target needs to be isolated from their circle of support. This is done via slander campaigns, rumours, innuendos, and lies. People in the targets community, friends, family, coworkers, etc, will be told that the target is under investigation. In many cases they will be told what the target is under investigation for. They might be told that the target is being investigated for drugs, theft, terrorism, a person of interest, pedophilia, mentally unstable, emotionally disturbed, prostitute, etc. The concerned family and friends are asked to not say anything about the investigation and they are asked to cooperate by monitoring the target.

d) Noise and mimicking campaigns.

With these covert investigations, disrupting the targets life is a part of the protocol that is used. The targets sleep will be interrupted with: loud power tools, construction, stereos, doors slamming, electronic harassment, stomping on floors, banging, etc. Mimicking the actions of the target. Informants are primarily disrupting the targets ability to function properly. If the target has less sleep or no sleep, they are vulnerable for car accidents. They are more likely to get angry in public if provoked. They are less likely to arrive on time for work, or be able to hold down a job. The daily interferences are nothing that would be considered too overt. Many times the target might find it strange, but then they will dismiss it as just rude individuals or inconsiderate neighbours. The actions are often not noticeable to the untrained eye, but they could be psychologically degrading and damaging to the target over time.

e) Everyday life breaks and street theater.

Targeted Individuals also complain about flat tires, sleep deprivation, drugging of their food, putting dirt on their property, home break in's. Strangers doing things in public to deliberately annoy them. These informants will be told to be at a specific place and time, and to perform a specific action.

Targeted Individuals also complain about strangers in public talking about private things in their lives. Portions of telephone conversations will be repeated, private discussions held in the home will be alluded to. The informants use this to create a sense of paranoia in the target.

These actions individually might seem harmless to these Citizen Informants, but collectively these actions could be causing great psychological trauma for the target. Eg. Blocking targets path, getting ahead of them in line, cutting or boxing them in on the road, saying or doing things to elicit a response from targets. Etc. It's like the death of a thousand paper cuts. One or two minor incidents will not cause any harm to the target, but over time the target is slowly worn down.

Where does the support or funding for this come from?

Though Gang Stalking itself is unethical in nature, similar programs such as this in democratic countries, and none democratic countries have always been funded by the Government. They are the only ones with enough money, coordination, and power to keep such a system in place. These coordinated efforts then join hands with others for this systemic form of control and harassment.

Ruling the community with an iron fist.

Savvy law enforcement types realized that under the community policing rubric, cops, community groups, local companies, private foundations, citizen informants and federal agencies could form alliances without causing public outcry. Covert Action Quarterly, summer 1997. 10

Under the guise of community oriented programs these unions are happening in many countries around the world. There is also governmental corporation happening across many countries. This is why when targets move they can be consistently tracked from one location to the next.

How do participants communicate?

Informants communicate in a number of ways. The following are some methods that informants use to prepare for covert foot surveillance. As you will see there are guidelines that informants should be following. As many targets are aware however, these guidelines are not always adhered to.

This unit is about performing covert foot surveillance operations in order to gather information, intelligence and/or evidence.

You must be able to deploy from a vehicle and conduct a foot surveillance on a subject using approved techniques to gather information, intelligence and/or evidence, negotiating hazards whilst remaining covert at all times and assisting your team members to remain covert also. You are expected to use a range of equipment suitable for the task (e.g. cameras, radios, image intensifiers). You must maintain communication within the team using approved and recognized methods and be able to rejoin a vehicle covertly. The accurate recording of any information, intelligence and/or evidence gathered during the operation is also required.

The purpose of conducting surveillance operations is to gather information, intelligence or evidence and therefore this unit links to unit 2A1 'Gather and submit information that has the potential to assist policing objectives'.

Conduct covert foot surveillance operations

Performance Criteria

To meet the standard, you

- 1
provide researched, flexible and plausible cover stories consistent with your appearance and the operational environment
- 2
make appropriate use of any clothing and props necessary to remain covert
- 3
make an effective use of cover, distance, timing and positions during surveillance operations
- 4
react to changing situations by employing appropriate tactics
- 5
employ close control techniques where necessary to gather information, intelligence and evidence covertly
- 6
employ other appropriate surveillance techniques where necessary to gather information, intelligence and evidence covertly
- 10
assist other team members in remaining covert throughout the surveillance operation
- 11
carry out all roles in recognized foot surveillance systems effectively, efficiently and covertly
- 14
where appropriate, coordinate your actions and communicate with other teams and individuals to maintain effective surveillance operations
- 15
deploy from and rejoin vehicles covertly where used
- 16
recognize the limits of the authority for the surveillance operation and take the appropriate action in respect of changing circumstances
- 17
appropriately document all actions, information, intelligence and evidence in accordance with current policy and legislation

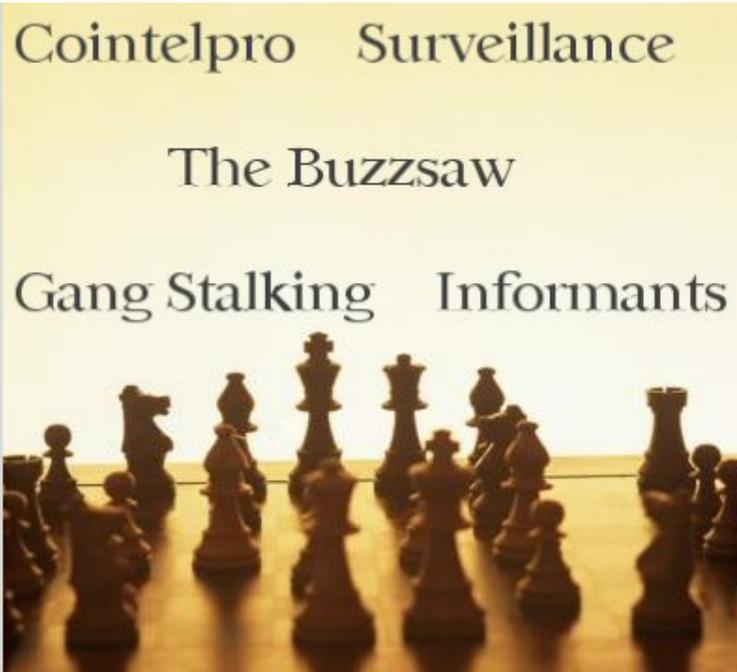
Communicate

- a
by radio
- b
by telephone
- c
by using hand signals 53.

They also communicate by using a one handed sign language that is very similar in nature to what the Stasi in East Germany used. Many targets have described these hand signals as baseball or other

signals, but they are most similar to what the Satsi used.

Chapter 3



Covert Techniques

Covert Techniques

The following techniques are several types that are often used against Targeted Individuals. There are other techniques used, but these are some of the primary ones. The techniques are listed in alphabetical order.

Air Stalking

Helicopters are sometimes used to track targets that are on foot, or in cars. They fly over head and follow the targets from one location to the next. Some will monitor the targets shortly after they leave their homes. The use of airplanes and helicopters are considered legitimate and can be used during surveillance operations.

Brighting

As targets walk on the street, usually at night, informants will turn on their high beams. This might be flashed once or twice at targets. The idea is to intimidate the target and let them know they are being watched at all times. The idea is to create a sense of paranoia and fear in the target.

Cell Phone Stalking

Using a targets cellphone to track and monitor them. The microphone and video cameras on cellphones can be used to monitor targets. Even when the phone is off, the microphone can be used to listen into conversations. The camera can be used to view activity in the room. Cellphones can also be used in conjunction with several Internet programs to locate the Targeted Individuals within a few feet. Recently a family appeared on the Tyra Banks show to say that they had been stalked and monitored 24/7 using their cameraphone. The stalking had happened to two other families in the area as well. A mob boss was also arrested after the microphone on his cellphone, was used to listen into his conversations. Software was downloaded to his cellphone from his cellphone provider at the request of the FBI. They then listened into his private conversations even when the phone was turned off.

Crowding/Mobbing

When a target is in public, informants will usually try to box the target in. Eg. They will surround the target in a square like formation if possible. They will stand too close to the target, or swarm them. The idea is to surround the target on all four sides.

Directed Conversations

These are conversations that informants will have out in public relating to the target and their personal lives. The informants will repeat things a target said in their home, or on the phone. They will let drop very personal details into the conversation, that could only be related to the target.

Eg. Informant#1. It's a shame Uncle Ed won't be able to come.

Informant #2. Yeah since he died golfing on Saturday.

The target will just have leant about the death of a favored uncle, (possibly named Ed.) while out golfing.

Electronic Harassment

Electronic weapons are used on targets in their homes. A variety of weapons are used, including

electromagnetic, microwave, acoustic, lasers and other weapons. The purpose of using the EMF (Electromagnetic Frequency) on targets and their belonging are multifaceted. Electronic frequencies can destroy electronic equipment.

Electronic frequencies can be used for monitoring and tracking inside the home, and at work. It can also be used for purposes of sleep disturbance. When those conducting these covert investigations feel that they have psychologically destroyed the target to where they are near breakdown they will start to use these weapons.

Emotional Sapping

This is similar to the concept of an energy or psychic vampire. Negative individuals who drain the targets energy on a daily basis, or who are good at transferring negative energy to the target. Targeted Individuals are being exposed to dozens of people on a daily basis, many of them who do not wish them well, or want to hurt them even though they don't know them.

Without realizing it targets are being emotionally, mentally, and spiritually harmed on a daily basis. After some time this can weaken defences. Targets at this stage are more susceptible to this form of energy drain. There are emotional shielding techniques that can be used to help try to prevent this. There are also lot's of books being written about these types of negative energy draining people.

Entrapment

To lure into dangerous, difficult, or a compromising situations. The Informants will try to lure targets into various situations for the sole purpose of setting them up. Setting up targets could involve getting them arrested, institutionalized, set up on fake sexual harassment charges, drug charges, illegal pornographic materials, etc. Once this happens it puts the targets at risk of becoming an informant themselves.

Files

During covert investigations files are opened on targets. These files might be shown to people in the targets close circle to help try to convince them to cooperate with the investigation.

Gaslighting

Informants constantly perform various actions to make the target paranoid or in other cases think that they might be going crazy. These actions often include entering the targets home while they are out and moving things about, or taking small items that have no value, but that will be noticeable to the the target.

Gassing/Poisoning

Informants will spray fumes or scents into a targets home to harass them. They will tamper with the targets food to make them become ill.

Illegal Entry

During the course of covert investigations, targets might find that their homes or premises have been entered without their consent. It's used to help profile the target. To set up illegal surveillance. It's a way to find out intimate details about the targets. This can be used later to set up the target by using

people in photo albums, or by directed conversations about things in the targets apartment.

Illegal Surveillance

This involves setting up audio and some visual surveillance of the target. These methods are considered legal and frequently used during covert investigations.

Other methods include, bugging the targets phone. Surveillance in the targets residence Listening to cell phone and hard line conversations. Hacking into their computers and learning all about what the target is doing, sites they frequent. This also helps to build a profile of the target, and it's also used later to psychological attack the target.

Intimate Infiltration

This is where informants will go out of their way to get into a targets life. They will try to form friendships with targets. They will try to form intimate relationships with targets.

They will get close to people that are affiliated with targets. Years before the target ever realizes they are targets, they will try to get into a targets life. The East Germany Stasi used "romeo spies" frequently to get close to female targets.

Eg. If they can't get into your life, but you have a best friend, their new significant other might just be an informant. The same goes for siblings and the people that enter their lives. These methods were also used during Cointelpro and in East Germany with the Stasi.

Isolation

For this harassment to be successful, it's important to be able to isolate the target from friends, family members, coworkers and even spouses. To accomplish this isolation many methods are used including, but not limited to: slander, lies, fake files, sabotage, anything that will get the target into a situation where they have no support system. This is important for them to succeed. These methods were also common during Cointelpro.

Laser Microphones

Laser microphones are microphones with a laser beam. They detect vibrations with a laser and convert it to a digital signal. Lasers are usually bounced off a window, or off any object near to the conversation monitored. Any object which can resonate/vibrate (for example, a picture on a wall) will do so in response to the pressure waves created by noises present in a room.

This technology can be used to secretly eavesdrop on people with minimal chance of exposure. However, specialized light sensors may be used to detect the light from the beam. (Source Wikipedia)

Mail and Email tampering

Informants will steal or intercept mail. They will delay the delivery of your mail, and they will also make sure that your mail does not arrive. The other thing they are known for is the tampering of email. They will delay email, delete email, and stop email that you have sent from arriving

Mimicking

Informants will try to mimick the actions and activities of their targets.

Informants will at times leave when a target leaves, they will sometimes try to dress like the target dresses. They will throw out the garbage when the target throws out the garbage. They might flush the toilet when the target flushes the toilet. They will at times try to mimck whatever the target is doing.

This is all designed to be psychological warfare, so that the target again feels like they are under observation at all times.

Noise Disturbance

This will include anything from doors slamming above and below the target. Garbage disposal doors, car doors, loud stereos, stomping, moaning at specific times, loud coughing, pots slamming, water running, cupboard doors being slammed, fridge motor running all night, power tools, etc.

Profiling

Targets will be observed and profiled long before they ever become aware that they are targeted for this sort of harassment. Profiles will be created on targets by:

Following them. Following people close to them. Breaking into their homes and going through their possessions. Listening to their calls. Hacking into their computers. Gathering information from friends, and family. Seeing where they like to shop and eat. What their weaknesses are. The things that they like and dislike. What can you bribe them with? What can you blackmail them with? How can you bully them? How can they best be controlled?

This will all be used to put together a profile of the target and then to get them into situations for their detriment, and entrapment.

Random Encounters

This will be people on the street who you randomly and unexpectedly run into. It looks completely natural and it seems to be a random encounter.

They might ask for your phone number after engaging you in conversation. Ask you out, or just ask you where you are going. Anything from small talk to lengthier conversations.

All with the purpose of finding out something about you, or even just getting you to do something.

Ruined Relationships

When targets are in a relationship, the informants will try to ruin that relationship. This could be friendships, family or significant others.

If it's a romantic relationship, they will find out what your significant other likes and try to get them to cheat, or leave you.

If it's a friendship they will tell lies to come between you. The same goes for family. This is done so that targets will have no means of support, once they do realise that something is going wrong in their lives.

Sensitization

This is getting targets sensitive to an everyday stimuli. Eg. Colors, patterns or everyday actions. Eg. Red, stripes, pens, whistles, loud coughing, clapping, waves, keys jingling.

Eg. Joe will be mobbed at work and as part of that daily mobbing his coworkers will loudly cough at him every time they harass him by calling him names like loser, worthless, lame, demented. They will slander him and have others as they are slandering him show disgust by glaring and coughing at him.

Out in public they will follow him loudly and obnoxiously coughing at him. When he goes to stores they will get others to do the same. After months or years of this, Joe has become sensitive to this stimuli and it can be used to harass him without the names and the glaring looks. The association has been formed because of all the other harassment.

Eg. A girl is sexually assaulted and a sock is shoved in her mouth , during the assault. To keep her quiet or stop her from pressing charges, the assailant, his friends and family will follow her around and throw socks in her path, mention it everywhere she goes and show her their socks every chance they get. She will get the message they are sending. Because of the brutal attack, she and what's happened after she is now sensitized.

Sensors

These are used around the home or the apartment of a target to let others know the location or room that the target is in. These can also be used on auto pilot. Eg. When a target trips a sensor it can turn on a silent alarm or even the sound of running water. This effect can be used when targets are in the bathroom to let them think that their movements are being watched and observed.

Signals/Symbols

Informants will also communicate with each other on the street by using Stasi like signals. Below are examples of the signals that the Stasi used. These are not the current signals being used by the informants.

SIGNALS FOR OBSERVATION

1. Watch out! Subject is coming - touch nose with hand or handkerchief
2. Subject is moving on, going further, or overtaking - stroke hair with hand, or raise hat briefly
3. Subject standing still - lay one hand against back, or on stomach
4. Observing Agent wishes to terminate observation because cover threatened - bend and retie shoelaces
5. Subject returning - both hands against back, or on stomach
6. Observing Agent wishes to speak with Team Leader or other Observing Agents - take out briefcase or equivalent and examine contents.

Slander

Informants will go behind the targets back and tell lies about them. Often the lies will consist of the target being into something illegal, or is someone dangerous, or just needs to be watched for some vague reason.

Eg. Informants will say the target is a prostitute, drug dealer, mentally unstable, terrorist, racist, pedophile, pervert, etc. Anything that can be used to discredit the target.

Sleep Deprivation

Depriving the target of sleep is a really good way of leaving the target stressed out. It's also a way of leaving them disoriented and functioning at less than 100%. Then the targets can be baited into reacting in public, or getting into car accidents.

Strange Encounters or Street Theater

Targets might encounter informants who are acting very strange or in unusual ways. These informants will put on skits for the target. The skits are usually so extravagant that the target will realise that the skit is directed at them.

Eg. This could be as minor as public rudeness, or people acting out a skit or skits for the targets benefit. There will usually be an informant nearby to see the targets reaction to the skit. The reaction will be recorded and if it was a strong reaction the stimuli or activity will be worked into the targets harassment.

Telephone Redirects

Covert Investigations have redirected phone calls. This means that when you dial a number informants can intercept that phone call and pretend to be the service or repair person you were trying to call. Eg. If calling the cable company, gas or phone company be sure you know that it's actually them that you are speaking to. Always ask for a reference number, or the name, id, or badge of the person you are talking to.

Theft

Breaking into a targets home and taking small items, usually nothing of value. However there are exceptions to every rule.

Tracking

The targets are tracked by various methods.

Targets are tracked using foot and vehicle patrols. Targets can be tracked via their cars. They can be tracked using their cell phones, laptops, and other electronic devices. They can also be tracked if they have an RFID chip in any items on their person.

Vandalism

If the target owns property this can be as simple as broken door handles, knobs, to actual slashing of tires. Informants will break in and do small damage to items the target owns. Eg. If you buy a new sweater, they might break in and cut tiny holes in it. Holes in undergarments.

If you go to a store to get a repair done check for damages. This goes for boots, and coats. Eg. Zippers and the heels of long heeled boots. The destruction of the targets personal items are meant to be degrading on a personal and emotional level.

Voice2skull

Also known as V2K. If you are hearing voices you might not be crazy. Eg. You can be in the room

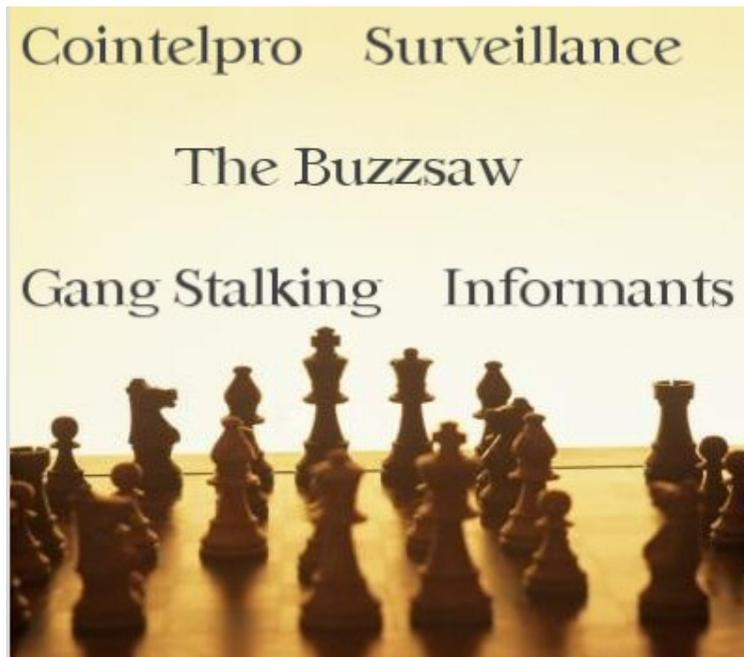
with someone else and be hearing voices and they will hear nothing. There are commercial devices, such as the audio spotlight, that are out on the market that will directly transfer a beam of sound to one person. The beam is fairly direct and only the intended target will hear the words.

What targets have reported is apparently more advanced than the audio spotlight, and can go directly through walls.

Wrong Number Calls

Targets will daily get wrong number calls. These can be automated or they can be informants pretending to be making wrong number calls. Informants will use this method as part of their monitoring process to keep in constant touch with the target throughout the day.

Chapter 4



Obedience to authority

Obedience to authority

Now that you know what Gang Stalking is, and what the goals are, you might be asking yourself, would friends, family, coworkers, neighbours willingly assist with an investigation that could potentially destroy another human being? At first many close to the target might not be aware that their actions are harmful to the target, they are just helping the state with an investigation. Most people still trust in the system and they believe that if you have done nothing wrong, you will have nothing to worry about. Most average people are not aware of what happened in East Germany and that these are similar types of investigations being carried out. Many others have never heard of Cointelpro or similar programs and have no idea that the state might want to intentionally harm or neutralize some of it's citizens.

At some point however some friends, family, coworkers, or even neighbours might become aware that their actions and participation are causing harm to the target, and yet they still continue to take part.

Many people wonder why these informants go along with this? Why would anyone go along with causing the suicide of their fellow citizens, or enacting cruelty on someone's cats, dogs, kids, family, property etc? Why would these individuals knowingly go along with a practice that many would consider to be evil?

The answer is obedience to authority. As long as an authority figure is giving the orders, experiments have shown that most people will go along with whatever is being ordered, even if those orders are to inflict pain on another human being.

Milgram experiment

After World War II many of the Nazi's that had enacted terrible atrocities against their fellow human being explained it away by saying that they were just following orders. They had been giving a set of directives and had carried out those directives. Stanley Milgram a social psychology student at the time, decided to try a set of experiments in obedience. The experiments were used to determine if average individuals would inflict pain on other persons just because they were ordered to by an authority figure.

The experiment would involve one learner, one teacher and the experimenter who would be the authority figure giving the commands. The people in the experiment are paid volunteers. The subject in the teacher role is the real target of the experiment. They want to see if this person will willingly inflict pain on another person if instructed to do so by a person in authority. Milgram consulted several psychologists before the experiment began. He explained his objectives, and how the experiment would be conducted. Most psychologist thought that maybe 1% would carry to the end of the experiment of inflicting pain on another person, they were wrong. The experiment showed that over 65% were willing to carry out the experiment to the end.

I set up a simple experiment at Yale University to test how much pain an ordinary citizen would inflict on another person simply because he was ordered to by an experimental scientist. Stark authority was pitted against the subjects' [participants'] strongest moral imperatives against hurting others, and, with the subjects' [participants'] ears ringing with the screams of the victims, authority won more often than not. The

extreme willingness of adults to go to almost any lengths on the command of an authority constitutes the chief finding of the study and the fact most urgently demanding explanation.

