



GANGSTALKING
THE FORBIDDEN BOOK

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Gang Stalking



The forbidden book

Summary of this book

A ruler can decide to become a tyrant. 10 Then he installs secret societies. 10 They work like vigilance committees. 12

First, they pretend that they want to do something against crime. 9 They have a few successes. 8 They can become very popular in a short time. 9 Many people want to join. 8

Later they become corrupt. 11 They accuse people that they dislike. 8 For example, rivals and opponents, gay men, single women, Jews, black men. 10 Soon, everyone fears for his life. 9 But, members can easily clear their name. 8 So, everyone hurries to become a member. 12

Then they have to swear that they will undertake nothing against the oppressor. 11 Then the system of oppression is complete. 10



But, people want to do something against the oppression. 11 They start their own secret societies. 8 Many people join. 8 They start a revolution. 8 They overthrow the tyrant. 11

Sometimes this doesn't work. 11 Then they are arrested. 8 They get a trial. 8 Or they are executed. 8

This cycle of oppression and revolution is going on since the Middle Ages. 11 There were major oppressions and revolutions. 13 Secret societies were responsible for all of them. 11 For example, the French revolution. 10

The current form of oppression is called *gang stalking*. 11 For the first time in history, this occurs at a world scale. 8

This oppression occurs in countries with free speech. 10 So, their methods must be different. 11 They leave no proof. 8 And they use e-weapons. 8 This is new. 8

Gang stalking is vigilantism by secret societies that are supported by the leaders of the country. **15** It existed already in this form in the 13th century. **13** It looked very much like freemasonry. **11**

Don't panic. **8** The tyrant can fail too. **8**



Mussolini and Hitler.

Gangstalking is a sort of mind control. 8 Mind control is every means to make you do things that you wouldn't normally do. 11 All sorts of mind control are planned by psychiatrists. 8 Psychiatry plays an essential role in the oppression. 13 For some people the general brainwashing from school and TV doesn't work. 10 Then psychiatry is employed to reinforce the mind control. 11

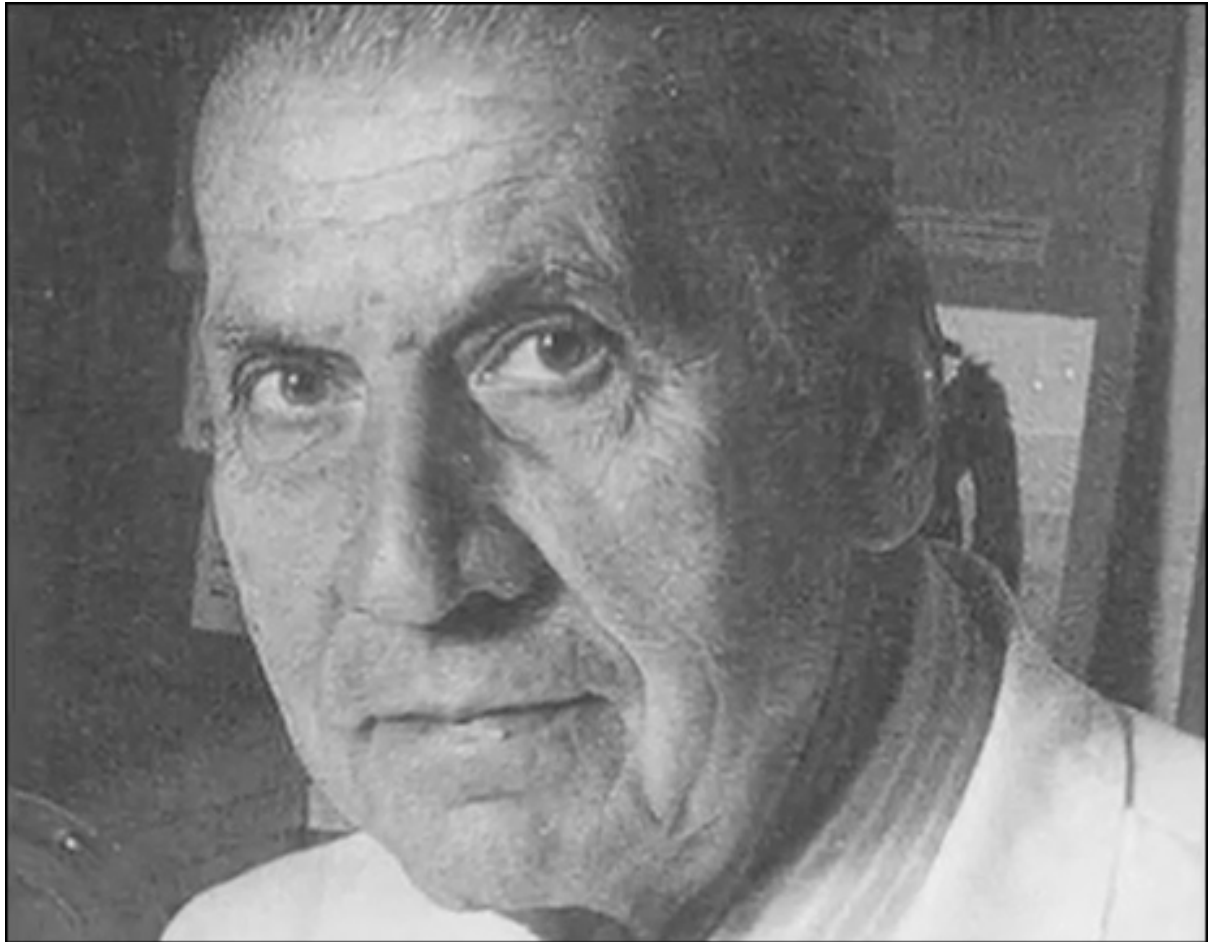
A single person can't prove the harassment. 10 Gangstalking is designed this way. 10 This shows that it seeks to destroy your individuality. 12 You are supposed to give up your individuality and become part of a group. 12



“The reinterpretation and eventually, eradication of the concept of right and wrong are the objectives of all psychotherapy. To achieve one world government it is necessary to remove from the minds of men their individualism, loyalty to family traditions, national patriotism and religious dogmas.”

Brock Chisholm,
co-founder of the World Federation for Mental Health,
former Director of the WHO (World Health Organization).

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Nh6-79wc2Ac>



“We need a program of psychosurgery for **political control** of our society. The purpose is physical control of the mind. Everyone who deviates from the given norm can be surgically mutilated. The individual may think that the most important reality is his own existence, but this is only his personal point of view. This lacks historical perspective. Man does not have the right to develop his own mind. This kind of liberal orientation has great appeal. We must electrically control the brain. Some day armies and generals will be controlled by electric stimulation of the brain.”

Dr. Jose Delgado,
speech to Congress, February 24, 1974,
The Congressional Record, No. 262E, Vol. 118.

The solution

The normal solution is to start your own secret society. 9 But, the perps have new spy tools. 8 So it won't be possible to keep any secret. 9 So we need a different solution. 9

Eleanor White thinks that the solution is to educate the public. 11 If enough people know what it is, then these crimes will be stopped. 8

I think that the public knows this already. 8 But, they signed non-disclosure agreements. 12 So they pretend that they don't know it. 8 But, it's still a good idea to inform people who haven't been recruited yet. 10

I thought of a few possible solutions. 8

1. Incitement.

If officials accept that gangstalking is real, then we can apply the law about incitement. 14 This means, if you are stalked by a group, and you tell them to stop, but they continue, then they incite you to use violence. 11 Then you commit no crime. 8

Someone said that on the Belgian politics forum. 11 It was a discussion about vigilantes. 13 He explains what happens if YOU are stalking another person and that person strikes back. 12



"It is sufficient if the person in question warns you not to follow him anymore, so his shrewd lawyer can accuse you of incitement and the eventual following violence of that person against you..."

So success because... it's legally allowed..."

Joris Claessens

So the state prefers to deny it. 8 They will NOT accept incitement in cases of stalking by groups. 9 They will rather kill you before you can claim incitement. 10 With much pleasure, and with the compliments of the stalkers. 9

2. Hacking.

The perps rely very much on computers. 10 Computers have no hardware protection. 14 Software protection is worthless. 14 The perps have enemies by whom they are regularly hacked. 9 Sooner or later the computers of the perps will be hacked. 9 Their files will appear on the internet. 8 It's just a matter of time. 8 Computers become more complex. 14 The chance that they will be hacked increases. 8



3. Disasters.

An earthquake could reveal strange wiring and devices in your wall. 11

4. Oil depletion.

In 2020 the oil production will be 50% of what it was in 2006. 10 Suppose that they find a field with the size of Ghawar in Saudi Arabia. 9 It would only meet the world demand for about 10 years. 9

This means that there will be a world wide crisis. 8 Money will lose its value. 8 Everyone who has worked, will appear to have worked for nothing. 10 This will make many perps flip. 8 They will turn into terrorists. 10

Gangstalkers depend very much on oil for their surveillance. 12 Patrolling in every street won't be possible in the near future. 13

5. Dollars.

The USA is virtually bankrupt. 10 The dollar will collapse. 8 The USA will lose its influence. 8 Its army will be too expensive. 9 Already 1/3 of their jets doesn't fly anymore. 14

Oil will have to be bought with euros. 8 The USA won't be able to buy euros. 8

They won't have the money or the energy to suppress the people. 9

They like to suppress the people, but they won't do it for free. 8

The collapse of the System will start in the USA. 8 The world will witness its demise. 11 The people of every country will adore it. 11 They will want their own revolution. 8



GANGSTALKING

TARG - EPISODE 4

BY ELEANOR



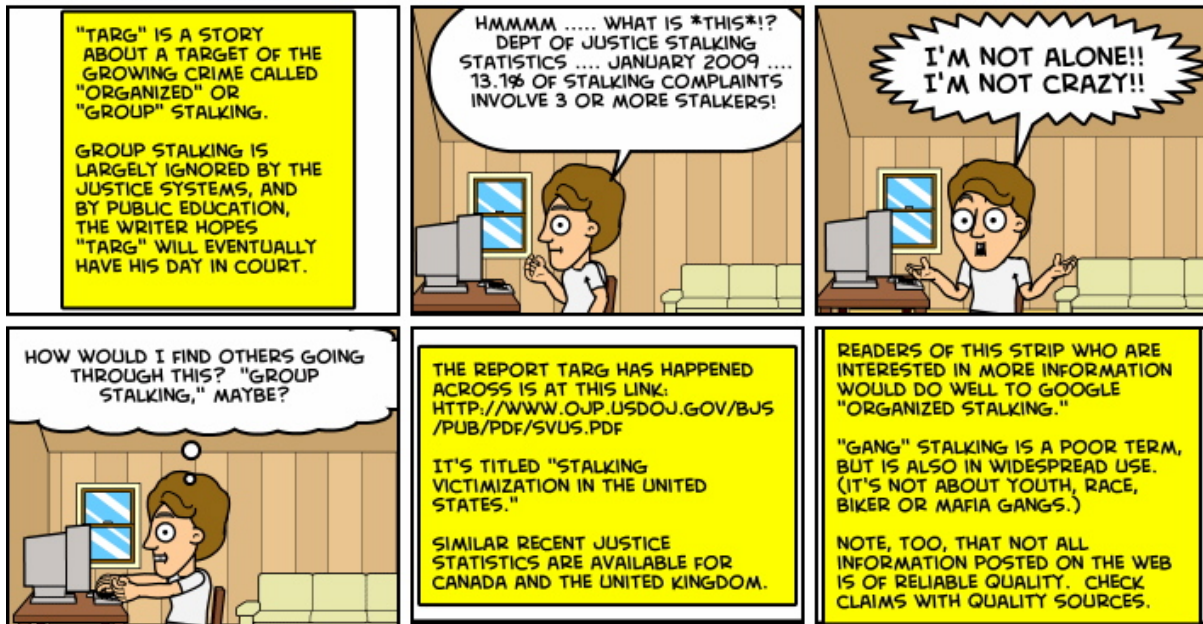
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Learn these words before you start to read. 8

DEW	directed energy weapon
e-attack	electronic attack
e-shit	electronic harassment
e-weapon	electronic weapon
EM	electromagnetic
EMP	electromagnetic pulse
perp	perpetrator
V2K	voice to skull



I'm in Hamme with my MTB. 8
I'm being gangstalked since 1980. 8



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This text is based on the booklet of Eleanor White. 8

Her text has sentences of 20 long words. 8

This text has sentences of 8 short words. 8

Children of 10 year old can read it. 8

Each sentence ends with a number. 8

This is the age of the child that can read it. 8

This text is easy to translate. 9

Do you want to translate this text? 8

(Only the sentences that end with a red number. 9)

Contact me:

cliff@mail.be

Some people write about this in public. 8

They write long sentences with long words. 8

No one can read that. 8

So they call it crazy rant. 8

Be smart and write clear. 8

This book uses the font **New York**. 8

This is a Macintosh font. 8

If you use Windows, then you can download the font here:

<http://www.GangstalkingWiki.com/NewYork.zip>

Move the font from the zip file to the Fonts folder of the Windows folder. 9



Eleanor White was born in the USA. 8

She was an engineer. 8

She worked for the army. 9

She's retired now. 8

She tried to expose this since 1993. 9

She knows other victims since 1996. 10

She and Norma Cross invented the word *gangstalking*. 8

Now she lives in Toronto in Canada. 8

She doesn't support this book. 8

She says only things that she can prove. 8

I think that you may say also things that you can't prove. 8

Norma Cross filmed real perps:



Watch the video at:

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

The video has good comments. **8**

Police statement about gangstalking

We know that gangstalking is real. **9** The cops admitted it on TV. **8**

Candice Nguyen wrote a useful article. **9**

The title was "Gangstalking, bullying on steroids." **10**

It was on Central Coast News. **8**

She wrote:

Santa Cruz Police Lieutenant Larry Richard said: "Police are becoming more aware of gangstalking because of cyber bullying." **17**

Richard said: "Gangstalking is nothing new. **11** But, new technology is making it more common." **11**

"Gangstalkers themselves have elevated themselves to technology. **20** So this is something that's been going on before Facebook and Twitter. **12** They just now have gone into those areas," Lt. Richard said. **8**



Gang Stalking, "Bullying on Steroids"

Posted: Jan 29, 2011 7:56 AM

Updated: Feb 12, 2011 1:22 AM

SALINAS, Calif - Police call it "bullying on steroids." They are referring to gang stalking, and it has nothing to do with the gangs you're probably thinking of.

According to local law enforcement, gang stalking is when multiple people organize to systematically stalk and harass a person, whether emotionally or physically.

Lawrence Guzzino claims his neighbors are gang stalking him because he plays loud music and is outspoken. He said, for the last year and a half, he's been systematically followed by a group of people. At one point, he said they climbed on his roof to bother him.

Guzzino said he's developed a paranoia that's devastated his relationships with friends, and worst of all, family.

"It makes me feel afraid...that's the worst part of it. If it was just me, I would take action," he said.

Santa Cruz Police Lieutenant Larry Richard said police are becoming more aware of gang stalking because of cyber bullying.

Richard said gang stalking is nothing new, but new technology is making it more common.

"Gang stalkers themselves have elevated themselves to technology so this is something that's been going on before Facebook and Twitter. They just now have gone into those area," Lt. Richard said.

Guzzino said he's proof the problem isn't just online, and that it can hit close to home -- a home he plans on leaving because of gang stalking.

"I want to go to the tennis courts or play ping pong without people following us. It's just nerve wracking," Guzzino said.

Submitted by Candice Nguyen, Central Coast News



Watch the video at:

<http://www.stopos.info/gangstalkingsantacruzca.wmv>
<http://www.stopos.info/gangstalkingsantacruzca.mp4>

1. What is gangstalking?

Gangstalking is a mix of:

1. bullying, (1a)
2. vigilantism, (1b)
3. secret society, (1c-g)
4. gangster logic, (1h)
5. electronic warfare. (4)

Gangstalking is an old crime, *ganging up* on someone. 9 It has been *improved* to the point where targets can't escape it. 8 Bystanders will deny that they witnessed it. 10 It can be done this way. 8

Any type of *ganging up* is organized. 10 But gangstalking is more. 8 They use cell phones. 8 They use rays that go through the walls. 8 They depend on corrupt cops. 8 The cops are willing to look the other way. 8 A target is always being stalked in some way. 8

Gangstalking is not like the Ku Klux Klan. 8 The gangs are larger. 8 It's more complex. 10 The gangs are more coordinated. 12

It has become harder to prove the stalking. 10 The impact on the target has become greater. 10



Definition of gangstalking

Gangstalking is spying and stalking by many people. 10

They use e-weapons. 8

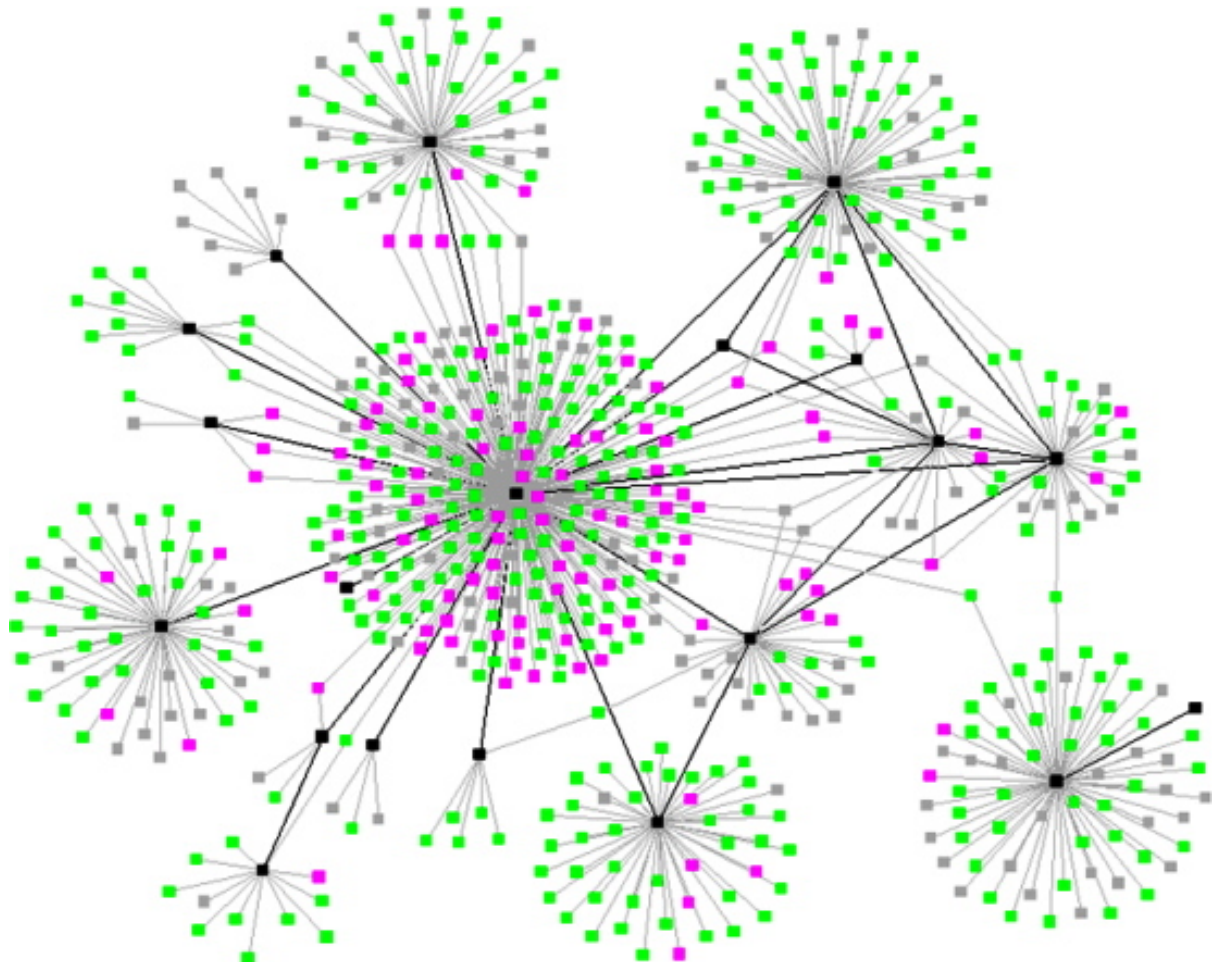
The stalkers are members of groups. 8

The groups are networked. 8

The groups are secret societies. 8

They condemn people to death based on rumor. 8

The victim can escape if he's a member. 8



Gangstalking has 7 essential elements:

1. The harassment is done by many people. 8 It's not an obsessed single stalker. 9 They are no helpers recruited by an obsessed single stalker. 9
2. They use e-weapons. 8 They go through the wall. 8 They cause many illnesses. 8
3. The name of the target can be given to the group members. 8 The target can be identified for them. 8 Most of them don't know the target beforehand. 10
4. Perps are linked to groups in other cities, states and countries. 8
5. The groups are secret societies. 8
6. Such groups existed already in the Middle Ages. 10 They were called Rumor Courts. 8 They sentenced people to death, solely based on rumors. 11
7. Group members could simply escape by an oath of denial. 11 This is a way to pressure everyone to become a member. 11



Directional microwave EMP rifle
(50 kilowatt, 9.2 GHz)

Historical roots

Gangstalking is a world wide problem since 1990. 10

The tactics are like those of Zersetzung. 8 This was a Stasi program. 8
The Stasi was the secret service of East-Germany. 11

The state ignores all complaints of gangstalking. 10 This implies that the state is participating. 10 However, we can't link gangstalking to the state. 10



The Stasi

The tactics are like those of COINTELPRO. 8 This was an FBI program. 8
They committed very bad crimes. 8 Martin Luther King was a victim. 9

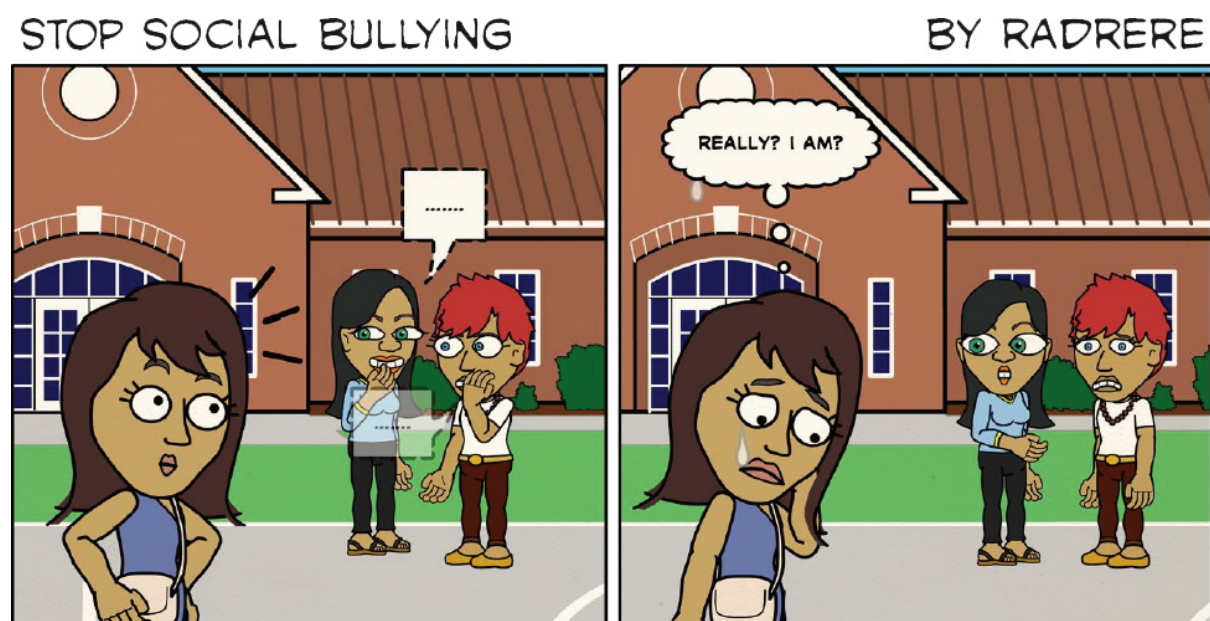


Martin Luther King

a. Bullying

A perp kid looks a bit like a bully. 8 A bully is a stronger kid who intimidates a weaker kid. 11 But, the new bullies are meaner. 9 They do mind tricks. 8 They leave no proof. 8 So it can go on forever. 8 That's why we needed a new word: gangstalking. 8

Imagine a group of school students. 9 They decide to *work over* a target. 8 Then it becomes easier to deny it. 10 Each member of the group can do something minor, maybe once a day. 9 They can bump into the target. 8 They can pass a remark in the hall which can be said that it wasn't intended for the target. 11 They can spill something on the back of the target in the lunchroom. 9 They can steal items of small value over time belonging to the target. 10 There's a rumor campaign. 11 No member of the group ever does anything serious. 12



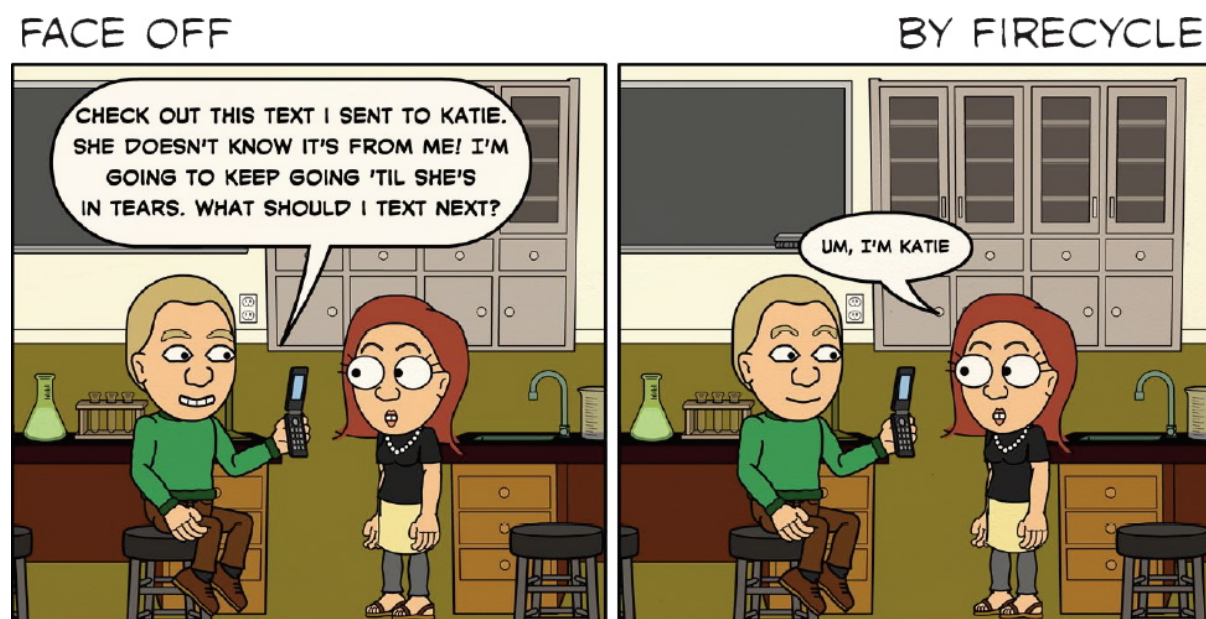
From http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/School_bullying :

27% of students are bullied because of their refusal to engage in common sexual practices

But from the viewpoint of the target, he never has a nice day. **9** There are always *minor* things going wrong. **8** The rumors turn schoolmates against the target. **10**

Bullying is gangstalking at school. **10** Bullies are organized. **10** Bullies are led by their parents. **8** Those parents are gangstalkers. **11** It's not just kid beats another kid. **8** They don't work like that anymore. **8**

In some states, like Connecticut, schools have to report bullies to the police. **10**



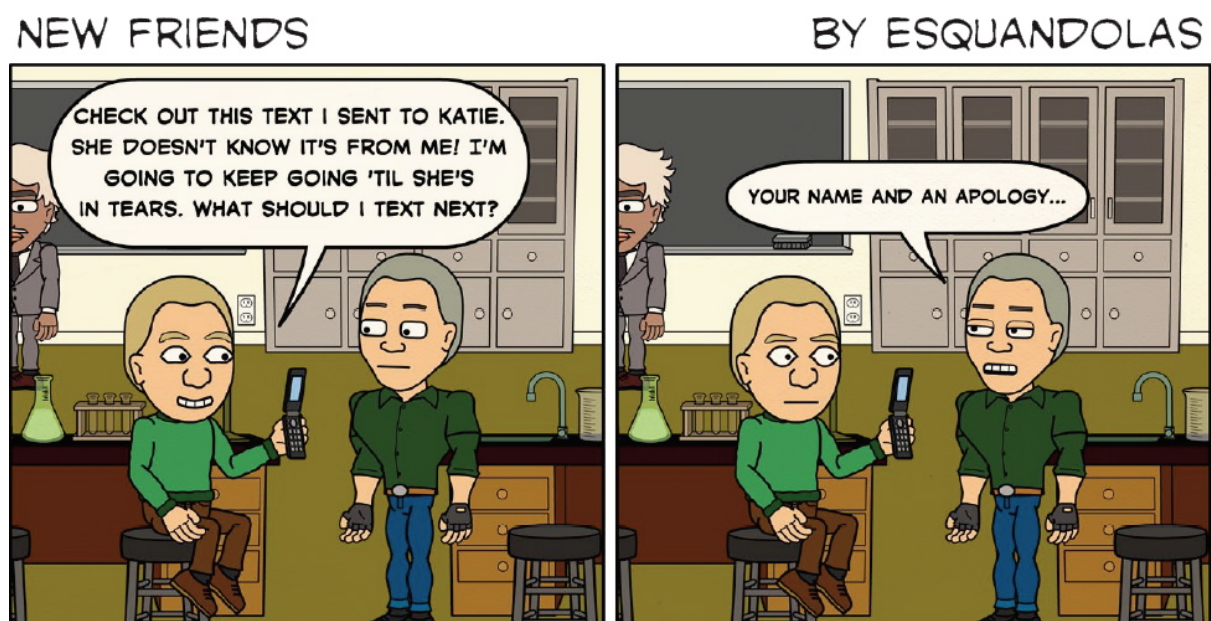
From http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/School_shootings :

87% of the attackers were motivated by being bullied.

