

What are the goals of Gang Stalking?

Gang stalking is officially used as a means of investigating or monitoring individuals who have displayed inappropriate or violent behaviours. The real goal in some cases seems to be to isolate the target from all forms of support, so that the target can be set up for arrest, institutionalisation, or forced suicide.

Other goals of this harassment are to destroy the target's reputation and credibility, to make the target destitute, look crazy or unstable.

How are targets chosen?

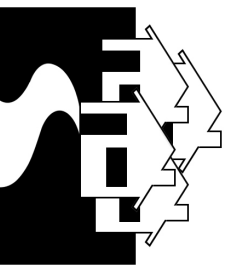
Officially targets are being flagged and investigated for unsuspected or reported behaviours. Unofficially the targets are chosen because of many other reasons. They can be chosen for political views, for whistle-blowing, because they asserted their rights at work, because they made the wrong enemy, or went against the interests of the state, a corporation or other organisation. Every time the target moves, the same information, lies, and slander will be spread out into the new community and the systemic monitoring and harassment will continue.

Who takes part?

People from all walks of life are a part of this system, because once a target is flagged, their information is distributed to a wide range of people and organisations. Participation is not limited by race, age, class, economics, gender, or political affiliation.

People that the targeted individual comes in contact with are given a warning. These community notifications started with good intentions. People want to protect themselves and their communities, however these programs are also being used to falsely target innocent people.

Many do not understand or care that the end consequence of this flagging is to destroy a person. Many people in today's society are scared, they are willing to give up personal freedoms for a false sense of security. If this means taking away the rights of another individual, they have no problem doing this.



Why people participate in Gang Stalking?

There are many reasons that someone takes part in this.

1. Some do it for the sense of power that it gives them. They feel in control. Many wholeheartedly believe that it lets them know who is bad and who they need to protect themselves and their communities from.

2. Others do this as a way to make and keep friends. It's something social and fun for them to do. They enjoy sharing a common goal with other people.

3. Others are forced or blackmailed into taking part.

4. They are told that they are part of homeland or national security. They are told that they are being used to keep an eye on dangerous or emotionally disturbed individuals. They see themselves as patriots or heroic spies for the state.

5. Others are just local thugs or informants who are already being used for other activities, and their energies are simply diverted over into these community safety programs, eg. some may be given the choice of harassing a targeted individual vs. going to jail.

6. Others are told outright lies and slander about the target to get them to go along with ruining the target's life. Many caring families are told that the individual has displayed symptoms of mental health issues, or other socially unacceptable behaviours and might be a danger to themselves or the community, and that the notification is necessary for keeping the community safe. They are asked not to disclose this.

7. Many are just average citizens who, in the course of their day to day jobs, are asked to keep an eye out, and if a flagged target comes into their vicinity, they are asked to monitor the target. This flagging system allows the community to treat the target as less than human, someone they are allowed to harass, and victimise. It gives them a license to do unspeakable things to innocent targets, and their families.



What can you do to help?

1. If you hear of someone being targeted in this way please don't go along with it. Don't assume that a person is guilty or a bad person. Many innocent people are currently being targeted, and people are being told lies. The express goal of this harassment is to destroy the individual over time.

2. If you are aware of someone being harassed in this way, direct them to websites that deal with gang stalking, or sites for targeted individuals. Knowledge is power.

3. You can suggest that your community newspapers print articles about targeted individuals or gang stalking.

4. If you are a law maker, you can petition for changing the laws. Ensure targets who are flagged in this way have proper notification letting them know that they are flagged. Convicted criminals have this right, why not targets? Many of whom are innocent members of the public. Petition for better oversight of these programs. As it stands communities are getting away with serious human rights abuses, and complaints are not being heard. Authority figures such as the police in many cases are not taking the reports seriously due to the type of warning markers attached to a target's file.

5. If you are a lawyer our community needs lawyers who are skilled in helping targets access Freedom of Information files, to help targets get their files reviewed, or corrected. Lawyers who can work with the existing privacy laws to limit who and where the target's information is disseminated to. We need human rights lawyers who can address the complaints of abuses that are happening to people listed or flagged in this manner.

6. Mental health professionals can recognise that there is illegal harassment happening to individuals who are flagged, listed or have warning markers placed against their names. Community notifications can and do create paranoia within communities. This notification makes targets prime for harassment, and community mobbing. Objectively investigate the complaints, and become familiar with the electronic means of monitoring and harassment that are being used. Laws are just starting to catch up to the technology, eg. europe is considering a ban on the mosquito device, because it infringes on the human rights of children.

7. You can offer your support to someone who is being unfairly treated.

8. You can bring up the subject of gang stalking or targeted individuals.

What are some techniques used against targets?

A few of the most common techniques are listed below.