Ordinary people, simply doing their jobs, and without any particular hostility on their part, can become agents in a terrible destructive process. Moreover, even when the destructive effects of their work become patently clear, and they are asked to carry out actions incompatible with fundamental standards of morality, relatively few people have the resources needed to resist authority. [4] 11

As the experiment begins the subjects are told that it's an experiment to see how people learn. The subject in the teacher role is given a test shock at the lowest voltage and told that these are the same shocks they will deliver to the learner should they fail to get the answer correct. The subject in the teacher role is told that they will be required to increase the voltage every time the learner gets a wrong answer. The voltage meter goes all the way up to 450 volts.

What the subject in the teacher role does not know is that the learner is an actor who will only be pretending to be getting the electrical shocks. The learner is lead to another room, and visual contact with the teacher is lost. The only contact the teacher has with the learner is a voice that is in another room. The person giving the answers starts to get the questions wrong, the subject in the teachers role is asked by the authority figure to keep going, they are told to keep increasing the voltage and to continue giving electrical shocks to the learner for each incorrect answer. The person answering the questions, pretends to start screaming out in pain. Sometimes they are heard screaming out, oh my heart, I think I am having a heart attack, at one point the learner stops screaming and there is no way for the teacher to know what's happened to the learner, because they are in separate rooms, but the teacher continues with the experiment.

Many times the person giving the shock wants to stop what they are doing, but they are told don't pay it any mind we have to keep going, and are goaded on by the experimenter to the end of the experiment. 65% of those in the study continued to the very end of the voltage meter.

Now imagine you are an average citizen, you are asked to become an Informant by the state, country that you love. At some point you realise that what you are doing is wrong and that people are being harmed. Let's say you come across a Gang Stalking website, and realise what you are taking part in. How can you stop?

First Informants are bound by a non disclosure agreements or gag orders, they can not say anything, without risking going to jail. Secondly informants can not go to the police, or local authorities, because they are taking part, the same is true for many human rights organizations, which are also bound by national security letter gag orders. Once you are a part of these Informant programs you might come to realise that you are taking part in something that is systemic, and the majority of your community is in some way taking part. What can Informants do, and where can they turn?

They can ask to not take part, but many are afraid or express concerns about being targeted themselves in the same way. There is a real cult like mentality about what is happening with these investigations and this systemic structure, even if most people do not identify it as such. How then can Informants get out, much less seek to help the innocent target? In many cases they can't, and some Informants feel just as trapped as the targets do. Either continue to take part in what is happening, or risk becoming a target yourself by not taking part. This is not a great choice. This is not true for all Informants, many are happy and willing participants, but for some they are just following orders because they don't see another way out, and don't believe that they have any other choice.

The Milgram experiment showed that in the space of a couple of hours, an authority figure could

encourage an average person to inflict pain on a complete stranger, just because an authority figure told them to do so. This was not the only such experiment of its kind.

The Stanford Prison Experiment

The participants are local college students. They are asked and paid to take part in an experiment to study the psychological effects of prison life on prisoners and guards. The test subjects are randomly divided into two separate groups. One group will take on the role of the guards, the other group will take on the role of the prisoners. The experiment will last for two full weeks.

The prisoners are arrested outside of their homes by the guards in a mock patrol car, to give a sense of reality to the experiment. The prisoners are stripped of their clothing, and are given hospital gowns to wear. The guards and prisoners quickly adapted to their roles. The adaptation was so realistic that the experiment had to be stopped after just six days.

As the experiment proceeded, several guards became progressively sadistic. Experimenters said that approximately one-third of the guards exhibited genuine sadistic tendencies. Interestingly, most of the guards were upset when the experiment concluded early.

Zimbardo argued that the prisoner participants had internalized their roles, based on the fact that some had stated that they would accept parole even with the attached condition of forfeiting all of their experiment-participation pay. Yet, when their parole applications were all denied, none of the prisoner participants quit the experiment. Zimbardo argued they had no reason for continued participation in the experiment after having lost all monetary compensation, yet they did, because they had internalized the prisoner identity, they thought themselves prisoners, hence, they stayed. 12

The prisoners (students pretending to be prisoners) started to riot, the guards (students pretending to be cops) started to treat them in very sadistic manners. They tried to get some to become informants, one prisoner either became or faked being mentally unstable to get out of the experiment. What was interesting about the experiment is that when a new prisoner was brought in, one who spoke about escaping and was not willing to obey authority the other prisoners who had been there a few days longer were hostile to this new prisoner, because he would not follow and obey authority. The majority of prisoners just fell in line with obeying authority. Even Zimbardo who was conducting the experiment became so wrapped up in the experiment, that he thought he was a warden for the prison.

In psychology, the results of the experiment are said to support situational attributions of behavior rather than dispositional attribution. In other words, it seemed the situation caused the participants' behavior, rather than anything inherent in their individual personalities. In this way, it is compatible with the results of the also-famous Milgram experiment, in which ordinary people fulfilled orders to administer what appeared to be damaging electric shocks to a confederate of the experimenter. 12

The experiment ended early when an outsider complained about the conditions within the prison. Out of many people who had come through the prison, including parents of the prisoners on visiting day, she was the only one to question the conditions, had it not been for her objections the experiment might have lasted the full two weeks, and by this time, the guards were conducting many degrading actions on the prisoners.

Zimbardo concluded the experiment early when Christina Maslach, a graduate student he was then dating (and later married), objected to the appalling conditions of the prison after she was introduced to the experiment to conduct interviews. Zimbardo noted that of more than fifty outside persons who had seen the prison, Maslach was the only one who questioned its morality. 12

The other interesting aspect of this experiment is that prisoners soon learnt to identify with the numbers that they had been given. The experiment at the time was used to help better understand the psychological changes that prisoners and their jailers go through. Later it was used to help explain the abuses that occurred at the Abu Ghraib prison camp.

The Strip Search Prank Call

Though this was not conducted in a lab, it was a type of live experiment that served to demonstrate, just how willing the average person would be to obey an authority figure. Even if it was an authority figure over the phone who was a complete stranger to them. In this case the authority figure was a crank caller, who was able to on several occasions get people to perform degrading actions on other unwitting individuals.

The strip search prank call scam was a series of incidents occurring for roughly a decade before 2004. These incidents involved a man calling a restaurant, claiming to be a police detective, and convincing managers to conduct strip-searches of female employees. Reports of over 70 such occurrences in 30 U.S. states finally led to the arrest and charging of David R. Stewart, a 37-year-old Florida corrections officer.

These are a few of the incidents that occurred in the wake of these phone calls.

A call to a McDonald's restaurant in Hinesville, Georgia resulted in a janitor performing a body cavity search on a 19-year old cashier.[5]

A 17-year-old customer at a Taco Bell in Phoenix, Arizona was strip-searched by a manager receiving this kind of prank call.[6]

On Nov. 30, 2000, the caller persuaded the manager at a McDonald's in Leitchfield, Kentucky, to remove her own clothes in front of a customer whom the caller said was suspected of sex offenses. The caller promised that undercover officers would burst in and arrest the customer the moment he attempted to molest her, said Detective Lt. Gary Troutman of the Leitchfield Police Department.[7]

On May 29, 2002, a girl celebrating her 18th birthday - in her first hour of her first day on the job at the McDonald's in Roosevelt, Iowa - was forced to strip, jog naked and assume a series of embarrassing poses, all at the direction of a caller on the phone, according to court and news accounts.[8]

On Jan. 26, 2003, according to a police report in Davenport, Iowa, an assistant manager at an Applebee's Neighborhood Grill & Bar conducted a degrading 90-minute search of a waitress at the behest of a caller who said he was a regional manager - even though the man had called collect, and despite the fact the assistant manager had read a company memo warning about hoax calls just a month earlier. He later told police he'd forgotten about the memo.[9] 13.

The crack callers downfall came when he was able to convince a man to sexually assault a young woman, while they both followed his orders over the phone. Both the victim and her assailant never came in contact with the caller, except for over the phone. Both complied with the orders being given because a perceived authority figure was on the phone.

The final prank call in this scheme was made to a McDonald's restaurant in Mount Washington, Kentucky on April 9, 2004. According to assistant manager Donna Summers, the caller identified himself as a policeman, 'Officer Scott', he described an employee whom he said was suspected of stealing a customer's purse. Summers called 18-year-old employee Louise Ogborn to her office and told her of the suspicion. Following the instructions of the caller, Summers ordered Ogborn first to empty her pockets, and finally to remove all her clothing except for an apron, in an effort to find the stolen items. Again following the caller's instructions, Summers had another employee watch Ogborn when she had to leave the office to check the restaurant. The first employee, 27 year old Jason Bradley, whom she asked to stay there refused to after he was on the phone with the caller, so she phoned her fiance Walter Nix, asking him to come in to 'help' with the situation. [10]

According to Ogborn, after Summers passed off the phone to Nix, he continued to do as the caller told, even as the caller's requests became progressively more bizarre. A security camera recorded Nix forcing Ogborn to remove her apron, the only article of clothing she was still wearing, and to assume degrading positions, such as standing on a chair and getting on all fours. When Ogborn refused to obey the caller's instructions, Nix hits the 90 lb Ogborn on the buttocks several times creating painful red welts, and at one point he does this for 10 minutes. At the caller's request, Nix then threatens to beat Ogborn again and forces Ogborn to kiss him and then perform oral sex on him. Ogborn says at the point of sexual assault she was scared for life.[11] The tape showed that Summers re-entered the office several times and dismissed Ogborn's pleas for help, a statement which Summers denies.

When another employee was asked to take part and objected, Summers decided to call the store manager, whom the caller claimed to have on another phone line. She then discovered that the store manager had not spoken to any police officers, and that the call had been a hoax. A quick-thinking employee dialed *69 to determine that the caller had called from a supermarket pay phone in Panama City, Florida. Summers then called police, who arrested Nix and began an investigation to find the caller.13

The above scenario is really confounding and hard to imagine. What is even harder to imagine is that similar circumstances happened at least 70 times prior to this incident. It's a real testament to the general public's willingness to obey authority and to comply with whatever directives are being given, even if that authority figure is an unseen figure, on the other end of the phone.

At the end of the day what can really be said about these incidents or occurrences? Why are some people driven by a higher authority, a greater code of conduct than others? Why are some not willing to go along with inflicting pain on another individual, when others just fall in line, or stand helplessly by and let these atrocities happen? Why do some decline to become Informants for the system while others just accept? Why do some just go along with injustice and corruption, while others turn away from all appearances of evil? Why do some question, while others don't?

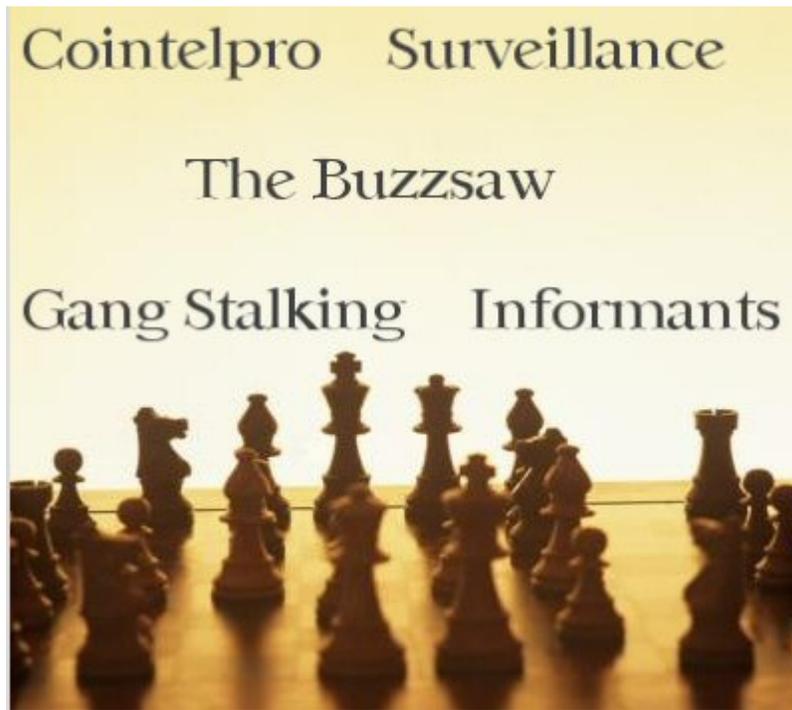
There are a variety of reasons, many people are culturally engineered or programmed to obey

authority, many have never been in a similar situation before and their survival instinct is to comply, because everyone else is going along with it. Humans for the most part are social creatures and very few have the capacity to stand on their own, or be excluded from society, friends, family, neighbours and if the corruption, or atrocity is systemic, most will just fall in line with what is happening, just like in Nazi Germany.

In the case of Gang Stalking, it's the same blind obedience to authority, that allow Informants to take part in these actions and atrocities. These citizens are asked to become the eyes and ears of the state, and many will knowingly or unknowingly follow whichever orders or instructions are being given to them, even if that means inflicting psychological, emotional or physical torture to an individual they have never met or seen before, as long as an authority figure is issuing the orders.

This is why complete strangers in many cases are willing to harass targets of Gang Stalking. This is why informants are willing to break into their homes, steal their mail, harass them on the street, harm their pets, harm their children, steal their personal items, mob them, degrade them, injure and inflict harm on targets.

Chapter 5



The Informant System

The Informant System

Many people in society today do not realise that Informant systems have been an integral part of societies in history. They are as old as the Roman Empire, they were used in the British Empire and it's colonies and these Informant systems are now so pervasive they are an ingrained part of many democratic and non democratic countries alike.

The Snitching System.

The history of the snitch is long and inglorious, dating to the common law. In old England, snitches were ubiquitous. Their motives, then as now, were unholy. In the 18th Century, Parliament prescribed monetary rewards-blood money-for snitches, who were turned back onto the streets where they were, in the words of one contemporary commentator, the contempt and terror of society.

The system produced a cycle of betrayal in which each snitch knew he might find himself soon in the dock confronted by another snitch.

The snitch system probably arrived in the New World with the Pilgrims. The first documented wrongful conviction case in the United States involved a snitch. The case arose in Manchester, Vermont, in 1819. Brothers Jesse and Stephen Boorn were suspected of killing their brother-in-law, Russell Colvin. Jesse was put into a cell with a forger, Silas Merrill, who would testify that Jesse confessed. Merrill was rewarded with freedom.

The Boorn brothers were convicted and sentenced to death but saved from the gallows when Colvin turned up alive in New Jersey. 14

With the advent of modern day society can we assume that the Snitching System became obsolete, or would it be better to rightfully conclude that it was and still is an integral part of society and as relevant today as it was yesterday? It is also just as much a concern for this time period as it has been in others? What many in society do not realise is that many governments have spent years perfecting these systems.

In his book Snitch Culture, journalist Jim Redden focuses on the use of Informants, and how pervasive the practice has become in today's society. He points out that it's very easy for someone to be set up, or accused of a crime and all it takes is the word of an Informant. The book was written almost a decade ago, but has become even more relevant than ever, in today's modern society.

large segments of the population live in fear - a fear created and exploited by opportunistic politicians and power-hungry law enforcement officials to justify the most sophisticated police state ever created.

And at the heart of this nightmare is the snitch, the government's weapon of choice against criminals and law-abiding citizens alike. 15

This is the true evil of this system. Many people in society assume that if you follow the law, if you are law abiding, then you have nothing to worry about, but this is not true. After researching and reading though many stories I realise that it's very easy to become targeted, even if you are fully innocent and have never been previously convicted of a crime. You can be affected and are more likely at some point to be affected by this system if you are not aware of how it's working. The word of an Informant is all it takes for an investigation to be opened or other actions from the state.

Such tips can trigger a broad range of responses by federal, state and local authorities, from home visits by child care and mental health specialists to deadly raids by heavily-armed SWAT units. Governments have spent billions of dollars in recent years militarizing local police departments across the country, and creating special federal units with overwhelming firepower. They are all ready and waiting for an informant to send them on their next mission. The result of all this snitching has been boiled down to a simple bumpersticker that can be seen on cars and trucks in all 50 state: I love my country, but fear my government.

The Snitch Culture did not come about by accident. It was deliberately created by Democrats and Republicans alike, **working with federal, state and local law enforcement officials to build a nationwide intelligence-gathering network which is impossible to escape.** This surveillance system did not spring to life overnight. It was assembled in pieces over the past century in reaction to one manufactured threat to the American way of life after another, each requiring new laws, new law enforcement agencies, and new informants to enforce. Our political and law enforcement leaders repeatedly seize on bizarre but isolated incidents to create the image of a country under attack from all sides. The threats have ranged over the years from anarchists to marijuana to Communists to heroin to Muslims to methamphetamine to white supremacists, but in each case the government's response has been the same - a new domestic war. The War on Crime. The War on Drugs. The War on Terrorism. The War on Youth Violence. 15

Many in society myself included believed that wars on drugs, gangs were for the betterment of society, but in reality there seems to have been a different and separate agenda working. Something far more sinister that many are not willing to believe or accept.

The result is a society driven by manufactured mass paranoia, where personal betrayal is seen as a virtue instead of the lowest form of human behavior. **And as the 21st Century begins to unfold, this perverse version of reality is being exported around the world. Seamless global surveillance is the ultimate goal.** All it takes is a tip from a snitch to make you a target. 15

Before my research into Gang Stalking, I really believed that if you called in a tip to the police it would be quickly and properly investigated and the person if innocent would be cleared, but as we have seen with the war on terror, this is not the case, many innocent people are having their lives ruined. Most people never see the end result of what is set in motion after a tip is made. Many others are all too aware of the events that will be set in motion and are all too happy to partake in the ruin of an innocent persons life.

The other problem is that many in society do not realise how pervasive the informant system is in society. Many believe that only a small portion of the population are taking part in being Informants.

Though the percentage can range from country to country, and city to city, the research increasing shows that many countries are well underway towards the creation of a global informant system.

Alexandra Natapoff

In her research on the Informant system, Law Professor Alexandra Natapoff, says that over 50% of some ethnic community males are in touch with the criminal justice system, and therefore under pressure to become Informants. She says that if even 5-8% of these individuals are informants then we might be looking at figures that are greater than what the Stasi had in East Germany.

The use of criminal informants in the U.S. justice system has become a flourishing socio-legal institution. Every year, tens of thousands of criminal suspects, many of them drug offenders concentrated in inner-city neighborhoods, informally negotiate away liability in exchange for promised cooperation, while law enforcement at the local, state and federal levels rely on ever greater numbers of criminal actors in making basic decisions about investigations and prosecutions. While this marriage of convenience is fraught with peril, it is nearly devoid of judicial or public scrutiny as to the propriety, fairness, or utility of the deals being struck. At the same time, it is a quintessential expression of some of the most contentious characteristics of the modern criminal system: law enforcement discretion, secrecy, and the increasing informality of the adjudication process.

The informant institution is also an under-appreciated social force in low-income, high-crime, urban communities in which a high percentage of residents - **as many as fifty percent of African American males in some cities - are in contact with the criminal justice system and therefore potentially under pressure to snitch**. By relying heavily on snitching, particularly in drug-related cases, law enforcement officials create large numbers of informants who remain at large in the community, engaging in criminal activities while under pressure to provide information about others. **These snitches are a communal liability**: they increase crime and threaten social organization, interpersonal relationships, and socio-legal norms in their home communities, even as they are tolerated or under-punished by law enforcement because they are useful. 16

The Article also hypothesizes the harms imposed by the informant institution on socially disadvantaged, high-crime communities in which snitching is common.

These harms may include increased crime, the erosion of trust in interpersonal, familial and community relationships and other psychological damage created by pervasive informing, the communal loss of faith in the state, and the undermining of law-abiding norms flowing from law enforcement's rewarding of and complicity in snitch wrongdoing. 16

Many people see this article and assume that the informant system is an inner city problem, but it's not. The runaway Informant system is a societal problem. These informant programs are not just going after African American males, they are going after the females, and they are going after other

communities. They started in these communities, and these communities currently have higher ratios of informants, but then it has branched out.

Imagine a society where over 50% of your community is a potential informant? Imagine what that does to the heart and soul of a society? Some people don't have to imagine because they have already been through something very similar.

As summer travel ebbed, **I dove into the study of the informant system, as pertains to those whom the police arrest, then pressure to go back into their places of home and work and set others up for arrest.**

How many informants do we have in communities? We can't measure it because of this secret system, but experts have some guesses.

Because researchers know what is behind the search warrants granted, they know that almost 98% of the time the police don't have any goods on anyone, just a confidential informant. A lot of informing is going on, and it's escalating.

So they squeeze these people into rolling on their mother. Our family involved my brother's girlfriend; it was her brother who turned her in, and so we went through this ourselves. And it is hard to try to explain to people this part - people do 20, 30 years and they get through it. Somehow, I don't know how.

I've never been to prison, but they get through it, and what dogs them all of the time is this - how could my sister do that to me? How could my friend do this to me? That stays with them. That psychological damage never goes away.

And it spreads to everyone in the family, just like anything traumatic does, and you get a bunch of sick people.

When I grew up, the Russians were doing it a lot, the informant system throughout all the communities. A person could be hauled off and interrogated and taken off to the ice fields. It terrified me, those Russian people. **We studied these communities in Russia after that period because there was a lot of mental illness.** Our country went over there to help them with all their crazy people. And do you know what our country found out? Our scientists and doctors went over there and came back and said, It was all those informants. It made them crazy to live among people, and nobody knew who was going to rip them off, or who needed to 'get in good,' or some favor. And so turn someone in, and that person gets hauled off to Siberia. **It made people crazy.** Well, that's what is happening in our communities now. 17

Confidential Informants come from a wide range of ages, races, and both genders are culpable when it comes to the Informant system.

One in Every 31 U.S. Adults Were in Prison or Jail or on Probation or Parole in 2007
Department of justice report.

More than 7.3 million men and women were under correctional supervision in the nation's prisons or jails or on probation or parole at yearend 2007, the U.S. Department of Justice's Bureau of Justice Statistics 18.

As mentioned these informant programs started in ethnic communities, but they have branched out so

much further than this. If over 7.3 million Americans are under correctional supervision, it might be prudent to ask how many of these individuals on the record or off the record are taking part in Informant programs?

The new face of snitching might surprise many people. Rachel Hoffman was a 23-year-old Florida State psychology graduate, she is also the face of snitching. Rachel earlier this year agreed to become an Informant to lower her sentence for a drug conviction. She was killed while making a drug purchase for the police to help reduce her drug sentence. Informants come from a variety of social and economical backgrounds and once caught up in the system, many will do anything to escape prison sentences normally offered for much more severe crimes.