School staff make things even worse

The blame is spread out over a large group. **8** If the student complains, then school staff will find that he is the problem. **9** They will say that he's just *oversensitive*. **10** Perhaps they will say that he *needs counseling*. **10** Such a slick, smooth *solution* to a *problem student*. **8**

A large group can ruin the life of the target. **8** The target can't get help from the staff who is paid to resolve student problems. **10** If the target complains, then he gets problems with the school administration. **12** This can be done without physical assault. **10** This group dynamic makes it all possible. **10**



b. Vigilante justice

Justice is rather new. 8 In the past there was community-level justice. 14 The people punished bandits. 8

Today many people are angry. 8 They are unhappy with modern justice. 8 They want to restore *good old justice*. 8 They see real and perceived criminals in their streets. 9 Those *bandits* shouldn't have so many rights. 8 They envy *bandits* with a good life and many friends. 8

They believe that some people are dangerous. 8 They have to be watched and reminded that they are being watched. 8

They get together in large groups. 8 They get organized. 10 They want to disrupt the life of their target in as many ways as possible. 10 It's always carefully planned to make it look like normal breaks of life. 10



This chair was cut with a hacksaw. 8

Breaks like: a neighbor drives you up the wall with his leaf blower. 8
Co-workers make your life on the job hell with *pranks*. 8 Mechanics fix
your car. 8 But, they break an expensive part. 8 There are rare errors
in your bank account. 8 Your car is blocked in for an hour and a half at
the mall, when you are in a hurry. 9 Your computer breaks down. 8
There's static interference with your radio and TV. 11 Some idiot
makes noise in the park. 8 Your picnic in the park on a holiday turns
into hell. 8

Mail gets lost. 8 You work the night shift. 8 But, there's heavy masonry
work above your flat. 11 Kids like to throw tennis balls against the walls
of your detached home at night. 10



Kids squeal their tires nearby. 8 Tricksters like to knock on your door, ask a nonsense question, giggle, and run off. 8 Psychos on the highway keep you ten MPH below the limit. 9 They make it impossible to pass. 9 Nut cases barbecue outside your bedroom window at 3 AM.



11 Idiots waste your time ahead of you in the corner store. 8 They buy 20 lottery tickets. 11 But, you are exhausted. 8 You just want to get home from work. 8

There's even gossip that *tells tales* about you. 10 There's even the bullies that you endured at school. 8 People are staring at you. 8



Acid was spilled on this bedspread. 8

It would be difficult to get the cops to act against such *normal breaks of life*. 10 You could call the cops. 8 You could complain about such things. 9 But, you would probably be treated as a *crank* or a mental case. 10 You realize that. 10

This is the *vigilante* mindset. 10 Simple people fall for it. 8 They feel attracted by such groups that support dictators. 9 For example, Hitler's Brownshirts. 11

PETER'S FAVOURITE DAYDREAM

BY ELEANOR



WWW.BITSTRIPS.COM

A perp looks a bit like a vigilante. 8 That's a bandit who hunts bandits. 9 But, the new vigilantes are meaner. 9 They do mind tricks. 8 They leave no proof. 8 So it can go on forever. 8 That's why we needed a new word: gangstalking. 8

A teacher has tried to turn his students into Nazis. 11 He wanted to know how far they would go. 8 It shows how easy it is to recruit people for a system like gangstalking. 10

He wrote an article about it. 8 It's on the following 27 pages. 14 Children of 10 years old can read it. 8

In 1984 they made a movie about it: "The Wave." 8

The stalkers are not just a bunch of people. 8 They are a secret society. 8 I know that it's 27 pages. 10 But, if you want to understand it, then you should read it. 8





Article: The Third Wave

c. The Third Wave by Ron Jones

For years I kept a strange secret. I shared this silence with two hundred students. Yesterday I ran into one of those students. For a brief moment it all rushed back.

Steve Coniglio had been a sophomore student in my World History class. We ran into each other quite by accident. It's one of those occasions experienced by teachers when they least expect. You're walking down the street, eating at a secluded restaurant, or buying some underwear when all of a sudden an ex-student pops up to say hello. In this case it was Steve running down the street shouting "Mr. Jones, Mr. Jones." In an embarrassed hug we greet. I had to stop for a minute to remember. Who is this young man hugging me? He calls me Mr. Jones. Must be a former student. What's his name? In the split second of my race back in time Steve sensed my questioning and backed up. Then smiled, and slowly raised a hand in a cupped position. My God. He's a member of the Third Wave. It's Steve, Steve Coniglio. He sat in the second row. He was a sensitive and bright student. Played guitar and enjoyed drama.

We just stood there exchanging smiles when without a conscious command I raised my hand in curved position. The salute was given. Two comrades had met long after the war. The Third Wave was still alive. "Mr. Jones do you



Article: The Third Wave

remember the Third Wave?" I sure do, it was one of the most frightening events I ever experienced in the classroom. It was also the genesis of a secret that I and two hundred students would sadly share for the rest of our lives.

We talked and laughed about the Third Wave for the next few hours. Then it was time to part. It's strange, you meet a past student in these chance ways. You catch a few moments of your life. Hold them tight. Then say goodbye. Not knowing when and if you'd ever see each other again. Oh, you make promises to call each other but it won't happen. Steve will continue to grow and change. I will remain an ageless benchmark in his life. A presence that will not change. I am Mr. Jones. Steve turns and gives a quiet salute. Hand raised upward in a shape of a curling wave. Hand curved in a similar fashion I return the gesture.

The Third Wave. Well at last it can be talked about. Here I've met a student and we've talked for hours about this nightmare. The secret must finally be waning. It's taken three years. I can tell you and anyone else about the Third Wave. It's now just a dream, something to remember, no it's something we tried to forget. That's how it all started. By strange coincidence I think it was Steve who started the Third Wave with a question.

We were studying Nazi Germany and in the middle of a



Article: The Third Wave

lecture I was interrupted by the question. How could the German populace claim ignorance of the slaughter of the Jewish people. How could the townspeople, railroad conductors, teachers, doctors, claim they knew nothing about concentration camps and human carnage. How can people who were neighbors and maybe even friends of the Jewish citizen say they weren't there when it happened. It was a good question. I didn't know the answer.

In as much as there were several months still to go in the school year and I was already at World War II, I decided to take a week and explore the question.

STRENGTH THROUGH DISCIPLINE

On Monday, I introduced my sophomore history students to one of the experiences that characterized Nazi Germany. Discipline. I lectured about the beauty of discipline. How an athlete feels having worked hard and regularly to be successful at a sport. How a ballet dancer or painter works hard to perfect a movement. The dedicated patience of a scientist in pursuit of an idea. It's discipline. That self training. Control. The power of the will. The exchange of physical hardships for superior mental and physical facilities. The ultimate triumph.

To experience the power of discipline, I invited, no I



Article: The Third Wave

commanded the class to exercise and use a new seating posture. I described how proper sitting posture assists mandatory concentration and strengthens the will. In fact I instructed the class in a sitting posture. This posture started with feet flat on the floor, hands placed flat across the small of the back to force a straight alignment of the spine. “There can’t you breath more easily? You’re more alert. Don’t you feel better.”

We practiced this new attention position over and over. I walked up and down the aisles of seated students pointing out small flaws, making improvements. Proper seating became the most important aspect of learning. I would dismiss the class allowing them to leave their desks and then call them abruptly back to an attention sitting position. In speed drills the class learned to move from standing position to attention sitting in fifteen seconds. In focus drills I concentrated attention on the feet being parallel and flat, ankles locked, knees bent at ninety degree angles, hands flat and crossed against the back, spine straight, chin down, head forward. We did noise drills in which talking was allowed only to be shown as a detraction. Following minutes of progressive drill assignments the class could move from standing positions outside the room to attention sitting positions at their desks without making a sound. The maneuver took five seconds.



Article: The Third Wave

It was strange how quickly the students took to this uniform code of behavior I began to wonder just how far they could be pushed. Was this display of obedience a momentary game we were all playing, or was it something else. Was the desire for discipline and uniformity a natural need? A societal instinct we hide within our franchise restaurants and T.V. programming.

I decided to push the tolerance of the class for regimented action. In the final twenty-five minutes of the class I introduced some new rules. Students must be sitting in class at the attention position before the late bell; all students must carry pencils and paper for note taking; when asking or answering questions a student must stand at the side of their desk; the first word given in answering or asking a question is "Mr. Jones." We practiced short "silent reading" sessions. Students who responded in a sluggish manner were reprimanded and in every case made to repeat their behavior until it was a model of punctuality and respect. The intensity of the response became more important than the content. To accentuate this, I requested answers to be given in three words or less. Students were rewarded for making an effort at answering or asking questions. They were also acknowledged for doing this in a crisp and attentive manner. Soon everyone in the class began popping up with answers and questions. The involvement level in the class moved from the few who always dominated discussions to the



Article: The Third Wave

entire class. Even stranger was the gradual improvement in the quality of answers. Everyone seemed to be listening more intently. New people were speaking. Answers started to stretch out as students usually hesitant to speak found support for their effort.

As for my part in this exercise, I had nothing but questions. Why hadn't I thought of this technique before. Students seemed intent on the assignment and displayed Accurate recitation of facts and concepts. They even seemed to be asking better questions and treating each other with more compassion. How could this be? Here I was enacting an authoritarian learning environment and it seemed very productive. I now began to ponder not just how far this class could be pushed but how such I would change my basic beliefs toward an open classroom and self directed learning. Was all my belief in Carl Rogers to shrivel and die? Where was this experiment leading?

STRENGTH THROUGH COMMUNITY

On Tuesday, the second day of the exercise, I entered the classroom to find everyone sitting in silence at the attention position. Some of their faces were relaxed with smiles that come from pleasing the teacher. But most of the students looked straight ahead in earnest concentration. Neck muscles rigid. No sign of a smile or a thought or even a



Article: The Third Wave

question. Every fibre strained to perform the deed. To release the tension I went to the chalk board and wrote in big letters “**STRENGTH THROUGH DISCIPLINE.**” Below this I wrote a second law, “**STRENGTH THROUGH COMMUNITY.**”

While the class sat in stern silence I began to talk lecture sermonize about the value of community. At this stage of the game I was debating in my own mind whether to stop the experiment or continue. I hadn't planned such intensity or compliance. In fact I was surprised to find the ideas on discipline enacted at all. While debating whether to stop or go on with the experiment I talked on and on about community. I made up stories from my experiences as an athlete, coach and historian. It was easy. Community is that bond between individuals who work and struggle together. It's raising a barn with your neighbors, it's feeling that you are a part of something beyond yourself, a movement, a team, La Raza, a cause.

It was too late to step back. I now can appreciate why the astronomer turns relentlessly to the telescope. I was probing deeper and deeper into my own perceptions and the motivations for group and individual action. There was much more to see and try to understand. Many questions haunted me. Why did the students accept the authority I was imposing? Where is their curiosity or resistance to this marshal behavior. When and how will this end?



Article: The Third Wave

Following my description of community I once again told the class that community like discipline must be experienced if it is to be understood. To provide an encounter with community I had the class recite in unison “Strength Through Discipline.” “Strength Through Community.” First I would have two students stand and call back our motto. Then add two more until finally the whole class was standing and reciting. It was fun. The students began to look at each other and sense the power of belonging. Everyone was capable and equal. They were doing something together. We worked on this simple act for the entire class period. We would repeat the mottoes in a rotating chorus. or say them with various degrees of loudness. Always we said them together, emphasizing the proper way to sit, stand, and talk.

I began to think of myself as a part of the experiment. I enjoyed the unified action demonstrated by the students. It was rewarding to see their satisfaction and excitement to do more. I found it harder and harder to extract myself from the momentum and identity that the class was developing. I was following the group dictate as much as I was directing it.

As the class period was ending and without forethought I created a class salute. It was for class members only. To make the salute you brought your right hand up toward the right shoulder in a curled position. I called it the Third Wave



Article: The Third Wave

salute because the hand resembled a wave about to top over. The idea for the three came from beach lore that waves travel in chains, the third wave being the last and largest of each series. Since we had a salute I made it a rule to salute all class members outside the classroom. When the bell sounded ending the period I asked the class for complete silence. With everyone sitting at attention I slowly raised my arm and with a cupped hand I saluted. It was a silent signal of recognition. They were something special. Without command the entire group of students returned the salute.

Throughout the next few days students in the class would exchange this greeting. You would be walking down the hall when all of a sudden three classmates would turn your way each flashing a quick salute. In the library or in gym students would be seen giving this strange hand jive. You would hear a crash of cafeteria food only to have it followed by two classmates saluting each other. The mystique of thirty individuals doing this strange gyration soon brought more attention to the class and its experiment into the German personality. Many students outside the class asked if they could join.

STRENGTH THROUGH ACTION

On Wednesday, I decided to issue membership cards to every student that wanted to continue what I now called the



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experiment. Not a single student elected to leave the room. In this the third day of activity there were forty-three students in the class. Thirteen students had cut class to be a part of the experiment. While the class sat at attention I gave each person a card. I marked three of the cards with a red X and informed the recipients that they had a special assignment to report any students not complying to class rules. I then proceeded to talk about the meaning of action. I explained how discipline and community were meaningless without action. I discussed the beauty of taking full responsibility for ones action. Of believing so thoroughly in yourself and your community or family that you will do anything to preserve, protect and extend that being. I stressed how hard work and allegiance to each other would allow accelerated learning and accomplishment. I reminded students of what it felt like being in classes where competition caused pain and degradation. Situations in which students were pitted against each other in everything from gym to reading. The feeling of never acting, never being a part of something, never supporting each other.

At this point students stood without prompting and began to give what amounted to testimonials. “Mr. Jones, for the first time I’m learning lots of things.” “Mr. Jones, why don’t you teach like this all the time.” I was shocked! Yes, I had been pushing information at them in an extremely controlled setting but the fact that they found it comfortable and



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acceptable was startling. It was equally disconcerting to realize that complex and time consuming written homework assignments on German life were being completed and even enlarged on by students. Performance in academic skill areas was significantly improving. They were learning more. And they seemed to want more. I began to think that the students might do anything I assigned. I decided to find out.

To allow students the experience of direct action I gave each individual a specific verbal assignment. "It's your task to design a Third Wave Banner. You are responsible for stopping any student that is not a Third Wave member from entering this room. I want you to remember and be able to recite by tomorrow the name and address of every Third Wave Member. You are assigned the problem of training and convincing at least twenty children in the adjacent elementary school that our sitting posture is necessary for better learning. It's your job to read this pamphlet and report its entire content to the class before the period ends. I want each of you to give me the name and address of one reliable friend that you think might want to join the Third Wave."

To conclude the session on direct action, I instructed students in a simple procedure for initiating new members. It went like this. A new member had only to be recommended by an existing member and issued a card by



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me. Upon receiving this card the new member had to demonstrate knowledge of our rules and pledge obedience to them. My announcement unleashed a fervor.

The school was alive with conjecture and curiosity. It affected everyone. The school cook asked what a Third Wave cookie looked like. I said chocolate chip of course. Our principal came into an afternoon faculty meeting and gave me the Third Wave salute. I saluted back. The Librarian thanked me for the 30' banner on learning which she placed above the library entrance. By the end of the day over two hundred students were admitted into the order. I felt very alone and a little scared.

Most of my fear emanated from the incidence of "tattletaling." Though I formally appointed only three students to report deviate behavior, approximately twenty students came to me with reports about how Allan didn't salute, or Georgine was talking critically about our experiment. This incidence of monitoring meant that half the class now considered it their duty to observe and report on members of their class. Within this avalanche of reporting one legitimate conspiracy did seem underway.

Three women in the class had told their parents all about our classroom activities. These three young women were by far the most intelligent students in the class. As friends they



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chummed together. They possessed a silent confidence and took pleasure in a school setting that gave them academic and leadership opportunity. During the days of the experiment I was curious how they would respond to the equalitarian and physical reshaping of the class. The rewards they were accustomed to winning just didn't exist in the experiment. The intellectual skills of questioning and reasoning were non-existent. In the martial atmosphere of the class they seemed stunned and pensive. Now that I look back, they appeared much like the child with so-called learning disability. They watched the activities and participated in a mechanical fashion. Whereas others jumped in, they held back, watching.

In telling their parents of the experiment they set up a brief chain of events. The rabbi for one of the parents called me at home. He was polite and condescending. I told him we were merely studying the German personality. He seemed delighted and told me not to worry. He would talk to the parents and calm their concern. In concluding this conversation I envisioned similar conversations throughout history in which the clergy accepted and apologized for untenable conditions. If only he would have raged in anger or simply investigated the situation I could point the students to an example of righteous rebellion. But no. The rabbi became a part of the experiment. In remaining ignorant of the oppression in the experiment he became an



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accomplice and advocate.

By the end of the third day I was exhausted. I was tearing apart. The balance between role playing and directed behavior became indistinguishable. Many of the students were completely into being Third Wave Members. They demanded strict obedience of the rules from other students and bullied those that took the experiment lightly. Others simply sunk into the activity and took self assigned roles. I particularly remember Robert. Robert was big for his age and displayed very few academic skills. Oh he tried harder than anyone I know to be successful. He handed in elaborate weekly reports copied word for word from the reference books in the library. Robert is like so many kids in school that don't excel or cause trouble. They aren't bright, they can't make the athletic teams, and don't strike out for attention. They are lost. Invisible. The only reason I came to know Robert at all is that I found him eating lunch in my classroom. He always ate lunch alone.

Well, the Third Wave gave Robert a place in school. At least he was equal to everyone. He could do something. Take part. Be meaningful. That's just what Robert did. Late Wednesday afternoon I found Robert following me and asked what in the world was he doing. He smiled (I don't think I had ever seen him smile) and announced, "Mr. Jones, I'm your bodyguard. I'm afraid something will happen to you. Can I do it Mr.



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Jones, please?” Given that assurance and smile I couldn’t say no. I had a bodyguard. All day long he opened and closed doors for me. He walked always on my right. Just smiling and saluting other class members. He followed me everywhere. In the faculty room (closed to students) he stood at silent attention while I gulped some coffee. When accosted by an English teacher for being a student in the “teachers’ room” he just smiled and informed the faculty member that he wasn’t a student. He was a bodyguard.

STRENGTH THROUGH PRIDE

On Thursday I began to draw the experiment to a conclusion. I was exhausted and worried. Many students were over the line. The Third Wave had become the center of their existence. I was in pretty bad shape myself. I was now acting instinctively as a dictator. Oh I was benevolent. And I daily argued to myself on the benefits of the learning experience. By this, the fourth day of the experiment I was beginning to lose my own arguments. As I spent more time playing the role I had less time to remember its rational origins and purpose. I found myself sliding into the role even when it wasn’t necessary. I wondered if this doesn’t happen to lots of people. We get or take an ascribed role and then bend our life to fit the image. Soon the image is the only identity people will accept. So we become the image. The trouble with the situation and role I had created was that I didn’t have time to



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think where it was leading. Events were crushing around me. I worried for students doing things they would regret. I worried for myself.

Once again I faced the thoughts of closing the experiment or letting it go its own course. Both options were unworkable. If I stopped the experiment a great number of students would be left hanging. They had committed themselves in front of their peers to radical behavior. Emotionally and psychologically they had exposed themselves. If I suddenly jolted them back to classroom reality I would face a confused student-body for the remainder of the year. It would be too painful and demeaning for Robert and the students like him to be twisted back into a seat and told it's just a game. They would take the ridicule from the brighter students that participated in a measured and cautious way. I couldn't let the Roberts lose again.

The other option of just letting the experiment run its course was also out of the question. Things were already getting out of control. Wednesday evening someone had broken into the room and ransacked the place. I later found out it was the father of one of the students. He was a retired air force colonel who had spent time in a German prisoner of war camp. Upon hearing of our activity he simply lost control. Late in the evening he broke into the room and tore it apart. I found him that morning propped up against the classroom



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door. He told me about his friends that had been killed in Germany. He was holding on to me and shaking. In staccato words he pleaded that I understand and help him get home. I called his wife and with the help of a neighbor walked him home. We spent hours later talking about what he felt and did, but from that moment on Thursday morning I was more concerned with what might be happening at school.

I was increasingly worried about how our activity was affecting the faculty and other students in the school. The Third Wave was disrupting normal learning. Students were cutting class to participate and the school counselors were beginning to question every student in the class. The real Gestapo in the school was at work. Faced with this experiment exploding in one hundred directions, I decided to try an old basketball strategy. When you're playing against all the odds the best action to take is to try the unexpected. That's what I did.

By Thursday the class had swollen in size to over eighty students. The only thing that allowed them all to fit was the enforced discipline of sitting in silence at attention. A strange calm is in effect when a room full of people sit in quite observation and anticipation. It helped me approach them in a deliberate way. I talked about pride. "Pride is more than banners or salutes. Pride is something no one can take from you. Pride is knowing you are the best... It can't be



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destroyed...”

In the midst of this crescendo I abruptly changed and lowered my voice to announce the real reason for the Third Wave. In slow methodic tone I explained what was behind the Third Wave. “The Third Wave isn’t just an experiment or classroom activity. It’s far more important than that. The Third Wave is a nationwide program to find students who are willing to fight for political change in this country. That’s right. This activity we have been doing has been practice for the real thing. Across the country teachers like myself have been recruiting and training a youth brigade capable of showing the nation a better society through discipline, community, pride, and action. If we can change the way that school is run, we can change the way that factories, stores, universities and all the other institutions are run. You are a selected group of young people chosen to help in this cause. If you will stand up and display what you have learned in the past four days... We can change the destiny of this nation. We can bring it a new sense of order, community, pride and action. A new purpose. Everything rests with you and your willingness to take a stand.”

To give validity to the seriousness of my words I turned to the three women in the class whom I knew had questioned the Third Wave. I demanded that they leave the room. I explained why I acted and then assigned four guards to



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escort the women to the library and to restrain them from entering the class on Friday. Then in dramatic style I informed the class of a special noon rally to take place on Friday. This would be a rally for Third Wave Members only.

It was a wild gamble. I just kept talking. Afraid that if I stopped someone would laugh or ask a question and the grand scheme would dissolve in chaos. I explained how at noon on Friday a national candidate for president would announce the formation of a Third Wave Youth Program. Simultaneous to this announcement over 1000 youth groups from every part of the country would stand up and display their support for such a movement. I confided that they were the students selected to represent their area. I also questioned if they could make a good showing, because the press had been invited to record the event. No one laughed. There was not a murmur of resistance, quite the contrary. A fever pitch of excitement swelled across the room. “We can do it!” “Should we wear white shirts?” “Can we bring friends?” “Mr. Jones, have you seen this advertisement in Time magazine?”

The clincher came quite by accident. It was a full page color advertisement in the current issue of Time for some lumber products. The advertiser identified his product as the Third Wave. The advertisement proclaimed in big red, white and blue letters, “The Third Wave is coming.” “Is this part of the



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campaign, Mr. Jones?” “Is it a code or something?” “Yes.”
“Now listen carefully.”

“It’s all set for tomorrow. Be in the small auditorium ten minutes before 12:00. Be seated. Be ready to display the discipline, community, and pride you have learned. Don’t talk to anyone about this. This rally is for members only.”

STRENGTH THROUGH UNDERSTANDING

On Friday, the final day of the exercise, I spent the early morning preparing the auditorium for the rally. At eleven thirty students began to ant their way into the room; at first a few scouting the way and then more. Row after row began to fill. A hushed silence shrouded the room. Third Wave banners hung like clouds over the assembly. At twelve o’clock sharp I closed the room and placed guards at each door. Several friends of mine posing as reporters and photographers began to interact with the crowd taking pictures and jotting frantic descriptive notes. A group photograph was taken. Over two hundred students were crammed into the room. Not a vacant seat could be found. The group seemed to be composed of students from many persuasions. There were the athletes, the social prominent, the student leaders, the loners, the group of kids that always left school early, the bikers, the pseudo hip, a few representatives of the school’s Dadaist clique, and some of



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the students that hung out at the laundromat. The entire collection however looked like one force as they sat in perfect attention. Every person focusing on the T.V. set I had in the front of the room. No one moved. The room was empty of sound. It was like we were all witness to a birth. The tension and anticipation was beyond belief.

“Before turning on the national press conference, which begins in five minutes, I want to demonstrate to the press the extent of our training.” With that, I gave the salute followed automatically by two hundred arms stabbing a reply. I then said the words “Strength Through Discipline” followed by a repetitive chorus. We did this again, and again. Each time the response was louder. The photographers were circling the ritual snapping pictures but by now they were ignored. I reiterated the importance of this event and asked once more for a show of allegiance. It was the last time I would ask anyone to recite. The room rocked with a guttural cry, “Strength Through Discipline.”

It was 12:05. I turned off the lights in the room and walked quickly to the television set. The air in the room seemed to be drying up. It felt hard to breathe and even harder to talk. It was as if the climax of shouting souls had pushed everything out of the room. I switched the television set on. I was now standing next to the television directly facing the room full of people. The machine came to life producing a



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luminous field of phosphorus light. Robert was at my side. I whispered to him to watch closely and pay attention to the next few minutes. The only light in the room was coming from the television and it played against the faces in the room. Eyes strained and pulled at the light but the pattern didn't change. The room stayed deadly still. Waiting. There was a mental tug of war between the people in the room and the television. The television won. The white glow of the test pattern didn't snap into the vision of a political candidate. It just whined on. Still the viewers persisted. There must be a program. It must be coming on. Where is it? The trance with the television continued for what seemed like hours. It was 12:07. Nothing. A blank field of white. It's not going to happen. Anticipation turned to anxiety and then to frustration. Someone stood up and shouted.

"There isn't any leader is there?" Everyone turned in shock first to the despondent student and then back to the television. Their faces held looks of disbelief.

In the confusion of the moment I moved slowly toward the television. I turned it off. I felt air rush back into the room. The room remained in fixed silence but for the first time I could sense people breathing. Students were withdrawing their arms from behind their chairs. I expected a flood of questions, but instead got intense quietness. I began to talk. Every word seemed to be taken and absorbed.



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“Listen closely, I have something important to tell you.” “Sit down.” “There is no leader! There is no such thing as a national youth movement called the Third Wave. You have been used. Manipulated. Shoved by your own desires into the place you now find yourself. You are no better or worse than the German Nazis we have been studying.”

“You thought that you were the elect. That you were better than those outside this room. You bargained your freedom for the comfort of discipline and superiority. You chose to accept that group’s will and the big lie over your own conviction. Oh, you think to yourself that you were just going along for the fun. That you could extricate yourself at any moment. But where were you heading? How far would you have gone? Let me show you your future.”

With that I switched on a rear screen projector. It quickly illuminated a white drop cloth hanging behind the television. Large numbers appeared in a countdown. The roar of the Nüremberg Rally blasted into vision. My heart was pounding. In ghostly images the history of the Third Reich paraded into the room. The discipline. The march of super race. The big lie. Arrogance, violence, terror. People being pushed into vans. The visual stench of death camps. Faces without eyes. The trials. The plea of ignorance. I was only doing my job. My job. As abruptly as it started the film



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froze to a halt on a single written frame. “Everyone must accept the blame. No one can claim that they didn’t in some way take part.”

The room stayed dark as the final footage of film flapped against the projector. I felt sick to my stomach. The room sweat and smelled like a locker room. No one moved. It was as if everyone wanted to dissect the moment, figure out what had happened. Like awakening from a dream and deep sleep, the entire room of people took one last look back into their consciousness. I waited for several minutes to let everyone catch up. Finally questions began to emerge. All of the questions probed at imaginary situations and sought to discover the meaning of this event.

In the still darkened room I began the explanation. I confessed my feeling of sickness and remorse. I told the assembly that a full explanation would take quite a while. But to start. I sensed myself moving from an introspective participant in the event toward the role of teacher. It’s easier being a teacher. In objective terms I began to describe the past events.

“Through the experience of the past week we have all tasted what it was like to live and act in Nazi Germany. We learned what it felt like to create a disciplined social environment. To build a special society. Pledge allegiance to that society.



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Replace reason with rules. Yes, we would all have made good Germans. We would have put on the uniform. Turned our head as friends and neighbors were cursed and then persecuted. Pulled the locks shut. Worked in the “defense” plants. Burned ideas. Yes, we know in a small way what it feels like to find a hero. To grab quick solution. Feel strong and in control of destiny. We know the fear of being left out. The pleasure of doing something right and being rewarded. To be number one. To be right. Taken to an extreme we have seen and perhaps felt what these actions will lead to. We each have witnessed something over the past week. We have seen that fascism is not just something those other people did. No, it’s right here. In this room. In our own personal habits and way of life. Scratch the surface and it appears. Something in all of us. We carry it like a disease. The belief that human beings are basically evil and therefore unable to act well toward each other. A belief that demands a strong leader and discipline to preserve social order. And there is something else. The act of apology.”

“This is the final lesson to be experienced. This last lesson is perhaps the one of greatest importance. This lesson was the question that started our plunge in studying Nazi life. Do you remember the question? It concerned a bewilderment at the German populace claiming ignorance and non-involvement in the Nazi movement. If I remember the question. It went something like this. How could the German



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soldier, teacher, railroad conductor, nurse. tax collector, the average citizen, claim at the end of the Third Reich that they knew nothing of what was going on? How can a people be a part of something and then claim at the demise that they were not really involved? What causes people to blank out their own history? In the next few minutes and perhaps years, you will have an opportunity to answer this question.”