2) Classical conditioning. Sensitising a targeted individual to an everyday stimuli. Over a period of months, or even years, the target is negatively sensitised to an everyday stimuli, which is then used to harass them. It can be used in public to let them know they are constantly being harassed and monitored. Some examples of everyday stimulus that might be used include: certain words or sounds, colours, patterns, actions, ie. pens clicking, key jangling, loud coughing, whistling, et c.

b) Surveillance. This will involve flagging and following the target everywhere they go. Learning about the target. Where they shop, work, play, who their friends and family are. Getting close to the target, moving into the community or apartment complex where they live, across the street. Monitoring the target's phone, house, and computer activity.

c) Isolation of the target. The flagging is meant to warn the community, but they act as little more than slander campaigns. They present a one-sided assessment of the target's behavior and activity. The target isn't allowed to tell their side of the story or to clear their name. This one-sided assessment can include false reports, lies, and legitimate incidents where the target was set up. People in the community are told that the target is crazy, dangerous, a thief, a drug user, a prostitute, a child molester, in trouble for something, needs to be watched. This flagging in and of itself is capable of creating paranoia and false interpretation of everyday incidents.

This blanket notification propagates the belief that there are more "predators" in the community than ever before, and fearful attitudes among members of the public are reinforced. A vicious cycle results: widespread notification leads to an increase in the community's fear of crime which, in turn, leads to more calls for notification.

d) Noise and mimicing campaigns. Disrupting the target's life, sleep with loud noises such as power tools, construction, stereos, et c. Talking in public about private things in the target's life. Mimicing actions of the target. Basically letting the target know that they are yet another person in the target's life. Daily interferences, nothing that would be too overt to the untrained eye, but psychologically degrading and damaging to the target over time.

e) Everyday life breaks and street theatre. Flat tires, drugging food, sleep deprivation, graffiti, stealing or damaging property. Mass strangers doing things in public that are significant to or annoy the target. These strangers might get text messaged to be at a specific time and place, and perform a specific action.

f) Electronic Harassment. Electronic means can be used to create the illusion that the target is having a mental breakdown. Devices such as high frequency emitters can be used to constantly agitate the target. Many of these devices are easy to access, and almost impossible for an unaware target to describe in a credible manner, without sounding as if they have had a mental breakdown.

g) Media. Music or DVDs produced at broadcast standards with special reference to the target. Any attempt to indicate the significance of the media makes the target seem to be suffering from classical symptoms of paranoia.

Harassment

These actions might seem harmless to informant citizens, but in reality the actions could be causing great psychological trauma for the target, eg. blocking the target's path, cutting or boxing them in on the road, saying or doing things to elicit a response from targets, et c. It's like the death of a thousand paper cuts. One or two minor incidents will not cause any harm to the target, the intent is to wear the target down slowly. The target will either be convinced that they are suffering from a nervous disorder or be unable to believably account for the events that are permeating their lives.

Ruling the community

"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

"You mean to tell me that it is legal for corporations from the private sector to team up with local law enforcement officials in efforts to spy on innocent members of our society? You also mean to tell me that the synthesis of law enforcement authority and the drive of for-profit companies operate under little to no guidelines or restrictions and it is unclear to whom they are responsible to?"

ACLU Blog

What is Gang Stalking?

Gang stalking, a.k.a. community stalking or community mobbing, is a systemic form of control which seeks to destroy every aspect of a targeted individual's life. A notification is sent around the community about the target.

Notifications go to apartment rentals, employers, stores the target visits and community services such as police.

Individuals can be flagged designating them as having a history of aggressive or inappropriate behaviour. This notification system will follow the target if they move, change jobs, or travel. It leads the community to believe that the target is a threat.

While the public has a right to know about dangerous individuals, this information cannot be distributed indiscriminately. Individuals are being flagged without their knowledge, unlike the public notification system used for convicted criminals. In some cases innocent individuals are being flagged as a means of personal retaliation, silencing, or controlling them.

*"..but these sorts of things
couldn't happen today:.."*

Gang stalking is experienced by the targeted individual as a psychological attack, intended to immobilise and destroy them over time. The covert methods used to harass, persecute, and falsely defame the targets often leave no evidence to incriminate the participants.

It is similar to workplace mobbing, but takes place in the community. Many targeted individuals are flagged, harassed and placed under surveillance in this way for months or even years before they realise that they are being targeted by an organised protocol of harassment.

Psychological harassment of the target is designed to destroy them undetectably over years, to make them look crazy and leave them with no form of support. Participants carry out the actions as they are instructed, perhaps without understanding that the operation is designed to destroy the target.

Countries around the world are currently using a model of policing called Community Oriented Policing. Many targets report that their information is passed and shared between country borders, and that harassment continues even when they travel.