Immediately after Tallahassee police raided her apartment April 17, Hoffman went to her boyfriend's house and told him about the deal she'd cut. Over the next three weeks, she would tell him and Liza all about her work as a confidential informant.

They wanted her to turn in her friends, and she wouldn't do that, said Liza, a 24-year-old FSU graduate student. She said she wanted to get some grimy people off the street. She wanted to get bad guys.

At first she agreed to give up a guy she knew who dealt drugs and sometimes bought pot from her, her friends said. But after one controlled call from the police station, she confessed to him she was working for the police and asked him to help her find someone else to turn in. 19

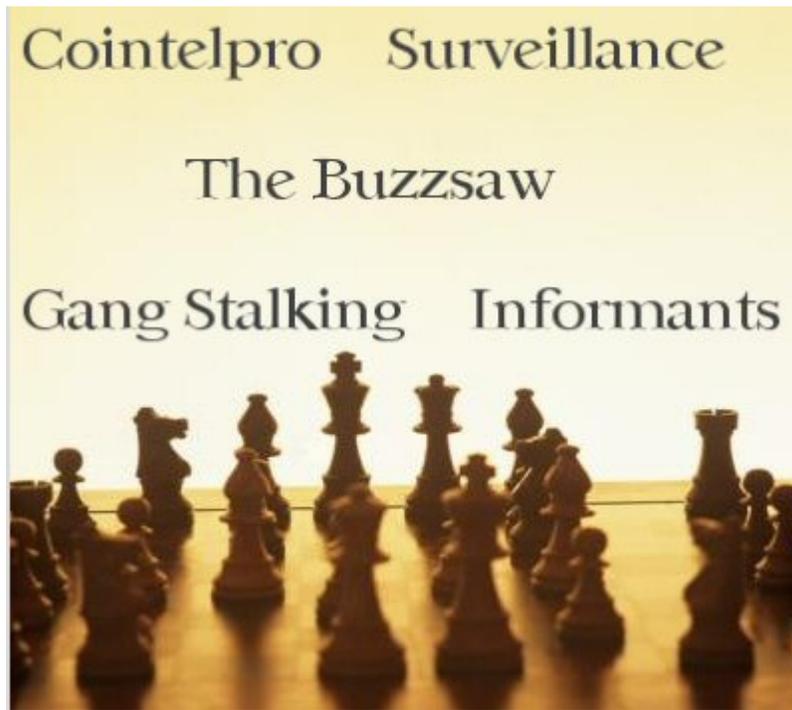
She was killed during a sting that went wrong. She was an inexperienced 23 year old, who didn't want to go to jail, didn't want her parents to find out, and thought this would be a cool way to work off her sentence. She paid the ultimate price for it. This story is not that uncommon in today's modern society, but many of us, like myself, were previously unaware of the extent to which informants are being used in society.

She should no more have been turned into an informant than many of these young urban men and woman, who also don't want to spend years in jail, vs living outside for minor drug possessions. These people exchange their freedoms for a type of slavery and servitude to the system that is unimaginable. These situations are becoming too common, and they are contributing to the detriment of the moral fiber of our societies.

In addition to confidential Informants that are gained through the legal system many countries have legions of citizen Informants. Average citizens that have been asked or told to become informants via their places of employment or community programs. All these informants work hand in hand, and they are an integral part of the coming global surveillance society that is slowly being implemented across the world.

What can be done to correct what is happening? Exposure and awareness are key, but also societies mentality has changed. Many in society glorify snitching. Many people think that it's ok to set someone up, too many are unaware, or unwilling to believe how prevalent the Informant system is.

Chapter 6



Conspiracies and history

Conspiracies and history

During my research and investigation into Gang Stalking. I was surprised at how many times in recent history other similar programs had been implemented in society. I was also surprised by some unknown plans and plot's implemented by modern day governments.

One conspiracy that I came across during my research into Gang Stalking was a World War II plan by the United Kingdom, who set up an secret agency on American soil to persuade Americans to go to war.

The Secret Persuaders

During WWII before America agreed to join the war, the United Kingdom set up a secret agency inside of America, designed to convince the entire nation it was a good idea to join the war. This was back in 1940 and this agency had almost 3000 operatives. They sent out false media stories, via newspapers and other mediums they had set up within America. To the individuals that were anti-war they had a game that they played called VIK.

BSC invented a game called Vik, described as a fascinating new pastime for lovers of democracy. Printed booklets described up to **500 ways of harassing and annoying Nazi sympathisers. Players of Vik were encouraged to ring up their targets at all hours of the night and hang up. Dead rats could be put in water tanks, air could be let out of the subject's car tyres, anonymous deliveries could be made to his house and so on.** In the summer of 1941, BSC sent a sham Hungarian astrologer to the US called Louis de Wohl. At a press conference De Wohl said he had been studying Hitler's astrological chart and could see nothing but disaster ahead for the German dictator. De Wohl became a minor celebrity and went on tour through the US, issuing similar dire prognostications about Hitler and his allies. De Wohl's wholly bogus predictions were widely published. 20

Here are some more amazing details about this agency that was set up by a foreign body on U.S soil, for the sole purpose of manipulating the population in to going to war. This would have continued, but conveniently ended when the Japanese hit pearl harbour, a unique coincidence.

BSC was set up by a Canadian entrepreneur called William Stephenson, working on behalf of the British Secret Intelligence Services (SIS). An office was opened in the Rockefeller Centre in Manhattan with the discreet compliance of Roosevelt and J Edgar Hoover of the FBI. But nobody on the American side of the fence knew what BSC's full agenda was nor, indeed, what would be the massive scale of its operations. What eventually occurred as 1940 became 1941 was that BSC became a huge secret agency of nationwide news manipulation and black propaganda. Pro-British and anti-German stories were planted in American newspapers and broadcast on American radio stations, and simultaneously a campaign of harassment and denigration was set in motion against those organizations perceived to be pro-Nazi or virulently isolationist (such as the

notoriously anti-British America First Committee - it had more than a million paid-up members).

Stephenson called his methods political warfare, but the remarkable fact about BSC was that no one had ever tried to achieve such a level of spin, as we would call it today, on such a vast and pervasive scale in another country. The aim was to change the minds of an entire population: to make the people of America think that joining the war in Europe was a good thing and thereby free Roosevelt to act without fear of censure from Congress or at the polls in an election.

BSC's media reach was extensive: it included such eminent American columnists as Walter Winchell and Drew Pearson, and influenced coverage in newspapers such as the Herald Tribune, the New York Post and the Baltimore Sun. BSC effectively ran its own radio station, WRUL, and a press agency, the Overseas News Agency (ONA), feeding stories to the media as they required from foreign datelines to disguise their provenance. WRUL would broadcast a story from ONA and it thus became a US source suitable for further dissemination, even though it had arrived there via BSC agents. It would then be legitimately picked up by other radio stations and newspapers, and relayed to listeners and readers as fact. The story would spread exponentially and nobody suspected this was all emanating from three floors of the Rockefeller Centre. BSC took enormous pains to ensure its propaganda was circulated and consumed as bona fide news reporting. To this degree its operations were 100% successful: they were never rumbled. 20

That is an amazing conspiracy that very few knew anything about. Are branches of this program still operational in some capacity on foreign soil today? It's hard to say. What was amazing about this plot is the level of manipulation that a foreign body was able to carry out. The other amazing part of this subplot was the ability to locate individuals that were anti-war and to harass them, using some very similar methods to what we are seeing with Gang Stalking today. It's hard to imagine that a government would actually take the time to write a 500 page manual on how to go about harassing individuals who did not fall in line with their plans for going to war, but they did. I have never been able to locate the booklet with the 500 ways of harassing those that were anti-war, but I am sure some of those methods survived to this time period.

Operation Gladio

An actual operation that hired agents and had them in keeping till such a time as when they were needed. This is another jewel that came to light while doing research into Gang Stalking.

Emblem of NATO's stay-behind paramilitary organizations. After World War II, the UK and the US decided to create stay-behind paramilitary organizations, with the official aim of countering a possible Soviet invasion through sabotage and guerrilla warfare behind enemy lines. Arms caches were hidden, escape routes prepared, and loyal members recruited: i.e. mainly hardline anti-communists, including many ex-Nazis or former fascists, whether in Italy or in other European countries. In Germany, for example, Gladio had as a central focus the Gehlen Org - also involved in ODESSA

ratlines - named after Reinhard Gehlen who would become West Germany's first head of intelligence, while the predominantly Italian P2 masonic lodge was composed of many members of the neofascist Italian Social Movement (MSI), including Licio Gelli. Its clandestine cells were to stay behind (hence the name) in enemy controlled territory and to act as resistance movements, conducting sabotage, guerrilla warfare and assassinations.

However, Italian Gladio was more far reaching. A briefing minute of June 1, 1959, reveals Gladio was built around 'internal subversion'. It was to play 'a determining role... not only on the general policy level of warfare, but also in the politics of emergency'. In the 1970s, with communist electoral support growing and other leftists looking menacing, the establishment turned to the 'Strategy of Tension' ... with Gladio eager to be involved. 21

A secret paramilitary army that existed or perhaps still exists in many European countries and has since the end of WWII, set up by the U.S. and the U.K. government? Kept secret all the way up to 1990 when the Italian wing was exposed, and then many other branches were exposed as well. This secret army might have remained secret to this day, except for the extreme involvement of the Italian wing in local policy. This was concrete evidence that I was able to present that clearly showed that sections of a population could be involved in clandestine activities that larger portions of society were fully unaware of. This network was International and stretched across Europe.

Coordinated by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), {the secret armies} were run by the European military secret services in close cooperation with the US Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) and the British foreign secret service Secret Intelligence Service (SIS, also MI6). Trained together with US Green Berets and British Special Air Service (SAS), these clandestine NATO soldiers, armed with underground arms-caches, prepared against a potential Soviet invasion and occupation of Western Europe, as well as the coming to power of communist parties. The clandestine international network covered the European NATO membership, including **Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Luxemburg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, and Turkey, as well as the neutral European countries of Austria, Finland, Ireland, Sweden and Switzerland.**

'The existence of these clandestine NATO armies remained a closely guarded secret throughout the Cold War until 1990, when the first branch of the international network was discovered in Italy. It was code-named Gladio, the Latin word for a short double-edged sword [gladius]. While the press said the NATO secret armies were 'the best-kept, and most damaging, political-military secret since World War II', the Italian government, amidst sharp public criticism, promised to close down the secret army. Italy insisted identical clandestine armies had also existed in all other countries of Western Europe. This allegation proved correct and subsequent research found that in Belgium, the secret NATO army was code-named SDRA8, in Denmark Absalon, in Germany TD BJD, in Greece LOK, in Luxemburg Stay-Behind, in the Netherlands I&O, in Norway ROC, in Portugal Aginter, in Switzerland P26, in Turkey Counter-Guerrilla, In Sweden AGAG (Aktions Gruppen Arla Gryning, and in Austria OWSGV. However, the code names of the secret armies in France, Finland and Spain remain unknown. 21

They promised that they would close down these secret armies, yet with other similar programs they are never shut down, they are just repackaged and start up again. Many people wondered if these units might have something to do with what was happening with Gang Stalking. A international secret clandestine army that could be used for surveillance and other covert operations? Operation Gladio was a good candidate, but with Gang Stalking we are seeing local community involvement, firefighters, police, storekeepers, neighbours, family, friends, and coworkers. Were there other programs in history that had used these same elements for surveillance and harassment of the general population?

Red Squads

A little known wing of the police that exists in many countries around the world. Set up for the sole purpose of neutralizing dissidence. During the American Cointelpro program and the Canadian VIP program they worked closely with the government to destroy dissidence.

The cops love these free-wheeling, elite units. They were ostensibly created to combat terrorism, but have been used mostly to infiltrate and suppress liberal and radical political organizations and civil rights groups. They lift their members out of the routine of police work into something of a James Bond life. As Frank Donner points out in this excellently researched, thoughtful and well-detailed study of police spying, their excesses have been many. But Donner, who directed the American Civil Liberties Project on Political Surveillance, concludes with the chilling thought that the Red squads will be around long after there are any Reds. 22

These groups go back over a hundred years, as each new wave of immigrant population introduced themselves Red Squads were there, using informants to infiltrate, get information and help to disrupt these groups, movements, and unions. With other infiltration programs the idea is to try to get the corporation of members of the infiltrated groups, by asking some of them to become informants. Once you are an informant for the system, you are always considered an informant for the system.

Worse yet, the information, and misinformation, gathered by these sleuths is fed into the growing number of intelligence networks maintained by federal, state and local law-enforcement organizations. In the computer age, if you attend a left-wing meeting in Echo Park, your name is likely to be spread as far as New York.

As Donner points out, the squads are not a recent invention. One of his most important contributions is tracing the history of the Red squads, showing how deeply rooted they are in American political, social and economic life....

...That set the pattern for the Red squads, a pattern that continues today. Whatever the city, said Donner, the goal and tactics are much the same: police behavior motivated or influenced in whole or in part by hostility to protest, dissent and related activities perceived as a threat to the status quo. 22

Elite branches of the police designed to squash dissident and protect against perceived threats to the status quo.

Red Squads are police intelligence units that specialize in infiltrating, harassing, and gathering intelligence on political and social groups. Dating as far back as the Haymarket Riot in 1886, Red Squads became common in larger cities such as Chicago, New York, and Los Angeles during the First Red Scare of the 1920s. They were set up as specialized units of city police departments, as a weapon against labor unions, communists, anarchists, and other dissidents. In New York, former City Police Commissioner Patrick Murphy traced their origin there to an Italian Squad formed in 1904 to monitor a group of Italian immigrants under suspicion[1]. However, it is their association with fighting communism which provides the basis for the name Red Squad. They became more commonplace in the 1930s, often conceived of as a countermeasure to Communist organizers who were charged with executing a policy of dual unionism - namely, building a revolutionary movement in parallel with membership in above-ground labor organizations. Similar units were established in Canada in this period, although only the Toronto police used the name.

In the late 1960s, as the protests against Vietnam and the general domestic upheaval intensified, the Red Squads augmented their focus, to include dissidents largely outside the labor movement, including therein not just war resisters, but protest movements of all political stripes, including Neonazis, Native American movements, the women's movement, environmentalists, the civil rights movement, and others. The methods employed ranged from simple surveillance to isolated incidents of assassination. Anti-activist police operations were expanded under the Johnson and Nixon administrations, particularly in concert with, and within the cadre of the FBI's COINTELPRO surveillance program, but also including domestic spying by the CIA. 23

This very rarely discussed unit of the police apparently were and still are in existence in many cities, some going by different names, but the same concept applies, squash dissidence.

Throughout the Cold War, these guardians of political compliance spied on and harassed law-abiding activists who veered too far left of the political center. Dedicated civil rights advocates and others fought back and won on local, state, and federal fronts. But their success was often short-lived. New technologies; new laws; and increased interaction among international, federal, military, state, and local law enforcement, intelligence agencies, and private corporations are threatening not only to put Red Squads back in business nationwide, but to increase the scope of their power to pry, to harm, and to imprison.

Although community policing has not been as successful in curbing street crime as its proponents might have hoped, it has been a public relations success and enjoys the support of many well-intentioned liberals. But heirs to the Red Squads have found it an excellent mechanism as well. **Savvy law enforcement types realized that under the community policing rubric, cops, community groups, local companies, private foundations, citizen informants, and federal agencies could form alliances without causing public outcry.** Riding on fears from the trumped-up missing children campaign of the 1980s to the anti-drug hysteria of the 1990s community policing has been the public face of under-the-radar efforts to create an impenetrable web of surveillance and enforcement. 24

Many people do not realise the level of cooperation that now exists in most countries at local levels, between companies, citizens, law enforcement and the state. Many people are also not aware of the ability to share information not only across state and provincial lines, but across International lines as well.

Police departments recruited both professional and civilian informers. The numbers are unknown, but may well have reached five figures. By the late 1960s there were over two thousand professional and amateur spies in Chicago alone. For regular police officers, undercover work was a rapid route to advancement. Some civilians enlisted for patriotic reasons, others were police groupies who hoped that working with the red squad might get them a job with the force. In Philadelphia policemen's wives became "pin money" spies. The activities of these informers varied. Some took on single assignments; others, like Chicago veteran Sheli Lulkin, who infiltrated eighty-eight separate organizations, made it a career.

All of these police activities--overt and concealed--were clearly designed to destroy the targeted organizations. In some cities, notably Philadelphia, which experienced a virtual reign of police terror under Frank Rizzo in the late 1960s and early 1970s, the harassment blossomed into a full-scale physical attack on all dissent. Elsewhere, the use of violence was a bit more discriminating: it targeted the Black Panthers. And it was successful. Though Donner does not try to assess the extent to which this repression contributed to the decline of the radical left in the late 1960s and early 1970s, the scope of red squad activism, as well as the self-defeating paranoia that it understandably encouraged within the left, could not but have made a massive contribution to the demise of the movement. 25

An informant system then exists which has been ingrained in many societies. It was a part of British society and there is evidence to suggest that same informant system made it into some of the British colonies. This informant system has consistently recruited informants since the inception of those countries. The informants once they are part of the system continue to be informants for the state. Red Squads are an example of the recruitment and implementation of this system. In conjunction with other programs they have been able to successfully destroy dissidence in many democratic countries.

McCarthyism

McCarthyism like many other programs of it's kind, played on the fear of the population. This was a time in American history where fear of Communism ran rampant. In the 1950's Senator Joseph McCarthy used this fear to create what were essentially witch hunts for communists or anyone suspected of having dealings with Communists. During his reign of terror, which he called his campaign against communist forces and influences, many innocent people lost their jobs, livelihood, many others had to leave the country for fear of persecution. The hysteria was rallied on in many cases with the help of the media. During these witch hunts trials would be held and the accused would be placed on trial. The problem with these trials is that the judges, lawyers, juries that took the side of the defendants would be threatened and so often found the accused guilty, even if they really thought that

they were innocent. The hysteria was eminent in every part of society. Everyone was on the hunt for communist and back then just like now, you could be falsely painted as a communist and have your life ruined. It did not matter if you were guilty or innocent.

In McCarthy's hunt for communist he ruined several people with good character and implicated many others who had nothing to do with communism. During his time in office, many intellectuals and artist actually left the U.S. to go and live in Europe.

During this time many thousands of Americans were accused of being Communists or communist sympathizers and became the subject of aggressive investigations and questioning before government or private-industry panels, committees and agencies. The primary targets of such suspicions were government employees, those in the entertainment industry, educators and union activists. Suspicions were often given credence despite inconclusive or questionable evidence, and the level of threat posed by a person's real or supposed leftist associations or beliefs was often greatly exaggerated. Many people suffered loss of employment, destruction of their careers, and even imprisonment. Most of these punishments came about through trial verdicts later overturned,[1] laws that would be declared unconstitutional,[2] dismissals for reasons later declared illegal[3] or actionable,[4] or extra-legal procedures that would come into general disrepute. 26

During McCarthy's witch hunt for communists in the States he had the full corporation of the media, churches, teachers, unions, etc. Many good democratic leaders lost their jobs and thousands of others during his campaign against communism. There were many undemocratic things that happened during the McCarthy era including:

Charlie Chaplin the famous comedian being deported from the United States. Many artists were not given permission to travel. Similar to the no fly list of this time period. Many people were blacklisted and unable to find jobs. Trials were set up for those suspected and accused of being communists. Lawyers, Judges, and Juries who sided with the defendants were threatened and harassed. If they refused to hand down guilty verdicts their jobs were threatened. Communists were arrested, some charged with plotting to overthrow the government by force and violence, all charges were false, but the hysteria at the time kept the hunt in full gear.

The FBI used illegal practices in its pursuit of information on Communists, including burglaries, opening mail and illegal wiretaps. J. Edgar Hoover lead the FBI during this time period.

During trials informants and false witness could always be produced against the defendants.

Cointelpro

"We must now face the harsh truth that the objectives of communism are being steadily advanced because many of us do not recognize the means used to advance them. ... The individual is handicapped by coming face to face with a Conspiracy so monstrous he cannot believe it exists. The American mind simply has not come to a realization of the evil which has been introduced into our midst." J. Edgar Hoover

Though he was describing what he saw as the plan for communists to take over America, he could well also have been describing his Counter Intelligence Program, Cointelpro for short. After the McCarthy era, when men like himself and Joseph McCarthy found that they could not go any further legally with their Communist witch hunts, Hoover decided to go outside of the law, and to become a law unto himself. He created a counter intelligence program that would continue where the McCarthyism witch hunts had ended, and go further than those witch hunts had ever dreamed or dared to hope. It was used to investigate and disrupt, destroy, and disseminate, dissident programs. It was famous for targeting leaders of those programs.

When congressional investigations, political trials and other traditional legal methods of repression failed to counter the growing movements of the 1950s, '60s and '70s, and even helped fuel them, the FBI and police moved outside the law. They used secret and systematic methods of fraud and force, far beyond mere surveillance, to sabotage constitutionally protected political activity. The purpose of the program was, in FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover's own words, to "expose, disrupt, misdirect, discredit and otherwise neutralize" specific groups and individuals. Its targets in this period included the American Indian Movement, the Communist Party, the Socialist Worker's Party, Black Nationalist groups, and many members of the New Left (SDS, and a broad range of anti-war, anti-racist, feminist, lesbian and gay, environmentalist and other groups). Many other groups and individuals seeking racial, gender and class justice were targets who came under attack, including Martin Luther King, Cesar Chavez, the NAACP, the National Lawyer's Guild, SANE-Freeze, American Friends Service Committee, and many, many others. 28

This program was hard to imagine. It was a conspiracy that was impossible to comprehend that any democratic government could take such deliberate actions against it's own citizens but it did.

First, there was infiltration. Agents and informers did not merely spy on political activists. The main purpose was to discredit and disrupt. Their presence served to undermine trust and scare off potential supporters.

They also exploited this fear to smear genuine activists as agents.

Second, there was psychological warfare from the outside. They planted false media stories and published bogus leaflets and other publications in the name of targeted groups. They forged correspondence, sent anonymous letters, and made anonymous telephone calls. They spread misinformation about meetings and events, set up pseudo movement groups run by agents, and manipulated or strong-armed parents, employers, landlords, school officials and others to cause trouble for activists.

Third, there was harassment through the legal system, used to harass dissidents and make them appear to be criminals. Officers gave perjured testimony and presented fabricated evidence as a pretext for false arrests and wrongful imprisonment. They discriminatorily enforced tax laws and other government

regulations and used conspicuous surveillance, "investigative" interviews, and grand jury subpoenas in an effort to intimidate activists and silence their supporters.