“If our enactment of the Fascist mentality is complete not one of you will ever admit to being at this final Third Wave rally. Like the Germans, you will have trouble admitting to yourself that you come this far. You will not allow your friends and parents to know that you were willing to give up individual freedom and power for the dictates of order and unseen leaders. You can’t admit to being manipulated. Being a follower. To accepting the Third Wave as a way of life. You won’t admit to participating in this madness. You will keep this day and this rally a secret. It’s a secret I shall share with you.”

I took the film from the three cameras in the room and pulled the celluloid into the exposing light. The deed was concluded. The trial was over. The Third Wave had ended. I glanced over my shoulder. Robert was crying. Students slowly rose from their Chairs and without words filed into the outdoor light. I walked over to Robert and threw my arms around him. Robert was sobbing. Taking in large



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uncontrollable gulps of air. “It’s over. It’s all right.” In our consoling each other we became a rock in the stream of exiting students. Some swirled back to momentarily hold Robert and me. Others cried openly and then brushed away tears to carry on. Human beings circling and holding each other. Moving toward the door and the world outside.

For a week in the middle of a school year we had shared fully in life. And as predicted we also shared a deep secret. In the four years I taught at Cubberley High School no one ever admitted to attending the Third Wave Rally. Oh, we talked and studied our actions intently. But the rally itself. No. It was something we all wanted to forget.

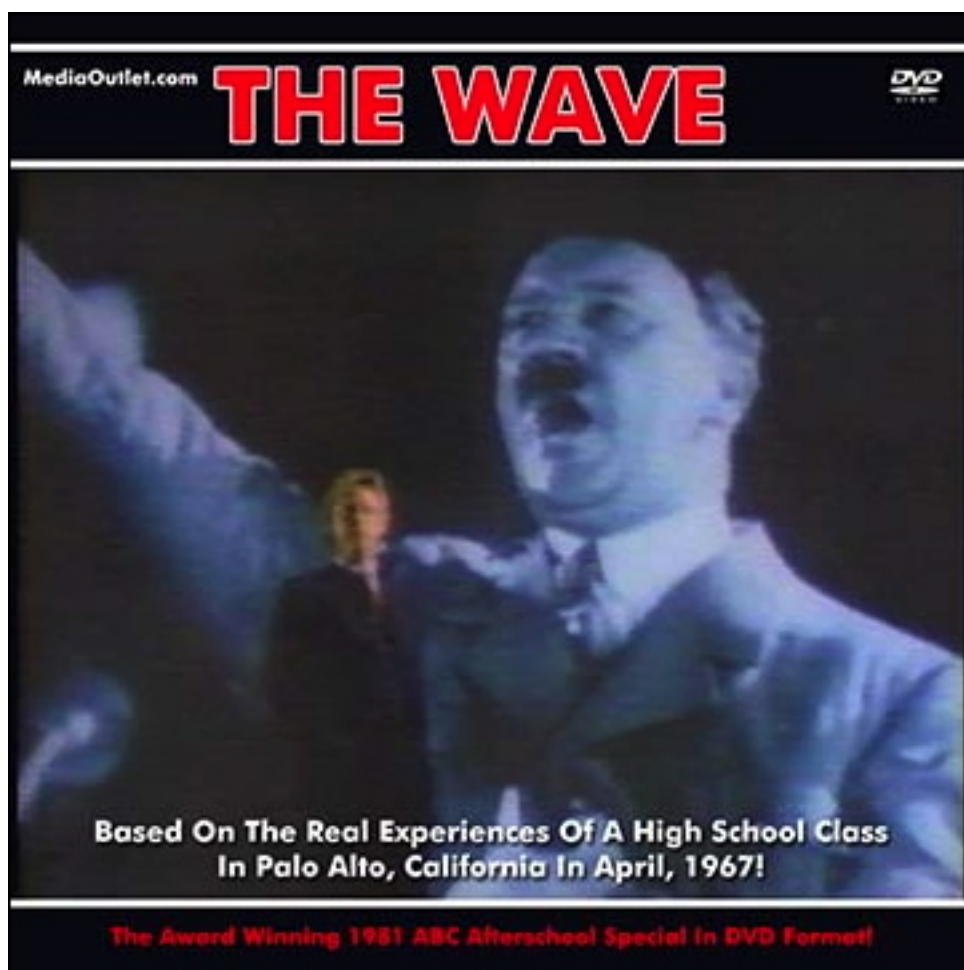
d. The goal of gangstalking

The goal is world dictatorship. 14

A. K. Forwood writes in his book "Gang-stalking and mind-control - The destruction of society through community spying networks":

The ultimate purpose of gang-stalking is to create a self-policing society of easily controllable citizens, where all rights have essentially been taken away from the individual, and special privileges are earned through acts of loyalty to the fascist government that currently lurks in the shadows of our society.

Gangstalkers are bad news. 8 They are like the citizen brigades in Nazi countries. 9 Or, in communist countries. 11



Many people will say that the goal is something else. 8 For example, they will say that the goal is torture. 8

For example, a man is dying from cancer. 8 He gets only the half of the pills that other patients get. 8 They will say: "This is torture. This is the goal." 8

The real goal is that most people will try to avoid that they end like this man. 9 So they will comply with the world dictatorship. 11 They will become a member of the stalking groups. 8

So if they say: "This is the goal," then try to explain how the world dictatorship would benefit from it. 13



Look, I found a little piece of freedom! 8

Oh dear, put it in my bag before it escapes! 8

e. Vigilantism versus gangstalking



	A	B	C
1		vigilantism	gangstalking
2	goal	death or grave bodily harm	world dictatorship
3	punishment	visible, as an example	no trace
4	type of crime	premeditated murder, honor killing, throwing acid	all crimes against persons and property that don't leave enough proof for a complaint
5	weapons	impact weapons (like guns, bats and machetes)	energetic weapons (like V2K and DEW), implants, poison, gas, things that don't look like a weapon
6	motivation	punishment, interest in use of force, wrath	feeling of belonging to a group
7	behavior	openly, improvised, like a bunch of yokels	covert, planned, like an army
8	area	local	global
9	members	most members leave, except a hard core	members can't leave
10	witnesses	some members admitted to be vigilantes	no one ever admitted to be a gangstalker
11	recognition	acknowledged by government	denied by government
12	cover	none	official cover

f. Secret societies

A secret society is just a bunch of people who promise that they will keep each other's dirty little secret. 12

There are many types of secret societies. 8 For example:

- Opus Dei,
- student societies,
- the Camorra,
- the Carbonari,
- the freemasons,
- the Grand Firmament,
- the Illuminati,
- the Jesuits,
- the Knights Templar,
- the Ku Klux Klan,
- the Lions clubs,
- the Mafia,
- the Rosicrucians,
- the Rotary clubs,
- the Sublimes Maîtres Parfaits,
- the Chinese Triads.



The freemasons are a small minority. **13** They are about 1% of all men. **8**
But, the other secret societies try to get favors from the freemasons.
11 That makes them very influential. **10**

Some religions have elements of secret societies. **14** For example, the
Mormons. **8**

Many secret societies have elements of a religion. **13** The God that
they worship is usually not the God of the Bible. **11**



Some secret societies were created for the resistance to oppression.
14

They can become so numerous that they can overthrow the tyrant. 11



Some secret societies were created for the secret but certain punishment of criminals. 15

For example, the Vehmgericht. 11 This means Rumor Court. 8 They were German. 8 In English it's called Vehmic Tribunal. 13 They were installed by the Emperor Charlemagne. 12 This happened when he conquered Saxony in the 13th century. 13

But, he was not the lawful leader of that part of the country. 9 So nearly no one wrote about the Rumor Courts. 9



Many cities and duchies had a Rumor Court. 10 There were no accusers. 8 The judges were the executioners. 12

The Rumor Courts had a secret system of investigation. 15 Their methods were autocratic. 14

The Courts were held three times a year in an open field. 8 The sessions were held in public on ordinary occasions. 11 But, in all cases of religious offense it always ended in a secret tribunal. 13 For example, apostasy, heresy or sacrilege. 19

Sometimes three judges caught a criminal during or just after the crime. 11 Then they may put him to death without a trial. 9

So they may be compared to the modern Vigilance Committees in the USA. 11 But, they were recognized by the Emperor. 10

Slaves were not judged but left to the control of their lords. 8

The members of the secret society were permitted to be present at the secret sessions. 12 They had secret signs and passwords. 12



A member could escape by a simple oath of denial. 9 This pressured everyone to become a member. 14

A member has to swear:

- He has to try to enlarge the country. 8
- He will undertake nothing against the land and people of the leader of the secret society. 12

They had also a Chapter-General. 14 They met once a year. 8

Albert Mackey writes in his "Encyclopedia of freemasonry and its kindred sciences":

The Chapter-General acted also as a Court of Appeals. In fact, the relation of a Chapter-General to the Fehm Courts was precisely the same as that of a Grand Lodge of Freemasons to its subordinates. The resemblance, too, in the symbolic character of the two institutions was striking.

In the end, they became corrupt. 8 It was a system of oppression. 9



In 1811 they were destroyed by the progressive spirit of the people. 10

I hope that I made several things clear:

- Vigilantes are a secret society. 12
- Freemasons are vigilantes. 18
- People behave like this since at least 800 years. 8
- It's a system of oppression. 12
- It can be destroyed by the progressive spirit of the people. 8

We don't know the name of the secret society that is responsible for gangstalking. 12 The freemasons are not numerous enough. 13 But, they are probably the leaders. 9



g. The freemasons

The freemasons are a secret club. 9 They worship the devil. 8 You can become a member if you swear that you won't gangstalk other members. 10

Gangstalking is a Masonic duty. 12 If a member doesn't comply, then he will be gangstalked until he kills himself. 11 They call this *silent dagger*. 8 This means that it has the same result as a knife, but without using a knife. 9

The word freemasonry is now being phased out in favor of the word gangstalking. 11 That's the activity for which we know them best. 9



These men worship the devil in a church. 8

They teach their children to hate people who are not a freemason. 8
This explains why there are so many victims who don't know why they
are being stalked. 9 The reason is hatred. 8 But, the victims don't
know why they are hated. 8



They turn their back to God. 8
People always assume that their secrets will be kept. 8

The cops

All cops are freemasons. **8** They are running the gangstalking rings at the community level. **13** This might give the impression that all gangstalkers are freemasons, which they are certainly not. **13**



Look at the first two patches on the last row. **8** All firemen are freemasons. **11** All ambulance drivers are members too. **11**

Cops have often a second job as fireman. **8** Ambulance drivers are often volunteers. **17**





Compare the freemasons to "The Third Wave":

- rules for postures,
- new rules are introduced gradually,
- form is more important than content,
- texts have to be recited,
- special salutes as signal of recognition,
- explicit membership,
- pledge obedience,
- bullying of members who don't follow the rules,
- feeling of brotherly equality,
- the real cause will be revealed later.



h. Gangster logic

Perps pledge obedience to their rules. 8 They pledge allegiance to each other. 9

This is standard for all secret systems that use gangster logic. 10

They have typically a 10 rule system. 13

Common rules are:

- You may not reveal the secret. 8
- You may not kill other members. 8
- You may not take the wife of other members. 8
- You may not steal from other members. 8
- You may not ignore other members. 9
- You must give shelter to other members if they ask it. 8
- An attack against one member is an attack against all members. 11

Such rules are usually crazy. 9 For example, they imply that you may kill someone who is not a member. 10



For example, the NATO is a system that uses **gangster logic**. **9** If a country attacks a NATO country, then the other NATO countries see this as an attack against themselves. **15**



If you act against a perp, then all perps have to see this as an act against themselves. 10 So they will all strike back. 8

They will never miss a chance for tit for tat. 8

For example, if you cough to a perp, then suddenly you will meet many perps who will all cough at you. 12 This is a typical gangstalking ploy. 11

For example, they see you with a bad haircut and ugly clothes. 8 Several years later you have a good haircut and nice clothes. 9 You think that you will meet someone who likes you. 8 Instead, you meet a perp with the same bad haircut and ugly clothes as you had in the past. 10



i. Searching on the internet

TV and radio ignore gangstalking. 10 Newspapers ignore it too. 11 The info is only in books and on the internet. 9

Many sites and blogs present opinions as facts. 11 We stick to the facts. 8

You might search info on this topic. 8

There are alternate names and concepts:

1. for gangstalking:

- "group stalking."
- "multistalking."
- "community stalking." This is local harassment supervised in a wide area. 11
- "gangstalking." Gangstalkers are not youth gangs, race gangs, biker gangs or Mafia gangs. 8
- "cause stalking." Stalkers use a *cause* for recruitment. 9
- "mobbing." This is gangstalking in the workplace. 9
- "street theater." This is harassment skits done in view of the target in public. 9

1. for e-shit:

- "electronic harassment."
- "electronic assault."
- "directed energy weapons." The abbreviation is DEW. 11
- "non-lethal weapons."
- "mind control." The through-wall electronics can affect the mind. 12
- "voice to skull." The U.S. Army designation is V2K. 10



You will get much crazy rant. 8 Try to understand the position of the targets. 10 Out of the blue, they are constantly harassed without cause. 9 Every facet of their lives came under attack. 11 They are attacked both by strangers and even their family. 11 They can be forced out of their jobs by unceasing harassment. 10 Their children, pets, and family members can be harassed as well. 10 It's always planned very well. 10 So witnesses can dismiss complaints. 10 They say that you have *too much imagination*. 10

If an article mentions gangstalking or e-shit, then targets post it. 11 They don't care whether the claims in that article are valid. 8

They find no official info. 10 So they make their own theories. 8

They try to end their nightmare. 8 They post their theories on the internet. 10 They are like a drowning person who drags a rescuer under water. 10 They can't think right like before it all began. 8

The many weird websites are not all a sign of delusion. 9 Those people are desperate because the state denies that gangstalking is real. 11

Shielding Tips from the Community

SHIELDING 101

Shielding oneself from the electronic attacks is vital for many in our community. What we have found though, is that what works for one person may not for someone else. And sometimes methods only work for a while until the perpetrators find a way to override it. However, some have occasionally found methods that do work for sustained periods of time.

Some general guidelines are as follows:

- a) leather helps against the microwave attacks - leather jackets, coats, shoes, etc.
- b) rubber products help with the electricution sensations: rubber gloves, swimcaps, boots, shoes, etc.
- c) mirrors help against laser attacks.

SHIELDING FROM VOICE-TO-SKULL

USING MIRRORS

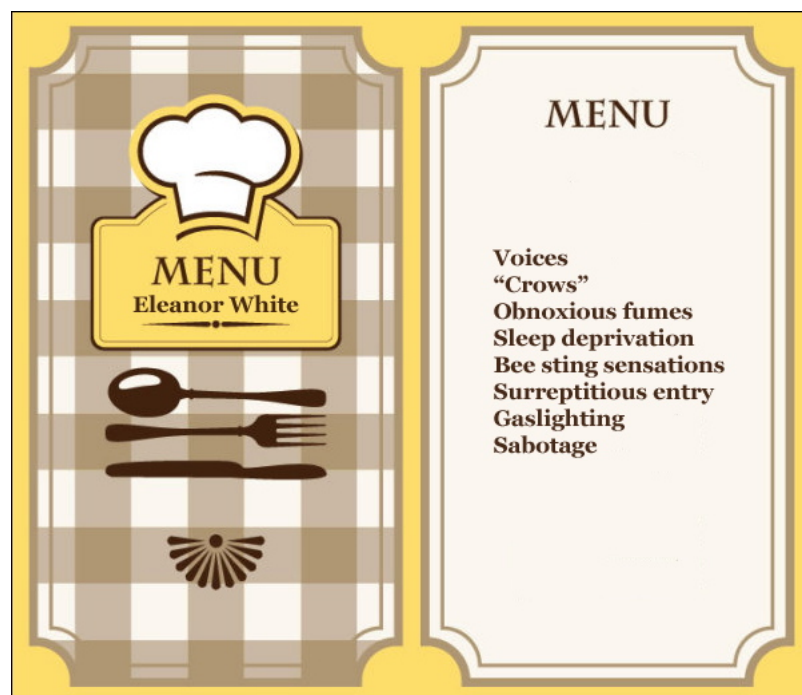
Try placing a mirror on the floor near you and let me know what occurs. I felt different for a little bit and now I feel much better. Although, I can still hear the V2k, it is not as loud. My nervous cat that has trouble sleeping is now taking a nap.

This rubbish is from www.FreedomFCHS.com

Crazy rant 1: conflicting stories and theories

Perps choose methods and devices. 10 Every target gets his own mix. 9 They take elements from a huge *master menu*, for each target. 8 This means that targets will tell different stories. 10 They will have many theories. 10 Who wanted this? 8 Why are they targeted? 8 How are the rays beamed through the wall? 8 Reports of targets can seem conflicting. 11 This doesn't mean that gangstalking *isn't real*. 12 It's rather a result of the personal mix. 11

IMPORTANT: The *master menu* is large. 8 Still, the methods are very alike. 9 Thousands of targets are spread over the world. 8 They have never met each other. 8 They have the same mishaps. 8



Crazy rant 2: complaining about nothing

A casual witness will see only a tiny part of the stalking. **10** It's designed this way. **8** Visible attacks are always designed to appear as *normal breaks of life*. **12**

It looks as if the target *complains about nothing*. **9** That's what they want. **8** This works very well. **8**



Separating fact from opinion

When can a claim be presented as fact? **8** Use the following criterion:

Has the claim been published by a mainstream organization, under their name or logo? **12**

If yes, present it as fact. **8** If no, present it as someone's opinion. **12**



This criterion has been forced on us. **8** The state doesn't leave us much choice. **8** They have almost always denied every statement that we make to them. **10** We are held to a much higher standard of evidence than targets of other crimes. **11**

Think about it when you browse websites. **8** Not everything stated as fact is a fact. **10**

But, not everything stated as delusion is a delusion. **15** It's allowed to say things that you can't prove. **9** If we may say only what we can prove, then it would be very quiet in the courtrooms. **11**

The Washington Post

Disinfo tactics

Some websites trivialize the crime of gangstalking. **12** They put minor acts at the top of the list. **8** An example is *brighting*. **8** On the top of the list are acts that can't be proven. **8** An example is *air stalking*. **8** This is stalking by aircraft. **8**



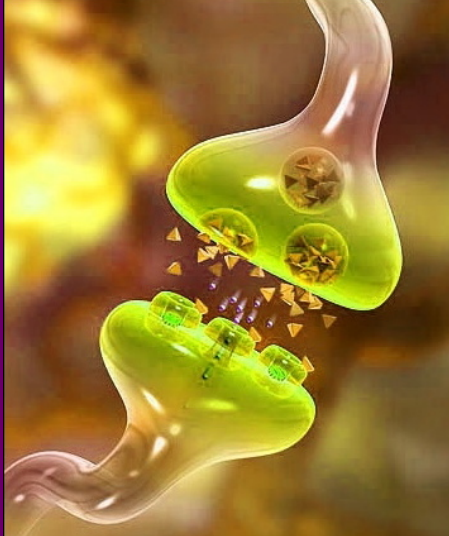
Gangstalkers make their own websites. 10 They post to blogs. 8 They call in to talk shows. 8 These are efforts to discredit the targets. 10

They depend on public ignorance. 10 So they strive to discredit victims. 9 We can prove it. 8 They discredited also the victims of MKULTRA and COINTELPRO. 13 MKULTRA was a mind control experiment. 13 COINTELPRO was a harassment program. 14

Warning - This website might give you an inflated feeling, especially when you've just eaten onion or beans.

The Program

Once someone receives phase 2 a full BioAPI is installed (as opposed to a partial BioAPI with phase 1). Phase 2 is triggered by something a person did such as eating cheap red meat, using hard drugs such as cocaine, kissing a specific person, or using a specific corporate beauty care products, etc.



This disinfo is from www.DataAsylum.com

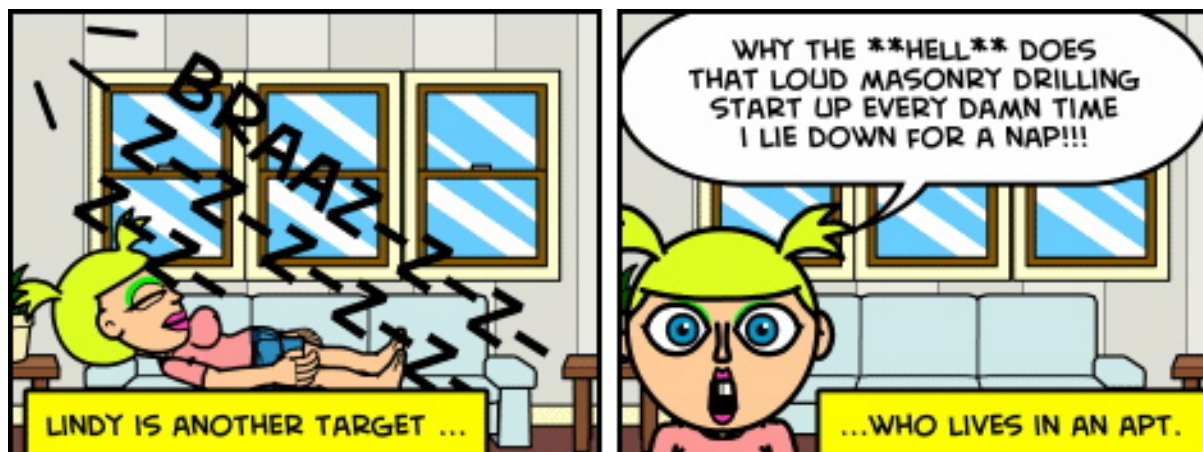
j. Effects

The effects that targets describe are a world wide standard. 9

1. Manipulation of body and mind at a distance

1. Sleep deprivation and fatigue

1. A silent signal forces you awake and keeps you awake. 11
2. Neighbors make loud noise when you try to fall asleep. 8
3. You are allowed to sleep or forced awake, both precisely to the second. 13 It's far too precise and repeated to be natural. 13
4. Daytime fatigue attacks can force you to sleep. 10 They can weaken the muscles to the point of collapse. 8

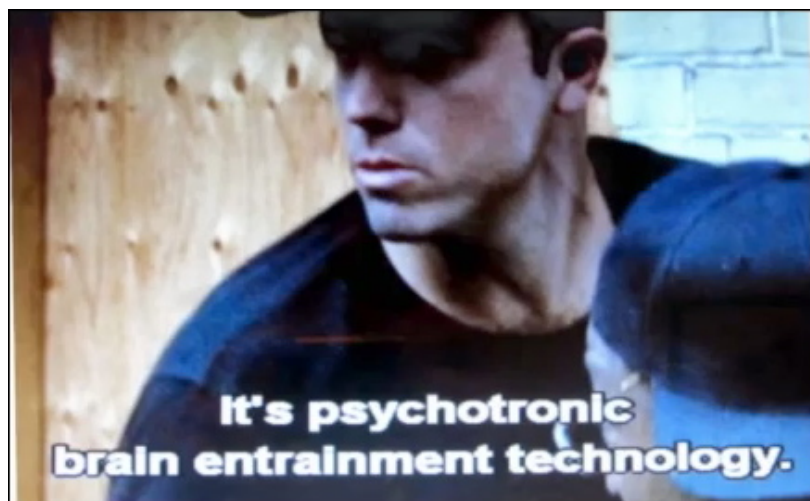


2. Audible V2K (sometimes non-voice sounds)

1. It's delivered at a distance. 12
2. It looks as if it emanates from thin air. 8
3. You hear voices or sound effects that no one else hears. 8

3. Inaudible V2K (Silent Sound)

1. It's delivered by a distant radio signal. **12** Then you get sudden urges to do something. **8** Or you have to go somewhere you would not otherwise want to. **9** You can be hypnotized without hearing. **11**
2. You can be programmed with phrases or other cues which cause involuntary actions. **11**



Movie: "Control Factor."

4. Violent muscle triggering (flailing of limbs)

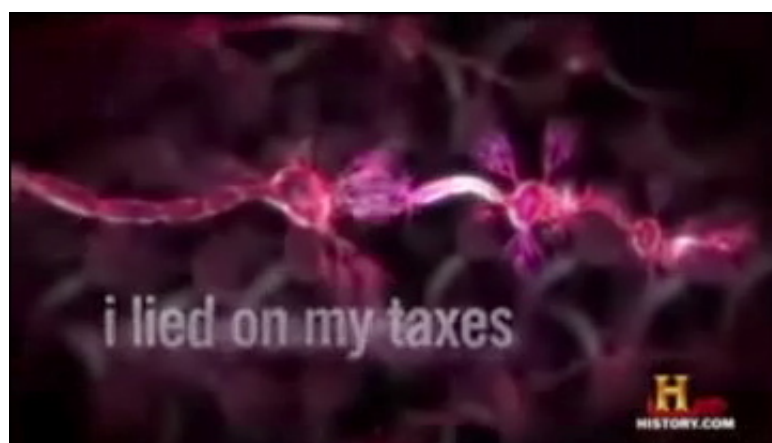
1. You are forced awake and kept awake because your leg or arm jerks violently. **11**
2. Your whole body jerks, as if it had been hit by a large jolt of electricity. **11**
3. Your body is shaking violently. **12** It looks as if you are on a vibrating surface. **8** But the surface is not vibrating. **9**

5. Precision manipulation of body parts (slow, specific purpose)

1. Your hands are manipulated. 14 You have to repeat movements of the previous day. 9 With your eyes closed, you see those movements of yesterday. 8
2. One toe or one finger at a time is slowly bent almost 90 degrees backwards. 11
3. They control your breathing and vocal cords. 8 They force you to speak involuntary. 11
4. You forget things. 8 You are more than normal forgetful. 9

6. Reading thoughts that you silently say to yourself

1. Skits on the street are engineered. 8 Strangers say what you were thinking. 8 Some events require knowledge of what you were thinking. 9
2. They read your thoughts. 8 For example, while reading a book. 9 They broadcast those words to nearby people. 8 They form an amazed audience around you. 10


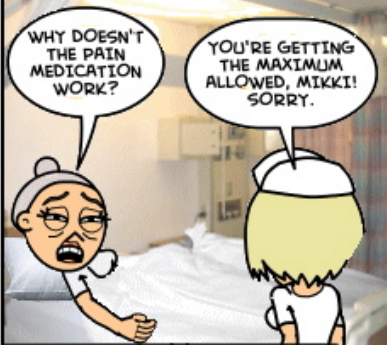




7. Direct application of pain to body parts

1. You feel hot needles deep in the flesh. 8
2. You feel electric shocks. 8
3. You feel powerful and endless itching. 11 It happens precisely at the worst moment. 12 For example, when trying to do something delicate or messy. 12
4. You have *artificial fever*. 14 It happens suddenly, when you were not sick. 8
5. Your heartbeat is suddenly racing. 12 But, it's in a relaxed situation. 11

TARG - EPISODE 22

BY ELEANOR

<p>"TARG" IS A STORY ABOUT A TARGET OF THE GROWING CRIME CALLED "ORGANIZED" OR "GROUP" STALKING, SOMETIMES ABBREVIATED "OS."</p> <p>GROUP STALKING IS LARGELY IGNORED BY THE JUSTICE SYSTEMS, AND BY EDUCATING THE PUBLIC, THE WRITER HOPES "TARG" WILL EVENTUALLY HAVE HIS DAY IN COURT.</p> <p>FOR THE PERPETRATOR SIDE OF THIS CRIME, SEE THE "PETER PERP" STRIPS.</p> <p>FOR A *SPOOF* "MANUAL" ILLUSTRATING THE ATTITUDE OF THE "PETER PERPS" SEE: HTTP://WWW.MULTISTALKERVICTIMS.ORG/TJOPSMANUAL.HTM</p> <p>FOR DETAILED INFORMATION ON THE OS CRIME, PLEASE VISIT: HTTP://WWW.MULTISTALKERVICTIMS.ORG/0s4TV.PDF</p>	<p>MIKKI IS A TARGET WHO IS IN A HOSPICE, DYING OF CANCER</p>  <p>OW-W-W-W-W-W !!</p>	 <p>WHY DOESN'T THE PAIN MEDICATION WORK?</p> <p>YOU'RE GETTING THE MAXIMUM ALLOWED, MIKKI! SORRY.</p> <p>THAT IS A LIE! MIKKI HAS BEEN GETTING ABOUT ONE-TENTH OF WHAT OTHER PATIENTS RECEIVE! ORGANIZED STALKING CONTINUES EVEN IN HOSPITAL.</p>
 <p>FLOOR SWEEPINGS IN MY FOOD! THERE IS *ALWAYS* SOMETHING WRONG WITH MY FOOD!</p>	 <p>OUCH!</p> <p>OUCH!</p> <p>OUCH!</p> <p>"BEE STING" SENSATIONS AND ACTUAL VISIBLE BURNS ARE PART OF WHAT O.S. TARGETS EXPERIENCE - EVEN ON THEIR DEATH BED!</p>	<p>ORGANIZED STALKING TARGETS ARE HARASSED EVEN IN HOSPITAL, EVEN WHILE DYING OF CANCER.</p> <p>WHILE IT ISN'T CLEAR EXACTLY HOW THE "BEE STINGS" AND VISIBLE BURNS ARE DONE, THESE ARE FAIRLY COMMON AMONG O.S. TARGETS. "MASERS," OR MICROWAVE LASERS, ARE ONE POSSIBILITY.</p> <p>TARGETS IN HOSPITAL ARE AWAKENED FREQUENTLY BY STAFF FOR NONSENSE REASONS LIKE TO LET THEM KNOW THE NURSING SHIFT HAS CHANGED.</p> <p>INTERFERENCE WITH MEDICATION AT THE PHARMACY HAPPENS TO SOME TARGETS AS WELL.</p> <p>THIS ILLUSTRATES THE POWER OF THE CONSTANTLY REPEATED VICIOUS LIE!</p>

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8. Surveillance and tracking

1. You move about your apartment. 10 Someone is rapping under your feet on the ceiling of apartment below. 12
2. They monitor when you start and stop to piss. 8 They turn water on and off in sync. 8

2. Manipulation of objects at a distance

1. Power to appliances is temporarily cut while breaker is ON. 15
2. Appliance settings are changed. 11
3. Temporary failures fix themselves. 14
4. Switches and controls are precisely changed. 11
5. Appliances or parts fail. 11 It's forced, obvious and too early.
13



This happened in one day. 8

3. Stress-generating skits

1. Everyone can take part in stalking. 11 For example, strangers, neighbors, close friends and family members. 12

1. They are rude for no cause. 8
2. Tradesmen have always problems. 11 They block your car and so on. 8
3. Your purchases are delayed, spoiled, or lost at a high rate. 8
4. You hear unusually loud music or noise. 12

2. Break-ins and sabotage at home

1. Clothes are shredded. 8
2. Furniture is destroyed. 10
3. There's petty theft. 10
4. Utilities are made to fail. 10

TARG - EPISODE 14

BY ELEANOR

"TARG" IS A STORY ABOUT A TARGET OF THE GROWING CRIME CALLED "ORGANIZED" OR "GROUP" STALKING, SOMETIMES ABBREVIATED "OS."