Fourth and finally, there was extralegal force and violence. The FBI and police threatened, instigated and conducted break-ins, vandalism, assaults, and beatings. The object was to frighten dissidents and disrupt their movements. In the case of radical Black and Puerto Rican activists (and later Native Americans), these attacks, including political assassinations, were so extensive, vicious, and calculated that they can only be accurately called a form of official "terrorism." 28

Cointelpro was responsible for the destruction of many movements. It was responsible for political assassinations, driving targets to suicide. They would hire Informants to spy on activists, or use federal agents to watch targets 24/7. Their friends, families, coworkers, neighbours, partners were contacted and asked to spy on targets. There were break-ins, slander and rumour campaigns, false arrests, fake media stories, bogus leaflets, they used every trick under the sun to destroy these movements and in many cases it worked.

The history of Cointelpro is a history lesson for any movement or individual. The practices that happened during this time period, much like the McCarthy witch hunts did not stop after they were exposed. These actions just went back under cover to hide out and re-emerge in a new forms, under new names, with new deceptions.

Stasi

This was an agency set up after the end of the second world war in East Germany. After WWII Germany was divided into the East and the West. The Western half being democratic and the Eastern half being a communist state. The official name for the agency was the Ministerium für Staatssicherheit (Ministry for State Security), commonly known as the Stasi. They recruited citizens from every sector of society. They also recruited children into the Stasi as well. They were successfully able to spy on most of the East German population by using a small portion of the population.

It was set up for many reasons, but the primary reason seems to have been for keeping an eye on dissidents, and citizens of the state. In a country of 16 million people, the Stasi at it's peek had 300,000 spies on it's pay roll. This was about 1 for every 63 German citizens. This figure does not include occasional informants, when they are tallied into the equation the number per citizen increases significantly.

Bugging and video taping citizens, dissidents and activists. Following some 24/7. Creating profiles on citizens. They even used radio active chemicals and X-ray machines to make dissidents glow in the dark, so they could follow them better.

Getting their friends, family, spouses and close acquaintances to spy on them. This included husbands on wives, mothers on sons, brothers on sisters, close friends spied and turned each other in.

Other people we knew had very normal jobs, yet one could see the fear in all of them, right up to the end of the regime. Fear of the Stasi, fear of the 100,000 highly trained employees whose sights were trained on one thing: The Lives of Others: the lives of those who thought differently, who were too free spirited and above all, the artists and people working in the arts. Every aspect of life was recorded. There was no private sphere and nothing was sacred, not even one's closest family members.[7] Husbands informed on wives,[8] mothers informed on sons,[9] friends informed on friends[10]-a systematic perversion of interpersonal relations and encouragement of the most intimate betrayal.[11] Ulrich Mühe's own wife seems to have been among these informers.[12]

The Stasi's victims included human rights activists Gerd and Ulrike Poppe. A memo from February 24, 1987 illustrates the Stasi's methodical viciousness in trying to shatter their marriage and family:

She should be encouraged to believe that if she separates from her husband, she will be financially secure. The travel ban could be eased to allow travel to socialist countries. To exacerbate the marriage crisis, contact person 'Harald' will be introduced to Mrs. Poppe with the aim of establishing an intimate relationship. Gerd Poppe must be prevented from improving his professional and social prospects. Through a campaign of anonymous letters, he is to be discriminated against at his workplace. The headmistress of School 15 in Prenzlauer Berg, Berlin, is to exert a positive influence over Jonas Poppe. The success of a socialist education will demonstrate, within their own family, the uselessness of their hostile activities.[13]

The Stasi was fond of anonymous defamation. Its tactics against minister Heinz Eggert included letters to neighbors calling him a child molester and medical abuse.[14] 29

It created a constant environment of mistrust and anxiety, because people never knew who they could trust. They also knew that at any social gathering or event, there would be a Stasi spy. These informant systems create very closed off societies.

Over the regime's 51 year history the number of civilian spies added up to about 620,000, including 12,000 West Germans who worked for the Communist dictatorship. The majority of informants were men, between the ages of 25 and 40.

For most Stasi informers the prime motivation, the study found, was a belief in the Communist state's political ideology. Financial reward played only a minor role and blackmail was rare, it said.

The Stasi infiltrated nearly every aspect of life in the GDR. Its network of professional and civilian spies monitored and collected information on large swathes of the population. 30

One such target and possibly one of the most spied upon women in the former East German was

Ulrike Poppe.

Ulrike Poppe used to be one of the most surveilled women in East Germany. For 15 years, agents of the Stasi (short for Staatssicherheitsdienst, or State Security Service) followed her, bugged her phone and home, and harassed her unremittingly, right up until she and other dissidents helped bring down the Berlin Wall in 1989. 31

Once you became a target of the Stasi, your surveillance and monitoring became relentless. Set ups were common. Neighbours, friends, coworkers, family, partners would also be contacted and asked to assist with the surveillance and monitoring.

Poppe hung out with East German dissidents as a teenager, got blackballed out of college, and was busted in 1974 by the police on the thin pretext of "asocial behavior." On her way out of jail, Stasi agents asked her to be an informant, to spy on her fellow radicals, but she refused. ("I was just 21, but I knew I shouldn't trust the Stasi, let alone sign anything," she says.) She went on to become a founding member of a reform-minded group called Women for Peace, and was eventually arrested 13 more times - and imprisoned in 1983 for treason. Only an international outcry won her release. Poppe learned to recognize many of the men assigned to tail her each day. They had crew cuts and never wore jeans or sneakers. Sometimes they took pictures of her on the sidewalk, or they piled into a white sedan and drove 6 feet behind her as she walked down the street. Officers waited around the clock in cars parked outside her top-floor apartment. After one of her neighbors tipped her off, she found a bug drilled from the attic of the building into the ceiling plaster of her living room. 31

Once the wall in East Germany fell many individuals requested to see their files. They wanted to know what the Stasi knew about them.

When we started in 1992, I thought we'd need five years and then close the office," Bormann says. Instead, the Records Office was flooded with half a million requests in the first year alone. Even in cases where files hadn't been destroyed, waiting times stretched to three years. In the past 15 years, 1.7 million people have asked to see what the Stasi knew about them.

Requests dipped in the late 1990s, but the Oscar-winning 2006 film *The Lives of Others*, about a Stasi agent who monitors a dissident playwright, seems to have prompted a surge of new applications; 2007 marked a five-year high. "Every month, 6,000 to 8,000 people decide to read their files for the first time," Bormann says. These days, the Stasi Records Office spends \$175 million a year and employs 2,000 people. 31

The C.I.A. were handed a list of Stasi names after the Berlin Wall fell. How many went to other countries and were asked to continue with their domestic spying after the wall fell is unclear.

The revelations concern about 50,000 former Stasi agents. Their identities are contained in a massive intelligence dossier, codenamed "Rosenholz", which the CIA smuggled out of East Germany shortly after the fall of the Berlin Wall in 1989.

Yesterday, the German government disclosed that Washington had returned all of the 380 compact discs that made up the Rosenholz file and that, 10 days ago, secrecy restrictions on the document had been lifted, allowing the names of the spies to be published.

The dossier holds the names and registration numbers of about 200,000 East and West Germans who were either Stasi targets or had worked as spies and informers betraying Western secrets to the East German regime since the 1950s. About a quarter of them spied on the West or worked as couriers for the Stasi. 32

The above scenarios are just a few of the conspiracies, intrigues, and surprising information that were uncovered over the last two years, in the course of researching Gang Stalking. It showed that throughout time governments have carried out many disturbing actions on their own citizens, democratic and none democratic alike. It also showed that indeed intrigues could be ongoing within a country, where you had some of the population in the know, and many others blissfully unaware of what was happening in their countries. The research more than anything shows how pervasive, and far reaching the Informant system has become in many countries.

The Buzzsaw

This is a term used to describe what happens to Journalists when they try to get the truth out. When Journalist try to expose stories that the establishment would rather keep under wraps, they too face systemic isolation. The practice is designed to discredit them, make them look paranoid or crazy, and in many cases it's the end of their careers.

Borjesson describes "the buzzsaw" as "what can rip through you when you try to investigate or expose anything this country's large institutions -- be they corporate or government -- want to keep under wraps. The system fights back with official lies, disinformation, and stonewalling.

Your phone starts acting funny. Strange people call you at strange hours to give you strange information. The FBI calls you. Your car is broken into and the thief takes your computer and your reporter's notebook and leaves everything else behind ... The sense of fear and paranoia is, at times, overwhelming."

The majority of the eighteen pieces in Borjesson's book are about hard-working mainstream journalists, dedicated to the ideals of their profession, who stumble into the buzzsaw and have their careers and reputations eviscerated. 53

The experience has been described by some as nothing short of an episode out of the X-files. Your phone starts to act funny, stranger's start to call you, property is broken into, items stolen, often the sum of these events start to reduce these Journalists to a state of paranoia. This is very similar to what happens to many targets of Gang Stalking as well.

When they speak out, buzzsaw victims are usually treated as paranoid conspiracy

theorists. Competing outlets valiantly defend the status quo --The New York Times, The Washington Post and the LA Times launched concurrent attacks on Gary Webb's series, eventually derailing his career and causing his paper to print a retraction (though not of any specific facts mentioned in the story). 53.

Gary Webb later died by what by some ruled as a suicide, but many others have ruled it as what happens when you uncover disturbing truths about the system and the society that we live in. Since the Gang Stalking community is trying to expose something very similar in nature to the Buzzsaw, we have had articles in the New York Times, calling us an extreme community, and then an article at ABC.com asking "what's behind the conspiracy empires"? Exposing this sort of systemic harassment is difficult, because in many ways it is something that needs to be experienced to be believed. Many who have not experienced this type of life disruption may find it easier to believe that the targets are making it up, or just paranoid.

"Newsweek called Stone the "latest conspiracy crank to delve into the mysterious crash." Time Magazine chimed in with an article headlined "The Conspiracy Channel?" The New York Times dismissed Borjesson's reporting simply because government agencies denied its truth (never mind they were the very agencies Borjesson was investigating).

There's something of an X-Files feel to a lot of these stories, though not in the way that condescending guardians of official truth think. Rather, their surreal feeling comes from the first-person experiences of people finding the institutions they've served all their lives suddenly turning on them. As Borjesson writes, "Walk into the buzzsaw and you'll cut right to this layer of reality. You will feel a deep sense of loss and betrayal. A shocking shift in paradigm. Anyone who hasn't experienced it will call you crazy. Those who don't know the truth, or are covering it up, will call you a conspiracy nut.

In fact, that's just what a lot of these writers have been called. Once a journalist has been tossed out of the inner circle, anything they write can be smeared as sour grapes or mere ranting. The media has already branded them unreliable, so their charges are extremely unlikely to be taken seriously. 53

The very institutions that these individuals served turned against them. Refusing to air or publish their stories. Coworkers and colleagues openly tried to discredit the work that they were doing. Their books either don't get published or were short listed.

These journalists many with outstanding careers are often portrayed as disgruntled conspiracy theorists when they speak out about what is happening to them. Their characters are severely assassinated. They feel a deep sense of loss and betrayal.

The Buzzsaw cuts right through their careers, goals, ambitions, and they are cast out into social isolation, with their once good reputations in tatters. Under such circumstances the targets of this harassment often do not have anyone that they can turn to, or means of getting the stories out to the public. It's systemic censorship, and in the end we all pay the price.

The Buzzsaw was one more conspiracy that was uncovered during the course of my Gang Stalking

research. These systemic life disruptions are more common than anyone would like to believe, yet when the targets try to get the truth out to the mainstream they are routinely labeled. Individually it might be easy to believe that these people are just disgruntled or disturbed, but collectively you have top journalists telling you that such a system is in existence, we know a similar system exists in the workplace, and the targets of Gang Stalking have also sighted a similar structure in their own experiences. These independence sources, collectively sight the same patterns over and over again. Maybe it's time that their experiences are given proper credence, by their mainstream counterparts.

Fusion Centers

The ACLU has released a report on Fusion Centers. 800,000 operatives will be dispersed throughout every American city and town. Set to report on even the most common everyday behaviors which will go into state, local and regional, linked data bases. These linked databases are not just emerging in the United States, they have already emerged in many countries around the world in the wake of implied terrorist threats.

We pointed out that, while diverse and often still in the early stages of formation, they often seem to be characterized by ambiguous lines of authority, excessive secrecy, troubling private-sector and military participation, and an apparent bent toward suspicionless information collection and datamining. 51

The article then goes on to point out that in a short space of many of the warning in the report had come to pass. The article talks about the fact that this apparatus is responsible for watching and recording the everyday activity of a growing number of individuals. The reports are then gathered together and then they are accessible to any law enforcement agency that is a part of these fusion centers.

In the six months since our report, new press accounts have borne out many of our warnings. In just that short time, news accounts have reported overzealous intelligence gathering, the expansion of uncontrolled access to data on innocent people, hostility to open government laws, abusive entanglements between security agencies and the private sector, and lax protections for personally identifiable information.

Overall, it is becoming increasingly clear that fusion centers are part of a new domestic intelligence apparatus. The elements of this nascent domestic surveillance system include:

- Watching and recording the everyday activities of an ever-growing list of individuals
- Channeling the flow of the resulting reports into a centralized security agency
- Sifting through (data mining) these reports and databases with computers to identify individuals for closer scrutiny

Such a system, if allowed to permeate our society, would be nothing less than the creation of a total surveillance society. 51

These fusion center will have the capacity to circumvent laws that are in place to limit federal vs local authorities and the access that each has to specific information.

Even more troubling is the fact that these centers are networked together and seamlessly exchange information with the intelligence community through the Director of National Intelligence's Information Sharing Environment (ISE). The Washington Post report was based on a document produced from a survey of fusion centers, which shows their intent to maximize the access each of the fusion centers has to the various databases. This would allow a state fusion center that under state law or local policy is prohibited from buying credit reports, as an example, to circumvent its own restrictions by simply calling a fusion center in Pennsylvania to and asking Pennsylvania authorities to access the records it wants to analyze. This policy shopping process guts state and local privacy protections and gives the participating agencies, including the federal intelligence community, access to information they may not legally have on their own. 51

These centers if allowed to expand will create a one way justice system. The targets information, even their daily activities will be allowed to be gathered, collected, and possibly used against them. When the target then requests information to confirm if they are a target of surveillance, the information will be stored in a secret database and not available for them to access.

Even as fusion centers are positioned to learn more and more about the American public, authorities are moving to ensure that the public knows less and less about fusion centers. In particular, there appears to be an effort by the federal government to coerce states into exempting their fusion centers from state open government laws.³¹ For those living in Virginia, it's already too late; the Virginia General Assembly passed a law in April 2008 exempting the state's fusion center from the Freedom of Information Act.³²

According to comments by the commander of the Virginia State Police Criminal Intelligence Division and the administrative head of the center, the federal government pressured Virginia into passing the law, with the threat of withholding classified information if it didn't.³³ Such efforts suggest there is a real danger fusion centers will become a one-way mirror in which citizens are subject to ever-greater scrutiny by the authorities, even while the authorities are increasingly protected from scrutiny by the public. 51

The next aspect of the targeting that has been reported by Targeted Individuals is the fact that public servants seem to be taking a part in the continuous monitoring and harassment of private citizens.

American Civil servants, firefighters, police officers, Corporate Employees, learning to collect data and spy. The information then goes into secret data bases. They will also communicate in code. Many targets have expressed a belief not only that they are being tracked, but that their stalkers are communicating via a one handed sign language similar to that which the Stasi used.

They are entrusted with hunting for suspicious activity, and then they report their findings, which end up in secret government databases.

What constitutes suspicious activity, of course, is in the eye of the beholder. But a draft Justice Department memo on the subject says that such things as taking photos of no apparent aesthetic value or making notes could constitute suspicious activity, Finley wrote. 52

Not only will this program use the civil servants already mentioned, but it will expand who is used in the program. They will have secret sources of communication available to them. The members of these programs will connect with the fusion centers. None disclosure agreement or a confidential disclosure agreements will be signed by many in these programs to ensure that the information is protected.

And the private sector would be involved, too. The program would eventually be expanded to include Health Care personnel and representatives from private, critical infrastructure entities, with communication systems specifically tailored to their needs.

In this regard, Terrorism Liaison Officers resemble InfraGard members. (See The FBI Deputizes Business.) This FBI-private sector liaison group now consists of more than 26,000 members, who have their own secure channels of communication and are shielded, as much as possible, from scrutiny.

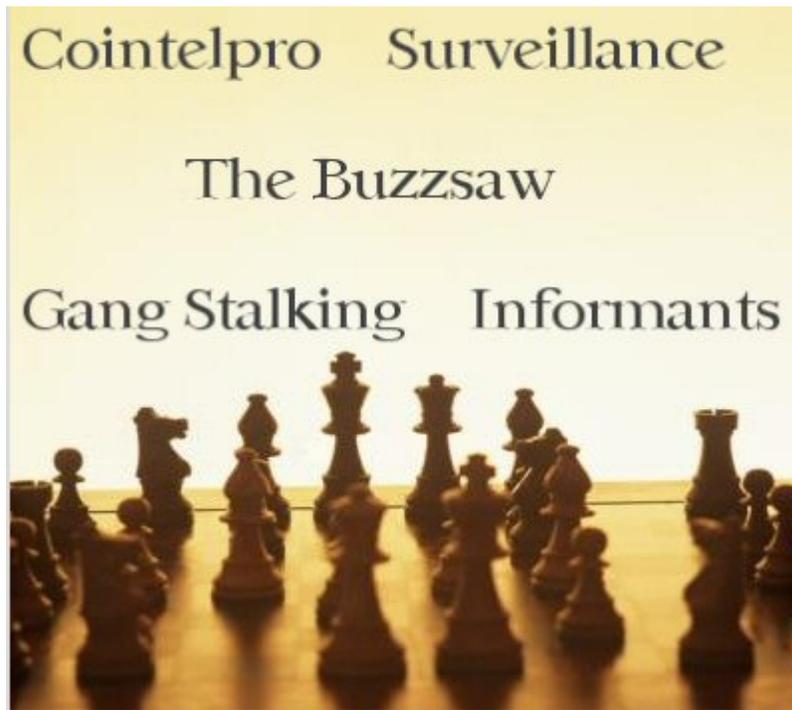
Terrorism Liaison Officers connect up with so-called Fusion Centers: intelligence sharing among public safety agencies as well as the private sector. The Department of Justice has come up with Fusion Center Guidelines that discuss the role of private sector participants.

The private sector can offer fusion centers a variety of resources, it says, including suspicious incidents and activity information.

It also recommends shielding the private sector. To aid in sharing this sensitive information, a Non-Disclosure Agreement may be used. The NDA provides private sector entities an additional layer of security, ensuring the security of private sector proprietary information and trade secrets, the document states. 52

Other than the United States many other countries have similar programs in place where they have requested that public servants in the course of doing their day to day activities keep an eye out on what is happening.

Chapter 7



Are Canadians
Being
Watched

Are Canadians being watched?

I thought that this would be an important topic to cover. Most of the research thus far focuses on the United Kingdom and the United States, but what about Canada? Many reports of Gang Stalking have been coming out of Canada, but not much is being reported in the Canadian media. What is the surveillance apparatus looking like in Canada?

Secret Databases

Last year in February the privacy commissioner of Canada, Jennifer Stoddard, warned Canadians about Secret databases that can not be accessed by the accused.

Jennifer Stoddard, the Privacy Commissioner of Canada, has given her own Valentine to Canadian citizens: a 48-page report warning them that the RCMP (Canada's national police force) is keeping thousands of files on regular citizens in secret databases which cannot be seen by the accused.

One of the many disturbing facets of Stoddard's report are the examples she cites of information for these secret files coming from citizen informants. In one case a man was put into the secret database because a resident of his daughter's school neighborhood saw him entering a rooming house and-believing drugs were involved-called the police. The police investigation concluded that the man had only stepped out of his car to have a cigarette, but the file was still in the national security databank seven years later.

Another incident cited in the Stoddard report involved a neighbour who saw two men carrying something that resembled a large drum, wrapped in canvas into their house. Police were called to investigate but found nothing resembling the reported item, yet the data was still sitting in a top secret databank five years later. As Stoddard points out in the CBC story on the report, this is potentially disastrous for the individuals named in the files, because it could potentially affect someone trying to obtain an employment security clearance, or impede an individual's ability to cross the border.

What these seemingly disparate reports point to is a growing movement to turn the citizens of so-called free, democratic nations into a self-regulating secret police, saving the government the hassle of keeping tabs on everyone by delegating the duty to an unwitting public duped by a phoney war on terror. 33

What's alarming is we have yet another democratic country with Informants who are getting files opened on innocent individuals. The files are being opened investigated, and even if the person is found innocent, their information is still being placed in secret databases that can not be accessed by the accused. This means that Freedom Of Information Act records would not allow Canadians to view the information that had been collected on them. If they are currently under an investigation, they would also not have access to their records. Since these files can impede security clearances and trying to cross the boarder, this is a really important subject that Canadians should be aware of.

Spying101

The next bit of information that I came across was the fact that the Canadian government, specifically the RCMP (Royal Canadian Mounted Police) had been recruiting informants and using these Informants to spy on, and create files on hundreds of thousands of Canadians for over 80 years.

If you attended a Canadian university in the past eighty years, it's possible that, unbeknownst to you, Canadian security agents were surveying you, your fellow students, and your professors for 'subversive' tendencies and behaviour. Since the end of the First World War, members of the RCMP have infiltrated the campuses of Canada's universities and colleges to spy, meet informants, gather information, and on occasion, to attend classes.

RCMP spies kept secret files on hundreds of Canadian Politicians and bureaucrats at all three levels of government as part of a project known as the VIP program, The book, a thorough examination of RCMP surveillance of the academic world, also discusses the Mounties' efforts to keep tabs on other elements of society, including government, the media and women's groups.

The RCMP created security files on 800,000 Canadians, and it has long been known the force took an active interest in politicians and public servants with links to Communist organizations or other pursuits deemed subversive. 34

For well over 80 years the Canadian government has been spying on Canadian students and keeping files on over 800,000 Canadians, just because they attended a university or college. Many of these files are continued long after the student leaves the colleges and universities. These spying programs were not content to just watch the universities, the research shows that they branched out into the community, because after graduating, these people might still have subversive ideas.

The Mounties cultivated informants among students and faculty at universities across the country and sometimes relied on the direct observations of RCMP members who were taking classes to further their education. 34

After this branch of domestic spying was exposed the R.C.M.P. promised to close down the program. As with many other programs of it's kind, this over 80years was an integral part of Canadian intelligence. Does it seem likely that this program was truly shut down? Does it seem more probable that this program was replaced with something similar and that the spying and monitoring still continues today on Canadian Colleges and Universities?

According to Redden, citizens can sometimes defeat the snitch culture. He lauds Canadians for discovering a secret government database that contained information on virtually everyone in the country.

The system tracked domestic and external travel, personal finances, and other intimate

details on 33 million people.

When journalists revealed that the database was being used by spy agencies and the Mounties, 18,000 Canadians petitioned the health ministry to find out what the government knew about them. Eventually, the government was forced to dismantle the database ? or so they said. Government officials admitted the database was insecure, and so countless copies could easily have been made by police or nosy bureaucrats. 35

A secret government database the contained information on nearly everyone in the country? The last time I heard about something of a similar nature was in East Germany. I wondered how a country the size of Canada, with about 33 million people could have a secret database with information on just about everyone in the country. What intimate details did that database possess? How were they able to collect information on that many individuals? How many informants were used in helping to gather and collect information?

I was also left to wonder if they had really also dismantled this database, or if it had also been quietly put away in the foreground, only to reemerge with a new name?

The last interesting point I came across with Canadians and government spying or covert programs was an interesting link to a new phenomenon called the Truman Show Delusion. There are two doctors who recently discovered an ailment that they are calling Truman Show Delusion. The person with Truman Show Delusion feels that they are part of a show and are being watched 24/7.

Some members of the Gang Stalking community expressed concerns that this syndrome, might be societies way of discrediting any research into Gang Stalking, and other genuine concerns about unchecked government surveillance.

In the 1950 the Canadian government and the U.S. government cooperated on a program called MK ULTRA. Doctor Ewan Cameron a respected Doctor worked out of McGill University in Montreal, Canada and conducted mind control experiments with the blessing of the government.

Cameron lived and worked in Albany, New York, and was involved in experiments in Canada for Project MKULTRA, a United States based CIA-directed mind control program which eventually lead to the publication of the KUBARK Counterintelligence Interrogation manual.

Cameron was the author of the psychic driving concept which the CIA found particularly interesting. In it he described his theory on correcting madness, which consisted of erasing existing memories and rebuilding the psyche completely. After being recruited by the CIA, he commuted to Montreal every week to work at the Allan Memorial Institute of the McGill University, and was paid \$69,000 from 1957 to 1964 to carry out MKULTRA experiments there. The CIA appears to have given him the potentially deadly experiments to carry out, as they would be tried on non-US citizens.

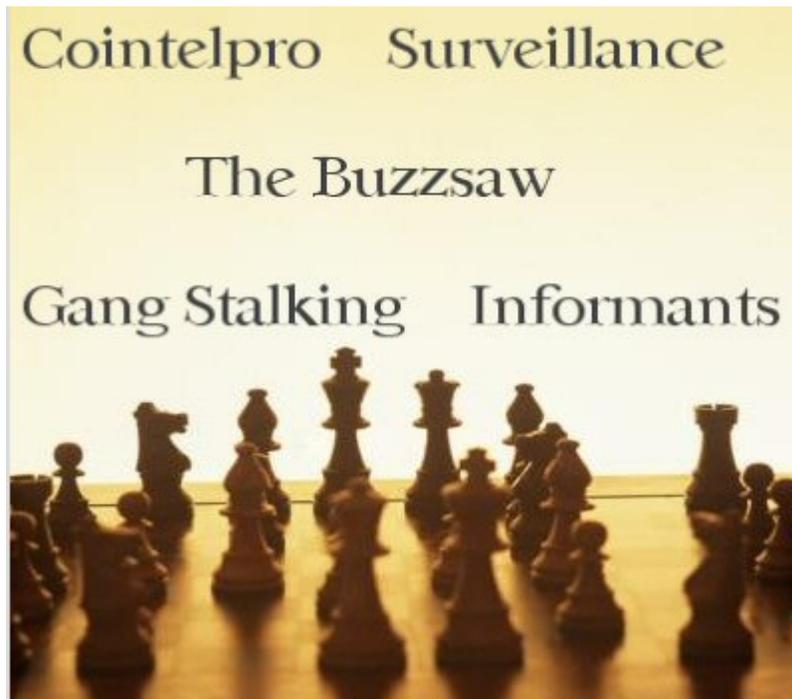
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The interesting link to the Truman Show Delusion comes up because at least one patient that claimed to have Truman Show Delusion has a military background. Another interesting coincidence was that one of the doctors studying Truman Show Delusion is also out of McGill University.

said Dr. Joel Gold, a psychiatrist at Bellevue Hospital Center in New York, who said he saw five patients at the hospital from 2002 to 2004 with Truman Show delusion. Gold and his brother, Dr. Ian Gold, the Canada research chair in philosophy and psychiatry at McGill University in Montreal, came up with the term "Truman Show delusion." 59

Canada is a country that has been involved for well over a hundred years in surveillance operations. They have used Red Squads, and they had a program called VIP, which was used for monitoring. As a country they have also used methods similar to the American Cointelpro program. Canada has also created an Informant structure that is far reaching in scope and magnitude for a country its size. In the past they have allowed mind control experiments on their own citizens, and have cooperated with other governments for the covert surveillance of private citizens.

Chapter 8



The Set Ups

The Set Up's

During my research not only did I discover that informants are currently a part of many societies, but they are being used in a variety of ways. What I found is that Informants are an integral part of society, they are used at every level, and are an ingrained feature of many societies and have been for some time. The other aspect of the Informant system that I am coming across is one that many would describe as conspiratorial. This involves the use of Informants to set up average individuals themselves to become Informants.

These set up's can happen for drugs, gambling, illegal materials, sexual assault accusations, pedophilia accusations, getting friends to steal from stores, stolen goods, embarrassing or compromising situations, illegal or immoral situations that are covered up, there are many different ways the Informant is used for these set up's. The unsuspecting target or pawn might never suspect that cousin Ed, that old friend, neighbour, coworker is calling out of the blue not to get reacquainted, but to try to help set you up.

Conspiracy

One woman wrote about how her son was targeted by the local law enforcement as a potential drug informant. She says they targeted her son who worked in construction for someone who had a legal permit to grow marijuana.

Prior to her son being set up, he had no drug violations. The police profiled her son, found out what his vulnerabilities were and then used an older informant to entrap her son into getting him marijuana. The older informant played on his sympathies. He told her son that he was going through a messy divorce and just needed some marijuana for his anxiety.

The detectives witnessed and videotaped the sale of the marijuana that her son sold to the older Informant. They did not arrest her son right away. They waited until he reported in for a DUI conviction and the subsequent jail time he was to serve. Once he was there they rearrested him without any publicity and without any of his family members being around to help and support him.

They told her son that he was screwed and asked if he would become an informant for them. He would not consent to becoming an informant for them without first discussing it with his girlfriend. They decided to go after her as well at her place of employment and threatened to prosecute her.

This woman's son decided he would not consent to becoming an informant, he plead guilty and was sent to prison for two year. They have an eight year old child who is now without a father because of this deliberate entrapment.

The woman in this story asks that people take a stand against this unethical activity of entrapping innocent citizens to become informants. 37.

These systemic setups have been going on for many years unchecked. The above example should be helpful in comprehending how these set up's are being conducted. If you think there is no such thing as a conspiracy in society you would be wrong.

The local law enforcement wanted this woman's son as an informant. They then went about profiling him and finding a scenario that could be used to entrap him.

They were not really interested in her son, the true target was his employer. Let's look at the steps they

went through to get to this person.

1. They profiled the actual target.
2. They realized that his vulnerability was his employee. ('This woman's son.)
3. They profiled this woman's son to figure out what his vulnerability would be.
4. They either hired or set up his friend, who was the older informant that he trusted.
[If they did not set up the informant, think about how many potential informants are in someone's life and at the ready. If his friend was not an Informant first, then that's two people they profiled and set up, to get to the real target.] That's a conspiracy.
5. They used the Informant to entrap her son, assuming that he would become an informant.
6. Had they been successful, it would have been a matter of time before this woman's son would have been asked to either set up his employer, or do something to make him look guilty and set him up in that manner.

The above scenario is what we call a conspiracy, and that one was initiated by local law enforcement. In my readings and research this is not a one time thing, these setups are happening all the time, and at every level and sector of society. Some on the record, many off the record, but the end result is the same, these people are owned by the system and can be used later on as needed.

Paying the price

The individuals that choose to become informants go back out on the streets and are used to set up other innocent targets. The targets that choose to not cooperate are sent to jail for years at a time.

In the spring of 1994, the Tucker family received lengthy prison sentences - 10 years for Steve, 16 years for his older brother Gary, and 10 years for his brother's wife, Joanne - without possibility of parole, for the curiously worded federal crime of conspiracy to manufacture marijuana.

Yet federal prosecutors never charged them with buying, selling, growing, transporting, smoking or even possessing marijuana. An 18-month DEA investigation had failed to turn up direct evidence connecting the Tuckers to even a single joint.

Instead, they were locked away for selling the lamps, fertilizer and gardening hardware from the small hydroponic supply shop Gary operated on Buford Highway that enabled their customers to grow pot. 38

This family owned a legitimate family business, they were not arrested or charged with doing anything illegal and yet three members of this family spent years in jail.

So perhaps Gary Tucker shouldn't have been surprised one day in the early weeks of 1992 when DEA Special Agent Kevin McLaughlin dropped by Southern Lights with an offer its owner wasn't expected to refuse. The feds would be much obliged, McLaughlin explained, if he'd let them install hidden cameras in the store so they could snoop on his customers. If he didn't, no effort would be spared in shutting down his 4-year-old business.

The conversation lasted probably all of five minutes, but its outcome would set into motion forces the Tuckers could scarcely imagine.

Gary would later tell his family that when he told McLaughlin to get lost, the agent said

they'd get him somehow, recalls his mother, Doris Gore.

Still disgusted by the idea of being pressured into being a government spy, Steve has never second-guessed his brother's response. This isn't Nazi Germany, he says. 38

The last paragraph above is the key reason so many people are ending up in jail, with outrageous sentences. Refusing to play the game. Refusing to become government Informants. If he had gone along, he would have sent many others to jail, while preserving himself. This unfortunately is what many others have chosen to do, and that has perpetuated a cycle of horror that is unimaginable.

One evening in July, the DEA's McLaughlin, accompanied by partner Mark Hadaway, paid a visit to Jorene Deakle, who worked with Gary as Southern Lights' store manager, and accused her and her husband of growing pot in their home.

Deakle testified two years later at the Tuckers' sentencing hearing that the agents had threatened to file charges and seize her house unless she agreed to spy on her employer for them. She said she was frightened into giving them names of Southern Lights customers she thought might be growing weed.

But the agents wouldn't let up, she testified, until she came with them to point out a house where she knew marijuana was being grown. As they were driving, Deakle told the judge, she picked a house at random so they finally would leave her alone.

The terrified Deakle called the agents several times a week to feed them tidbits of information; the investigation gained momentum. Agents followed customers home, pawed through their garbage, subpoenaed their utility bills and trained sophisticated infrared-imaging devices on their houses to look for concentrated heat sources. 38

First they went after someone who worked at the store with these brothers, and threatened her till she decided to become an Informant. That's where the problem begins. Had she resisted and gone to her employer and advised them what was happening, dozens of people could have avoided being arrested and turned into Informants themselves. Two innocent brothers could have stayed out of jail. Not only that but she admits to pointing out a random house to the police. This means that an innocent person might well have been implicated for a drug investigation.

In December, Gary and Joanne went out to dinner and drinks with a friend, Mark Holmes, who kept steering the rambling, margarita-fueled conversation back to the subject of recreational marijuana use - in large part because he was wearing a wire. 38

This is one common, but unknown aspect of these covert investigation. The police going to friends, family, employers, customers, or employees and trying to get them to entrap the target.

One former Southern Lights customer, a 66-year-old ex-con we'll call Bob (who spoke to CL on condition he not be named), now says DEA agents tried to coax him into claiming the Tuckers were growing pot at their house, but stopped short of asking him to lie.

"You help us and we'll help you,' is how they put it, he explains.

When asked to wear a wire into the store, Bob agreed - then fled the state rather than aid an investigation he believed was intent on railroading the business owners.

Even though he eventually testified after police tracked him down, Bob received a four-year sentence, rather than the 18-month stretch he'd initially been offered. 38

This pattern is one that is consistently being observed. The more culpable are being offered and given less time provided they are willing to lie, become informants, or help to set up the innocent.

I was in prison with people who'd swear their own mother was Hitler if it would help them, he says, shaking his head. I'll never have another close friend. I'll never be able to trust anyone that way, now that I've seen what people will do to protect their freedom.

38

These stories are more everyday and common place than most would like to imagine. Informants are more interwoven into society than many ever dreamed. Steve was given 10 years, and his brother 16 years. His brother's wife was also given 10 years in jail. Steve was offered a reduced sentence if he would testify against his brother or his brother's wife, but choose not to. He was also offered 2 years if he would give up the name of any of his other customers, but again choose not to.

If more people took this stance, society would not be where it is. He refused to lie and sell out innocent people. Thus they gave him ten years. Gary died in prison, Joanne was released after serving her time in jail.

The thing about federal prison that made the biggest impression on Steve was how many inmates were much like himself: small-time, non-violent offenders serving big-time sentences for reasons that made little sense.

Even if I was guilty, 10 years seems excessive when there were bank robbers who were in there for two or three years, and I got 10 years for selling light bulbs, he says, his voice rising as if framing a question.

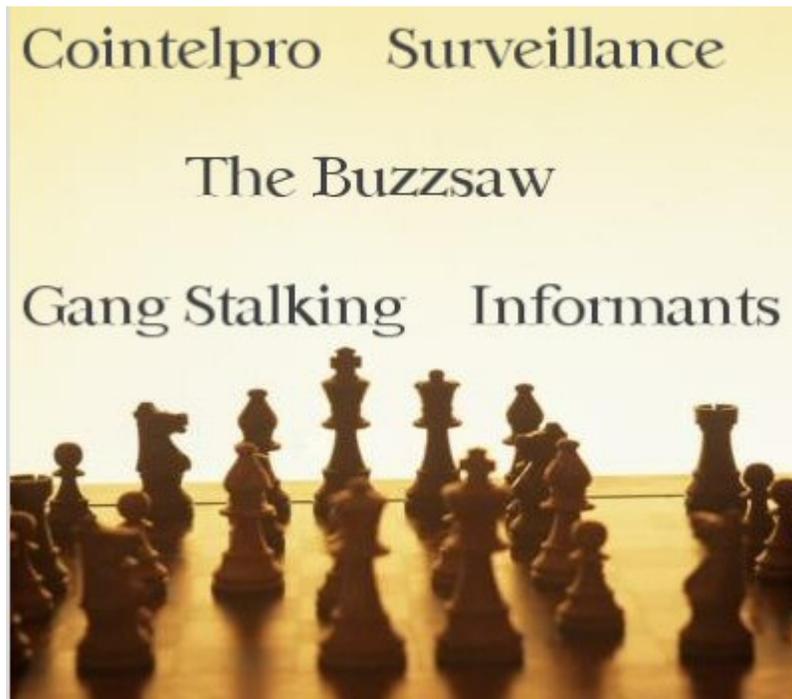
This drug war forced two little kids to grow up without their dad and my ex-wife to go without child-support for eight years, and for what? he continues. I'm not saying I'm above the law, but I know in my heart I'm not the type of person who needed to be in prison. 38

Small time people in jail with big sentences, while the bigger fishes with guiltier crimes roam free in society because they agreed to play the game. They go on to have lives, and to be a part of society that seems to become more corrupt with each passing year. Very few in society are aware of what is happening and therefore do not stop to question the correlation.

Over the last decade, drug convictions have accounted for more than 80 percent of the growth of the federal prison population, so it's hardly surprising that, as the drug war swirled outside, amassing new victims, Steve Tucker was essentially forgotten. 38

If drug conviction have accounted for 80% of growth in federal prisons, how many people that make up that 80% have decided to play the game and are out free now, or are getting reduced sentences? We might never know. Those who do decide to play the game are hardly forth coming. It's the targets that do not decide to play the game that are serving long sentences in jail. Those are the stories that are more accessible and which need to be told.

Chapter 9



Chain Reaction

Chain Reaction

What is clear after researching the informant system is that there is a chain reaction happening in society and that chain reaction is at the heart of much of the corruption that we are seeing in our legal system and other sectors of society.

This system is responsible for enslaving and transforming large portions of communities into informants. Once a target is turned into an informant they in turn are sent back out into society to recruit, entrap, and turn others into informants.

Many in society are not aware that this is happening. When it comes to Gang Stalking many people feel that it would be impossible or just too expensive to have someone monitored and placed under surveillance 24/7, much less arranging to have them tracked this way when they move or change jobs, but what research into the informant system and the chain reaction that is occurring within society has shown is that it is very possible.

This chain reaction that is happening within society if left unchecked has the potential to infect and destroy the very core of society that we know and are dependent upon. The informant system is an infection on the soul of society and if not cured it could in time become malignant to the very society it was designed to assist.

The informant system is about loyalty to the state, but in creating informants, the state also creates individuals that are disloyal, dishonest, and untrustworthy to their friends, family and society at large. It creates individuals that do not have the best intentions of society at heart. It creates individuals who care primarily about themselves and who are willing to do whatever it takes to stay out of prison. In essence it creates the type of people who would be willing to sell their friends, mothers, brothers, husbands, wives, children, grandchildren to the state. This is not the case with every informant, but it's the case with too many that are a part of this system.

Once let loose back into society many will continue with a life of crime. others will continue with what I call the game.

The Game

The game is one of set up's and betrayal where the Informant will try to set someone up for a fall. They will choose a target and the unsuspecting target will get caught up in a scheme of some kind, eventually be arrested, they do not necessarily have to have committed a crime, and then the informant will testify against the person they entrapped, or other informants will. Once this new person is caught up in the game, should they be turned informant then the cycle continues once again.

I don't know exactly how many Informants are a part of this game that is ongoing in society, but I do know that many are taking part, and all of them once they decide to become informants are owned by the system, and their handlers. That means anytime the government wants or needs a favor they have an army of informants who are bound to them, and whatever agreements they have signed. This is and was the makings for the creation of a justice system that has become corrupted in many ways, but this is also the making for a society that is becoming corrupted in other ways.

These informants can be called upon anytime and any request can be made of them, on the record or off the record. Many of these informants will also go onto have careers, and even become contributing members of society, but they are still owned by the state. A lot of these Informant deals are kept off the

records, meaning that there are many in society who are informants, but have no official records proving that they are informants. When the informant handler needs a favor however they can call upon the informant, if the informant refuses, they will risk exposure and possible further persecution if they do not comply.

For example, unlike a classic plea bargain, informant deals lack finality because an informant's obligations are ongoing. Written cooperation agreements often extend a defendant's obligations into perpetuity, while informal, unwritten agreements last as long as the police or prosecutor wishes to use that informant. 16

To understand how the game works, it will be beneficial to review the cases of some targets. These stories are just a few of the thousands of stories out there. It's a continuous pattern of set up's on unsuspecting targets, with thousands of hardened informants doing what they need to do to stay out of jail. Before reviewing the cases it's important to review some of the statistics once again.

as many as fifty percent of African American males in some cities - are in contact with the criminal justice system and therefore potentially under pressure to snitch. By relying heavily on snitching, particularly in drug-related cases, law enforcement officials create large numbers of informants who remain at large in the community, engaging in criminal activities while under pressure to provide information about others. These snitches are a communal liability: they increase crime and threaten social organization, interpersonal relationships, and socio-legal norms in their home communities, even as they are tolerated or under-punished by law enforcement because they are useful.

The uncoordinated, widespread use of informants in the United States by thousands of different police departments and various federal agencies does not of course, amount to the focused, purposeful political mission of the Stasi. **But if anywhere near eight percent of the male population in inner city communities is snitching, that figure meets or surpasses Stasi level of between one and ten percent of the total population as informers.** 16

These statistics only review confidential informants and do not incorporate the wide array of informants that are recruited via community programs, school, work, and other official channels. When we take into consideration numbers such as that, we are looking at a potential epidemic that is worst than what happened in East Germany. Keep in mind that in addition to all this, there will also be 800,000 Terrorism Liaison Officers added to the Informant population in the United States. These figures should be alarming and a warning about the dangers of this run away informant system that has been created and is being used.

Understanding the Game

To understand the game that is being played by the informant system, you might want to picture it in the sense of how a disease spreads. You start with one carrier and that person infects one person right after another. Some of those carriers will go on to infect others. Some will be dormant and not infect anyone, or they may infect others years down the line. You might also want to think of this disease as

something that needs to constantly feed, it feeds on one person after another. The infected targets then need to feed on other targets, then those targets feed on others and the cycle keeps going. If this cycle is left unchecked, which the informant system has been, you then have a very sick and infested society over a space of time.

As part of this game the informant is placed back in society or into the prison population, where they create other informants via lies, set up's, deceit, entrapment or other methods, then the next person takes the fall. That person then comes in contact with the criminal justice system, and they can then choose to become informants themselves, or refusing to do so, will spend lengthy sentences in prison. This game is primarily enacted via drugs, but that's not the extent of it. Any illegal activity, false accusation, or entrapments that can be used will be used. Shoplifting, gambling debts, accusations of sexual assault, accusations of theft, frame up's, entrapments.

This does not mean that everyone who agrees to become an informant is a horrible person, but it does show the pressure they are then under to produce and to create new informants for the system. The obligation is a life long, never ending, commitment, even if some are allowed to lay dormant till they can be of use.

In Hoffman's case, it was the work of another informer that led to her own work for the police.

On April 15, an informer told Tallahassee police that Hoffman had sold marijuana in the past but hadn't done so recently, according to police records.

At the time, Hoffman, 23, was in a pretrial drug diversion program because of charges of possession of marijuana and resisting arrest in February 2007. To stay in the program, she had to stay out of trouble.

Two days after police got the informers tip, a Tallahassee police officer stopped Hoffman as she was getting into her car. 40.

Rachel Hoffman then went on to become an Informant. She first tried to set up a close friend and when that failed, the close friend helped her find the dealers who she tried to buy drugs from on behalf of the police. The sting went wrong and she was killed. Had this gone successfully, those drug dealers if they agreed, would in turn have become informants and they would have been released back into society as Informants and the cycle would have continued. It's a frightening cycle that has become more widespread than can be imagined.

The next case is of a young man who was also set up by a drug informant. Joey Settembrino was a young 18 year old, just about to go off to college. The Informant was a close friend of his. He had previously spent his weekends at the Informants house.