GROUP STALKING IS LARGELY IGNORED BY THE JUSTICE SYSTEMS, AND BY EDUCATING THE PUBLIC, THE WRITER HOPES "TARG" WILL EVENTUALLY HAVE HIS DAY IN COURT.

FOR THE PERPETRATOR SIDE OF THIS CRIME, SEE THE "PETER PERP" STRIPS.

FOR A *SPOOF* "MANUAL" ILLUSTRATING THE ATTITUDE OF THE "PETER PERPS" SEE: [HTTP://WWW.MULTISTALKERVICTIMS.ORG/TJOPSMANUAL.HTM](http://www.multistalkervictims.org/tjopsmanual.htm)

FOR DETAILED INFORMATION ON THE OS CRIME, PLEASE VISIT: [HTTP://WWW.MULTISTALKERVICTIMS.ORG/OSATV.PDF](http://www.multistalkervictims.org/osatv.pdf)

WHAT HAPPENED TO MY ****EXPENSIVE**** MERINO WOOL LONG JOHNS!?

THEY WERE RIGHT THERE 2 WEEKS AGO!!

!@#\$%&*

SINCE THIS HARASSMENT STARTED, I'VE LOST A FLASHLIGHT, A PAIR OF VICE GRIPS, A COOKING POT, AND A SMALL AM-FM RADIO!!

AND THEY ACTUALLY ***RETURNED*** THE RADIO!

I'VE HAD A ZIPPER ON ONE OF MY WINTER COATS, AND A ZIPPER ON A SUITCASE PRIED APART, AND A TOOTH TAKEN OUT ON EACH ONE!

I'VE HAD THE VELCRO STRAPS ON A PAIR OF SHOES RUINED. I HAD SET THEM ASIDE FOR JUST THREE DAYS. THE VELCRO WENT FROM FULL GRIPPING STRENGTH TO NONE, WITH NO USE ON THEM DURING THAT THREE DAY PERIOD!

YES, ZIPPERS DO FAIL, BUT THE ORGANIZED STALKING "FAILURES" OCCUR WHEN THE ITEM IS ***NOT*** IN USE.

VELCRO FAILURE HAPPENS WHERE THE PILE SIDE HAS MOST OF THE LOOPS CUT OPEN, AS IF BY USING A SEAM RIPPER OR XACTO KNIFE.

THEFTS, RETURNS AFTER REPLACEMENT, AND SABOTAGE OF ITEMS POLICE WON'T ACT ON ARE THE COMMON LOT OF OS TARGETS.

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3. Sabotage at work

1. Furniture is damaged over and over. 13
2. Computer files are deleted or corrupted. 11
3. Viruses are planted. 8 They could not have come from your normal computer use. 11
4. Delivered goods are delayed, spoiled, or lost at a high rate. 8
5. They spread rumors. 8 They damage your reputation at work. 11
6. Completed work is stolen or damaged. 9 Tradesmen are often involved. 11 They show obvious pleasure. 11

TARG - EPISODE 6

BY ELEANOR



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2. Why are targets chosen?

There are many perps. 8 The world is divided in normal people and perps who are forever perp. 9

For the perps, this is their way of life and a lifestyle. 8 They behave like this towards normal people as well as other perps. 9

There's a general level of crime and harassment. 13 Generally, perps will try what they can get away with. 9

A victim can only complain by saying things that he can't prove. 9 His reputation will become worse. 12 Then the perps can get away with more. 8 This gets worse over time. 8 They never forget a thing. 8 It can be so bad that the victim realizes that he's a victim. 10

Perps believe that this is the normal way of life. 8 They treat normal people as inferior. 9 For example, as *dogs*. 8 What normal people do is seen as futile, or as a temporary solution. 10 They have slogans like:

The possessions of dogs are like the desert: you may take what you want. 8

The perps will often suggest a reason for the harassment. 12 Such a reason is unimportant. 17 It can change several times per day. 8 It's merely a ruse to blame the victim for the bad treatment. 10 Even if the reason is true, then this doesn't allow anyone to stalk you. 11 For every reason that you can think of, there will be many people who have done just the same (or worse), but who are not harassed. 14

The perps will also choose many victims at random. 9 Then they know what the average result is. 8



Red is for the stalkers
what the swastika was for the Nazis.

We never saw someone who said that he had been a perp. 8 They will probably have to swear to keep the secret. 8 They might also sign a secret law. 8

A. K. Forwood writes in his book "Gang-stalking and mind-control - The destruction of society through community spying networks":

the gang-stalkers they hire are in many cases required to sign non-disclosure agreements

Conclusion 1:

Perps can't leave the organization. 12

Conclusion 2:

There are 2 types of victims: normal people and perps. 12 They are called targets and targeted perps. 8

Conclusion 3:

Everyone will from time to time be harassed. 10 This is a life long experience. 9

Conclusion 4:

People can have 4 lives: a normal life, a target life, a perp life and a targeted perp life. 8

Conclusion 5:

The reason for the harassment is just an excuse for the treatment. 11



a. The start of the target life

The target life starts when you are fully aware that all the strange events are harassments and not just bad luck. **12**

Maybe you see that it was already going on since several years. **9** But, only now you can connect the dots. **8**

The perps will often perform skits to make clear that it's all connected. **9** The reason is to put more stress on the target. **8**

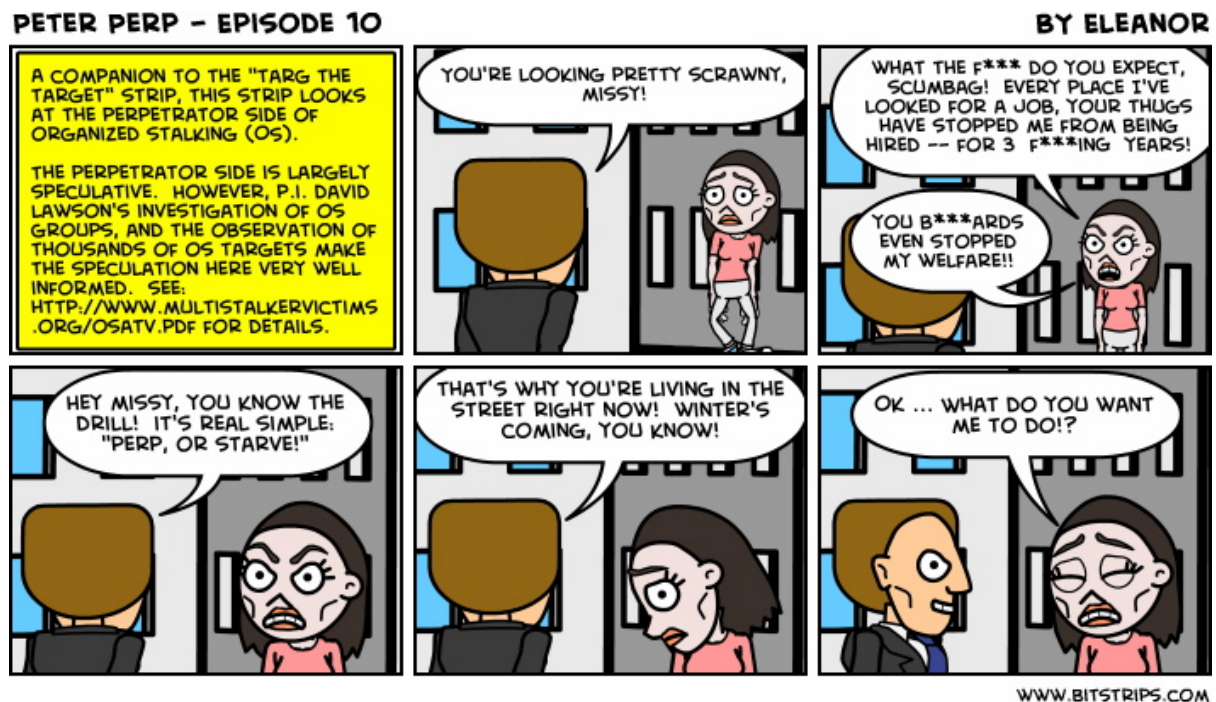


When targets become aware, they will be attacked more to make them expire quickly. **11**

Usually, you out yourself as a victim on the internet. **12** Before the internet existed, it was more difficult for the victims. **13** They couldn't find a single other victim to share their story. **10**

b. The start of the perp life

Most targets expire quickly. **11** Then they turn into perps. **8**



A. K. Forwood writes in his book ["Gang-stalking and mind-control - The destruction of society through community spying networks"](#):

Many of these people may have become caught up in these activities against their will, and may have initially been targets themselves and had their own lives ruined before being recruited to take part.

A corporate employee whose job is on the line, a drug addict who is always looking for the next fix, or an arrested person facing possible incarceration, are all desperate people, and can be recruited as gangstalkers very easily and with little fear of exposure. Police use such tactics at every opportunity, and in the last few decades have recruited virtual armies of reliable snitches or 'police agents' to do their bidding.

Where such things as the loss of employment, an addiction, or the threat of facing a lengthy jail sentence cannot be used to coerce a person into involvement in gang-stalking activities, other methods involving blackmail can be used instead, provided the person can be caught in a compromising position.



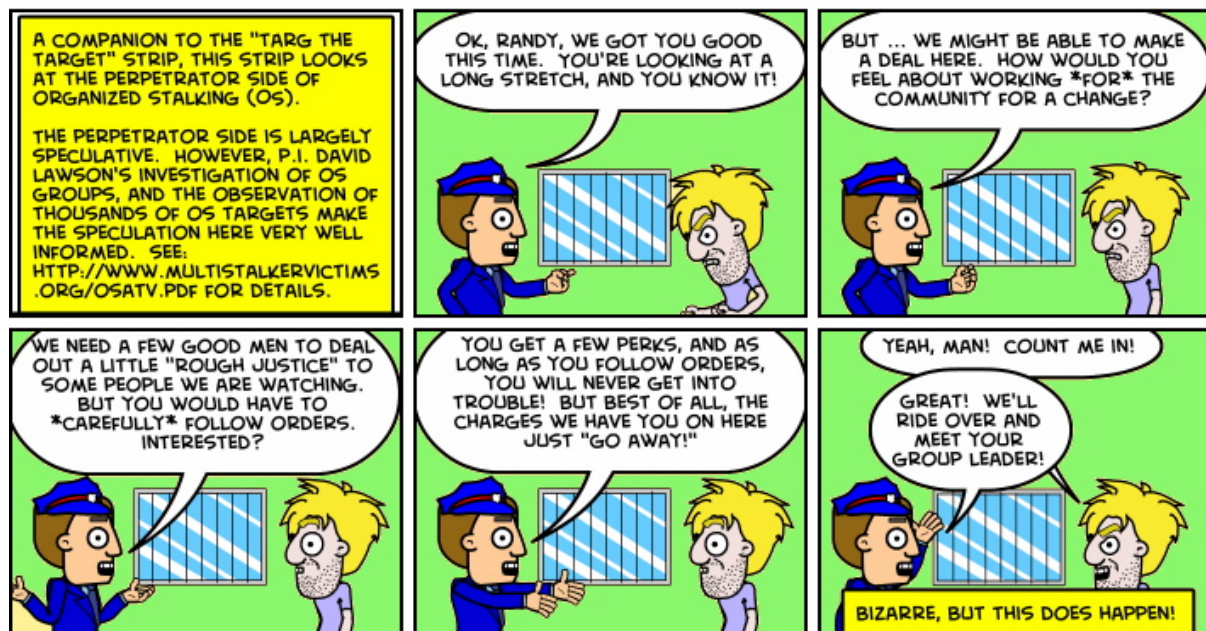
Conclusion 6:

People don't choose to be a perp. 8

They have to be pressured. 8 Preferably, they are desperate. 17 Then they are more motivated. 10

PETER PERP - EPISODE 9

BY ELEANOR

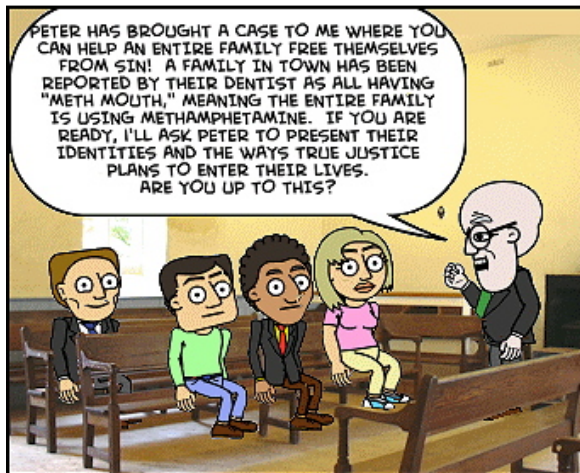
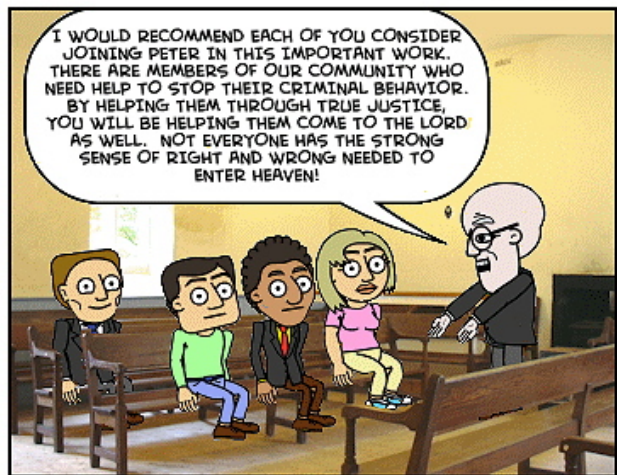
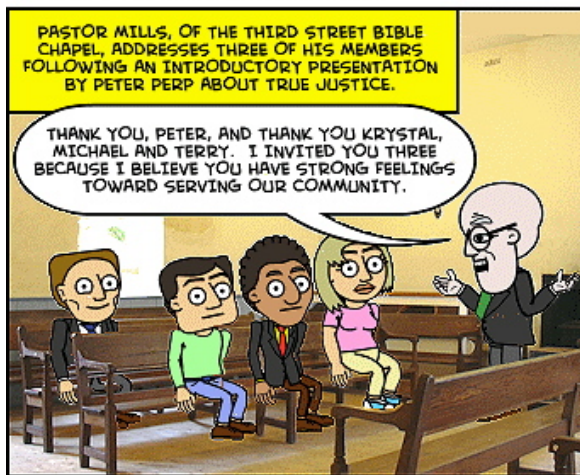


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Some people can be lured into the system because they have a deep sense of service to their community. 13

PETER PERP - EPISODE 24

BY ELEANOR



THIS IS AN ACTUAL ORGANIZED STALKING CASE. A FAMILY UNKNOWINGLY MOVED INTO A HOME WHICH HAD BEEN A METH LAB. THE RESIDUE FROM THE DRUG MANUFACTURING CAUSED ALL OF THE FAMILY MEMBERS TO DISPLAY "METH MOUTH" SYMPTOMS TO THEIR DENTIST.

THE DENTIST IDENTIFIED THEM TO THE SHERIFF, WHO TURNED THEM OVER TO A CHURCH-AND-CITY-EMPLOYEE NETWORK OF ORGANIZED STALKERS FOR THE "TOUGH LOVE" TREATMENT.

YEARS OF BRUTAL HARASSMENT, BOTH STALKING AND ELECTRONIC, FOLLOWED. EVENTUALLY, THE MOTHER, WHO WAS THEN A SENIOR CITIZEN, DISCOVERED THAT MEMBERS OF HER OWN CHURCH WERE PARTICIPATING IN THE ENDLESS HARASSMENT.

THE HARASSMENT CONTINUED IN SPITE OF SERIOUS ILLNESS OF THE PARENTS. ONLY A FRIEND, A SHERIFF IN A DIFFERENT COUNTY, WAS ABLE TO LOCATE THE SOURCE OF THE HARASSMENT. IT LARGELY STOPPED AFTER THAT.

WWW.MULTISTALKERVICTIMS.ORG/TARG.HTM

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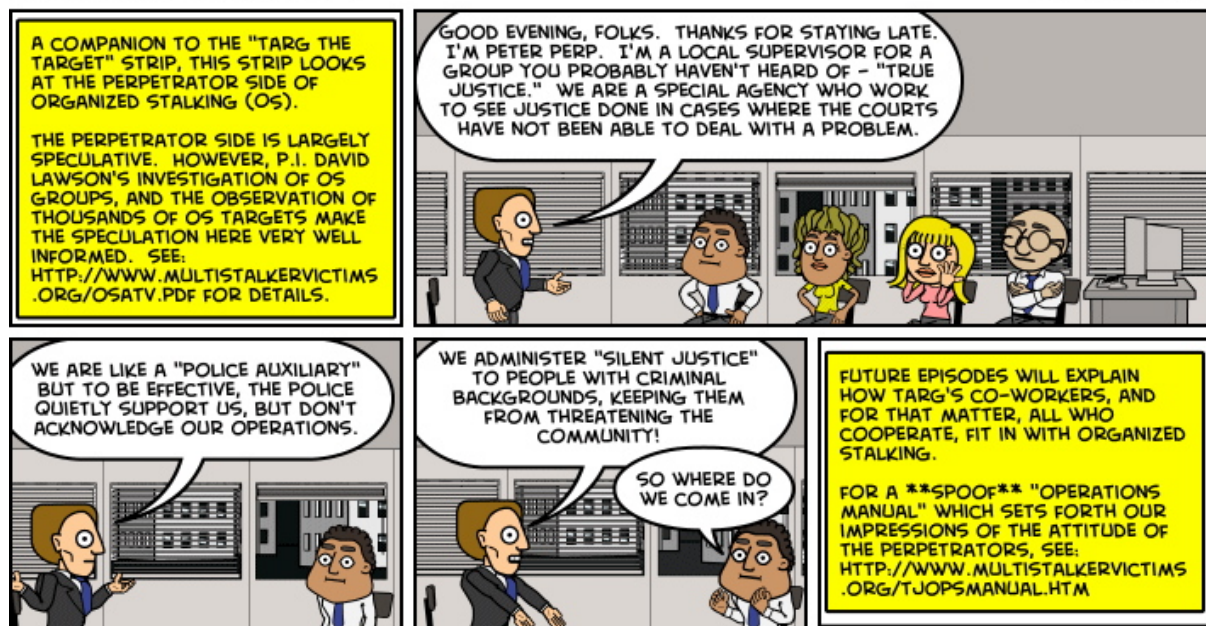
In the following example, the target is accused of being a child molester.¹¹

I suspect that in most cases, the target is accused of:

- being sympathetic to communism,
- being sympathetic to capitalism,
- being sympathetic to radical Islam,
- being an enemy of the dynasty,
- being an enemy of freemasonry,
- voting for an *undemocratic* party.

PETER PERP - EPISODE 1

BY ELEANOR



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PETER PERP - EPISODE 2

BY ELEANOR

Panel 1 (Yellow background):
 A COMPANION TO THE "TARG THE TARGET" STRIP, THIS STRIP LOOKS AT THE PERPETRATOR SIDE OF ORGANIZED STALKING (OS).
 THE PERPETRATOR SIDE IS LARGELY SPECULATIVE. HOWEVER, P.I. DAVID LAWSON'S INVESTIGATION OF OS GROUPS, AND THE OBSERVATION OF THOUSANDS OF OS TARGETS MAKE THE SPECULATION HERE VERY WELL INFORMED. SEE: [HTTP://WWW.MULTISTALKERVICTIMS.ORG/OSATV.PDF](http://www.multistalkervictims.org/osatv.pdf) FOR DETAILS.

Panel 2: WHERE YOU COME IN, SAM, IS THAT I'M HERE TO INVITE YOU TO JOIN OUR PATRIOTIC GROUP OF CITIZENS CONCERNED ABOUT THE COMMUNITY!

Panel 3: I DON'T KNOW, PETER! THIS DOESN'T SOUND LEGAL OR MORAL! I MEAN ... THE POLICE PRETEND YOU DON'T EXIST??

Panel 4: OUR CHAIN OF COMMAND IS CONFIDENTIAL, NIKKY, BUT REST ASSURED, OUR PEOPLE ARE IN ALL LEVELS OF GOVERNMENT, AND CORPORATIONS TOO. NO HARM WILL EVER COME TO YOU FOR PARTICIPATING!

Panel 5: WE *SERVE* OUR COMMUNITIES! YOU AND YOUR FAMILIES ARE SAFE BECAUSE OF THE WORK WE DO!

Panel 6: WHO IS IT IN THIS COMPANY THAT NEEDS YOUR "SERVICES?"

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PETER PERP - EPISODE 3

BY ELEANOR

Panel 1 (Yellow background):
 A COMPANION TO THE "TARG THE TARGET" STRIP, THIS STRIP LOOKS AT THE PERPETRATOR SIDE OF ORGANIZED STALKING (OS).
 THE PERPETRATOR SIDE IS LARGELY SPECULATIVE. HOWEVER, P.I. DAVID LAWSON'S INVESTIGATION OF OS GROUPS, AND THE OBSERVATION OF THOUSANDS OF OS TARGETS MAKE THE SPECULATION HERE VERY WELL INFORMED. SEE: [HTTP://WWW.MULTISTALKERVICTIMS.ORG/OSATV.PDF](http://www.multistalkervictims.org/osatv.pdf) FOR DETAILS.

Panel 2: IT'S TARG. YOU PROBABLY DON'T KNOW THAT HE HAS BEEN SEEN WATCHING PLAYGROUNDS. HE HAS BEEN WARNED ABOUT HIS INCLINATIONS TOWARD CHILD SEXUAL MOLESTATION!

Panel 3: AFTER OUR MEETING I'LL SHOW YOU A COPY OF HIS OFFICIAL POLICE RECORD! WITH PHOTOS TAKEN AT THE SCHOOL PLAYGROUND!

Panel 4 (Yellow background):
 NOTE WELL, READER: THESE "OFFICIAL RECORDS" ARE TOTALLY *BOGUS*!

Panel 5: HMMM... I'VE NEVER LIKED THAT TARG GUY SINCE HE BEAT ME FOR THE PROMOTION!
 A POLICE RECORD ...

Panel 6: OK, I'M IN!
 ME TOO ...
 I GUESS...

Panel 7 (Yellow background):
 AND THUS BEGINS THE WORKPLACE PHASE OF TARG'S ORGANIZED STALKING. PETER PERP'S STATEMENT ABOUT TOTAL SUPPORT BY ALL MAJOR POWER CENTERS IS TRUE. IF TARG CHANGES JOBS, THE SCENARIO OF THE FIRST THREE EPISODES IS REPEATED AS MANY TIMES AS TARG CHANGES JOBS - FOR *DECADES*.
 SOME OS TARGETS WERE HARASSED ON THEIR HOSPITAL DEATHBEDS!

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PETER PERP - EPISODE 4

BY ELEANOR

A COMPANION TO THE "TARG THE TARGET" STRIP, THIS STRIP LOOKS AT THE PERPETRATOR SIDE OF ORGANIZED STALKING (OS).

THE PERPETRATOR SIDE IS LARGELY SPECULATIVE. HOWEVER, P.I. DAVID LAWSON'S INVESTIGATION OF OS GROUPS, AND THE OBSERVATION OF THOUSANDS OF OS TARGETS MAKE THE SPECULATION HERE VERY WELL INFORMED. SEE: [HTTP://WWW.MULTISTALKERVICTIMS.ORG/OSATV.PDF](http://www.multistalkervictims.org/osatv.pdf) FOR DETAILS.



NIKKI, PETER HERE. I HEAR YOU DIDN'T REPLACE TARG'S REPORT DOCUMENT WITH THE OLDER VERSION I GAVE YOU! THAT'S NOT COOPERATING WITH THIS IMPORTANT COMMUNITY WORK!

AFTER HOURS, REPLACING OF COMPUTER FILES WITH OLDER VERSIONS IS A VERY COMMON METHOD OF SABOTAGE.



PETER, I'M NOT SURE I REALLY WANT TO BE PART OF THIS! I KNEW TARG BACK IN HIGH SCHOOL. I JUST DON'T THINK THE THINGS YOU HAVE TOLD US ARE TRUE, AND I THINK IF THERE IS A PROBLEM, IT SHOULD BE HANDLED BY POLICE!



LISTEN TO ME CAREFULLY, NIKKI! TRUE JUSTICE DOES *NOT* TOLERATE DISOBEDIENCE! OUR WORK IS TOO IMPORTANT TO OUR COUNTRY. UNPLEASANT THINGS HAPPEN, YOU KNOW!



WHAT ARE YOU TELLING ME!? ARE YOU SOME KIND OF CRIME GANG? I THOUGHT YOU WERE INTO COMMUNITY *SERVICE*!



BE HOME SATURDAY MORNING, NIKKI! SOME OF OUR PEOPLE ARE GOING TO SHOW YOU WHAT HAS HAPPENED TO SOME WHO HAVE SHIRKED THEIR RESPONSIBILITIES TO THEIR COMMUNITIES! IT WILL NOT BE PLEASANT, I ASSURE YOU! GOOD BYE!

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PETER PERP - EPISODE 5

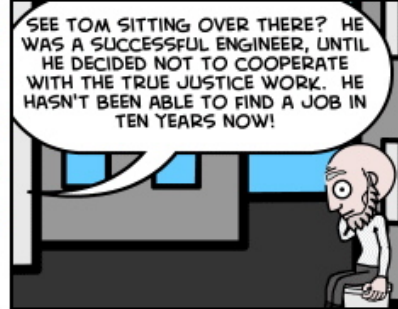
BY ELEANOR

A COMPANION TO THE "TARG THE TARGET" STRIP, THIS STRIP LOOKS AT THE PERPETRATOR SIDE OF ORGANIZED STALKING (OS).

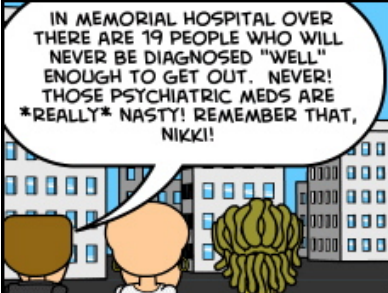
THE PERPETRATOR SIDE IS LARGELY SPECULATIVE. HOWEVER, P.I. DAVID LAWSON'S INVESTIGATION OF OS GROUPS, AND THE OBSERVATION OF THOUSANDS OF OS TARGETS MAKE THE SPECULATION HERE VERY WELL INFORMED. SEE: [HTTP://WWW.MULTISTALKERVICTIMS.ORG/OSATV.PDF](http://www.multistalkervictims.org/osatv.pdf) FOR DETAILS.



SATURDAY AND NIKKI IS WITH PETER PERP AND TONY ...



SEE TOM SITTING OVER THERE? HE WAS A SUCCESSFUL ENGINEER, UNTIL HE DECIDED NOT TO COOPERATE WITH THE TRUE JUSTICE WORK. HE HASN'T BEEN ABLE TO FIND A JOB IN TEN YEARS NOW!



IN MEMORIAL HOSPITAL OVER THERE ARE 19 PEOPLE WHO WILL NEVER BE DIAGNOSED "WELL" ENOUGH TO GET OUT. NEVER! THOSE PSYCHIATRIC MEDS ARE *REALLY* NASTY! REMEMBER THAT, NIKKI!



TONY, HERE, CAN TELL YOU SOME INTERESTING THINGS ABOUT THAT LADY THEY FOUND FLOATING IN THE RIVER LAST WEEK!



CAN WE COUNT ON YOUR *FULL* COOPERATION, NIKKI ?

SOB!