He was a very good friend. I had known the guy for many years. We had gone out every weekend, fishing on his boat, hydroslliding, skiing. I was very shocked; it was very unexpected. It's not something you expect from friends. 41

In an Informants society, it's what you expect from just about everyone and it makes people suspicious and closed off. This is what happened in East Germany once the population became aware of what was

happening. In America many Americans are not aware that these types of games are being played. In these cases the targets were encouraged and did get into illegal activities, however that is not always the case, and many times innocent people who were not involved with illegal activities were still caught up in these games and convicted on the testimony of Informants.

He wanted me to go back to the house where I got the acid from and get something else. They wanted me to wear a wire and they wanted me to go back there ... to buy some other type of drug, no matter what it was, whatever he had in the house, so they could set him up. **Just a chain reaction, one gets to one, one gets the other and they just keep going.** I told him that I couldn't do that, that I didn't get the drugs from that house. At that time I was really confused. I was shocked, and I told him that I couldn't do anything for him. But he kept trying, he kept threatening, talking about a lot of time. You're going to do 25 years. You're going to be in prison your whole life. ... He really tried to scare me. But I told him I couldn't do anything for him [Eventually] they went back to the house in which I got it from, they arrested the other guy, my friend [who I bought the acid from]. And he's now doing a 10-year sentence along with me. 41

Joey said it best. This is like a chain reaction that just keeps going and going. One gets one, then another and another and another. Those in turn get others and the cycle continues. Remember it's not just drugs, and it's not just the guilty that are being caught up in this game.

One Gang Stalking target relayed a story of what he believes to be a failed entrapment. He says that a female companion came into his life, with the sole purpose of compromising him. He believes it was her intention to eventually try to set him up to seem as if he had assaulted her.

There are stories of targets being framed or set up, and there are targets that do turn informant and then go back into society and try to harm other targets. This is happening in every sector of society.

Joey refused to become an Informant and thus spent 10 years in jail. His friend that set him up, who had been caught for drugs himself, was back on the streets, selling drugs, and setting up at least 11 or 12 others in the first year that Joey was in jail.

Interviewer: Do you know why they wanted you?

Joey: I've asked that question, I've asked myself that a thousand times, Why me? Why did he set me up? ... 41

In this game that is happening, I would say that they want just about everyone. They will get some people via community programs to be Informants, some via their places of employment, or community programs. Now the people who are informants via community programs and other legit means might not play the game of setting people up directly, but they are still part of the game, and they still work hand in hand with these Informants who are playing by a different set of rules. Many might not be aware of who they are working hand in hand with. At the end of the day, they all work for the state, government and all the orders come from the same sources.

Clearance is in jail because he introduced two parties that wanted to buy or sell drugs to each other. He had never been involved with drugs before, but one day his cousin called him up and asked him if he could find someone to buy drugs from. He said he knew some people and thought that they might be

involved in dealing, he would check into it.

Clearance's case is interesting because all the other parties who turned Informant received less time than he did. He does not know why his cousin and the others turned against him and lied, or why the prosecutor seemed intent on punishing him because he would not snitch and become an Informant.

Interviewer: What was it like having your friends testify against you?

Clearance: Well, we're sitting in the courtroom. These guys that I knew all my life came up, and they said [stuff] about me that wasn't true, and they hurt me. It really truly hurt me, Robert and James really hurt me 'cause James is my first cousin. I looked up to him all my life. Robert was supposed to be my best friend at the time. We grew up together from playing Pop ball all the way up to high school ball together, and I couldn't believe that they would sit there, in front of me ... and say the things that they said about me [The] only thing I could say was it wasn't true. But nobody believed me You had to have a fall guy, and I was that person. 42

It should be noted that the others involved all had prior drug convictions. Which means if they were out on the street and able to set him up, they were likely already Informants. He doesn't know why they turned on him, but it's possible that this might have been the idea from the start. The assumption being that he would turn informant and then be in a prime candidate on the college campus, a pawn to be used to set up other pawns, because that is how the game works.

Interviewer: Why did he do it?

Clearance: Well, I had a opportunity to talk to James one time He said, Man, I'm sorry, man. I say, James, why you do me like that? He say, Because I had no choice. I said, What you mean you have no choice in the matter? He say Because Miss Griffin say she didn't want Bob to try your case. She say if [he] didn't cooperate and do what she told him to do, that she was going to hurt him worse in his case He say, Well, the prosecutor Miss Griffin said if I don't do it she going to put me in prison for the rest of my life I got to do what I got to do. 42

He states that the prosecutor pulled his cousin aside and when his cousin went back on the stand, his cousin lied. This is not the first time scenarios like this have happened, it can only be imagined what these prosecutors or handlers have on these Informants to make them sell out their own friends, and family.

Interviewer: And the real drug dealers are out -

Clearance: On the street now. And probably doing the same thing they were doing before they went in. I just don't understand. 42

He also does not understand, but if you review enough of these cases, you start to see a pattern and you start to understand, this is how the game works, and yes they are probably back on on the street looking for the next target to set up, and try to turn them into informants.

Rachel, Joey and even Clarence were all going off to college, or had finished college when they were caught up in these stings. If these operations had gone as planned these young adults would have all been informants. As with other informants they most likely would have been asked to spy on, and entrap their friends at college. They might even have been asked to set up their friends or other family members. Rachel had she lived would have gone on to have a career, yet she would still have been considered an informant. As seen with other informants the state is then able call upon them when a favour is needed. Other informants in the same situation as Rachel are still considered in debt to the system and are often asked to continue their roles as informants. Many go out into the working world and are used in a variety of similar ways.

These stories and entrapments remind me of what a forum member once alluded to. A male Gang Stalking target stated that he thought he had been targeted for Gang Stalking because he met a married woman online and started to date her offline. Her husband found out and he thinks that is where his targeting began.

The forum member pointed out that he had met the woman online via some coworkers who introduced him to the website where he located this woman. The person on the forum suggested that he was probably profiled first and the coworkers were probably used as a mechanism to introduce him to the website, where this woman was waiting to be introduced to him. The idea is that these games and set up's take place long before the target is aware that they are part of a game.

Stopping the Chain Reaction

To stop the Informant infection society first needs to be aware that there is a lethal chain reaction happening. Individuals need to understand how the game is being played, and they need to understand how far reaching and how widespread the informant system is.

In America prison system reform would go a long way towards fixing the system that has become corrupt. If prosecutors become less dependent on informant testimonies, then some the balance of power could shift back to the the legal system. Right now there is an imbalance that is happening in society with informants having more power in many cases then prosecutors.

Having stable family structures and support systems would go a long way towards stopping the informant infection that we see happening in society. Those who do not agree to become informants spend years upon years in jail, while their children often grow up without one or both parents. These children then can become a burden for other family members or the state, and some of these children themselves will get into problems with the legal system, because they grew up without a much needed care giver.

Society as a whole needs to be aware and understand the concept of entrapments and the fact that they happen at every level of society and how it affects our society as a whole. These entrapments go from the bottom all the way up to the top. If society is unaware that these entrapments are taking place, then they will not be able to defend themselves.

If an individual had a parent, grandparent that was a part of the informant system, they may try to enlist the next generation into the network.

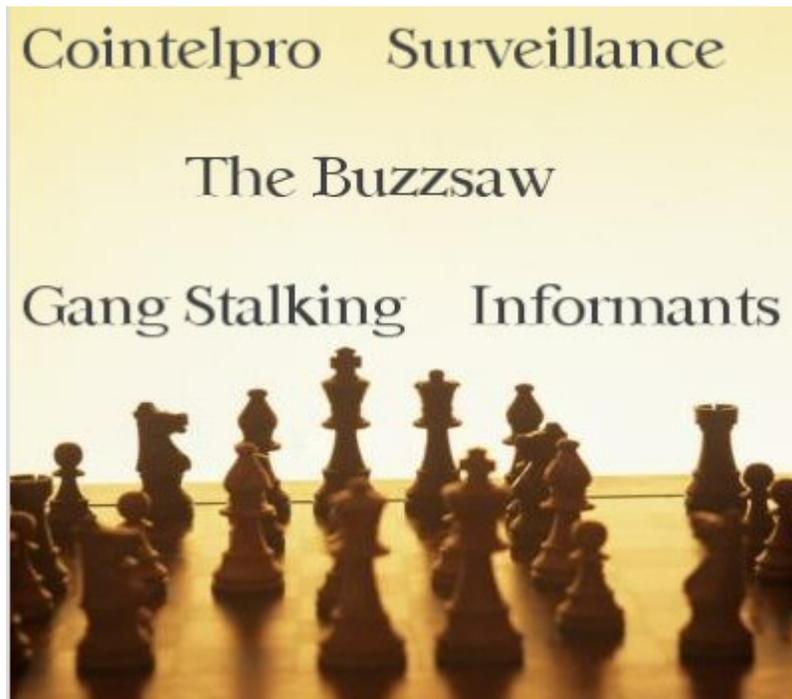
Targets need to realise that friends, family, coworkers, neighbours, and anyone that is not an informant by choice can become a liability, even those who are informants by choice can also be a liability to an innocent person.

The silence that surrounds this problem is what keeps it hidden in society. Till it's talked about,

discussed, and exposed it will continue to infect society, and have far reaching and unimaginable consequences, not just for those caught up in the game, but for the many unsuspecting victims, targets, yet to come. This is not just happening at local levels. Gang Stalking targets have moved to various countries around the globe and encounter the same type of surveillance network.

If we hope to stop this chain reaction, awareness and exposure are key.

Chapter 10



Infiltrations

Infiltrations

The next most common use for informants is their ability to infiltrate personal lives or organizations. Hired operatives, or informants will try infiltrate organizations or your life, and most times the target will never be aware of who the infiltrators are.

Online Infiltrations

Infiltration of online groups has become a new favorite for many informants. This has been happening for some time now. Many individuals falsely believe that if they are posting online, they will not be investigated, but there are infiltrators who try to engage posters in conversations, where they get them to say things against the government, or use talk of violence, something that might not happen without the provocateur. These individuals are on most of the popular forums, and often you won't know who they are. You might get a sense of who they are based on their postings, but that is not always the case.

Here on some things to be aware of regarding Infiltrations.

Police hire private spies to snoop online

THE Internet communications and websites of anti-war campaigners, environmentalists, animal rights activists and other protest groups are being secretly monitored by state and federal agencies.

A Melbourne private intelligence firm specializing in open-source intelligence has been engaged by Victoria Police, the Australian Federal Police and the federal Attorney-General's Department to monitor and report on the protest movements' use of the internet.

The monitoring, which has been secretly conducted for at least five years, includes exploring websites, online chat rooms, social networking sites, email lists and bulletin boards to gather information on planned demonstrations and other activities. Many of those monitored have not broken any laws, but it is believed information about their participation in online activities is conveyed to government agencies that also deal with terrorism. 43

These types of infiltrations are happening all over the Internet. Sometimes the poster will just be observing gathering information and monitoring. In other cases they will perform a similar function to their offline components, and they will engage posters in extreme conversations about violence, anti-government sentiments, etc.

Offline Infiltrations

When J.Edgar Hoover ran the FBI, the infiltration of the KKK was at about 20% infiltration. The

agents that had infiltrated the FBI were often responsible for encouraging acts of violence on others, or enacting those acts of violence themselves.

The FBI kept talking with Klan members. By 1965, some 20 percent of Klan members were on the FBI payroll, many occupying leadership positions in seven of the fourteen Klan groups across the country, states political scientist Robert Goldstein in *Political Repression in Modern America: 1870 to the Present*,

Glick lists four main methods used by the agents:

- 1) infiltration by agents and informers with the intention to discredit and disrupt;
- 2) psychological warfare from the outside, using dirty tricks to undermine progressive movements;
- 3) harassment through the legal system, making targets appear to be criminal; and
- 4) extralegal force and violence including break-ins, vandalism, assaults, and beatings to frighten dissidents and disrupt their movements.

It was COINTELPRO that enabled the FBI and police to eliminate the leaders of mass movements in the 1960s without undermining the image of the United States as a democracy, complete with free speech and the rule of law.

Charismatic orators and dynamic organizers were covertly attacked and 'neutralized' before their skills could be transferred to others and stable structures established to carry on their work. 44

This is why new movements have a hard time getting started, and if they do get off the ground they have a hard time achieving their objectives. The legitimate movements are often infiltrated, with the provocateurs, or informants moving to the forefront of the movement. If they do not move to the forefront of the movement they spend vast amounts of energy slowing down the movement or trying to discredit the movement from the inside.

Dr. King was a target of an elaborate COINTELPRO plot to drive him to suicide and replace him in his role of the leadership of the Negro people with conservative Black lawyer Samuel Pierce (later named to President Ronald Reagan's cabinet) according to revisionist historians including Glick and Zinn, who have come to view King's assassination, as well as Malcolm X's, as domestic covert operations. 44

These operations will allow a movement to go forward as long as they can eventually be in control. This means that had they been successful in getting Martin Luther King Jr to kill himself, they would have had their man already set in place to take the helm. They don't have a problem with the movement as long as they can run the show, or have their people running the show, and their information getting out to the public.

The other thing to be aware of is that infiltrators often start groups themselves, with their own people, this way it seems like there is a movement happening, but again they are running the show.

But Glick and several other researchers argue that COINTELPRO-white appeared only to go after violent right-wing groups, and that the FBI actually gave covert aid to the Ku Klux Klan, Minutemen, Nazis, and other racist vigilantes, under the cover of being even-handed.

These groups received substantial funds, information, and protection - and suffered only token FBI harassment - so long as they directed their violence against COINTELPRO targets, Glick wrote.

They were not subjected to serious disruption unless they breached this tacit understanding and attacked established business and political leaders.

Specifically, COINTELPRO documents indicate that some infiltrators discreetly spied for years without calling attention to themselves (like the Soviet moles or sleepers) while others acted as instigators to disrupt meetings and conventions or social and other contacts. 44

The concept of the sleeper agent goes back for several years. This concept is used offline and online. If an informant's cooperation is garnered offline and there is not a current need or use for them, they will be allowed to continue to be contributing members of society, going on to become various types of professionals till their services are required. As you can see the concept of the sleeper agent was used as far back as Cointelpro. The idea is to always have an informant in place, one of theirs ready to step in and take the helm, or take over if needed. It will be psychologically hard to understand this system and its existence if you have not researched and studied it, and even then it's still hard to believe.

Agents spread rumors, made accusations, inflamed disagreements, and caused splits. They urged divisive proposals, sabotaged activities, overspent scarce resources, stole funds, seduced leaders, exacerbated rivalries, caused jealousy and public embarrassment to groups. They often led activists into unnecessary danger and set them up for prosecution.

One common maneuver, known as placing a snitch jacket or bad jacket on an activist, damaged the victim's effectiveness and generated confusion, distrust, and paranoia. The maneuver was used to divert time and energy and turn coworkers against one another, even provoking violence. 44

The only thing that's changed since the days of Cointelpro is that these systems have become more fine tuned. The society at large has become less aware or completely oblivious to this structure. In East Germany this method of dissident infiltration was also used.

In the Stasi's War on Dissent, dissenters were the most valuable informants, and the Stasi recruited heavily within the very world it was trying to destroy, employing the very people it was trying to eliminate. As a result, East German dissident-informants often paradoxically helped the [anti-government] movement, partly simply by swelling its ranks, but also by actively working on opposition activities. 16

Governments do go after dissidents or those they are trying to eliminate. This way if they can't

eliminate the target, they will try to turn the target into an informant. You could actively have members of a movement who are working for both sides. They are moving the movement forward with one hand, and putting it two steps back with the second hand. This can be very frustrating for legitimate movements. Some of their members might start off being genuine activists, but at some point they became broke, bullied, bribed, blackmailed, busted, institutionalized, etc. and they decided to become informants for the state.

In researching Gang Stalking I have come across several individuals that were legitimate targets in my opinion and who were turned into informants. It's easy to judge these individuals if you don't understand how insidious this informant system is. Many activist groups today have had to become cognizant of these set up and infiltrations.

Some types of infiltrators stay in the background and offer material support, other informants may have nothing to do with the group or action, but initially heard certain plans and tipped off the police. Among the more active types of infiltrators can be a gregarious person that quickly wins group trust. Some infiltrators will attempt to gain key forms of control, such as of communications/ secretarial, or finances. Other informants can use charm and sex to get intimate with activists, to better spy or potentially destabilize group dynamics.

Active infiltrators can also be provocateurs specializing in disruptive tactics such as sowing disorder and demoralizing meetings or demos, heightening conflicts whether they are interpersonal or about action or theory, or pushing things further with bravado and violent proposals. Infiltrators often need to build credibility; they may do this by claiming to have participated in past actions.

Also, infiltrators will try to exploit activist sensibilities regarding oppression and diversity. Intelligence organizations will send in someone who will pose as a person experiencing the common oppression of the particular activist group. For example, in the 1960's, the Weather Underground (Weathermen - a white anti-imperialist armed struggle in the US) was infiltrated by an ordinary Joe informant with a working class image. Black war veterans were used to infiltrate the Black Panther Party. 45

If you visit many of the popular online forums, or become a part of some of these offline movements you might even see some of these infiltrations in action, but if these informants are doing their job well, you will most likely not be aware. The informants will profile individuals so that they know which triggers to use, and what their vulnerabilities are. The only thing targets can do is know themselves better than these informants, so that they can not play off of your vulnerabilities.

The government also used Informants on the Black Panther Party, this is how they knew where Fred Hampton would be before he was assassinated. They used a trusted friend of his, to get into a position of trust, and that was used against him and the rest of the party.

In 1976, the mothers of the victims filed a civil rights suit against the FBI. The COINTELPRO files released during the trial showed that the FBI had an informant named William O'Neal in the Chicago Panthers. O'Neal was a trusted friend of Hampton and chief of security in the Chicago chapter. Taylor described, He was the classic provocateur under COINTELPRO, always suggesting far-out violent schemes. He turned out to be the Judas who helped set up Fred Hampton's murder

O'Neal fed information to FBI agent Roy Mitchell, who worked closely with the Chicago Police Department's Gang Intelligence Unit, the squad that dealt specifically with Black organizations. Days before the raid, O'Neal gave Mitchell a detailed floor plan of Hampton's apartment that indicated where Hampton and his fiancée Akna Ajeri (who was eight months pregnant with their child at the time of the raid) usually slept.

Taylor also believes that there is strong evidence that O'Neal drugged Hampton on the day of the raid. Hampton's autopsy showed a large amount of secobarbital in his system, despite the fact that he was militantly against drugs.

Hampton was shot in the head in his bed. He never even woke up. In 1982, after many appeals, the courts finally awarded survivors of the raid \$1.85 million in damages. But to this day, no police or FBI agents have ever been indicted for these ruthless murders.
46

An Informant was also able to get close to Malcolm X and became one of his bodyguards.

Malcolm X as early as 1953, when the young minister for the Nation of Islam was placed on a Security Index of people to be rounded up and detained in times of danger to national security, and there was at least one under cover informant present at his assassination:

Malcolm's bodyguard Gene Roberts, who was actually an undercover cop with the New York Police Department's Bureau of Special Services (BOSS). 47

These informants in organizations have a way of rising to the top, and getting into trusted positions. That is a part of the consistent M.O. observed with Infiltrators. In researching I have not found any one surefire way of dealing with informants or infiltrations. The best thing to do is just to be aware on a personal and professional level.

Government agencies are often also scouting for informants and if one is not readily available within their ranks that fits what they need, they will recruit from outside sources. Paid Infiltrators are often profiled, these are individuals that they would like to use as Informants.

Carroll, who requested that his real name not be used, showed up early and waited anxiously for Swanson's arrival. Ten minutes later, he says, a casually dressed Swanson showed up, flanked by a woman whom he introduced as FBI Special Agent Maureen E. Mazzola. For the next 20 minutes, Mazzola would do most of the talking.

She told me that I had the perfect 'look,' recalls Carroll. And that I had the perfect personality - they kept saying I was friendly and personable - for what they were looking for.

What they were looking for, Carroll says, was an informant - someone to show up at vegan potlucks throughout the Twin Cities and rub shoulders with RNC protestors, schmoozing his way into their inner circles, [b]then reporting back to the FBI's Joint Terrorism Task Force, a partnership between multiple federal agencies and state and local law enforcement.[/b] The effort's primary mission, according to the Minneapolis division's website, is to investigate terrorist acts carried out by groups or organizations which fall within the definition of terrorist groups as set forth in the current United

States Attorney General Guidelines.

Carroll would be compensated for his efforts, but only if his involvement yielded an arrest. No exact dollar figure was offered.

I'll pass, said Carroll.

For 10 more minutes, Mazzola and Swanson tried to sway him. He remained obstinate.

Well, if you change your mind, call this number, said Mazzola, handing him her card with her cell phone number scribbled on the back. 48

This young man was originally arrested for spray painting. There is no way to know if he was encouraged by an Informant to perform the action. It would not be that uncommon for the police to profile a target, set them up for a misdemeanor such as spray painting and then use that opportunity to have a friendly little chit chat with a target about becoming an informant.

In his PDF booklet, Mark M. Rich another Gang Stalking target also noticed and warned that many support groups for Gang Stalking might also have been infiltrated.

If you join a support group, you may also receive harassment via threads posted on message boards. Like other mediums of harassment, the topics of these threads may be about events that are unfolding in your personal life, as well as threats or insults covertly directed at you. This will probably happen repeatedly by the same person or people.

They may also employ some Gaslighting, or Jacketing tactics. Jacketing was often used during Cointelpro to make genuine activists look like informants.(10) Some internet groups which help stalking victims are heavily populated with perpetrators posing as victims.(7) Some of these perpetrators seem to be very vocal & popular members of these support groups. It seems that this a damage-control mechanism put in place to corral people, manage them to some degree, & impede the groups' progress. These people may also help with misdirecting events, or generally keeping groups disorganized & ineffective, under the illusion that progress is being made.

These informants/perpetrators will give you correct information, & you may not find out until later that they're trying to traumatize you as well. You may not be able to make other group members aware of it, as these informants may be well-respected members. It seems like a contradiction. Why would a perpetrator give you valuable information?

While I don't know the exact answer to this question, here are some possibilities:

- 1.They know you would have eventually found the information anyway, so this trade-off is worth appearing genuine & gaining your trust, which may be exploited at a later date.
- 2.Create fear & uncertainty within you, causing you to doubt your own judgment.
- 3.This may further traumatize a person with feelings of hopelessness when they learn that a very well respected group member is harassing him/her.

If you think that the people who oversee these neutralization programs have not infiltrated these groups, or even deliberately created some as a catch-net in order to

disrupt & minimize progress, you are probably mistaken. The people who designed this system were not incompetent & some of these support groups seem to be just another phase of the campaign. If you find yourself on the receiving end of repeated covert or overt criticism by one or more of these prominent victims, you can give yourself a great big pat on the back. This one of many layers in this system of control that you'll encounter.

Also, some people who may have been genuinely trying to raise awareness, may have been bribed, blackmailed or simply tortured (Directed Energy Weapons) into becoming informants, & therefore, have been compromised. Some of the most outspoken victims & leaders in these groups appear to be deliberately operating within boundaries designed to slow progress. And, as in most social systems, there is envy, fear & jealousy. If you choose to participate in one of these support groups, you may want to limit your exposure to certain people. However, although these groups are fraught with perpetrators, not all of them are. So you may still want to attend meetings & events as it will be a good opportunity to connect with other people. You will find many people who are very decent & you may even make some new friends. Trust your own judgment.

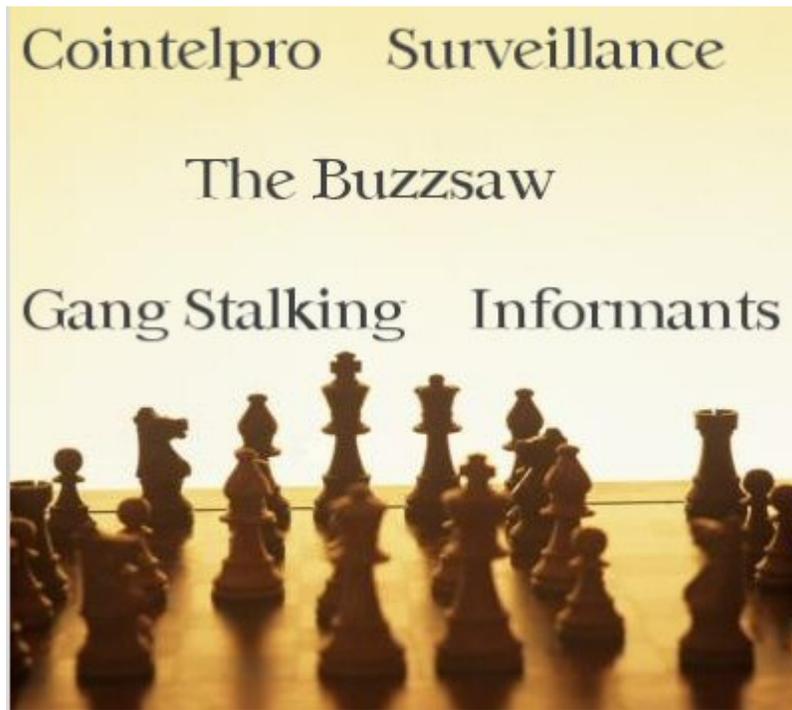
I have been in contact with perpetrators posing as victims on the phone & via email that have hinted that I must not be genuine. It is likely that these fake victims have probably spread lies to targeted individuals indicating that I'm not really targeted since I don't appear to be suffering or helpless. If you are raising awareness, then discrediting attempts such as these will be standard practice. It appears to be critical that they attempt to isolate you from group members who you may have a positive influence on. Once again, organizations were heavily infiltrated during Cointelpro & jacketing was used extensively.(10) 49.

Infiltrations and organizations seem to go hand in hand. Even if you start out with a good crop of individuals, you still have the possibility of informants infiltrating the group. They are prone to achieving high levels of trust in organizations, they can also be used for disruption and disinformation. They can even be used as sleeper cells for down the line.

With Infiltration the idea is sometimes to destroy the organization, at other times it is to ensure the state is in control of the organization, this is true offline and online. This is also true for personal infiltrations, where the idea is to get the someone into your life in a position of trust that can be used later.

The idea with informants and infiltrations is to not become too paranoid, because then you will not be able to function. The best practice is to be cognizant of how these systems operate and function.

Chapter 11



The final Pieces

The Final Pieces

The question at the end of the day was still what is Gang Stalking? Is it just Cointelpro reemerged under a new label?

I like to think of it this way. If I was a virologist and I was looking at slides from a few decades ago and comparing it to what I am seeing now? How does the infection begin, the course of action the illness takes, and the lethality which it has on it's victims. I would say that we are seeing a similar infection that has had time to mutate and that is as lethal if not more lethal than it's original manifestation.

We do not have to go too far back in history to find a target of a covert investigation who complained about many of the same signs and symptoms Gang Stalking targets are complaining about. In the movie the U.S. vs John Lennon, John Lennon complains that he thinks his phones are bugged. He believes that he is being followed all around New York City and he also believes that close friends and associates are really informants. He says that he thinks they wanted him to notice. At one point he tells a close friend that if anything ever happens to him or Yuko Ono it would be no accident.

"His activities were being monitored. He says that he thinks that they wanted him to notice. He was scared paranoid."

"He believed all of his telephone conversations were being monitored.

He believed that he was being followed around New York City.

He believed that friends that he had thought were friends were secret Informants for different intelligence communities. " 55

After his death it was confirmed that John Lennon had been under a covert investigation. At one point the United States even tried to have John Lennon deported since they could find no other legal way of neutralizing him at the time.

In 1971, Lennon joined a march in London against internment without trial in Northern Ireland and helped fund the republican cause. By the time he left for New York that autumn, the knives were out. 56

The problem with Cointelpro is that as far as anyone knew Cointelpro was only an American program to subdue and destroy dissidence. Even though the files on John Lennon do show that there was cooperation with the R.C.M.P. Royal Canadian Mounted Police, when it came to his monitoring and surveillance. Since MI5 was also monitoring John Lennon, then that means there was some degree of cooperation even during the 60' and 70's between governments in democratic countries.

In some ways Lennon was naive. When he moved to New York, he thought he was coming to the land of the free. He had little idea of the power of the state to come down

on those it regarded as enemies. His claim that the FBI had him under surveillance was rejected as the fantasy of an egomaniac, but 300 pages of FBI files, released under freedom of information after his murder, show he was right. The FBI is still withholding 10 documents - which we hope will finally be released today - on the grounds that they contain "national security information provided by a foreign government": almost certainly MI5 documents on Lennon's radical days in London. 56

What has emerged since that time period is a program that has many different tentacles, linked in with various countries around the globe for the monitoring and surveillance of citizens. The state then and now has the same apparatus and mechanism in place to attack, destroy, and eliminate those perceived to be an enemy of the state. Things have not changed much.

Journalists call what they are experiencing the buzzsaw, but it's part of the same mechanism used to destroy those that go outside of the establishments guidelines. The mechanism is in place and working at all levels of society and anyone can become a target for all the previously specified reasons, wither they realise it or not. During my research into Gang Stalking I was not surprised to learn that several targets had also complained about workplace mobbing, and some felt they could link their targeting directly back to their places of employment. This might be for the simple reason that companies can have investigations opened on individuals. As we see in the case of the psychiatric reprisal, the reasons do not always have to be legitimate and often can be self serving in favor of these companies.

Checks and balances

If a program such as Cointelpro, or a reemerged branch of it is happening again today, under a different heading, why are there no checks or balances in place to stop it? What happened to the Church commission? These are interesting questions and the answer might just surprise you.

The Church Committee Final Report, issued in 1976, addressed this problem in a way that is remarkably relevant today. Their basic conclusion: "intelligence activities have undermined constitutional rights . . . primarily because checks and balances designed by the framers of the Constitution to assure accountability have not been applied." The problem is greater "in time of crisis," when "the distinction between legal dissent and criminal conduct is easily forgotten." 57

The problem is greater during times of crisis. That is because in times of crisis the lines are even more blurred than usual and the state apparatus of repression is in a position to show itself more clearly.

Unwelcome Truths

The reason these programs can still be functioning within society today is because, the public likes to see dirty laundry get aired and exposed, just not too much of it. When the Church committee showed their findings the public were somewhat receptive of it, but by the time it was the Pike committees turn, the mood had changed and they didn't want all the dirty laundry being exposed.

Daniel Schorr thought he was upholding the First Amendment by publishing the Pike committee's final report; in return, he was fired by his boss, investigated by the

government, and scorned by his colleagues. And Schorr was only the most visible victim of a larger phenomenon: the backlash against all of the congressional and journalistic investigators. After the triumphs and high expectations of the year before, the investigations had collapsed in embarrassment, frustration, and despair.

Why were the media so reluctant to defend Schorr? Many observers at the time blamed Schorr's gift for making enemies as well as the pressures of competitive journalism. As with Seymour Hersh, it was easy for rivals who had missed the story to denigrate their more successful colleague's accomplishments.

But the number and scale of the attacks on Schorr indicate that something more was happening than simple revenge on an unpopular colleague. In leaking the report, Schorr had defied not only Congress and the president but also the public mood. As David Ignatius said in a perceptive piece in the *Washington Monthly*, Schorr had "misjudged the public temper. This was not the Pentagon Papers and he was not Daniel Ellsberg, and this was not even the same country, anymore, that had needed the press to batter its corrupted institutions, force a lying President out of office, strip the cover of national security from the CIA." A December 1975 Harris poll had shown that slightly more respondents disapproved of the investigators than approved of them-and this poll was taken before Welch's death and the leak. Much of the public was tired of the Daniel Schorr's and Seymour Hersh's and Otis Pikes who seemed to be threatening the security of the nation and its secret agents. Anthony Lewis reported that congressmen were hearing from their constituents that they did not want to know about any more American crimes or embarrassments. Watergate was over; the "necessary demolition," as Ignatius said, had been accomplished. "But Dan Schorr-ever the reporter-was still battering away."

Schorr partly understood this at the time. In his first major speech after his suspension, he used the metaphor of a pendulum to explain how the public mood in the United States had alternately shifted from valuing liberty to prizing security. "I got hit by a swinging pendulum," he said. 58

Apparently shedding some dirty laundry is ok, but not too much. If you start to shed too much the public's mood can easily shift and turn on the person bringing the message. Reporting the truth to the audience is a slippery slope. The truth has an appropriate time, when people are open and welcome to it, and then there are other times when they just don't want to know. Knowing would remove the veil, the facade that exists in society. To reveal too much truth might damage the very core and foundations of which society bases its beliefs and existence.

To lift the veil fully would expose, very troubling, dirty and embarrassing secrets. It would destroy the image that society works so hard to keep, democratic, liberal, fair, and just. It would change everything. It's not just the people in power that protect the system, it's also the people that are ensnared by it, as weird as that sounds. Think of it as a kind of systemic Stockholm syndrome. Siding with those that are holding you hostage.

And how effective was that reform? Critics have questioned whether the permanent committee has exercised adequate oversight. In many ways, Congress has continued its reluctance to challenge the secret agencies. Despite its post-Watergate reputation for skepticism, the press has also hesitated to question and expose the secret government.

Why, given the early high expectations for great reform, did the investigations achieve

so little? Why did these extensive, far-reaching inquiries result only in restoring the CIA's credibility? The answer can be found in the attitudes toward the secret government held by the press, the Congress, and the public. Despite the rising distrust of governmental secrecy after Vietnam and Watergate, many journalists, congressmen, and other Americans were not sure how much they wanted to know about the nation's dirty secrets. 58

Think of the public's need to protect the system, the same way some protect a cheating spouse. At first you might not want to believe the truth, and then when you do learn the truth, you might only want to know so much, or only want a portion of what has been ongoing exposed. Full disclosure would ruin the illusion and then you would be left with truth, the full truth, and most people can't handle the truth. Therefore after these commissions finished with their reports, the secret government legalized their dirty deeds that they had been doing. Then they limited the powers of the oversight committees. Thus why we have been back where we started almost right from the start.

Ultimately, however, Congress abandoned these legislative blueprints because of opposition from the intelligence community and a lack of enthusiasm from the Carter administration. Advocates for stricter accountability did achieve one reform in 1978 with the passage of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act, which required the FBI and NSA to obtain court orders for wiretaps in the United States.

When Ronald Reagan came into office in 1981, he swiftly loosened the regulations hindering the CIA and the FBI. He allowed CIA domestic spying in certain cases, permitted physical surveillance of Americans abroad, and authorized some covert actions in the United States. Most important, he appointed his campaign manager and former OSS agent William Casey to be director of central intelligence. Casey was determined to free the CIA from the fetters imposed after Watergate-and he was willing to evade and subvert the law to do so. 58

The truth was exposed, the public expressed their outrage, and then forces moved in to make sure it would be harder the next time around to let the truth surface. There are lots of things like this that happen in society, and this is the how and the why of it all. Most times the public is off to the next scandal or their attention span has reached the limit.

When Seymour Hersh exposed the CIA's domestic spying, when Michael Harrington demanded that the House investigate the charges, when Otis Pike confronted Henry Kissinger, when Frank Church issued his assassination report, and when Daniel Schorr arranged to publish the Pike report, **they never expected that the end result of their efforts would be to legitimize the secret government.** After Vietnam and Watergate, many reformers had hoped to attain a new democratic accountability for the secret agencies. They had wanted to restructure the intelligence community, enact restrictive laws, write new charters, even abolish covert action. In the end, though, many were happy to settle for a new congressional committee. 58

The outcome of these committees that were there to expose corruption was in the end to unwittingly legitimize the secret government. This was an unforeseen and unfortunate outcome, but this is what happened and the public were allowed to go back to the comfortable illusions that they have.

If this escaped the public's attention then what about the media? Why is the faithful media not still

standing guard and exposing what is happening? This is another fallout from that time period that is still being experienced.

Many journalists were indeed willing to question the open operations of the government, seeking out stories on corruption, incompetence, or personal immorality. These reporters tried to emulate Woodward and Bernstein, or at least pop culture's mythic image of Woodward and Bernstein. But only a very few reporters dared to challenge the secret government. Those who did so won no prizes for their efforts. Seymour Hersh's domestic spying stories were underplayed by all but his own newspaper. A whispering campaign in Washington questioned the veracity of his stories and prevented him from winning a Pulitzer Prize. Daniel Schorr was also attacked by his colleagues, first for his mistake on the spy-in-the-White-House story, then for his role in the publication of the Pike report.

Even the New York Times, the most aggressive news organization throughout the year of investigations, proved receptive to government pleas for secrecy. The Times refused to publicize President Ford's unintentional disclosure of assassination plots. It joined many other papers in suppressing the Glomar Explorer story and led the editorial attacks on the Pike committee and on Schorr. The real question, as Tom Wicker wrote in 1978, is not "whether the press has lacked aggressiveness in challenging the national-security mystique, but why?" Why, indeed, did most journalists decide to defer to the administration instead of pursuing sensational stories?

In part, this deference was a defensive reaction. Intellectuals and columnists like Max Kampelman, Irving Kristol, and Joseph Kraft would continue to condemn the "imperial media" for years to come. Many journalists were intimidated by these attacks. 58

Intimidation and fear of exposing national secrets. Fear of being pushed to the outskirts the same way the other journalists were. This fear is very legitimate, journalist such as Gary Webb are a continuing reminder of what can happen when you produce stories that the establishment do not want exposed to the public. The buzzsaw then and now is something that can cut through careers and livelihoods.

... the investigations never truly aroused the public the way Church hoped. This apathetic response might have been a product of what sociologists call the "issue-attention cycle." According to Anthony Downs, American public attention does not remain focused on any one issue for long, "even if it involves a continuing problem of crucial importance to society." Typically, Downs says, a new problem will vault into the center of public attention, stay there a short time, then quickly fade from public view as people realize how difficult, threatening, or costly the solutions would be-or simply after they get bored with hearing about the problem. During the investigations, congressmen frequently commented that their constituents did not seem interested in intelligence abuses after the initial flurry of revelations. "This is not the Watergate investigation," one member of Congress told the New York Times as early as May 1975. "Nobody ever talks to me about it on home trips, and I hear very little about it here."

Some commentators argued that Americans could not sustain their outrage because they had become jaded by scandal. The public had already learned about the My Lai massacre, the secret bombing of Cambodia, the secret war in Laos, and the Watergate

scandals. As a result, Americans had experienced "a kind of deadening of moral nerve-ends, a near-inability to be surprised, let alone disturbed," by new revelations, the Washington Post editorialized. The "years of revelation and shock," as columnist Meg Greenfield put it, had produced an "anesthetizing effect" on many Americans. 58

The above scenario explains it best. The public often have a willingness to know that a problem exists, but often they lack the fortitude to follow through with fixing the problem.

Americans also may have doubted that they or their representatives had the power to change the secret agencies. A December 1975 poll showed that only 30 percent believed that the investigations would produce real reforms, while 41 percent were more skeptical. Moreover, with public confidence in all governmental institutions at a historic low, most Americans did not trust the Congress to devise solutions.

Finally, many Americans resisted believing the news that their government had committed crimes. During the years of the liberal consensus, there had been no dialogue in American political culture about CIA or FBI activities. Most Americans' knowledge of these agencies came from popular culture, which portrayed U.S. agents as heroes. Once Vietnam and Watergate had shattered the liberal consensus, suddenly the American people learned about the murder plots, drug testing, and harassment of dissidents that had been carried out in their name. They had been taught a "child's history" of the world, as Richard Helms's biographer Thomas Powers has explained, and they did not want to learn about the real history written by Helms and his colleagues. "To discover oneself the victim of so many illusions, all at once, is disorienting," Powers has noted.

It is painful for any nation to learn about its government's dirty tricks, but it is perhaps most painful for Americans, who hold their government to a high moral standard. As Michael Schudson has commented, "That is not to say that other peoples expect their governments to be immoral but there may be an unusual American spirit that the government is expressive of and representative of its people and that we cannot think well of ourselves if we cannot think well of our leaders." America is, after all, supposed to be the "city on a hill," admired and emulated by the rest of the world. Subverting foreign governments and plotting to assassinate foreign leaders does not fit well with this image. 58

The other reason this continues, is that many people just can not handle the truth. They like the fairytale that they were brought up on. I was the same way, and without personally being targeted by this situation, I would not have believed it myself. Many of us in society grow up believing these illusions, these fairy tales about how just, fair and democratic our countries are, and it takes a lot to have those beliefs shaken or shattered. They are not just beliefs about a country, they are part of the images that we hold in regards to ourselves, to shatter those images with truth, is something that many people are simply not ready for.

The country has never resolved this contradiction between its ideals and its acceptance of Cold War secrecy and subversion. Most policymakers decided to maintain American illusions by keeping the public ignorant of secret operations. They concluded-perhaps correctly-that many Americans wanted to be kept in ignorance. 58

Ignorance is bliss for many people. That is also in part what keeps this system in place. The less they know, the happier they are, not truly happy, but that false sense of happy that they have consistently been feed. Many people have been feed this for so long, they no longer know the difference.

Richard Helms contends that this attitude reveals that "we're basically a rather hypocritical nation; we like things to be done, but we don't want to have the blood on our own hands." 58

That is true, people do not like to have the blood on their hands. This is why monitoring someone for 15 minutes, 30 minutes, is so effortless. Many of the informants that assist with the monitoring of targets never really see the full picture. The blood is spread around so thin, they don't even notice when it splashes. The informants that assist with the monitoring hardly ever see the end results of a target being institutionalized, locked away in jail, made homeless, turned violent, or committing suicide. Even if these informants were there for the end results, many would still be under the false impression that they had just performed an invaluable service for the country.

Americans would "pretend" to be shocked by the Church committee assassination report. "We have never before known the details-and they are sordid and ludicrous in the extreme-but we have known that American policy has at times meant interfering in the internal affairs of other countries and trying to bring down their governments," the paper scolded. A Washington Post reader urged Americans to admit that they supported "covert subversive activities" in other countries or take responsibility for attempting to limit them. Most Americans refused to make that choice, however. They preferred to leave the CIA's undemocratic actions in the "attic of the implicit," as columnist Rod MacLeish said, rather than bringing them down to the more painful level of explicit endorsement. 58

Forcing people to admit that they support these covert actions that are taking place in other countries was hard, imagine getting them to admit that it's happening in their own countries? This is the other reason that there has not been more exposure about these covert programs that are ongoing throughout the society.

The inquiries asked them to doubt the morality of J. Edgar Hoover and John F. Kennedy-men they had regarded as true American heroes-and to question whether their nation truly adhered to its professed ideals.

One year earlier, Americans had faced equally difficult questions during the Watergate scandal. But not even Watergate had shaken most Americans' support for "the system," political scientists have shown. Having survived that shock, most Americans were reluctant to challenge the system's legitimacy now. As one American wrote to the president in 1975, "Let's not turn the CIA probe into another Watergate. Just try to take steps to prevent the recurrence of alleged illegal activities." It was much easier to assume that the investigations had taken care of past problems-and that the system had worked-than to challenge American illusions. 58

Protecting those illusions, that is what helps to keep the system in place, and anyone who comes along

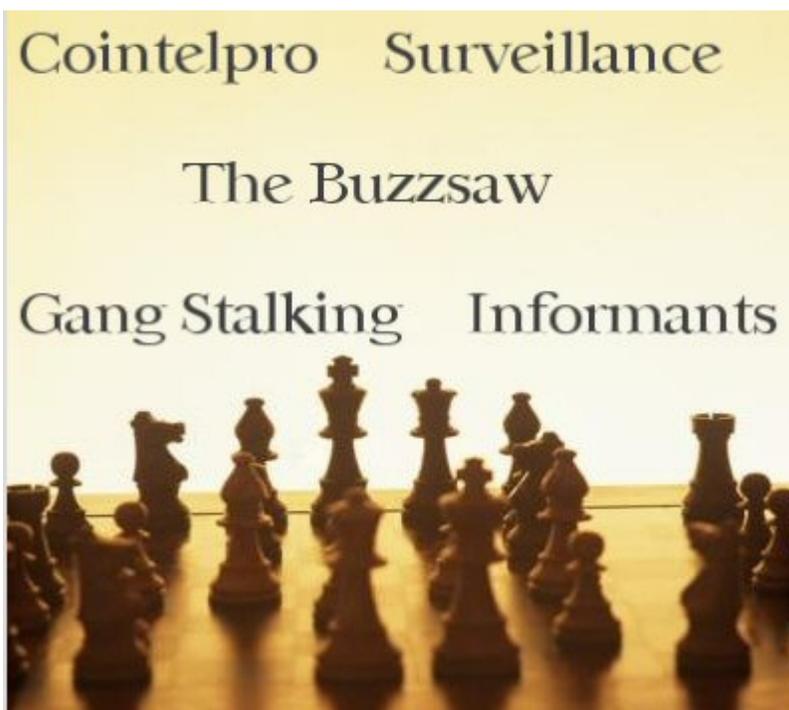
and challenges those illusions have not only the system to worry about, but sometimes the very people they are trying to help within the system.