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c. The start of the targeted perp life

A perp sees this lifestyle as a game. **8** He can be such a loser in this game, that he starts to see himself as a victim. **10** He became a targeted perp. **8**

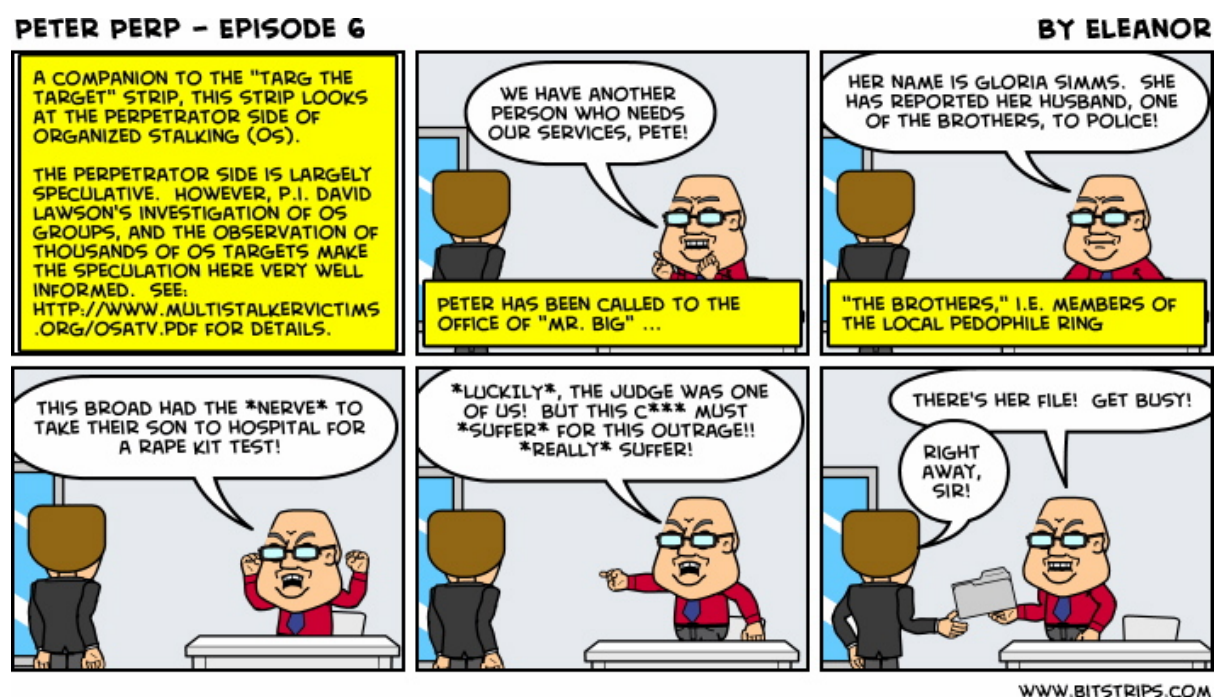
Their ordeal starts often when their acts are a threat for other perps. **9** For example, they could cause problems with justice. **10**

For example:

- A perp becomes whistleblower of the state or business. **11**
- A perp has an invention that will cost other perps a lot. **8**
- A perp is set to inherit a large estate. **8**
- A perp has a hostile divorce. **8**
- A perp witnessed a crime. **8**
- A perp has a radio show about crimes of the state and business. **8**
- A perp just ticked someone off. **8**

These acts can also be imaginary, or deliberate lies. **13** For example:

- The target has a long criminal record. **10**
- The target is a thief. **8**
- The target is a prostitute. **10**
- The target is a drug user. **8**
- The target is a drug dealer. **9**
- The target is a pedophile. **8**



d. Targeted perp organizations

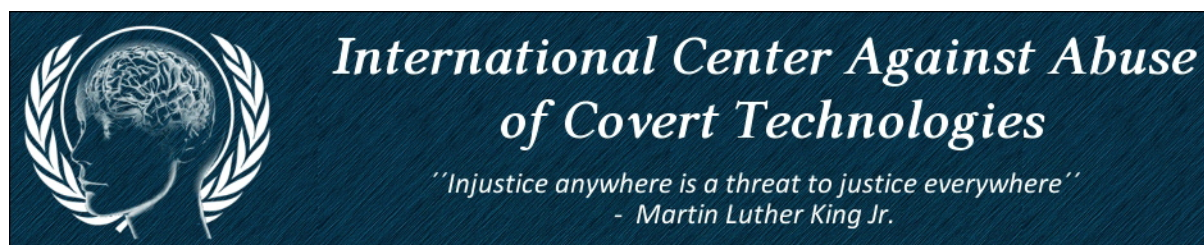
Targets are often loners. 11 But, targeted perps are lost when they are alone. 8 They need to be a member of something. 8

Some perps profit from that. 8 They pretend to be a victim. 8 They have a plausible story. 10 They create a spoof organization. 14

This is their typical mentality:

1. They want protection for targeted perps. 9 But, normal victims may be declared crazy. 10
2. The leaders spread disinfo for normal victims. 12 For example:
 1. It's being done by satellites. 10
 2. It's the singularity, a computer that watches everything on earth. 16
 3. They can make walls bend. 8
3. They will deliberately make their actions fail. 14 They want to slow down the progress. 8
4. They choose strategies of which we know that they will fail. 8

Freedom
From Covert
harassment & surveillance



Some of them are often quoted as bogus. 8

They depend very much on their reputation. 12 They will wear suits and call themselves president and so on. 8 (The suit is the uniform of the freemasons. 10) Then they introduce many perps who pretend that they are a victim. 10 Within a few days already they form the large majority of *victims*. 13

If you are a normal victim and you contact such victims, then you will see that they harass you. 11

They can also introduce a buddy system. 12 Every target gets a buddy. 12 This is a perp who pretends that he's a victim. 8



FREEDOM FOR ... oops. 8

Some day, the targeted perp organization disappears without warning.
16 All *victims* vanish for good. 8



FEDAME and its members disappeared in 2009.

A sequel was created in 2013. 12



Of course, I'm wary about *federations*, *coalitions* and *international centers*. 21



Books: Terrorist Stalking in America Cause Stalking

3. David Lawson and his books

David Lawson published a book after the attacks on the WTC. 10 The title is "Terrorist Stalking in America." 12

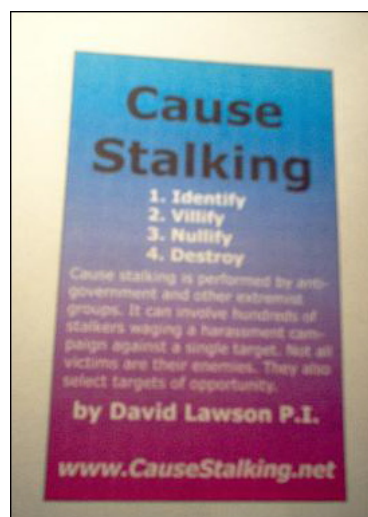
He's a detective. 10 He published a sequel a few years later. 8 The title is "Cause Stalking." 8

Both books cover the same topic. 8 He calls it *cause stalking*. 8 That's the same as *gangstalking*. 10

He worked for more than a decade with a detective agency in Florida. 11 He traveled throughout the U.S. and Canada. 8 His work took 12 years. 8 He did it in his spare time. 8

He was casually listening to his public service radio scanner. 13 He discovered a group. 8 They used police-like words. 8 But, it didn't sound as if they were actual police officers. 9 He learned of a restaurant where they met for meals. 8 He visited one of their meetings there. 8

He gained the confidence of the group. 8 He found that they were carrying out gangstalking. 8 They behaved like a special community police. 14





Books: Terrorist Stalking in America Cause Stalking

His books are a godsend for targets. 8 But, there are a few problems. 8 He blames the wrong people. 8 It doesn't match what we know about gangstalking. 10 It doesn't match his own reports about the stalkers and their recruiting procedures. 13

He has his stories while *riding* with the stalkers. 8 Separate them from his personal opinion about who is to blame. 13

He blames *extremist groups*. 8 He blames *foreign terrorists*. 11 He blames *anti-government groups*. 14 Some *extremist groups* may be responsible. 13 Targets can't be sure. 11 The people that we see look like normal citizens. 8 They are really aggressive against us. 13 They are often fueled by lies about us. 8

As far as we can see, no *foreign terrorists* are responsible. 11

Lawson blames the Patriot Movement. 10 This movement is not a tightly organized group. 10 Its members are spread out throughout the US. 8

They read reports of the state. 8 They read scientific reports. 14 They read reports that don't get enough attention in the media. 10 They refer to history. 11 They have been warning since the mid-1990s that a *world dictatorship* is in the works. 11 They give us evidence. 8 We have to be concerned. 8 They give source details. 8 They urge listeners to not accept their word. 8 They ask us to look up the original sources. 8 They are very much against gangstalking. 11

Lawson says that the Patriots are *against the state*. 8 That's false. 8 The Patriots are opposed to crimes of the state, not the state itself. 9 They seek a strict application of the law, with power returned to the states and the people. 11

A few targets have appeared on a number of their shows. 8 They don't give our issue enough air time. 8 But, they support our work to expose and stop these crimes. 8 22 of the Patriot hosts have reported to us that they also experience some of the things we do. 12 They are whistleblowers of state and business misdeeds. 11 It's logic that they would also be targeted. 10



Books: Terrorist Stalking in America Cause Stalking

Some Patriots may also be gangstalkers. 11 We have no way of knowing. 8 But, Lawson says that the broadcasters are gangstalkers. 10 We don't accept that. 8

There's a second problem. 11 Lawson told us that he found no evidence that they use weapons that beam through the wall. 10

Almost all targets are attacked with such weapons. 10 We suspect that Lawson knows this. 8 But, he might have been threatened. 8 Or maybe he was *bought off*. 8 If he had written about these weapons then his books certainly would be more helpful. 11

He discussed "*cause stalking*" with a few policemen. 10

1. The police allow gangstalking to continue. 13 They make an odd excuse. 8 They say that harassment by groups is a form of *free speech*. 8
2. Police themselves are sometimes targets. 14
3. Police are very reluctant to talk about stalking by groups. 12
4. One officer said that the groups are growing in size and number. 9

Lawson wrote about the police. 10

In general, they said that 'cause stalking' is primarily a civil problem where the plaintiff has to prove financial loss.

This shows that the police are certainly not interested in trying to go after gangstalkers. 13 Since the early 1990s, there have been anti-stalking laws on the books. 10 From that point forward, stalking is a criminal offense. 11

It's not easy to jail a stalker. 8 Stalker acts are often not too bad. 8 But, it can take much effort to prove such acts. 8 If the stalking is done by many people, then it's even harder to prove it. 11



Books: Terrorist Stalking in America Cause Stalking

Lawson met recruits who were blue collar workers. **8** These recruits can be most useful to the stalkers. **8** For example, they have keys to locked spaces and apartments. **8**

Other people are used to keep the target *in their sights*. **8** For example, security guards, city workers and taxi drivers. **15** They use also the workers of the cable, telephone and electricity companies. **15**

Lawson says that these recruits never heard of e-attacks. **12** There has to be also an *elite corps* of electronic stalkers. **11** That would explain our mishaps. **8**

Lawson writes what the harassers say. **9** It shows their attitude and motivation. **13**

1. They are a sort of *police* who rank above the real police. **9**
2. Their groups *help* the police. **8** They try to alert people that the target did something really bad at prior locations. **13**
3. They see themselves as a sort of *minutemen*. **8** They are always at the ready to be dispatched when they are called. **10** They form a network that the target can never escape. **11**
4. Almost all service workers and trades are members of the stalking groups. **10** This makes them a force that a target doesn't want to *mess with*. **9**

He reports some statistics about the motivation of the perps. **13**

- 25% follow the nominal *cause* they were recruited under. **11**
- 25% actually harass a target. **14**
- 75% harass now and then or not at all. **8**
- 10% join out of fear of being harassed. **8**



Books: Terrorist Stalking in America Cause Stalking

He describes recruits to these groups. 8

those who feel powerless, inferior and angry

Of course, such people would be easy to recruit for harassment in the street and close to the house of the target. 13 But, lots of professionals put targets down at every occasion. 13 They declare us mentally ill if we even suggest that gangstalking is possible. 14 They don't feel *powerless, inferior, and angry*. 12

Nor do the many utility and city workers. 13 Lawson has done a great job. 8 But, some aspects of gangstalking have escaped him. 10

He comments. 8

Firemen across the country, and even some police officers, support these groups.

Vehicles that are used for stalking bear often stickers of firemen. 10 A few targets have traced perps to firemen. 8 One target recognized the license number of stalker cars in the parking lot of a police station. 14

The *cause* that they are *working toward* is mainly an excuse to get the groups together. 11 They do it for the sense of power and belonging. 8 Having a *cause* enhances the feelings of power and being right. 10 But, group members are most concerned with how their fellow group stalkers feel about their *work* and accept them. 12

Most stalkers don't care. 8

Most active group members have only a general idea of the ideology of the group, but they don't particularly care.

Books: Terrorist Stalking in America Cause Stalking

These groups come into being and are run by leaders. 8

Group leaders do have political goals and the belief that the end justifies the means.

The members are *disposable* for the leaders. 12 Some leaders work for companies. 8 Some work for politicians. 14 Leaders choose targets. 10 But, they don't directly lead the stalkers. 8

Leaders have an air of mystery. 9 They have *worked for the CIA*. 8 They have *worked for the NSA*. 8 Perhaps they worked for some other agency that keeps quiet about their employees. 12 This *background* is usually a lie. 9 Maybe gangstalking is the leading edge of a world dictatorship. 13 Then the secret services could play a part. 10



NSA.

Books: Terrorist Stalking in America Cause Stalking

Gangstalkers get little money. **11** Still, there are very large expenses to harass people as thoroughly as targets report. **12**

The stalkers can afford to rent a house next to the house of the target. **10** They can afford to travel with the target. **8** They can afford to record and film targets wherever they go. **10**

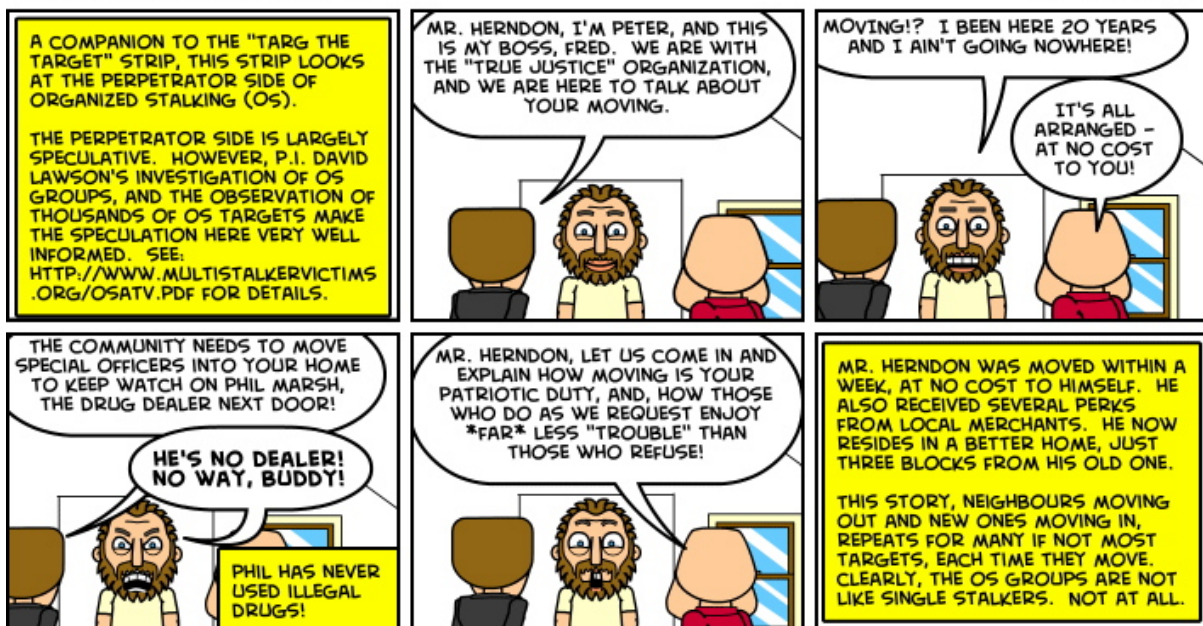
Companies fund some of these stalking groups. **8** They use them as *private armies* against their *enemies*. **8** Enemies can be whistleblowers or activists. **15**

The stalking groups are also for hire. **8** They are a kind of *revenge service* for people who are wealthy enough to hire them. **10**

Lawson cares why the stalkers *continue* to harass targets. **11** He doesn't care why the stalkers *started* to harass targets. **9**

PETER PERP - EPISODE 11

BY ELEANOR



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Books: Terrorist Stalking in America Cause Stalking

In his second book, "Cause Stalking," he lists categories of targets. 11

1. abortion clinic workers
2. people guilty of mistreatment of animals
3. county clerks and local politicians
4. police officers
5. judges
6. agents of IRS and Treasury
7. civil rights activists
8. whistleblowers of state and business

There are thousands of people who don't fit in this list. 8

The ultimate goal of the groups is to destroy the targets. 8 These groups destroy targets with great efficiency. 12



The feathered snake.



Books: Terrorist Stalking in America Cause Stalking

Gangstalking is pretty much a world wide standard. 10

1. They study the IQ, history and personality type of the target. 14
2. They take pictures of the target, sometimes openly. 13
3. Targets are kept under surveillance by large groups. 10 They will always be followed. 8 The stalkers are rotated. 11 This makes it difficult for the target to prove that he's being followed. 10
4. Gangstalkers do more than just follow targets. 10 They perform break-ins. 10 They damage property. 14 They have assaulted some targets, sometimes fatally. 14 They also like to stalk the children of a target. 8
5. Firemen and the police support *extremist* groups. 12 Fire trucks are used in stalker convoys. 8 Firemen are stalking. 10 City workers are stalking. 11 Utility workers are stalking. 17 This makes the stalkers believe that they are doing a great community service. 11 They don't see it as crimes against innocent people. 8
6. Sometimes they tear up the road in front of the house of a target. 9
7. Some targets are selected just because they are *convenient*. 11 Loners are good convenience targets. 12 Those with a good network of family support are not. 9

Books: Terrorist Stalking in America Cause Stalking

8. Neighbors of the target are often asked to join. 8 They can be intimidated. 14 They can be threatened with harassment and damage to houses and cars. 9 They are plied with appeals to a sense of patriotism. 11 (The targets are painted as criminals and other types of unwanted people. 10) The neighbors can be offered things like drugs. 8 They get repairs to their homes. 8 They get free taxi rides. 8 They get even just friendship. 8 Some neighbors give the stalkers a key to their house. 8 This is a major benefit to the stalkers. 10



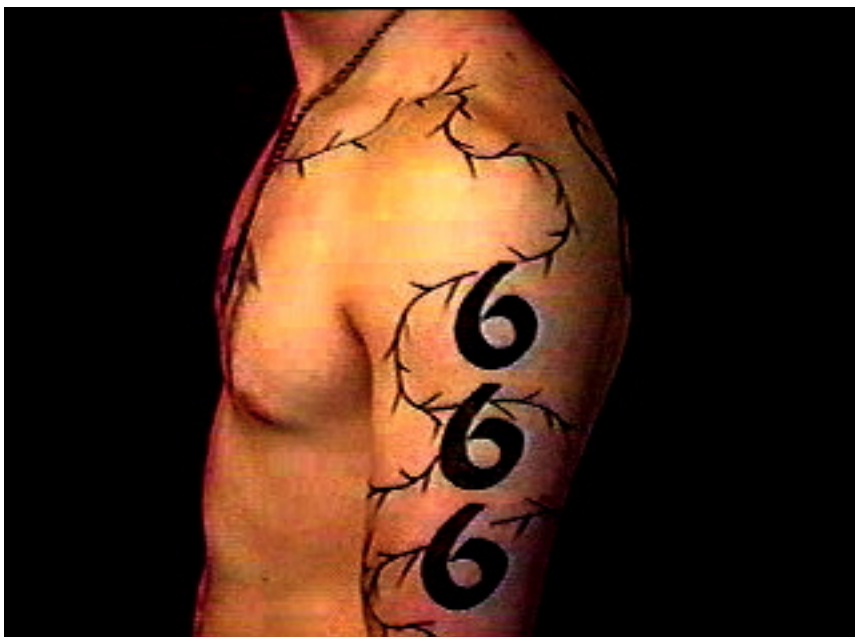
Order of the Trapezoid.

Books: Terrorist Stalking in America Cause Stalking

9. Targets are kept under surveillance around the clock. 11 Stalkers report the movements of the target by cell phone or two-way radio. 10 Some stalkers will patrol the area to watch out for police. 8 If a target drives away from home, then the stalkers will begin to *tail* the target. 11
10. In some places, watching a target has almost become a sport. 9 The activity is carried out on a radio channel. 9 If you know this channel then you can join. 8 Some targets have become aware of the radio activity. 12 Some hear a radio bulletin go out as soon as they turn on their lights in the early morning. 11
11. If a target lives in a flat, then stalkers move into adjacent flats. 10 Stalkers find it important to have access to all flats close to the flat of the target. 11 Stalkers also watch the car of the target. 8
12. Stalkers often make noise when the target makes noise. 11 For example, if a target flushes a toilet, a car horn will honk. 9 Or there will be a burst of noise from a power tool or hammering. 10
13. A target will see large numbers of people coming from or going to flats next to the target. 10 This is accompanied by rowdiness. 10 This is enough to hold the attention of the target. 9 But, it's not quite enough for a successful complaint. 12
14. The stalkers tell the neighbors of the target that they are some sort of citizens group. 11 They say that they *assist the police*. 8 They say that they *keep track of* the target. 8 They do it for some reason that sounds legitimate. 9 Stalkers use *props* to appear legitimate. 11 For example, they use *files* that look like police reports. 8 They include photos of the target. 9
15. A stalker will enter the house or flat of a target when he's away. 10 They have lookouts who patrol in a *perimeter* to watch for police. 11 In flats, building staff is often co-opted by telling lies about the target. 12 Building staff may also be intimidated. 15 They may cooperate through fear of the stalkers. 10 Pest control sometimes provide access to the flat of a target. 11 Alarm technicians do this too. 12

Books: Terrorist Stalking in America Cause Stalking

16. Some targets don't recognize that they are being harassed. **9** Such unaware targets make an excuse such as: "There are many rude people in the world." **11**
17. Mail of targets will frequently be intercepted. **12** Their mail arrives late. **8** Some mail doesn't arrive at all. **8** Sometimes stalkers discuss the missing mail at a nearby table in a restaurant. **14** Sometimes stalkers may even drive by the target waving the missing mail at the target. **13**
18. The telephone company staff will routinely block phone calls. **13** They may believe that the target deserves it. **8** They might do it for some perk offered by the stalkers. **8**
19. Stalkers destroy the ties between a target and his family and friends. **11** This is made easy by choosing harassments which look like *normal breaks of life*. **10** If the target talks about it, then he will probably be seen as crazy. **10** Sometimes more than one family member will be harassed. **12**



Books: Terrorist Stalking in America Cause Stalking

20. On the road, stalkers will often surround the target and try to control his speed. 10 They make it hard to prove this crime. 8 They frequently move off, and a new group takes over. 8
21. Stalkers like to drive around in convoys. 8 Those convoys can count 6 to more than 30 cars. 10 A convoy may display high beams. 8
22. Sabotage of the car of a target is common. 9 They scratch the paint with a sharp object like a key. 8 They slash tires. 8 They steal license plates. 8 They avoid dangerous things like cutting brake lines. 10 But, they like expensive sabotage. 12 For example, they drain oil or coolant. 8 This causes major repair bills and inconvenience. 12
23. A target is always followed in public. 10 The stalkers try to get into places with some restrictions on entry. 10 For example, places of employment. 10 They make a game out of it. 8 Stalkers will carry clipboards. 11 They wear name badges on lanyards around their neck. 8 They will even carry phony police badges. 10
24. Stalkers use tactics that look *minor* to bystanders. 11 These tactics include making noise near the target. 11 For example, clicking ball point pens constantly. 12 They will rattle keys or change, particularly when standing behind the target. 12 If the target responds, then the target can expect more of the same. 9 If a target takes a seat in public, then stalkers will sit nearby to make noise. 11 Or they tap their feet, sometimes on the chair of the target. 8 The goal is to keep the target constantly uncomfortable. 15
25. Stalkers disrupt relations at work. 12 They destroy relations in personal life. 13 It's called *character assassination*. 23 This can be effective for new relationships. 12 It isn't always successful with people who know the target well. 10

Books: Terrorist Stalking in America Cause Stalking

26. Stalkers start rumors and pass lies at the workplace of the target. 9 They will pose as customers when the target works directly with the public. 11 Then they make complaints about the target. 8 Bogus customers can take up huge amounts of time. 9 For example, if the target is a real estate agent then they send bogus customers. 13 They never make an actual offer. 9
27. A woman moved in with her husband and children to a house. 8 Unknown to them, it had been a methamphetamine lab. 11 The chemicals, used to brew meth, cause specific symptoms in the mouth. 10 The dentist of this family felt that he needed to *help the police*. 9 He reported them as meth users. 8 Foolish! 13 But, the family didn't even know that the report had been made. 9 They had no way to correct it. 8 (In some places, dentists are required to report suspected cases of meth use. 9) The police in that area was linked to the citizen groups. 8 The family was harassed for many years. 10 The husband died because of these chemicals. 12 The lady did a bit detective work. 8 She found out about the reputation of her family. 12 She got some help from a befriended policeman. 8 He was from a different area. 8 He admitted off the record that people can being submitted to citizen groups because of *meth mouth*. 12



Books: Terrorist Stalking in America Cause Stalking

28. Noise is one of the major means used by the stalkers. **8** They use their cars to honk their horns or squeal their tires frequently as they pass the house of a target. **11**
29. Stalkers use their access to nearby properties to create noise. **13** This noise is timed to activities of the target. **11** For example, the target leaves his house. **8**
30. Stalkers will make up silly reasons to knock on the door of the target. **10**
31. In flats, targets will hear noise from *work*, like hammering or rapping on walls. **10** The stalkers will *work* on these activities as long as possible. **11** But, they avoid that the target can file a legitimate complaint. **10**
32. The stalkers will sometimes make clear that they know where the target is. **9** For example, they make noise above or below the target. **11** This requires commercial through wall radar. **11** Or they use illegally placed video cameras. **12**
33. The stalkers will sometimes repeatedly leave home when the target leaves. **13** Or the stalkers will repeatedly arrive home when the target arrives. **13** Stalkers will also crowd elevators with the target. **13**

This happens to many targets. **10**

Books: Terrorist Stalking in America Cause Stalking

For us, it looks like normal people from all ages stalk us in an organized way, probably based on lies. **12** Some targets can prove that the police play a role. **8** A retired policeman said that retired officers *sometimes make life hell*, for targets who have done things that they don't approve of. **15** He said that on a talk show about gangstalking. **8**

Bottom line: we still can't prove who leads this global harassment scheme. **10** David Lawson gives us few hints about that. **8**





Books: Terrorist Stalking in America Cause Stalking

Important footnote

Many people don't believe what Lawson writes about gangstalking. **12** For example, policemen. **14** They say that *nobody has so much time on their hands*. **8**

This is the answer. **8** A large part of the harassment isn't done in spare time. **8** It's rolled into the day's work for a wide variety of professions and trades. **10**

They simply carry on their normal careers. **10** A target has sought the services of tradespeople. **11** The stalkers already know which tradespeople sympathize with them. **13** They will alert them that the target is designated. **11** Then the target receives treatment appropriate to his alleged *crimes*. **12**

This carries through to stores, restaurants, and public transit as well. **9**

So harassers don't need to have *time on their hands*. **8** Only the target sees it all. **8** Stalking acts may be occasional. **12**

There are plenty of citizens who are not working. **9** For example, housewives, children, the disabled, the retired, the homeless. **14** These people are also recruited. **8** They have plenty of time and opportunity to help *punish* the target. **12**

A second put-down is used by police and doctors. **9** They tell a target who complains about gangstalking always the same. **11** "You are not important enough. **10** An organization wouldn't spend all this time, energy and money to harass you." **14** That sounds logical. **10** Targets may not be important enough. **11** But, clearly what is important is to have a trained corps of people. **9** They can control and punish anyone. **11** They can do so discreetly and in a deniable way. **11** The organization is important, not the targets! **15**

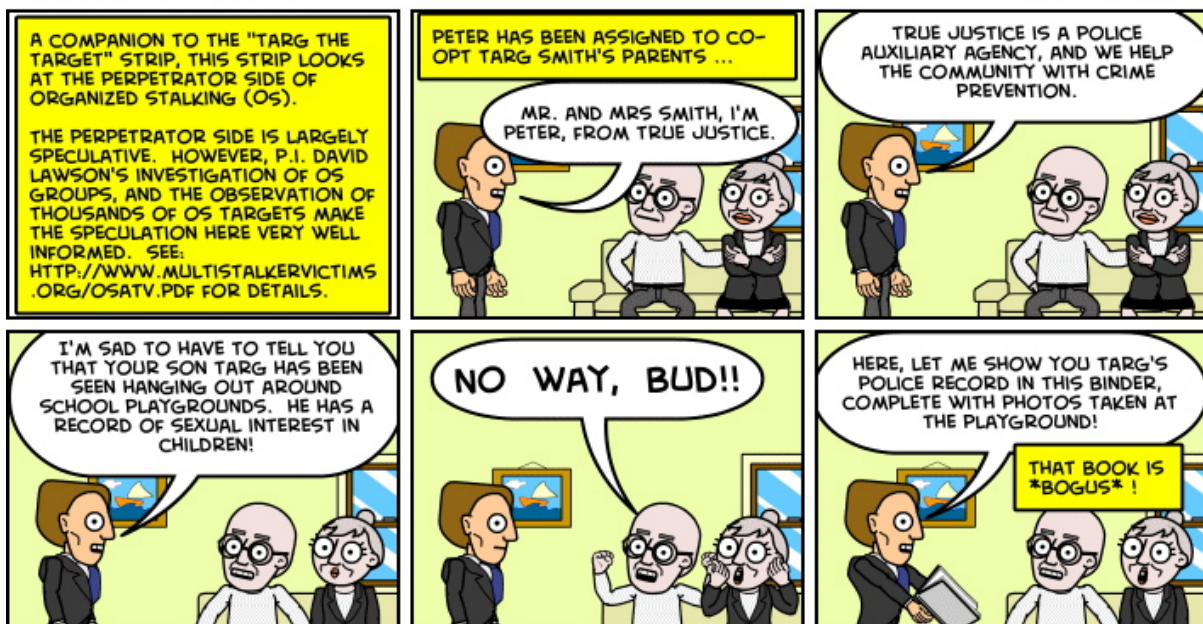
Books: Terrorist Stalking in America Cause Stalking

What Lawson writes is confirmed by Forwood:

The police, as well as any corporations or private parties with money to spend, have access to a wealth of surveillance technology, and they may even provide it to gang-stalking groups under their control, in order to achieve their ends. Not only that, but the police will look the other way if one or more of their gang-stalkers must commit a crime in order to assist them (This is now entirely legal for the police to do in Canada and the US). In this way, remote cameras and microphones are regularly planted in a target's home to learn their routines and habits, and to discover any other pieces of information that could be used to disrupt the person's life and antagonize him or her, or for any other reason that might be in the interests of the controllers. When participants of gang-stalking groups are briefed on a target, if the police are handling them they will often have a police file with them, which is simply a prop to manipulate a gang-stalking

PETER PERP - EPISODE 7

BY ELEANOR



Books: Terrorist Stalking in America Cause Stalking

participant or group into action. This file is usually just any old file they might have handy, with a few faked documents bearing the target's name added in, and if possible a mug shot of the target clipped to the inside of the folder. Using the faked documents in the file, the police will present the target in highly exaggerated or completely fraudulent terms. The more suspicion or hatred they can instill in the gang-stalkers towards a target, the more willing the gang-stalkers will be to undertake whatever tasks might be asked of them. It's quite possible, for instance, for a target to be characterized as a suspect under investigation regarding sexual assaults against small children. This will fire up anybody's emotions, and this is the sort of weakness in people that the police will take advantage of. It should be noted that the police will not usually make any claims that might later be revealed to be false, so telling a gang-stalking member that a target is a *suspected* child molester, rather than a *known* one, is safe from ever being found out to be a lie.