Congress began a new era of oversight in 1976. The "newness" of this era, however, became the subject of much controversy ... In 1986, the two successors to the Church and Pike committees discovered that the Reagan administration had evaded and ignored the intelligence reforms enacted since the 1970S and had lied to the overseers. In 1987, former Church committee member John Tower, who headed the presidential commission that investigated the scandal, pronounced the Iran-contra affair to be an "aberration." In 1988, the joint congressional investigating committee concluded that the existing oversight laws were adequate and that the system had worked. This view was widely shared by opinion leaders. In the 1990S, there seems little prospect that lawmakers or journalists will again question the fundamental soundness of the existing oversight system. 58

This is why these structures can exist in society today, and even though they are an interlaced part of society they can remain hidden if people are not willing, or wanting to accept their existence and the truth of what that would say about the very fabric of the societies that they inhabit. The people are all then tucked back nicely into their illusions and fairy tales, the system works and you have nothing to worry about, while mounting evidence clearly shows otherwise.

This structure is built into the core of society and how society sees itself. To destroy this wall of illusion would be to destroy the fairytale views and beliefs so many hold about their society and themselves. To shatter an illusion so deep rooted and strong, might well send the society in a tale spin. Therefore as long as the illusion or the fairytale continues, many of us are likely to be caught up in this system and the illusions that keep it going.

Chapter 12



Coping

Coping

Covert investigations are about power and control. It's about suppression and censorship. Squashing dissidence. Overnight the targets of these investigations will wake up and literally find themselves enemies of the state, and the agents of the state. Their lives will be disrupted in unspeakable ways, and their livelihood. Many targets are broken to the point where they have very limited means, or no means of survival. This makes targets prime for suicide, false institutionalization, arrest, instigated car accidents, other accidents, acts of violence, or just assassination meant to look like an accident. This also leaves targets open to becoming informants themselves to survive.

Being harassed in this way is a psychological battle that many targets are not ready for, and yet have to adapt to if they are to survive. Survival also becomes more than just a psychological battle. The goals of these programs is more than just about interfering with the targets life. These programs try to make targets destitute by removing them from their jobs, so that targets have no means of income or support. This covert investigation will try to get targets ostracized in their communities, with friends, neighbours, coworkers and family. This form of extreme targeting makes the target feel as if the world is against them, and because so many people are taking part in the investigation, this assessment will not be too far from the truth.

For targets of this type of covert investigation survival will become a game of skill, craft, and a lot of luck. Don't discount prayers. Many of the targeted that I have encountered had a profound faith in God and many seem to be very intelligent people.

The best way a target can cope with a covert investigation is to live their lives to the best of their abilities. Targets should try to stay in control . Remember it's your life and it's not their life.

Targets might find it helpful to meditate and pray as they start the day. Targets should try to continue with as many normal activities as possible, when they can.

Many targets find it helpful to record and video record what is happening in their environment. The recordings can be helpful when filing complaints about noise harassment. For stalking it might be good to video tape what happens before and after you leave your home. Other targets have attached cameras to their cars, some will even record in a subtle manner as they are out and about in public.

Exposure and awareness are also great weapons when it comes to exposing what is happening during a covert investigation.

Targets should try not to loose their tempers in public. This is what they want. In public targets should stay as calm and serene as possible. Informants have profiled and monitored targets to learn their vulnerabilities and triggers. I find it might be helpful for targets to find out more about covert operations and how they operate.

Programs such as Cointelpro had four key functions, Gang Stalking is every similar, once you tune into what the informants are doing, you can find ways to outsmart, or just workaroud what is being done to you.

I find it might be helpful for targets to limit their interactions with the informants to a minimum. Informants crave attention and interaction with the target at all times. I find that if you can limit this interaction it can be helpful on an emotional and psychological level.

I find it also useful to keep up your mental and emotional resistance to the harassment. It's helpful to realise that these type of investigations can last for years on end. They are not looking for guilt or even

a crime, after a time they are just looking for ways to psychologically degrade the target. Try not to mentally give into this.

If you start to fight back and they increase the attacks at first, that's normal. Keep up your resistance and be persistent.

Read, investigate and research as much as you can. I found researching subjects such as gaslighting, Cointelpro, The Stasi, Workplace Mobbing, Red Squads, Cults, etc. was very helpful towards understanding the targeting that was happening to me. It did not make it easier, but there is something uplifting about finally understanding what is happening. Reading books, watching movies, are also very helpful tools for understanding what happens during the course of a covert investigation.

Many targets find it helpful to keep a blog about what is happening to them, or just a personal journal. If you do keep a blog, I do not recommend including extremely personal details.

Targets might also want to see if they can build a new social circle or rebuild some of the old ties. Keep in mind however that once an informant has been compromised they are vulnerable and in many cases loyal to the system. If your circle does consist of these individuals you might be putting yourself in jeopardy of set ups. It's something to be aware of if you do try to rebuild your social circle.

These types of covert investigations work best when they are able to cut off your network, one of the best defences then might be to try to rebuild a network of some type, even if it's just online.

Let people know what's happening to you. Provide credible resources to your friends and family. The goal of this targeting is to make the targets seem none credible, so to counteract this, we need to find credible sources and points of reference. Sharing details about how covert investigations work, programs such as Cointelpro, and the Stasi might be helpful ways to start. Keep in mind that with covert investigations your circle of friends and family are usually approached with what seems like credible evidence, and you might already appear to be guilty in their eyes, therefore you want information that can help declare your innocence. This program works well because of the silence attached to it.

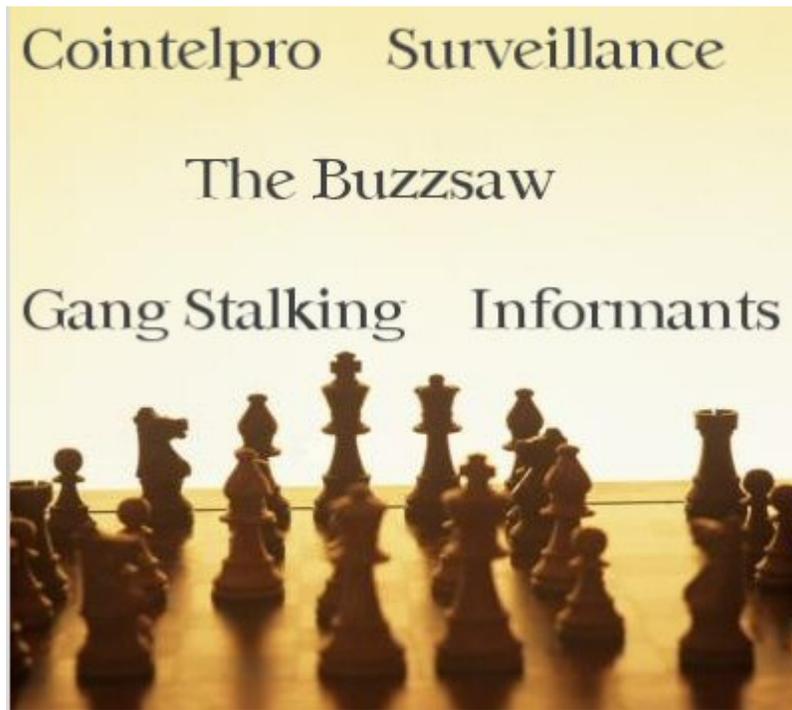
One of the best coping methods for targets has been going online. This is one place they have been able to find other points of reference and have been able to get helpful and factual information about the targeting that they are experiencing.

Activism is also a wonderful way for targets to cope with what is happening to them during the course of a covert investigation.

Handing out credible flyers within the community, emailing organizations, posting videos to file sharing websites, that help others to understand about how covert investigations work. If you have a blog or website, you can advertise it on your lawn, door, bag, backpack, tee-shirt, car, etc.

Take it day by day. Some days will be better than others. If you are being electronically harassed shielding will become a key factor towards helping you survive this targeting. Never underestimate your power and effectiveness as a target towards helping to get this type of targeting exposed to the general public, targets are the ones who can make a difference. Above all else remember that you are not alone.

Chapter 13



Closing
Thoughts

"There are more things in heaven and earth, Horatio, Than are dreamt of in your philosophy."
WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE- Hamlet

Closing Thoughts

After two years of researching and investigating this subject matter I hope you will at least agree with me that there are more things under heaven or earth than are dreamt of in many of our philosophies.

Many grow up in society and learn through or rather are indoctrinated by the systems that are in place to fall in line and become a part of the status quo. Through education, religion, work, and the media we are taught what the accepted and adhered to values of society should be, and many of us no matter how rebellious we think we are fall within these unseen guidelines.

Most people in their lifetimes will never fall out of these unseen lines and so therefore they will never experience, or even have their eyes opened to the realities many of us have had to face.

Targets of workplace mobbing, the buzzsaw, Cointelpro and Gang Stalking learn some terrible truths about society, and the world at large that we live in. Truths that you almost have to experience to believe.

Many of us like myself believe ourselves to be independent, intelligent individuals, and do not think that we could be lied to, tricked or deceived by our country, yet the research shows that there are many multifaceted layers within society, and that the majority within a society can at times be unaware of those layers.

The research over the last two years is showing that there are in fact networks of informants being hired by the state in various countries to track and spy on average citizens. The research shows that there is a structure in place being used to dispose of perceived enemies of the state, or those who do not adhere to the unwritten guidelines of this systemic structure that we are indoctrinated into.

What can be done to change this? This structure is part of the very society and system that we live in. Before change can happen, society would have to accept that there is a problem. If society does not see a problem with this structure, if it works just enough for the majority of people within the society then change will not happen. Right now this structure works for just enough people to keep it in place, protected, and for the most part hidden from some.

Awareness and exposure of how the informant system works, are going to be key starting points towards changing this system, which increasingly becomes more corrupted. The key focal point for change would be reforming how the informant system works, currently it's at the heart of much of the corruption that we are seeing, and experiencing in society.

Putting checks and balances back in place. Right now there are a slew of laws that allow civil rights to legally be trampled upon, and unjust covert investigations to be carried out on innocent individuals for years at a time. If the checks and balances that prevented this were put back into place this could solve some of what is happening.

The reality is however that we are sleeping behind a veil, and most people would be shocked and horrified if they knew the truth of what goes on in society. Many are just not ready for the truth, and find it easier to put topics such as Gang Stalking off as a paranoid fantasy, or as a conspiracy theory. To admit that topics such as this are true would mean either not taking action, and then being complacent for the suffering of your fellow citizens, or it would mean accepting the truth and then

actually doing something about it. Most in society are just not willing to leave their comfort zone. Many people live with just enough to be happy, they will only rock the boat if it's safe to do so, and they will not get into any real trouble, this means never truly going outside of the perceived guidelines of society. This also means the only significant, true, or real change that will ever happen will be what the system allows to happen, and right now this system is unwell and it's increasingly not working for more and more innocent people that are being caught up within it's web.

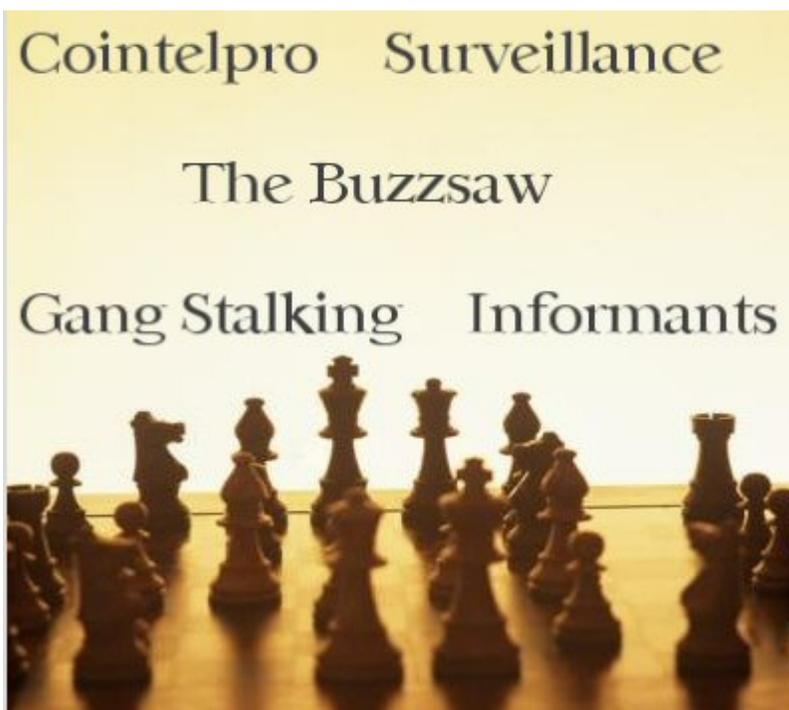
The strange truth is that people within every society really do have the power to make changes, but it first starts with going outside of your comfort zone just a little bit. Lifting the veil and seeing the truth about the world that we are really living in, not just accepting what we are told, but by truly questioning, going outside of the box, outside of the mold that many of us have been engineered into.

Requesting that the informant system be reformed is something that we can do to bring about change. We can also refuse to become a part of this state apparatus that is ingrained in every part of society. Always agree to be a good citizen, but realise that being an informant was never a part of that, watching out for our neighbours is what our society was about, not watching our neighbours.

Finally breaking the silence. There are many people in society that are taking part in these informant programs or who are aware that this structure exists and what it's capable of doing. Silence gives this system it's power and control, if we can find ways to break the silence about what is happening, we might be able to restore back some of what has been taken away.

The power is always with the people, for the betterment, or detriment of the society.

Chapter 14



Resources

Resources

There are many resources on the Internet and elsewhere about covert investigations.

Movies:

1. [The lives of others.](#)

<http://www.imdb.com/title/tt0405094/>

2. One nation under siege

<http://www.undersiegemovie.com/moreinfo.html>

Videos:

1. <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9Mg2RZH0oNU>

2. <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dLpHitaKk1s>

3. http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=sV_I7cgkqXc

4. <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=KU-xsQ3Xepw>

5. <http://uk.youtube.com/watch?v=XfRU48QxfQE>

6. http://uk.youtube.com/watch?v=L5UBOicK5_s

7. http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/uk_news/7343364.stm

8. <http://uk.youtube.com/watch?v=bZwJ6LeaO0Y>

9. <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=p993fs5pR4U>

10. <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=EH5U-BPJor4>

11. http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HA1v-2Ids_k

Books:

1. Jim Redden "Snitch Culture"

2. Anna Funder "Stasiland"

3. Brian Glick. "The War at home. Covert action against U.S. activists."

4. Frank Donner "The Age of surveillance"

5. Kristina Borjesson "Into the Buzzsaw"

6. Niki F. Raapana "2020"
7. Noa Davenport "Mobbing: Emotional Abuse in the American WorkPlace"
8. Alex Constantine "The Covert War Against Rock"
9. Ward Churchill, "Jim Vander Wall Cointelpro Papers"
10. Frank Donner "Protectors of Privilege: Red Squads & Police Repression in Urban America"
11. Willard M. Oliver "Community Oriented Policing. A Systemic approach."
12. Tim Field. "Bully In Sight"
13. Dr. Andrew M. Lobaczewski. "Political Ponerology: The science on the Nature of Evil."
14. Naomi Wolf. "The End of America."
15. Gloria Naylor. "1996"
16. Victor Santoro "GASLIGHTING How To Drive Your Enemies Crazy"
17. Anthony Brina "Suburban Spies"
18. Stephen Knight "The Brotherhood"

Articles:

1. 8 year old as Covert Human Intellegence Sources.
<http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/uknews/2689996/Children-aged-eight-enlisted-as-c%20ouncil-snoopers.html>
2. ACLU document on Fusion Centers.
http://www.aclu.org/pdfs/privacy/fusion_update_20080729.pdf
3. Terrorism Liaison Officers
<http://www.progressive.org/mag/mc070208>
4. Cellphone Stalkers harass family.
<http://abcnews.go.com/TheLaw/Story?id=3312813&page=1>
5. REGULATION OF INVESTIGATORY POWERS BILL
<http://www.fipr.org/rip/JRP2HRA.html>
6. Stasi-style secret police forming in Canada, Britain, US
http://www.corbettreport.com/articles/20080214_snitch_state.htm
7. Spying on noisy children
<http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/uknews/2696031/Anti-terrorism-laws-used-to-spy-on-noisy-children.html>

8. Online Rumours

<http://www.iht.com/articles/2006/08/14/news/korea.php>

9. Gang Stalking Growing Menace.

<http://educate-yourself.org/cn/groupstalking17aug05.shtml>

10. Crazy or Being Gang Stalked

<http://www.newswithviews.com/Stuter/stuter78.htm>

11. Snitch Culture

<http://www.disinfo.com/archive/pages/article/id730/pg1/index.html>

12. Mobbing in the workplace

<http://www.selfgrowth.com/articles/Dunn15.html>

13. Enemies of the State

http://film.guardian.co.uk/News_Story/Guardian/0,,2013976,00.html

14. 18 Tales of Media Censorship

<http://www.alternet.org/story/12753/>

15. Stasiland

http://www.powells.com/review/2003_06_27.html

16. Eyes and Ears of the Nation

<http://www.time.com/time/magazine/article/0,9171,658321-1,00.html>

17. Secret Stalker Squad

<http://www.thisislondon.co.uk/news/article-23398188- details/Blair's+secret+stalker+squad/article.do>

18. Turning staff into police informants

<http://www.timesonline.co.uk/tol/news/politics/article1816772.ece>

19. Use of anti-terror laws to spy on ordinary people

http://www.sundayherald.com/news/heraldnews/display.var.2342364.0.how_local_coun%20cils_use_antiterror_laws_to_spy_on_ordinary_people.php

20. At the mercy of the mob

<http://arts.uwaterloo.ca/~kwesthue/ohs-canada.htm>

21. ACLU Surveillance Report

http://www.aclu.org/FilesPDFs/surveillance_report.pdf

22. Into the Buzzsaw.

<http://www.freedomofthepress.net/intothebuzzsaw.htm>

23. 18 Tales of media Censorship

<http://www.alternet.org/story/12753>

Cointelpro:

1. Policing Activists

<http://www.albionmonitor.com/9711b/policing.html>

2. Protectors of Privilege

http://findarticles.com/p/articles/mi_m1132/is_n6_v43/ai_11559671

3. Torture-Legacy of Cointelpro

<http://portland.indymedia.org/en/2007/02/354278.shtml>

4. Trojan Horse of Community Based Policing

<http://gangstalkingworld.com/Forum/YaBB.pl?num=1170563559>

5. Neighborhood Spies and Nightmares

http://www.buzzflash.com/contributors/2002/07/19_Spies.html

6. Agenda 21

<http://nord.twu.net/acl/agenda21.html>

7. Snitch USA

<http://rwor.org/a/v24/1161-1170/1161/tips.htm>

8. Night of the living Red Squads

http://www.totse.com/en/law/justice_for_all/redfiles.html

Websites:

1. GangstalkingWorld.com

2. TargetedIndividuals.com

3. TheHiddenEvil.com

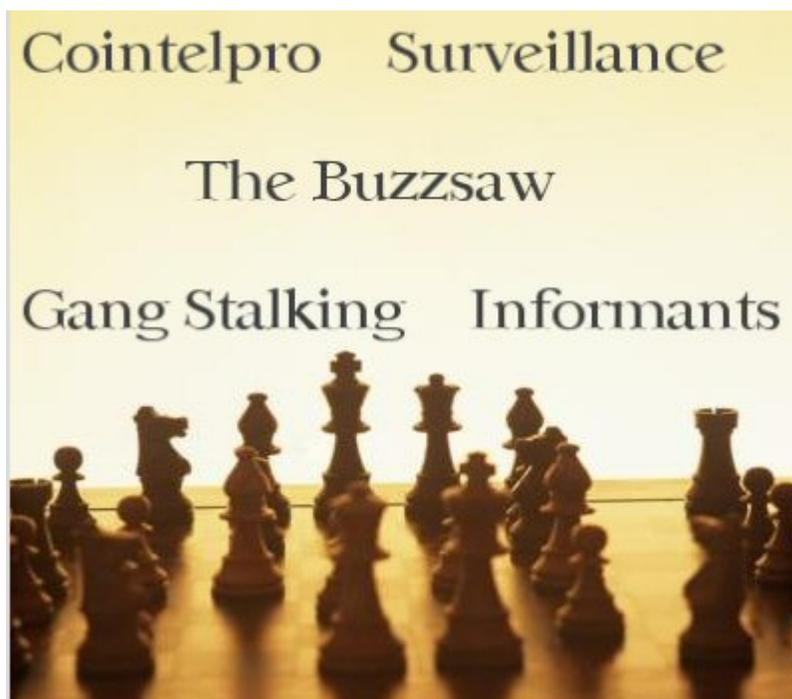
4. Cointelpro2.com

5. GangStalkingUnited.com

6. November.org

7. <http://www.aclu.org/drugpolicy/>

Chapter 15



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3. <http://www.Harassment101.com/Article5.html>
4. <http://www.newswithviews.com/Raapana/niki2.htm>
5. <http://www.icdc.com/~paulwolf/cointelpro/churchfinalreportIIIb.htm>
6. <http://www.guardian.co.uk/commentisfree/2008/apr/04/preventingtheriseofamessi>
7. <http://thehiddenevil.com/targets.asp>
8. http://www.bullyonline.org/workbully/bully.htm#Target_profile
9. http://www.newport.gov.uk/stellent/groups/public/documents/policies_and_procedures/n_039963.pdf
10. <http://www.albionmonitor.com/9711b/policing.html>
11. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Milgram_experiment
<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Mst1h31daV4>
12. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Stanford_prison_experiment
<http://www.prisonexp.org/>
<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Z0jYx8nwjFQ>
13. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Strip_search_prank_call_scam
<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UFXeXK3szOk>
http://www.mahalo.com/Louise_Ogborn_Video
14. <http://www.thejusticeproject.org/wp-content/uploads/snitchsystembooklet1.pdf>
15. <http://www.wingtv.net/snitch.html>
- 16.

http://www.aclu.org/images/asset_upload_file744_30623.pdf

17.

<http://www.november.org/razorwire/2005-02/art/RazorWire-V8N3a.pdf>

18.

<http://www.ibtimes.com/prnews/20081211/doj-bjs-2007-prison.htm>

19.

<http://november.org/stayinfo/breaking08/FinalNight.html>

<http://www.mapinc.org/images/Hoffman.jpg>

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Bridging The Gap is a disturbing, yet poignant look into modern day democratic surveillance societies. The book examines how this structure is used to discredit, disenfranchise, and destroy innocent citizens.

Gang Stalking, The Buzzsaw, Cointelpro, what do these words mean and more importantly what do they have in common? They are names that have been used to describe the systemic apparatus that reaches out to destroy and discredit those declared enemy by the state.

This book will open your eyes to how the informant system has taken over these democratic countries, and how they are being used to further create a surveillance society where no one will be out of reach, should they too be become persona non grata by the system.