PETER PERP - EPISODE 8

BY ELEANOR

A COMPANION TO THE "TARG THE TARGET" STRIP, THIS STRIP LOOKS AT THE PERPETRATOR SIDE OF ORGANIZED STALKING (OS).

THE PERPETRATOR SIDE IS LARGELY SPECULATIVE. HOWEVER, P.I. DAVID LAWSON'S INVESTIGATION OF OS GROUPS, AND THE OBSERVATION OF THOUSANDS OF OS TARGETS MAKE THE SPECULATION HERE VERY WELL INFORMED. SEE: [HTTP://WWW.MULTISTALKERVICTIMS.ORG/OSATV.PDF](http://www.multistalkervictims.org/osatv.pdf) FOR DETAILS.

CO-OPTING TARG'S PARENTS CONTINUES ...

WHY ARE YOU TELLING US ABOUT THIS?

WE WANT TO HELP TARG. WHEN SOMEONE'S BEHAVIOUR THREATENS THE COMMUNITY, WE KEEP SHOWING THEM LITTLE REMINDERS THAT THEY ARE BEING WATCHED - AROUND THE CLOCK. BUT NO PHYSICAL HARM* IS EVER DONE TO OUR CLIENTS.

* NOT TRUE! BEATINGS ARE RARE, BUT OTHER HARM HAPPENS!

TO BE EFFECTIVE, WE NEED *YOUR* HELP TOO! BE A BIT COOL TOWARDS TARG. IF HE STARTS TALKING ABOUT "STALKING," TELL HIM HE SHOULD SEE A GOOD PSYCHIATRIST. YOU MIGHT EVEN SAY OR DO ODD THINGS, THEN DENY IT, TO ENHANCE HIS GUILT FEELINGS.

THIS IS CALLED "TOUGH LOVE." SOMETIMES OUR CLIENTS CORRECT THEIR BEHAVIOUR. OTHER TIMES, THEY MUST BE PUT IN MENTAL HOSPITAL. EITHER WAY, OUR CLIENTS ALWAYS BENEFIT!

WE ARE "ALWAYS THERE FOR" OUR CLIENTS, AND YOU CAN HELP DO WHAT'S BEST FOR TARG, AND FOR THE COMMUNITY, BY HELPING US!

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Cause Stalking
 1. Cause
 2. Stalking
 3. Cause
 4. Stalking
 5. Cause
 6. Stalking
 7. Cause
 8. Stalking
 9. Cause
 10. Stalking
 11. Cause
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Books: Terrorist Stalking in America Cause Stalking

Being a suspect means that you're involved in an ongoing investigation, but whether or not this is true can't be verified as long as an investigation is ongoing. Being told that the target is a suspect in an investigation assures that the parties who are told this won't divulge what they've been told, for fear of being charged themselves for interfering in a criminal investigation. This police tactic assures utmost secrecy. If it is later found out that the target was never involved in anything they were purported to be involved in makes their being painted as a suspect seem like nothing more than normal police procedure.

PETER PERP - EPISODE 16

BY ELEANOR

A COMPANION STRIP TO THE "TARG THE TARGET" STRIP, THIS STRIP LOOKS AT THE PERPETRATOR SIDE OF ORGANIZED STALKING (OS.)

THE PERPETRATOR SIDE IS LARGELY SPECULATIVE. HOWEVER, P.I. DAVID LAWSON'S INVESTIGATION OF OS GROUPS, AND THE OBSERVATIONS OF THOUSANDS OF OS TARGETS MAKE THE SPECULATION HERE VERY WELL INFORMED. SEE FOR DETAILS:

[HTTP://WWW.MULTISTALKERVIC.TIMS.ORG/OSATV.PDF](http://www.multistalkervic.tims.org/osatv.pdf)

[HTTP://WWW.MULTISTALKERVIC.TIMS.ORG/TJOPSMANUAL.PDF](http://www.multistalkervic.tims.org/tjopsmanual.pdf)

PETER! TARG SMITH'S PARENTS TELL ME YOU PAID THEM A VISIT AND URGED THEM TO PRESSURE THEIR SON TARG ABOUT HIS SO-CALLED "PEDOPHILIA"! I'VE KNOWN TARG AND HIS PARENTS FOR YEARS, AND MY CONTACT IN THE POLICE DEPT. ALSO TELLS ME TARG HAS NO SUCH POLICE RECORD!

FATHER, TARG DOESN'T HAVE AN *ARREST* RECORD, YET! BUT THERE ARE SPECIAL INTELLIGENCE SOURCES WHICH ARE NOT KNOWN TO EVERY OFFICER, AND WHICH SHOW THAT TARG DEFINITELY HAS SUCH INCLINATIONS!

MY ORGANIZATION WORKS TO *PREVENT* TRAGEDY, BY KEEPING PEOPLE SUCH AS TARG UNDER SURVEILLANCE, AND REMIND THEM THEY ARE BEING WATCHED.

WE ARE ON YOUR SIDE IN THIS!

LISTEN, PETER! AS A CLERGYMAN, I KNOW A GREAT DEAL OF WHAT IS GOING ON. KEEP YOUR GROUP *AWAY* FROM TARG SMITH AND HIS PARENTS! DO YOU HEAR ME?

WHAT FATHER SIMMONS *DIDN'T* KNOW WAS THAT PETER PERP'S ORGANIZATION IS *FAR* MORE THAN SOME GROUP OF LOCAL DO-GOODERS!

ORGANIZED STALKING TARGETS WHO TRAVEL OR RELOCATE REPORT HARASSMENT CONTINUES ANYWHERE IN THE INDUSTRIALIZED WORLD, WITHOUT A BREAK.

NUMEROUS PEOPLE WHO TRY TO HELP EXPOSE ORGANIZED STALKING SUDDENLY GET "COLD FEET" AND STOP COMMUNICATING.

THREE DAYS AFTER THIS INCIDENT, FATHER SIMMONS WAS FOUND DEAD OF A HEART ATTACK IN HIS RECTORY.

WWW.BITSTRIPS.COM

4. Through-wall e-weapons

Most targets have been stalked for several years. **8** They are also harassed by through-wall e-weapons. **12** It's very invasive. **18** There's no escape. **10** (In almost all known cases, gangstalking appears to be a life sentence. **10**)

The e-weapons that we present, beam through the wall. **8** They leave almost no trace. **8** They can destroy any quality of life that a target may hope to have. **10** This happens also in the privacy of his home. **8**

These e-weapons are not state secrets. **9** They have been available to anyone for one to five decades! **11** They were developed for legitimate uses. **11** Some have not been widely publicized. **11** You may not be aware of them. **8**

Radio signals can go through non-conducting walls. **10** E-weapons use these radio signals. **10** The height and shape of the signals produce effects that are useful for secret harassment. **12**



This unknown device appeared in a video about V2K. **9**

Microwave oven or any source of high power microwave, turned into a weapon

A simple microwave oven can be turned into a weapon. **11** Remove the door. **8** Bypass the interlock switch. **11** Hold it against the bedroom wall of a target. **8**

You can also add metal to limit the rays to one direction. **10**



Do-it-yourself e-weapon.

This device can make someone sick through the wall. 8

Some of the symptoms are:

- appetite loss,
- asthma,
- bad dreams,
- blood pressure problems,
- cancer,
- cataracts,
- concentration loss,
- depression,
- early Alzheimer's,
- fatigue,
- headaches,
- heart problems,
- memory loss.

Targets report those symptoms. 11 But, doctors never admit that e-shit is possible. 13 They would never admit that it's actually happening. 14



This unknown device appeared in a video about V2K. 9

Voice to skull

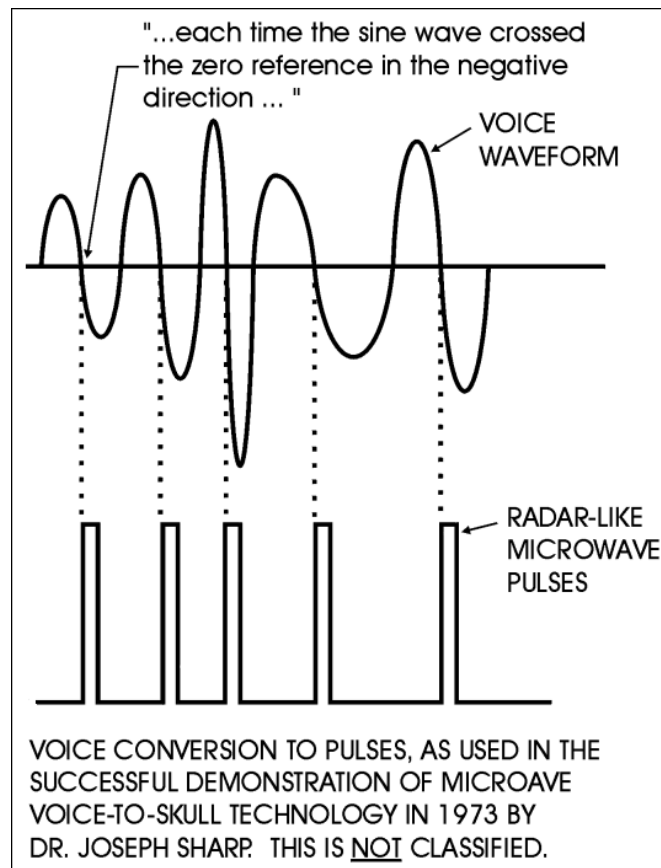
The first V2K success is from Dr. Joseph Sharp. **8** He performed it with the pulsed microwave transmitter of Dr. James Lin. **10** It was publicly announced in 1974. **12** It happened at a seminar at the University of Utah. **14**



Dr. James Lin.

A journal from March 1975 describes the seminar. 12 It's called *American Psychologist*. 23 It describes the principle of the experiment. 12 This has been improved for more than three decades. 8 We use a microwave radar. 10 One pulse can produce an audible click in the hearing sense of a person. 10 The pulse is of medium to high power. 8 That effect has been called *radar hearing* since World War II. 8

A computer analyzed a voice wave form. 12 When it swung from high to low it caused a pulse. 8



When Sharp sat in line with a microwave transmitter, he could hear a *robotic* voice. 12 It said the numbers zero to nine. 8 He stopped the experiment. 11 Maybe he was afraid of the radiation danger. 10 Then they didn't know that it caused cancer. 8 This is the reason it hasn't been developed further, at least not publicly. 13

Dr. Allen Frey studied radar hearing in the 1960s. 10 A radar generates clicks from which the voice is synthesized. 11 Three tenths of a watt per square centimeter of skull surface is required. 10 Synthesis of voice from clicks is a simple form of *digital audio*. 10

From the 1990s to 2007, V2K was on a website of the United States Army. 11 They recognized it. 10 They abbreviated it as V2K. 9 This website is the on line thesaurus CALL. 8 The Army removed that entry in 2007. 11 We don't know why. 8



Woody Norris.
He invented HyperSonic Sound. 14

In some patents we find ideas for more advanced types of V2K. 9 Since the end of the 1990s the United States Air Force refers to more advanced types of V2K. 12

MEDUSA is a commercial version of V2K. 10 It means “Mob Excess Deterrent Using Silent Audio.” 11 There were plans to develop and sell it. 8 The army and the police would use it. 8 They said that on ABC news in summer 2008. 8

Targets hear clear sound. 8 For example, ringing telephones, beeping pagers, alarm clocks, knocking on the door. 13 They hear voices. 10 The voices say profane and disparaging things. 14 This is common. 8 The fidelity of these sounds shows that the method of Sharp has been improved. 10



Xaver 800.

Silent Sound

In the past we had *time slice*. 8 Small slices of a message were inserted into an audio stream. 9 For example, a radio or TV broadcast. 8 It was used to influence the listener. 10 It was the old method for *subliminal sound*. 10

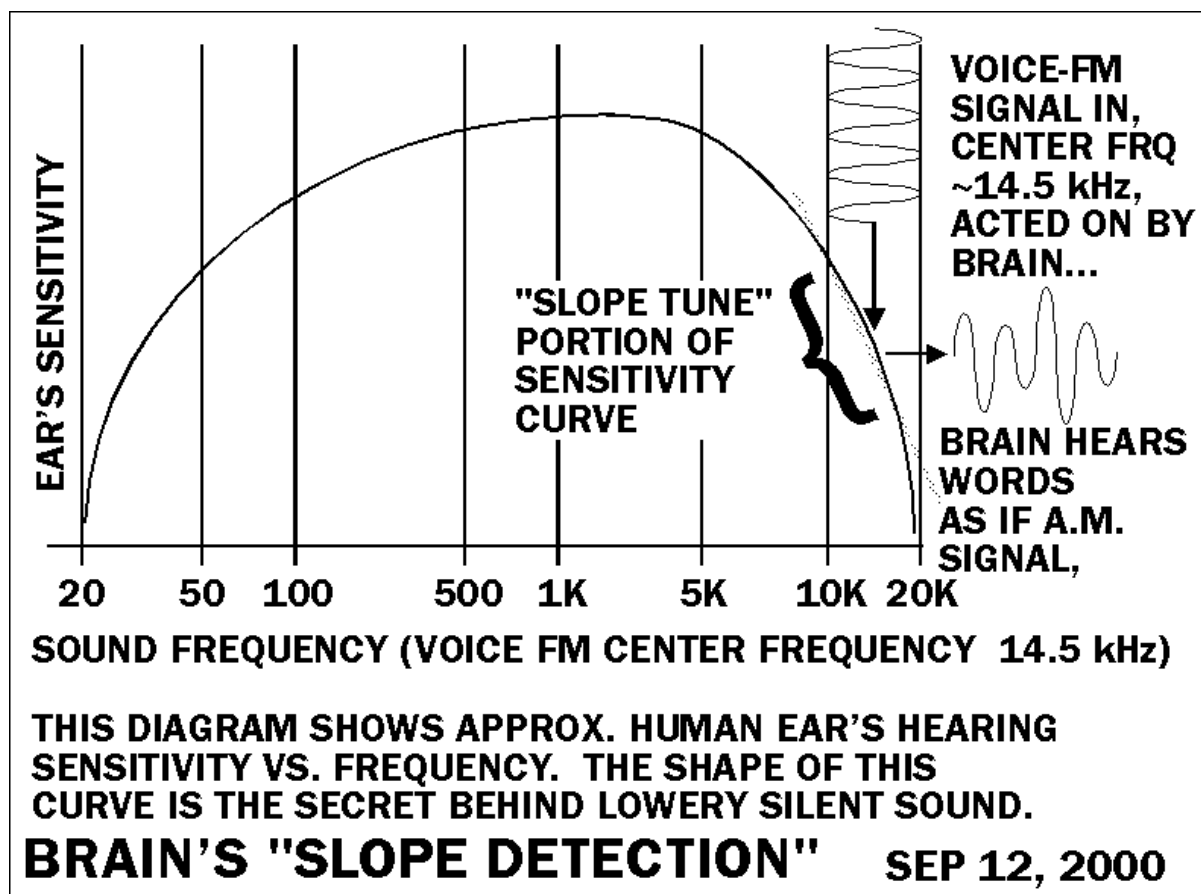
Silent sound was invented by Oliver Lowery. 14 The U.S. patent is 5,159,703. It's the current method for *subliminal sound*. 14 Silent Sound is mixed with audio. 8 For example, in music to discourage shoplifting. 14

How does it work? 8 A voice encoder takes a spoken message. 10 It uses a circuit similar to a voice changer for a telephone. 11 The circuit raises the voice up near 20,000 Hertz. 10 You hear a noise with a high pitch. 8 You can't discern the words consciously. 9

But, your brain can decode the words. 8 But, you don't realize it. 8 Near 20,000 Hertz, our hearing becomes worse. 9 Our hearing becomes worse in the Silent Sound range. 8 This is roughly 14,000 to 16,000 Hertz. 10 Audio can be recovered from a FM converted voice signal by "slope tuning." 10



Xaver 800.



How the brain decodes FM-encoded voice. 9

Silent Sound is not a through-wall device by itself. 9 But, Silent Sound can be broadcast by a radar. 8 Then it goes through walls. 8 You may hear a high pitched tone or hiss, but no words. 8 You would be much less able to resist the hypnosis than with normal speech. 10

Many targets hear high pitched tones or hissing. 10

Silent Sound can also be mixed with cable TV or radio. 8

The LIDA machine

The Russian LIDA machine is an old medical device. **11** It's a 40 MHz radio transmitter. **12** It pulsates at 40 watt. **8** It can make you sleepy. **8** Then you feel exhausted at work. **8** It can deprive you of sleep too. **8**

The LIDA enhances the bad effects of cell phone towers and smart meters. **10**

The LIDA induces a trance like a swinging watch. **8** It's like pulsing lights or sound. **8** It's like swinging in a hammock. **9** It's like rocking in a rocking chair. **8**

But, if someone rocks the chair at a high rate, then that person will be forced awake. **10** If slow beeps change to rapid beeps, then that person will be forced awake. **10** Alarm clocks use rapid beeps, for example. **8**

The LIDA was designed for drugless sedation. **10** It was shown on CNN in 1985. **8**



Prism 200.

This photograph is from Associated Press. 15



The LIDA uses a pulsing radio signal. 8 It uses pulsing lights, sound and radiant heat. 8 It was designed to be used near the patient. 8 A Korean prisoner of war saw a working LIDA at a prison camp. 10 That's the earliest report. 11 It's quite simple. 10 It has been available for half a century. 10

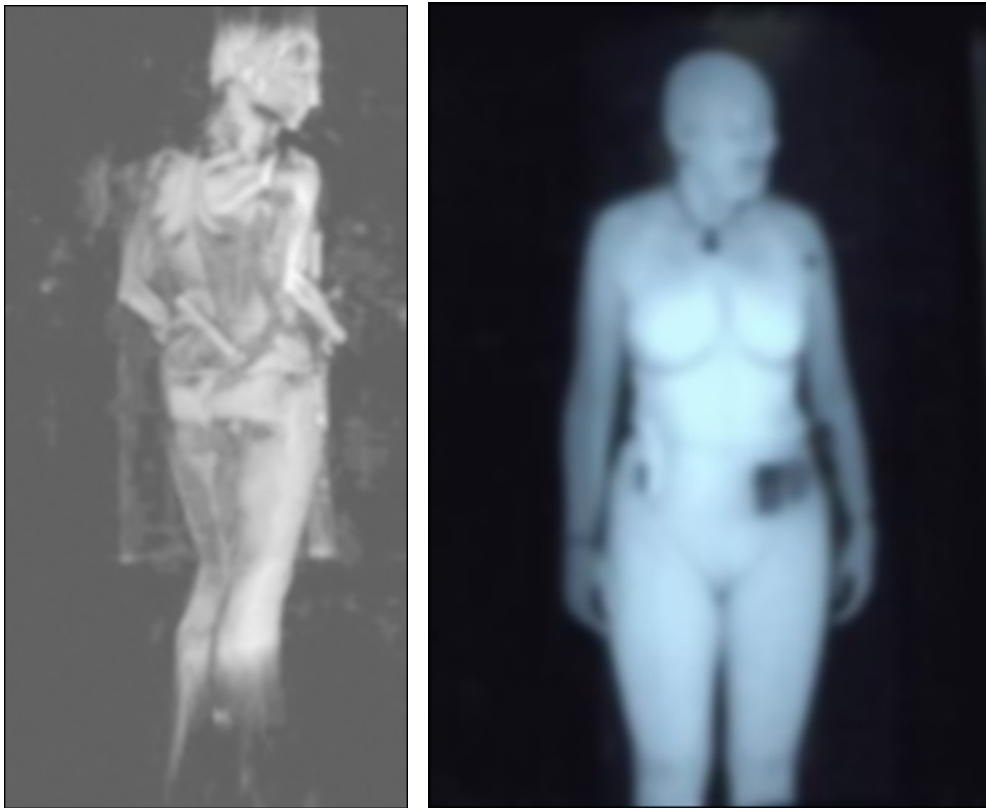
(Note: Dr. Ross Adey and Dr. Eldon Byrd were scientists. 8 They saw the LIDA as a possible weapon. 8)

Targets report overwhelming fatigue on the job at times. 12 Doctors can't explain these very sudden fatigue attacks. 13

Targets also report extreme trouble sleeping. 13 They describe it as "being injected with caffeine." 8

Through-wall radar

Radar can be used to look through clothing and non-conductive walls.
10 It's used at airports and by police to look for hidden weapons. 10



Through non-conducting wall/clothing radar images.

We suspect that stalkers use this to follow targets in their apartment.
11 They make noise where the target makes noise. 8

There are several commercial through wall radars. 12 For example, Xaver 800, Prism 200 . 14

The "Xaver 800" can be bought for \$30,000. 9 This is cheap for gangstalkers. 8

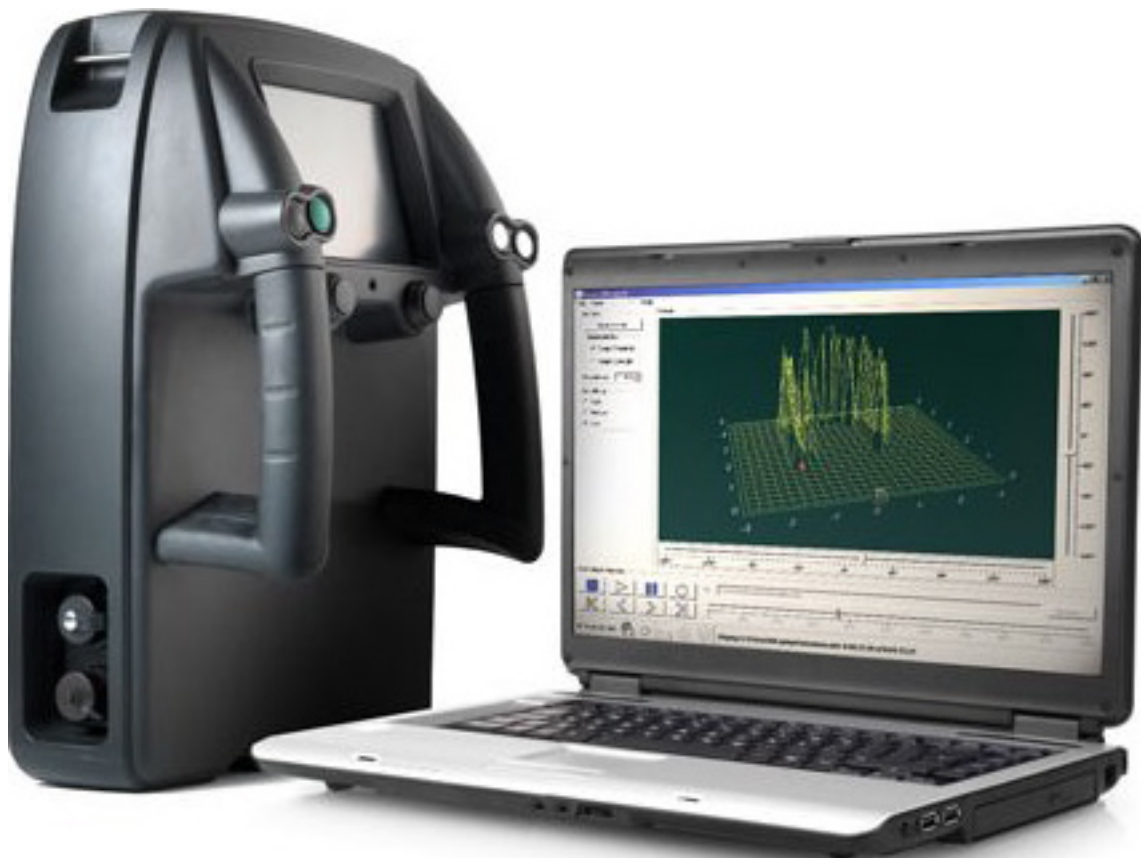
<http://www.multistalkervictims.org/video/xaver800.wmv>

EPIC

EPIC was announced on Fox News. **8** Invocon develops it. **18** It's a firm in Houston, Texas. **9** It gets funding by the U.S. Marine Corps. **8**

EPIC can disrupt the inner ear. **9** This electromagnetic signal goes through walls. **15** This make you lose your balance. **8**

Targets report disrupted balance. **14** It happens regularly when they try to do delicate work, or when they could spill things. **12**



Prism 200.

Implants

Many targets suspect that they have implants. **10** But, targets who have proof of implants are very rare. **9**

Implants are the most totalitarian thing that humans ever invented. **15**



Amal Graafstra has them in his hands, voluntarily. **11**

There are several proven cases. **10**

See www.implant-victims.com

Most implants are microstimulators. 20 Some are brain transmitters. 8
Some are RFIDs. 8 Some are of an unknown type. 8

We suspect that there are already nano implants. 10 Some implants
might be made of biological material. 14

Some targets use *bug detectors*. 10 They discovered that some targets
emit radio signals. 11 Most signals come from their necks or heads. 8

Most doctors refuse to make medical scans. 10 They refuse to remove
strange objects. 9 They refuse to have them analyzed. 9



You can see the miniature electronics in this RFID. 11

Classified technologies

You can detect these 5 e-weapons. **12** You can shield against them. **8** Some targets find that good quality shielding works now and then, temporarily or partially. **15**

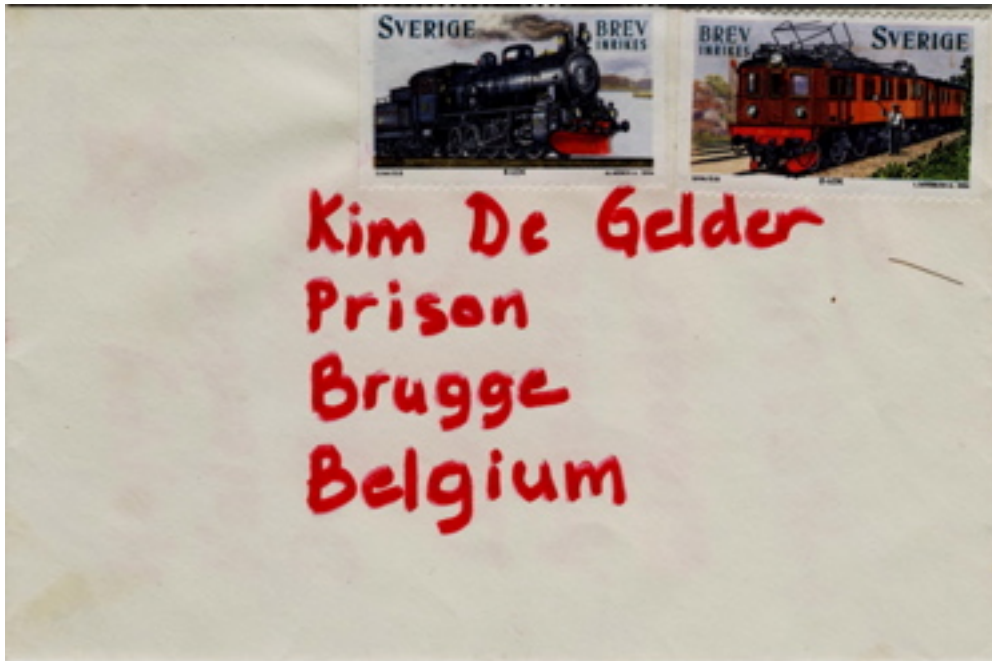
Materials that don't block signals sometimes provide some relief. **13** Examples are leather, rubber and the common blue gel freezer ice packs. **9**

But, there are e-weapons that are more advanced. **8** We don't know how to shield against them. **8**



Don't say that no one would be so crazy to use this technology. 9





On Thursday, January 28, 1999 the European Parliament voted a "Resolution on the environment, security and foreign policy." 19

<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:C:1999:128:0092:0096:EN:PDF>

23. Calls on the European Union to seek to have the new "non-lethal" weapons technology and the development of new arms strategies also covered and regulated by international conventions;

27. Calls for an international convention introducing a global ban on all developments and deployments of weapons which might enable any form of manipulation of human beings;

The complete text is on the following 5 pages. 11

Skip them if they are too difficult. 8



The audio spotlight was invented by Dr. Pompei. 8
Another way to beam voices is acoustic heterodyne. 17

Thursday 28 January 1999

8. Environment, security and foreign affairs

A4-0005/99

Resolution on the environment, security and foreign policy

The European Parliament,

- having regard to the motion for a resolution tabled by Mrs Rehn on the potential use of military-related resources for environmental strategies (B4-0551/95),
 - having regard to the UN study 'Charting potential uses of resources allocated to military activities for civilian endeavours to protect the environment', UN (A46/364, 17 September 1991),
 - having regard to its resolution of 29 June 1995 on anti-personnel landmines: a murderous impediment to development ⁽¹⁾,
 - having regard to its previous resolutions on non-proliferation and the testing of nuclear weapons and the Canberra Commission report of August 1996 on the abolition of nuclear weapons,
 - having regard to the International Court's unanimous ruling on the obligation of the nuclear weapon states to negotiate for a ban on nuclear weapons (Advisory Opinion No 96/22 of 8 July 1996),
 - having regard to its opinion of 19 April 1996 on the proposal for a Council Decision establishing a Community action programme in the field of civil protection (COM(95)0155 — C4-0221/95 — 95/0098(CNS)) ⁽²⁾,
 - having regard to its earlier resolutions on chemical weapons,
 - having regard to the outcome of the UN Conferences in Kyoto in 1997 and Rio de Janeiro in 1992,
 - having regard to the hearing on HAARP and Non-lethal Weapons held by its Foreign Affairs Subcommittee on Security and Disarmament in Brussels on 5 February 1998,
 - having regard to Rule 148 of its Rules of Procedure,
 - having regard to the report of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, Security and Defence Policy and the opinion of the Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Consumer Protection (A4-0005/99),
- A. whereas the end of the Cold War has radically changed the security situation in the world and whereas the relaxation of military tension has resulted in comprehensive disarmament in the military field in general and in nuclear weapons in particular, resulting in considerable cut-backs in defence budgets,
- B. whereas, despite this complete transformation of the geostrategic situation since the end of the Cold War, the risk of catastrophic damage to the integrity and sustainability of the global environment, notably its bio-diversity, has not significantly diminished, whether from the accidental or unauthorised firing of nuclear weapons or the authorised use of nuclear weapons based on a perceived but unfounded threat of impending attack,
- C. whereas this risk could be very considerably reduced within a very short timeframe by the rapid implementation by all nuclear weapons states of the six steps contained in the Canberra Commission's report concerning, in particular, the removal of all nuclear weapons from the present 'hair trigger alert' readiness and the progressive transfer of all weapons into strategic reserve,
- D. whereas Article VI of the 1968 Treaty on the Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) commits all of its parties to undertake 'to pursue negotiations in good faith on a treaty on general and complete disarmament' and whereas the Principles and Objectives adopted at the 1995 NPT Conference reaffirmed that the Treaty's ultimate goal was the complete elimination of nuclear weapons,

⁽¹⁾ OJ C 183, 17.7.1995, p. 47.

⁽²⁾ OJ C 141, 13.5.1996, p. 258.

Thursday 28 January 1999

- E. whereas threats to the environment, the flow of refugees, ethnic tension, terrorism and international crime are new and serious threats to security; whereas the ability to deal with various forms of conflict is increasing in importance as the security scene changes,
- F. whereas the world's resources are being exploited as if they were inexhaustible, which has led to increasingly frequent natural and environmental disasters; whereas such local and regional ecological problems may have considerable impact on international relations; regretting that this has not been more clearly reflected in national foreign, security and defence policies,
- G. whereas conflicts throughout the world are predominantly at an intra-state rather than inter-state level and, where inter-state conflicts do arise, they are increasingly concerned with access to or the availability of basic vital resources, especially water, food and fuel,
- H. whereas the access to and availability of such vital natural resources are inherently connected to environmental degradation and pollution, by both cause and effect, whereas it follows logically therefore that conflict prevention must increasingly focus on these issues,
- I. whereas all those factors, which affect the poorest and most vulnerable populations of the world most of all, are constantly increasing the incidence of so-called 'environmental refugees', resulting both in direct pressure on EU immigration and justice policies, on development assistance and spending on humanitarian aid and, indirectly, in increased security problems for the EU in the form of regional instability in other parts of the world,
- J. whereas, according to detailed international research collated and published by the Climate Institute in Washington, the number of 'environmental refugees' now exceeds the number of 'traditional refugees' (25 million compared with 22 million) and whereas this figure is expected to double by 2010 and could well rise by substantially more on a worst-case basis,
- K. whereas, since the end of the Cold War, although the management of global issues has been largely stripped of the previously dominant ideological context and is now much less determined by the question of military balance, this has yet to be reflected in the UN's system of global governance by emphasising the coherence and effectiveness of both military and non-military components of security policy,
- L. whereas, nonetheless, the emphasis of a growing proportion of the UN's work on global political and security issues is essentially non-military, and notably related to the relationship between trade, aid, the environment and sustainable development,
- M. whereas there is an urgent need to mobilise adequate resources to meet the environmental challenge and whereas very limited resources are available for environmental protection, for which reason a reappraisal of the use of existing resources is called for,
- N. whereas as military resources have been released the armed forces have had a unique opportunity and ample capacity to support the civilian efforts to cope with the increasing environmental problems,
- O. whereas military-related resources are by their nature national assets while the environmental challenge is global; whereas ways must therefore be found for international cooperation in the transfer and use of military resources for environmental protection,
- P. whereas the short-term costs of environmental protection have to be seen in the light of the long-term cost of doing nothing in this field, and whereas there is an increasing need for a cost benefit analysis of various environmental strategies,
- Q. whereas the common goal of restoring the world's damaged ecosystems cannot be achieved in isolation from the question of the fair exploitation of global resources and whereas there is a need to facilitate international technical cooperation and encourage the transfer of appropriate military-related technology,

Thursday 28 January 1999

- R. whereas, despite the existing conventions, military research is ongoing on environmental manipulation as a weapon, as demonstrated for example by the Alaska-based HAARP system,
- S. whereas the general disquiet over ecological decline and environmental crises requires the setting of priorities in the national decision-making process; whereas the individual countries must pool their efforts in response to environmental disasters,
1. Calls on the Commission to present to the Council and Parliament a common strategy, as foreseen by the Amsterdam Treaty, which brings together the CFSP aspects of EU policy with its trade, aid, development and international environmental policies between 2000 and 2010 so as to tackle the following individual issues and the relationships between them:
- (a) agricultural and food production and environmental degradation;
 - (b) water shortages and transfrontier water supply;
 - (c) deforestation and restoring carbon sinks;
 - (d) unemployment, underemployment and absolute poverty;
 - (e) sustainable development and climate change;
 - (f) deforestation, desertification and population growth;
 - (g) the link between all of the above and global warming and the humanitarian and environmental impact of increasingly extreme weather events;
2. Notes that preventive environmental measures are an important instrument of security policy; calls therefore on the Member States to define environmental and health objectives as part of their long-term defence and security assessments, military research and action plans;
3. Recognises the important part played by the armed forces in a democratic society, their national defence role and the fact that peace-keeping and peace-making initiatives can make a substantial contribution to the prevention of environmental damage;
4. Points out that atmospheric and underground nuclear tests have as a result of nuclear radiation fall-out distributed large quantities of radioactive cesium 137, strontium 90 and other cancer inducing isotopes over the whole planet and have caused considerable environmental and health damage in the test areas;
5. Calls on the Commission and the Council, given the fact that several parts of the world are threatened by the uncontrolled, unsafe and unprofessional storage and dumping of nuclear submarines and surface-vessels, as well as their radioactive fuel and leaking nuclear reactors, to take action, considering the high possibility that as a result large regions might soon start to be polluted by the radiation;
6. Demands also that an appropriate solution be found to deal with the chemical and conventional weapons which have been dumped after both World Wars in many places in the seas around Europe as an 'easy' solution to get rid of these stocks and that up to today nobody knows what might be the ecological results in the long run, in particular for the fish and for beach-life;
7. Calls on the Commission and the Council to contribute towards finding a solution to the problem that, as result of ongoing warfare in whole regions of Africa, human and agricultural structures have been ruined and therefore the lands are now subject to environmental disaster in particular by deforestation and erosion leading to desertification;
8. Calls on the military to end all activities which contribute to damaging the environment and health and to undertake all steps necessary to clean up and decontaminate the polluted areas;

Use of military resources for environmental purposes

9. Considers that the resources available to reverse or stem damage to the environment are inadequate to meet the global challenge; recommends therefore that the Member States seek to utilise military-related resources for environmental protection by:
- (a) considering which military resources can be made available to the United Nations on a temporary, long-term or stand-by basis as an instrument for international cooperation in environmental disasters or crises;

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- (b) drawing up international and European protection programmes using military personnel, equipment and facilities made available under the Partnership for Peace for use in environmental emergencies;
 - (c) incorporating objectives for environmental protection and sustainable development in their security concepts;
 - (d) ensuring that their armed forces comply with specific environmental rules and that damage caused by them to the environment in the past is made good;
 - (e) including environmental considerations in their military research and development programmes;
10. Urges the Commission, since practical experience in the field is limited, to:
- (a) establish the exchange of information on current national experience in environmental applications for military resources;
 - (b) take action within the UN to facilitate the global dissemination of environmental data including such data obtained by the use of military satellites and other information-gathering platforms;
11. Calls on the Member States to apply civil environmental legislation to all military activities and to assume responsibility for, and pay for, the investigation, clean-up and decontamination of areas damaged by past military activity, so that such areas can be returned to civil use; this is especially important for the extensive chemical and conventional munition dumps along the coastlines of the EU;
12. Calls on all Member States to formulate environmental and health objectives and action plans so as to enhance the measures taken by their armed forces to protect the environment and health;
13. Calls on the governments of the Member States gradually to improve the protection of the environment by the armed forces by means of training and technical development and by giving all regular and conscript personnel basic training in environmental matters;
14. Considers that environmental strategies should be able to include monitoring the world environment, assessing the data thus collected, coordinating scientific work and disseminating information, exploiting relevant data from national observation and monitoring systems to give a continuous and comprehensive picture of the state of the environment;
15. Notes that the drastic fall in military expenditure could result in substantial problems in certain regions and calls on the Member States to step up their efforts to convert military production facilities and technologies to produce civil goods, and for civil applications, using national programmes and Community initiatives such as the Konver programme;
16. Stresses the importance of stepping up preventive environmental work with a view to combating environmental and natural disasters;
17. Calls on the Council to do more to ensure that the USA, Russia, India and China sign the 1997 Ottawa Treaty, banning anti-personnel mines, without delay;
18. Believes that the EU should do more to help the victims of landmines and to support the development of mine clearance techniques, and that the development of mine clearance methods should be accelerated;
19. Calls on the Member States to develop environmentally-sound technology for the destruction of weapons;
20. Notes that one of the potentially most serious threats that exist on the EU's doorstep lies in the inadequate monitoring of waste from nuclear arms processing and of biological and chemical weapons stores and in the need for decontamination following military activity; stresses that it is important that the Member States actively promote increased international cooperation, for instance within the UN and the Partnership for Peace, with the aim of destroying such weapons in as environment-friendly a way as possible;
21. Takes the view that all further negotiations on the reduction and the eventual elimination of nuclear weapons must be based on the principles of mutual and balanced reduction commitments;

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22. Takes the view that, given the particularly difficult circumstances afflicting the countries of the former Soviet Union, the threat to the global as well as local environment posed by the degradation of the condition of nuclear weapons and materials still held in those countries makes it an even more urgent priority to reach agreement on the further gradual elimination of nuclear weapons;

Legal aspects of military activities

23. Calls on the European Union to seek to have the new 'non-lethal' weapons technology and the development of new arms strategies also covered and regulated by international conventions;

24. Considers HAARP (High Frequency Active Auroral Research Project) by virtue of its far-reaching impact on the environment to be a global concern and calls for its legal, ecological and ethical implications to be examined by an international independent body before any further research and testing; regrets the repeated refusal of the United States Administration to send anyone in person to give evidence to the public hearing or any subsequent meeting held by its competent committee into the environmental and public risks connected with the HAARP programme currently being funded in Alaska;

25. Requests the Scientific and Technological Options Assessment (STOA) Panel to agree to examine the scientific and technical evidence provided in all existing research findings on HAARP to assess the exact nature and degree of risk that HAARP poses both to the local and global environment and to public health generally;

26. Calls on the Commission to examine if there are environmental and public health implications of the HAARP programme for Arctic Europe and to report back to Parliament with its findings;

27. Calls for an international convention introducing a global ban on all developments and deployments of weapons which might enable any form of manipulation of human beings;

28. Calls on the Commission and the Council to work for the conclusion of international treaties to protect the environment from unnecessary destruction in the event of war;

29. Calls on the Commission and the Council to work towards the establishment of international standards for the environmental impact of peacetime military activities;

30. Calls on the Council to play an active part in the implementation of the proposals of the Canberra Commission and Article VI of the Non-Proliferation Treaty on nuclear disarmament;

31. Calls on the Council, and the British and French Governments in particular, to take the lead within the framework of the NPT and the Conference on Disarmament with regard to the further negotiations towards full implementation of the commitments on nuclear weapons reductions and elimination as rapidly as possible to a level where, in the interim, the global stock of remaining weapons poses no threat to the integrity and sustainability of the global environment;

32. Calls on the Council, the Commission and the governments of the Member States to advocate the approach taken in this resolution in all further United Nations meetings held under the auspices of or in relation to the NPT and the Conference on Disarmament;

33. Calls on the Council and the Commission, in accordance with Article J.7 of the Treaty on European Union, to report to it on the Union's position concerning the specific points contained in this resolution within the context of forthcoming meetings of the United Nations, its agencies and bodies, notably the 1999 Preparatory Committee of the NPT, the Conference on Disarmament and all other relevant international fora;

*
* *

34. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Council, the Commission, the governments of the Member States of the European Union and to the United Nations.



Experiences of the targets

5. Experiences of the targets

Here's a sample of my own mishaps. 8

1. I went to the bank. 8 I hired a safe. 8 I put my documents in it. 8 I chose a letter combination. 8 When I arrived home there was a car in front of my door. 8 I never saw it before. 8 I saw it never again. 8 Its number started with my letter combination. 12
2. I worked three days on my computer. 8 The next day I started to work. 8 I saw that the contents of my hard drive were the same as three days earlier. 9
3. I walk on the street. 8 Someone approaches me with his dog. 8 The dog sniffs at my leg. 8 The man says to his dog: "Stupid fool." 8 This happens often. 10 They talk to me while they pretend to talk to someone else. 8 Or they laugh at me while they pretend to laugh at someone else. 8
4. When I buy something, I watch carefully whether it's damaged. 13 Then it's replaced with something that is damaged. 11 Example. 13 I wanted to buy combat trousers. 8 But, I saw that there was a hole in the crotch. 8 Then I put it aside. 8 I took one that was not damaged. 8 At home I put it in the wardrobe. 8 When I wanted to put it on, I saw that it was the trousers with the hole in the crotch. 9 The shop was 19 km from home. 8
5. When I walk in deserted places the light where I'm walking can switch off. 8 This happens often. 10 (In Belgium there are lamps in 85% of the total road length. 9) The opposite can also happen, then it switches on. 9 There are periods in which the lamps switch off and periods in which the lamps switch on. 9
6. I will walk to another city. 9 The lamps are switched on in every street that I wanted to go, but not in the other streets. 11
7. They don't pick up my garbage. 8 The neighbors put their garbage before my house. 8 They steal my garbage before they come to pick it up. 8



Experiences of the targets

8. A can of gasoline is emptied in my pool. 8 The empty can is left next to the pool. 8 My cat is thrown in the pool. 8 It runs through the house. 8 The gasoline is all over the place. 8
9. I get an ADSL line instead of a normal telephone line. 9
10. The number that was assigned to my telephone belonged to a bank. 10 Now the clients of the bank call me. 8
11. I apply for cable-TV. 11 I have to call the repair man. 8 He sees that I get 18 decibel. 9 That should have been 35 decibel. 10
12. When someone has planned to meet me, a farmer has in advance spilled a lot of shit in the street. 10
13. They place ads on the internet for second hand stuff. 8 They say that I can come and get it. 8 They give me the address by e-mail. 8 Then I ride with my bicycle 90 km in the rain. 8 I find out that there is no one. 8 Or someone else lives there. 8 Or it's a garage. 8 Or there is no house. 8
14. They put a bicycle in a dry brook on a deserted road where there are no houses. 9 It looks like someone threw it away. 8 They wait until I take it. 8 At the end of the road they are shouting: "That's my bike." 8
15. I'm barred by the employment service. 9 I go to the postal office to get the letter with bad news. 9 Now a woman is riding her bicycle ahead of me. 11 She's riding too slowly. 8 I can't pass her because of the cars. 8 She has a very striking bright red jacket. 8 She's before me in the postal office. 8 Now everywhere I come are people with striking bright red jackets. 11
16. I bring old parts of a bicycle to a second hand shop. 8 I buy another bicycle in another second hand shop. 13 It appears that some parts have to be replaced. 8 They are exactly the parts that I brought to the first shop. 8
17. The same happened with a bicycle that I won on eBay. 9 The rim that had to be replaced was the rim that I brought to the second hand shop. 9



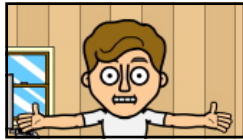
Experiences of the targets

18. The brakes of my bicycle were replaced with a very simple model of the brand MAXPRO. **11** (My former landlord of the special police has a company and a son with a name that starts with MAX. **12** I'm often harassed with this word. **8**) Later I won a bicycle of 3 euro on eBay. **11** The brakes of this bicycle were the most expensive from DURA ACE. **9**
19. There are often small thefts and damages. **8** Although, I have a security lock. **11** And I let nobody in the room where the items were stolen or damaged. **10** Some of the stolen items were a plush koala bear, a leather belt, a tie, and an extracted tooth. **11** A note was gone. **8** It said that I canceled the cable-TV. **8** Some damages were: big deep scratches in the right side of my 20 inch monitor. **11** It didn't work any more. **8** Two monitors were beyond repair within two weeks. **10** Those were monitors of 14 and 17 inch. **11** The fuser of my Lexmark printer burned out. **8** The scanner didn't see green any more. **8** Total cost: 2.500 euro. **10**
20. I was standing before the second hand shop. **8** There was a bicycle with a tire that was mounted in the wrong direction. **10** I wrote it on a paper. **8** I put the paper between the brake. **8** The next time I went to that shop and wanted to leave, I saw that the bolts were removed from my brakes. **10**
21. I buy a second hand computer. **9** It has contained expensive software. **12** But, it has been erased. **8** All I have to do is to recover it. **8** When I try it, everything has gone. **8** Except, there is one file with the name "Where have all my files gone?" **8**
22. I meet the daughter of a former neighbor in the street. **8** I didn't see her in 14 years. **8** She says that she's married to Peter. **8** She built a house here. **8** She recalls my memory by naming all the former neighbors. **12** It's a polite conversation, but I can read the hate from her face. **11** A few days later my computer doesn't start up. **9** I find out that a part of the memory is damaged. **8** I replace it. **8** It was the memory that I bought in the shop "House Peter." **8**



Experiences of the targets

23. On my 35th birthday they started to treat me like an old man. 8 They show me other men that are dozens of years older, but there's something in common. 12 For example, they have the same clothes. 8 They make contact. 8 For example, they ask me to show them the way. 8 They act like a mirror that adds 30 years to my age. 8 I wondered what it meant. 8 I found it on Wikipedia: ageism. 11 It's a discrimination like racism. 19 They act as if you're old. 8 Then they discriminate you because of your *old age*. 9 They do the same with racism. 8 They act as if I'm a black man. 8 Then they discriminate me because of my *black skin*. 9 For example, they spread the rumor that my real father is a black man, and that I'm an albino black man. 12
24. They place ads on the internet. 8 They show the things that I have. 8 They ask ridiculous prices. 14 If I try to buy them, then that appears to be impossible. 9 They can't answer simple questions about the object like is it brown or black or what is its size or weight. 11 For example, they say that they sell a series of technical books part 1 to 7 . 11 But, if I ask the titles of the books then they can't answer. 8 Sometimes they remove the ad. 10
25. They stop near me with an ambulance. 8 They jump out. 8 They come to me. 8 I walk further. 8 They are just standing there, not knowing what to do next. 8
26. I get a letter from the court. 8 Someone complained about me. 11 His case has been dismissed. 8 I can come and see the file. 8 In the file I see that they sent me the same letter 6 months ago, but I didn't get it. 9
27. A bank sends me a fax with a signed transaction. 8 It's signed by a woman that I don't know. 8 They say that the signature doesn't correspond to the signature in the initial file. 14 They ask me to confirm the transaction. 8
28. I get a letter from the court signed by Mr. Cock. 8
29. I get a letter from the employment service. 10 His name is the same as the name of the only employee of my father's business. 11



Experiences of the targets

30. I buy an encyclopedia in 13 parts. 11 The page with *democracy* is missing. 11
31. I buy a book about mental health in the second hand store. 8 They have underlined what I have to accept. 8
32. I buy a book of Mormon in the second hand store. 8 In front is a list of verses that I have to read. 8
33. I find a 7.5 V adapter in a second hand shop. 9 It's there for a long time. 8 No one wants it. 8 One day, it's gone. 8 Then there is an Ethernet hub. 8 It needs a 7.5 V adapter. 10 I buy it. 8 But, I don't find a 7.5 V adapter anymore. 11 Then I buy a 12 V Ethernet hub. 8 I find 12 V adapters. 11 But, they all burn out. 8
34. I have read that men get excited by touching their thing and their nipples. 9 I try the nipples. 8 But, they are insensitive. 11 Now I go to a shop. 8 50% of the cars that I see have a number plate that starts with BH. 8 BH is the abbreviation of 'buste-houder' ('breast-holder') which means 'bra'. 13 Women usually say 'beha'. 11
35. I washed myself. 8 I put new clothes on. 8 I went to the dentist. 8 The road was wet because it had rained. 8 Then I was surprised to see this huge heavy truck with broad flat tires at full speed on a calm country road. 11 Suddenly, I was in a cloud of very small mud dots. 8 My front side was completely covered with fine mud dots. 11
36. I order a laser printer with an internal page counter. 12 It arrives with a cartridge of 7.500 pages. 10 After 3.500 pages it's empty. 17 I believe that I printed too many images. 10 I decide to print only text in the future. 8 I buy a cartridge of 17.600 pages. 9 After 3.000 pages it's empty. 17
37. I bought a rocker jacket. 8 But, afterwards I was disappointed about the backside. 13 It wasn't standard. 10 There was also a hole in the right elbow. 8 4 years later I saw such a jacket on eBay. 8 I asked to send me a photograph of the backside. 8 They sent me the photograph. 8 It was the same jacket. 8 They said that there was a hole in the right elbow. 8 They sent me also a photograph of this hole. 8



Experiences of the targets

38. Two young men riding a race bicycle approach me. 9 They are not talking. 8 When they are very close, they look straight to me. 8 One says to the other: "He's 60 years old." 8
39. My cat is acting strangely. 10 I don't know that it's dementia. 8 But it's so cute. 8 I kiss it. 8 I find a book in the second hand shop: "Answers to all your questions about dementia." 10 On the front page is an old woman in a wheelchair with a teddy bear. 9 On the last page she kisses the teddy bear. 8
40. I'm barred by the employment service. 9 I go to my lawyer. 8 Then I return. I have to cross a bridge. 8 It's dark. 8 I have to take a narrow path through a bush next to the bridge. 8 Then I go upstairs. 8 The stairs are completely covered by trees. 10 It's not possible to see me with the naked eye. 8 I arrive on top of the stairs. 8 A fast car passes, and someone throws an egg out of his window. 8 It misses me by 50 centimetre. 12 It crashes against the border of the bridge. 8
41. Sometimes there are many dead animals on the road. 12
42. When I buy shoes, I try only one shoe, the left one if I can choose. 8 I bought black soccer shoes from Adidas. 8 When I arrived home, I saw that the right shoe was one centimetre smaller. 10 But, the labels inside the shoes were the same. 8
43. I ride on a narrow path on a dike. 8 Someone comes from the other direction. 13 Just before we arrive at the same place, he's passed by a speedy tandem. 10 It looks as if we will collide. 8 I freeze and get cramps in my leg so I could fall. 8 Next to me is a boat with many spectators. 8 I live here all my life, and I have seen this boat maybe 5 times. 8 It's the only boat for tourists. 9
44. The neighbors put plants in their garden close to the fence. 8 They grow through the fence. 8 (In Belgium there has to be 50 cm between the plants and the fence. 9)
45. The children of the neighbors piss through the fence. 8



Experiences of the targets

46. The children of the neighbors start a band with the name Barcode Inject. 9 They record a CD. 8 A reporter asks why they chose this name. 8 They say that it sounds good. 8 It's in the local press. 10 They put the article before their window so I have to see it when I pass. 9
47. The wife of the neighbor sometimes gets a nervous breakdown. 11 She screams and throws things. 8 They bring her to the hospital. 8 I move to another city. 10 The wife of the neighbor seems to be an identical copy of the previous one. 12
48. The wife of the neighbor sings "This is here on earth heaven for me" during two hours. 9
49. During ten working days the neighbors drill one hole after the other in my wall. 10
50. It's stormy weather. 14 There's a tree in the garden of the neighbors. 8 It snaps in two. 8 It falls in my garden. 8 They do nothing. 8
51. The neighbors knock on my door. 8 They ask whether they may remove the fence. 8 They want to work on their garden house. 8 I say it's OK. 8 I go to my garden. 8 The fence is already removed. 10
52. My parents put a picture on the wall of the whole family, except myself. 11
53. I get a new year's present from my family. 8 It's a strip album: "All teardrops from hell." 8 It's about a stalking victim. 12 He's falsely accused. 14 He's locked up in a high security prison. 10 He gets an unnecessary treatment, because he's *rejected by God*. 12



Experiences of the targets

54. I have filed an official complaint against my former landlord of the special intervention squad. **14** The next day, there's an inspector of the employment service. **12** He wants to verify whether I live here alone. **8** I refuse to let him in. **8** His visit had to be announced 3 days in advance. **9** While we are talking, an F-16 fighter jet flies at low height over my house. **9** The number plate of the former landlord ends with 468 . **9** This is the number of days that you have to work before you can claim an unemployment benefit after you've been barred by the employment service. **16**
55. A letter from the employment service was replaced with a letter with a different date. **13**
56. The perps stole a little sponge that I use to wash my dishes, while they were not interested in a wallet with 750 euro. **12** There were no traces of a break-in. **8**

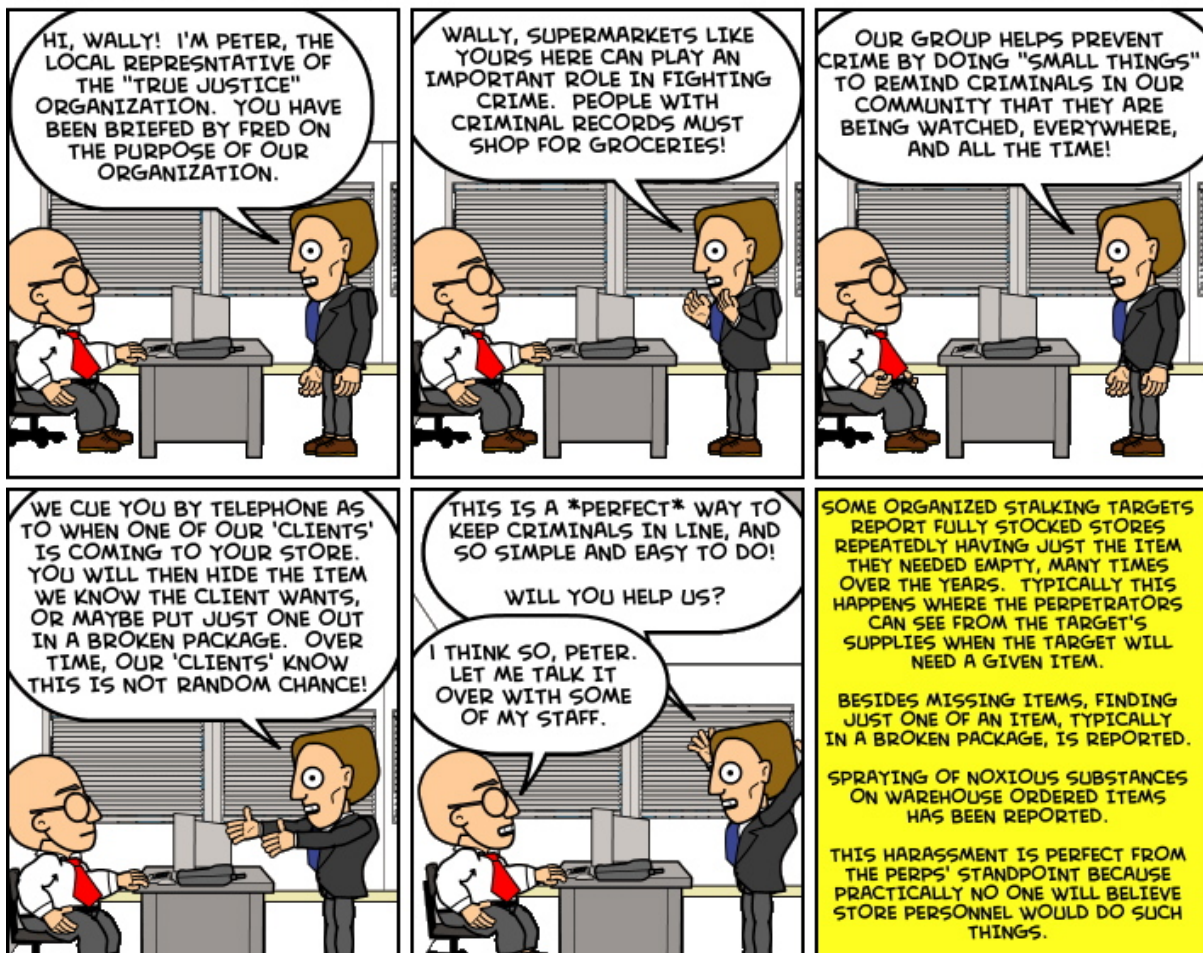


Experiences of the targets

They tamper very often with items that I wanted to buy in stores. **9**
The item is *sold out*. **8** Or there's just one item in a broken package. **9**
Or they put a damaged item in front. **8** Or they put an item in front that has an earlier expiration date. **11** Nearly all items that I want to buy in nearly all stores are manipulated. **12** They will also put carts with damaged wheels in front. **8** Or it's not possible to insert a coin. **11**

PETER PERP - EPISODE 17

BY ELEANOR



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Wally was probably already a perp. **13**
This is just the way how he was *activated*. **8**



Experiences of the targets

Eleanor White

In 1980 Eleanor White was working in Toronto, Ontario, Canada. 13

One day she met a rather nasty looking middle aged man. 8 He brushed past her on a bicycle. 8 It was on the sidewalk in front of her apartment house. 9 He screeched to a stop. 8 He turned around. 8 He stared intently at her until she entered the building. 11 She got home. 8 She discovered that holes were punched in the crotches of her underwear. 10 Some supplies which had been nearly full were now nearly empty. 8 There was no evidence of a break-in. 8 Clearly, someone had used a key. 8

No valuable items were taken, like my TV set. 9

She began to pop wide awake every single night. 9 No matter how still she laid there. 8 No matter how quiet it was. 8 No matter how comfortable she was. 11 She couldn't sleep until daybreak. 12 Then she had to get up to go to work. 8

Formerly friendly residents would no longer talk to her. 12 They gave her icy stares. 8 She heard endless loud radios and banging noises until 11 pm each night. 12 Before that, the apartment house had been quiet, and friendly. 9

Clearly something was up, but she had no idea what. 8

16 years later she read a paper on the Internet by Julianne McKinney. 13 She was a former U.S. Army intelligence officer. 14 She wrote about gangstalking and e-shit. 11 Then she saw that there were others going through this. 8

No known cause for starting the harassment. 8



Experiences of the targets

Other victims

1. A social worker was harassed. 10 It started when she was hired to care for a young girl. 8 She had gone through Hellish ritual abuse torture. 10 She had developed multiple personalities. 22 (This is normal for children who are severely tortured. 12) The social worker found that she was being followed. 8 Her house was broken into. 8 The intruders were going through her possessions. 8 She was verbally abused by strangers. 11
2. A mother of three children had done forensic accounting. 11 She had difficulty on some of her assignments. 11 She couldn't explain it. 8 She suddenly felt a sort of electricity around her head. 13 She began hearing tones. 8 This is a commonly reported. 10 They seemed to originate inside her head. 10 She received V2K transmissions from a man. 8 He claimed to be a physicist who experimented on her. 11
3. A state agency tried to recruit a man. 8 They wanted him to do illegal things. 8 For example, running drugs. 8 They wanted him to fix elections. 8 They wanted him to tamper with witnesses. 8 He turned it down. 8 Then the harassment started. 8
4. A new system was installed in a prison. 8 It was called the *Inmate Computerized Tracking System*. 13 Then unusual things happened. 13 For example, suicides and suicide attempts. 11 Many inmates were labeled mentally ill. 13 An inmate tried to seek help from outside agencies. 11 The guards started to harass him. 8
5. A man had held responsible jobs. 9 He was driving along the interstate. 11 He received a V2K transmission. 9 It said: "It's going to break." 8 Then he heard a popping sound in the steering mechanism. 12 The left turn signal was broken. 8



Experiences of the targets

6. A middle-aged man accepted a job on a work visa to a neighboring country. 12 He had no criminal record. 10 He had no suspicious habits. 12 He was singled out by customs for detailed questioning. 9 He was singled out by doctors for treatment for mild depression. 9 It didn't actually seem related to the problem. 11 The odd, not relevant treatment by doctors continued. 11 Strange signs of entry into the target's apartment began. 15 Damage to blinds and cable ties showed up on lamp cords. 8 Sounds of wires *scraping* in his apartment wall, always exactly at his bedtime. 12 No known cause for starting the harassment. 8
7. A man moved to a new city. 8 His neighbors were hostile from the start. 8 *Strange things* happened around his house. 8 He received harassing telephone calls. 14 His dreams were manipulated. 14 This is a common complaint. 8 (Even sleeping near a radio or TV can influence dreams. 9 So dreams can be influenced easily by way of V2K and silent sound. 10) No known cause for starting the harassment. 8
8. A target noticed harassment. 14 It started just after telephone linemen were seen working just outside his home. 11 He heard unusual clicks while talking on the phone. 8 The calls were cut off when he said: "It seems someone is listening." 9 (Noise and disruption on target telephones are common. 14) He found his door unlocked or even open on returning from work, several days in a row. 12 The television remote disappeared for a month. 14 A man offered to mow the lawn. 8 He claimed to live in a motel that overlooked the house of the target. 10 But, someone who mows lawns won't be able to afford to live in a high quality motel. 10 No known cause for starting the harassment. 8
9. A woman worked in the army of a major country. 11 She dated senior NCOs. 8 (NCO = non-commissioned officer.) They were *revenge prone*. 11 Single stalking began. 10 It turned into gangstalking with e-shit. 11 She heard senior NCOs say that single female soldiers need to be *managed*. 10 The apparent cause is revenge. 10 It was possibly related to the end of a relationship. 13



Experiences of the targets

10. A woman was a software engineer. 11 She was harassed at work. 8 She had a job in computer security. 12 She had top marks for her work prior to that. 8 She was blacklisted. 8 She heard that from one prospective employer. 10 Her child was removed from her. 8 This is common for targets. 8 Her child turned up in an emergency room. 8 She had sunken eyes and emaciation from starvation. 13 She had sores all over her mouth. 8 No known cause for starting the harassment. 8 We suspect that jealousy on the job is the cause. 8
11. Two targets entered 12 step residential programs. 17 It was alcoholics anonymous. 20 Or narcotics anonymous. 22 The harassment began. 14 These agencies feel good in *punishing* addicts. 12 When a target tries to leave such a program, then the agency says: "We will refund your misery." 13
12. A single mom had a preteen boy. 8 She had heavy fatigue attacks at work. 8 There was massive sabotage of computers, her telephone, and stuff in her home. 12 A rain pipe was repeatedly crushed or pried apart to flood the basement. 10 Clothing was ripped. 8 Spots of engine oil were placed throughout her home and on her son's bed. 8 Her bank account information kept being sabotaged. 14 The telephone company was hostile, how strange. 12 They were not helpful. 8 They were actually lying about service calls. 10 No known cause for her harassment. 8 But, she suspects that a strange encounter with a man at a dance hall may have started it. 10
13. A woman had a teenage daughter. 9 She had to enter alcoholics anonymous. 17 It was a residential program. 12 Her alcoholism threatened her marriage. 17 There, she met a former drug addict. 8 He was clean cut and intelligent. 9 She began a relationship. 14 But, he knew criminals. 8 She learned details about a major crime. 8 She reported that to police. 8 Gangstalking and e-attacks began. 17 Her pets were killed. 8 Moving to far locations didn't stop the harassment. 11



Experiences of the targets

14. A target became sensitive to bright lights at night. 9 Then she started hearing faked cell phone ringing. 8 It was V2K. 8 Then she started hearing voices and tones. 8 She had problems with her balance. 8 This can be caused by the EPIC weapon. 8 Her teeth began to vibrate. 8 Her husband began to hear some of the V2K. 8 The stalking was minimal. 11 No known cause for starting the harassment. 8
15. A man was forced wide awake, with a pounding heart, at 3:00 AM. 9 (This is common. 8) His wife was sound asleep. 8 He was on the wrong side of the bed. 8 The ceiling fan had been switched off by a cord switch. 8 But, normally they used the outlet switch. 8 No known cause for starting the harassment. 8
16. A man heard a voice when he was a teenager while undergoing dental work. 12 He spoke about it to the dentist. 8 The dentist got the man forced into the mental health system. 10 The gangstalking began. 14 No known cause for starting the harassment. 8
17. A postman accidentally hit the fence of a house. 13 The house was connected to postal inspectors who were involved in drug trafficking. 12 The postman had become aware of it. 8 That was enough to have his name turned over to gangstalkers. 9
18. A nurse bought a new computer. 8 She accidentally linked to a local pornography network. 14 The harassment began with heavy, invasive e-shit. 15
19. A woman heard voices. 11 They said that they were part of a *self help program*. 8 The perps also contacted some of her family members. 11 They told them that the target had *ordered the service*. 8 No known cause for starting the harassment. 8
20. A man rented a room in a boardinghouse. 8 People around him began discussing private things. 12 He had never discussed them with anyone. 10 This was followed by the classic stalking by members of the community. 12 For example, store clerks and bank tellers. 8 No known cause for starting the harassment. 8



Experiences of the targets

21. A man reports gangstalking with e-shit for his entire life. 11 No known cause for starting the harassment. 8
22. A woman was insulted by neighbors for no reason. 11 It turned into heavy e-shit. 10 No known cause for starting the harassment. 8



Experiences of the targets

Many targets have people or groups that they suspect of being behind for their stalking. **10** But, few targets know for sure. **9**

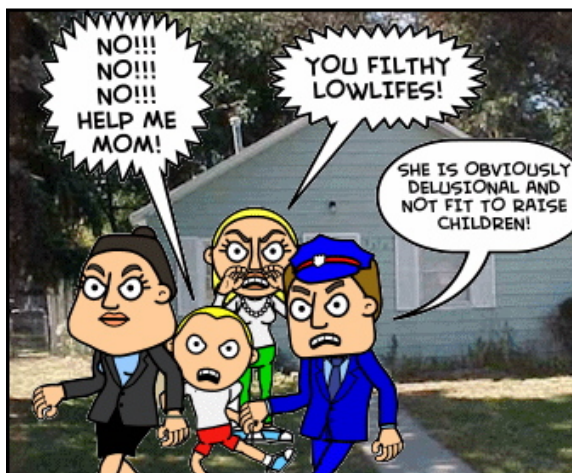
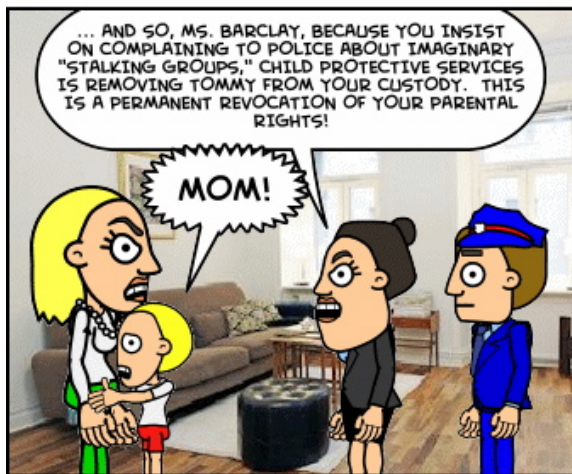
Many targets assume that gangstalking is a state program:

1. Gangstalking and e-shit is overwhelming, total, inescapable. **22**
2. Virtually all officials deny that such a crime is possible. **13**
3. Some criminal programs of the state are well known:
 1. MKULTRA (mind control by a variety of methods),
 2. COINTELPRO (gangstalking to discredit activists). **22**

Targets will often blame the state when they write on the Internet. **9**
We suspect that the state is indeed involved. **8** But, we have no evidence that gangstalking is being done by the state. **9**

TARG - EPISODE 23

BY ELEANOR



ORGANIZED STALKING TARGETS WHO ARE PARENTS, SUCH AS MS. BARCLAY HERE, CAN'T EVEN ASK THE AUTHORITIES FOR HELP BECAUSE LOSING THEIR CHILDREN DOES HAPPEN IF THEY COMPLAIN.

AND UNDER TODAY'S "FOURTH BRANCH OF GOVERNMENT," THE ADMINISTRATIVE BRANCH, AGENCIES OPERATE WITH LITTLE OR NO OVERSIGHT BY ELECTED LEGISLATORS, SO LOSS OF A CHILD CAN'T BE APPEALED.

ADDITIONALLY, CHILDREN OF TARGETED PARENTS ARE ALSO HARASSED. THEY ARE SITTING DUCKS FOR ORGANIZED STALKING IN SCHOOL.

TARGETED CHILDREN ASK THINGS LIKE "WHEN IS THIS GOING TO STOP, MOMMY?" AND THE TARGETED PARENTS ARE HOPELESS AND POWERLESS TO HELP UNTIL THE GENERAL PUBLIC WAKES UP TO THIS VICIOUS CRIME HAPPENING LITERALLY IN THEIR BACK YARDS!

MULTISTALKERVICTIMS.ORG/TARG.HTM

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Experiences of the targets

Several targets were warned that they were about to be targeted before it started. **11** For example, a harassment *skit* was being performed on a target. **10** A person photographed it. **11** He discovered a warning note on his car. **8** It said: "Do not interfere in what you do not know about." **8**



Experiences of the targets

Common experiences reported by many victims

1. Stalkers try to spoil every relationship that a target has with family, friends and business. **14** David Lawson mentioned that they use lies and fake criminal records. **11** They use even bribes and threats. **8** Success guaranteed. **13** A number of targets have lost their businesses to harassment of their customers. **13**
2. Groups of harassers often swarm into a store. **10** Normally, they arrive just before a target arrives. **13** Sometimes just after he arrives. **12** The stalkers crowd areas where he attempts to select items. **11** They will queue up at the checkout ahead of him. **8** This becomes obvious when it happens mid-day at times when shopping traffic is light. **12** If a target has the habit to visit a store on the way home from work, then he will always be the last in a long queue. **13** This will also happen in an area with light traffic. **8**
3. Some targets put signs on their car, clothing or backpacks. **9** These signs inform the public about gangstalking. **14** This reduced the harassment in their area. **8** This works also against the store crowding skit. **9** We guess that the perps don't want their local *troops* to visit websites about these crimes. **11**
4. Sometimes stalkers will enter the home of a target and terrorize the pet. **12** This gives the pet severe mental illness. **8** Some pets are poisoned. **8** One dog was given antifreeze and became blind. **10** Some pets are butchered. **8** They are left on the doorstep. **8** They do this also with wildlife. **8**
5. Some skits can be repeated perhaps a few weeks. **9** For example, endless walking intercepts. **14** Strangers will synchronize their walking speed and direction. **13** They force the target to take evasive action to avoid a collision. **13** This can happen several times over a short time span. **9** It can be synchronized even to the point of turning the lock at exactly the same instant. **12**



Experiences of the targets

6. Highway harassment can be repeated for weeks, months or even years. 13 It was also described by David Lawson. 10 This is worst for targets who commute to work by highways. 8 Perps surround the car of targets on the highway from all sides. 8 They force targets to drive more slowly than they had planned. 8 They try to run the target off the road. 8 Targets can collide with perp vehicles. 9 Sometimes a target does run off the road. 8 It looks like perps may be given immunity by the state for such attacks. 10
7. Sometimes perps in vehicles will attempt to hit a target in a crosswalk. 10 This can be repeated for weeks or months. 8 They do this especially when no other traffic or witnesses are present. 12 Eleanor White had several such encounters in 2007-2008. 15 The drivers had been looking directly at her. 10 They were not distracted. 8 It was daytime. 8 There were no visibility problems. 14 She was entirely legal. 14 She obeyed all light signals. 8 The perps entered the intersection. 12 They actually accelerated so as to hit her. 13 You could hear the engine accelerate. 13 The drivers were middle-aged adults, not kids showing off. 11 These are deliberate attempts. 14 Other targets report the same. 10 I had such encounters in 2009. 10 Even the police tried to run me over in a crosswalk. 10 In my country cars have to stop if someone wants to use a crosswalk. 10
8. Synchronized leaving and/or arriving is another favorite of the perps. 15 This can be repeated perhaps a few weeks. 10 Whenever the target leaves, a nearby neighbor will leave at exactly the same time. 12 This can also happen whenever the target arrives home. 12 There are variations. 10 For example, someone on the opposite side of the street perfectly keeps pace with the target for several blocks. 14 This happens in normal life. 8 But, it doesn't happen day in and day out on streets that are nearly deserted. 10
9. Neighbors of a target will start up noisy activity as soon as the target goes to their deck or back yard to relax. 14 For example, they use a leaf blower when there are no leaves to be blown. 8
10. Neighbors of a target will dump trash in his yard while he's away or cannot see the act. 11



Experiences of the targets

11. The perps will often enter the home of a target when he's absent. 9 Sometimes they enter the car or workplace. 10 They simply move furniture and objects, as if to tell the target that he's powerless to stop the entries. 12 They move objects into odd hiding places, probably to make the target think that he's going nuts. 12 Items of small value can be stolen or damaged. 8 Sometimes they will perform the old practical joke of removing the screws that hold a chair together. 14 If furniture and objects have moved, then this can be a sign that someone installed spy bugs. 11 See "Warning signs" on www.TSCM.com
12. Some doctors will tell a target that a clearly abnormal lab report is fine. 11 This is confirmed by targets with medical training. 11
13. If a target hires tradesmen, then they *just always make mistakes*. 9 These mistakes cost time and money. 8 They create inconvenience for the target. 13 By the time that a target reaches middle age, he has a good idea of what the normal chance for mistake is. 11 These cases are well outside that range. 8 Tradesmen who are hired by the employer of a target will screw things up. 9 Tradesmen who are hired to do work at the location of a target will screw things up. 10
14. Eleanor White was in charge of a computer system. 11 A telephone technician wrapped a cable spirally around a large group of computer data cables. 14 There was no need to do that. 8 The normal way would have been to use cable ties. 8 It was impossible to move the cables. 8 This was sometimes needed. 8 They had to push the telephone company to return and redo the job. 11
15. The car of a target was towed away *by mistake*. 8
16. Perps will often attempt to convince the target that he's homosexual. 13 They will try this by in-person approaches as well as V2K transmissions. 10
17. A woman filmed a skit. 8 She was on her front porch. 8 This was a legal act. 8 But, she was arrested on her front porch. 8 Then she read the report. 8 It stated that she was actually around the corner on the sidewalk, taping the home of one of the perps. 13



Experiences of the targets

18. Some targets see that all sorts of consumable supplies are regularly dumped. **13** If a container is down to, say, 1/3 remaining, then the perps will dump all but a small trace of the product. **12** You can reduce this activity by labeling containers. **14** Write down the date that it was purchased. **8** Write down when you opened it. **8** Write down the levels of remaining product and the date. **9**
19. Perps rip clothing. **8** They destroy zippers. **10** The emphasis can be on crotch and armpit. **8** One day Eleanor White came home from work. **8** The crotches were ripped out of every piece of underwear that she owned. **9** Sometimes a small rip will be widened daily until the garment is destroyed. **12** Sometimes, they punch many circular holes in a crotch or underarm area. **12** These holes will be progressively widened over time. **13**
20. Perps destroy furniture. **14** Items that are only a few weeks old can have welds that snapped while the target is out. **10** Eleanor White arrived home from work. **9** The back of her folding metal chair was cut with a hacksaw. **8** The legs of a folding chair were bent, as if over a foot, while she was out at work. **9**
21. Thefts happen. **8** But they are carefully done. **8** The value of the item is too low to get police to take it seriously. **10** Perps steal important personal papers. **14** Items of value are often not touched. **8** But, there have been instances of moderate amounts of money stolen. **13** Sums up to a couple of hundred dollars were stolen. **9** It's not uncommon that stolen items are returned AFTER the target replaces them. **14**
22. The work of targets is sabotaged. **9** Eleanor White wrote programs. **11** They were frequently sabotaged overnight. **17** Equipment *failed* at a rate far above normal. **10** Perps can work an equipment plug out just far enough to cause failure. **9** These *failures* tended to happen just as she was headed home, or about to bite into her sandwich at lunch time. **13**



Experiences of the targets

23. Some targets are accompanied by very loud bird calls everywhere they go. 12 This is true even where no birds are visible. 8 There's ultrasound technology which can project sound in a narrow beam. 14 The impact point of the silent beam appears as the source of the projected sound. 10 (Trade names such as "Acoustic Spotlight" or "HyperSonic Sound" are commercial versions of this technology. 16)
24. Quite a few targets report at least one of the following through-wall e-attacks:
1. They have bee sting sensations. 8 They feel it often on the feet, particularly while trying to sleep. 10
 2. Their arms and/or legs jerk wildly when they try to sleep. 8
 3. They have unquenchable itching. 14 It's extremely powerful. 25 It's not rash. 8 Doctors can't explain it. 8
 4. Their heartbeat is suddenly extremely fast and heavy. 14 But, they are fully relaxed. 8
 5. Their body heat is suddenly extremely high. 14 But, they are fully relaxed, not after exercise. 11
 6. Vibration of body parts and/or bed. 8

Some of these may be high power microwave beams, which can penetrate walls. 10 But, we can't explain how some of these common attacks are done. 8 Sometimes there could be secret technology in use. 14



Experiences of the targets

“The phone call”

Targets report often that people suddenly become hostile when they get *the phone call*. 12 For example, professionals, clerks in commercial or state settings, and even just friendly people. 14

A target will get normal attention of professional level. 15 For example, from professionals or clerks. 11 He will have friendly conversations. 12 All of a sudden, the phone rings. 8 Someone takes the call. 8 He returns. 8 Suddenly, they treat the target badly. 11 This can include family members of the target. 11

Suddenly, they don't have *time right now*. 8

Targets rarely find out what the call was about. 9 But, it looks like something negative about the target was said. 11 We guess that it goes like this. 8 Someone claims to be a cop. 8 He says that the target is under surveillance. 10 He says that he's a suspect of a serious crime. 8 He says that the interaction should stop right now. 8

This happens often with clerks and doctors. 8 This causes major grief. 8 Doctors will make clearly faulty diagnoses. 13 They will insist that everything is OK. 10

6. Bogus or misleading info

Here are some common forms:

1. Blaming a specific entity (state or private).

The state is highly suspect:

1. The state admitted similar programs such as COINTELPRO. **13**
2. The program is sophisticated. **17** It has to be costly. **8** So it needs the budget and legal clout of the state. **8**

But, we can't prove that the state organizes this. **9**

2. Too-good-to-be-true claims.

Some writers claim to have inside information and contacts. **12** Often, they claim to have been a highly-placed government official. **13** For example, CIA or NSA. **8** These people try to make themselves interesting. **10**



3. Patents.

Targets will often claim that a patent proves that a technology exists. 13 They will conclude that it has been demonstrated. 10 They will conclude that it's in actual use against targets. 11

Patents are issued without requiring a demonstration. 15



Button cell type earpiece.

4. Claiming to know which technology is in use.

We can't prove exactly which technologies are used on us. 11 The things that have been revealed are usually already 50 years old. 11

Targets will often claim that they have electronic implants. 12 Implants are possible. 14 But, they are not really necessary. 11

Compare the body to a house. 8 You could listen at the door. 8 But, if there's a microphone in the house, then you will hear it better. 10

If someone claims to have electronic implants, then accept it only if a doctor confirms it **in writing**. 14

A photograph or video of a medical scan is not good enough. 10



One of the operations of Petrit Demo.

See www.implant-victims.com

5. Technology that has never been demonstrated.

Our claims are not good enough for officials. **8** They will demand at least a mainstream document. **8** It has to describe the demonstration of the weapon. **11**

Targets will often claim that they are attacked by HAARP. **8** But, HAARP can only target very wide areas. **10**

Targets will often claim that their mind is being read by satellites. **10** This is impossible. **14**

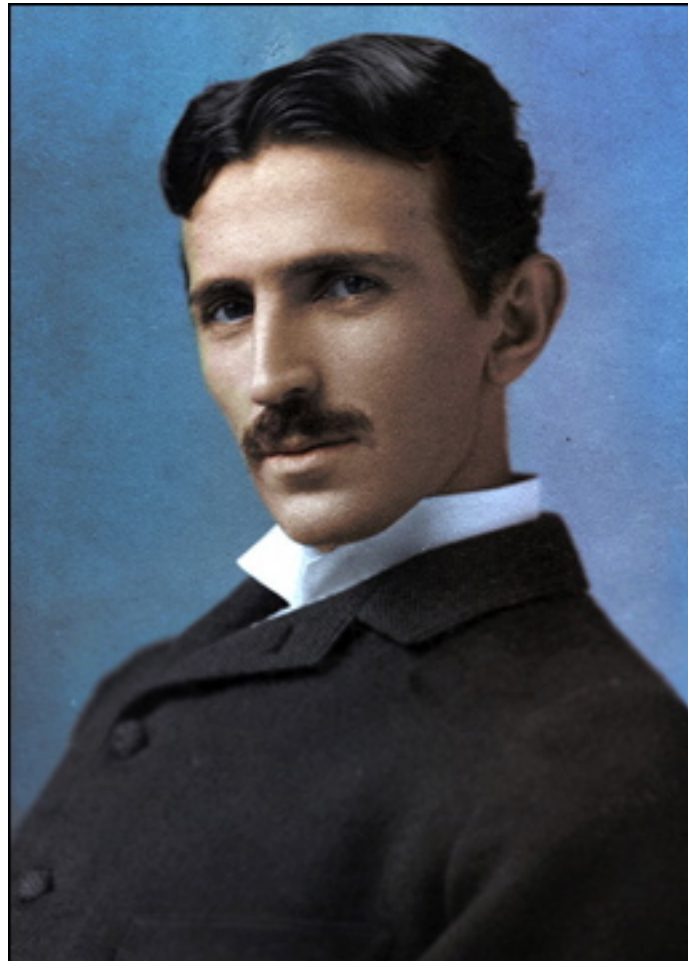


New police drones will zap protesters into submission. **13**

Nikola Tesla was an important inventor. **13** He invented the current electricity system, motors and radio. **15** But, he was a mad scientist with unbelievable claims. **11**

One of his claims is the scalar EM wave. **8** It's also called:

- Tesla waves,
- electrogravitational waves,
- longitudinal EM waves,
- waves of pure potential,
- electrostatic/magnetostatic waves,
- zero-vector EM waves.



Nikola Tesla.

The scientist Tom Bearden appeared in TV shows. 8 He claims that scalar waves exist. 8 He claims that some devices use them. 8 They are called Tesla howitzers. 8 They can create balls of highly powerful EM energy. 12 Such balls are called Tesla dome or Tesla globe. 8

He claims that people witnessed plasma balls flying through the sky at phenomenal speeds. 10

It has never been demonstrated. 12



6. Trivial or unprovable attacks that are presented prominently.

Some harassments are so trivial, that they can't be proven:

1. *Brighting* is the shining of bright lights at the target, particularly at home at night. 12
2. *Air stalking* is stalking by aircraft (helicopter or fixed-wing). 13
3. Being followed by young mothers pushing baby strollers and talking on their cell phones. 11

Some websites present this as the worst types of attack. 8



These bodies are charred. 8
But, the clothes are intact. 8
They were found in Iraq. 8

www.GulfWarVets.com

7. Conclusion

State officials don't serve and protect us. 8 They deny that gangstalking happens. 12 So they cover these crimes. 8 That makes it really difficult. 12

Police officers are under explicit orders to refuse to help us. 14 Some of them told us that privately. 8 A chief of detectives contacted Eleanor White. 12 The orders to his department came from well above his local department. 12 But, he was not told the actual source of the orders. 8 He told her that. 8

If we complain of gangstalking or e-shit, then they refuse to log it. 10 They are *unavailable* when we need them. 10 Or they actually support the gangstalkers. 13

Some of us faced police harassment under false charges. 9 Some activists have been sent to state prison. 8 They were framed by the authorities. 9



To swerve and neglect.

Be wary of disinfo sites. 10

Be wary of perps who pose as victims. 8

Be wary of *organizations* that pretend to protect your rights. 13



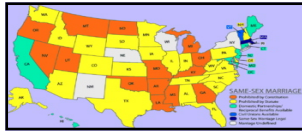
Kevin Bond lives in Palm Springs. **8** He found other victims in Palm Springs through billboards. **9** In Palm Springs 98% of all victims are gay men. **8**



In Ireland 22% of all children of 11-13 year old hear voices. **13**

It shows that there are great differences. **8**

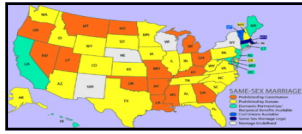
These differences are caused by perps, not by victims. **9** So the victims are not crazy. **8** But, the perps are criminals. **8**



Statistics

Appendix 1: Statistics

The police deny that there are gangstalkers. **10** But, justice handles cases of multiple stalkers. **10** Statistics show that. **10**



Statistics

Statistic 1

The Department of Justice wrote a special report. **11** Its title is "Stalking Victimization in the United States." **13** It was published in January 2009. It reports about the period 2005-2006. **11**

11% of victims said they had been stalked for 5 years or more.

"5 years or more" is very typical for gangstalking. **11** Usually it never stops. **11** Because, justice doesn't treat it as a crime. **8** There's no pressing reason for the stalkers to stop. **11**

An average of 10.6 percent of some 4.6 million stalking and harassment victims doesn't know the stalkers, since they're complete strangers.

Almost all gangstalkers are strangers. **12** The target may know some gangstalkers by sight. **8** But, he has never talked to them. **8**

Appendix table 3. Number of stalking offenders perceived by victim:

One	62.1%
Two	18.2%
Three or more	13.1%
Number unknown	6.5%

Total number of victims 3,398,630

$13.1\% + 6.5\% = 19.6\%$.

500,000 victims may be gangstalking targets. **12**

The report is on the following 16 pages. **12**

Skip them if they are too difficult. **8**



Bureau of Justice Statistics Special Report

January 2009, NCJ 224527

National Crime Victimization Survey

Stalking Victimization in the United States

By Katrina Baum, Ph.D., Shannan Catalano, Ph.D.,
and Michael Rand
Bureau of Justice Statistics
Kristina Rose
National Institute of Justice

During a 12-month period, an estimated 3.4 million persons age 18 or older were victims of stalking. Stalking is defined as a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to feel fear. The Supplemental Victimization Survey (SVS), which is the basis of this report, was conducted in 2006. The SVS identified seven types of harassing or unwanted behaviors consistent with a course of conduct experienced by stalking victims. The survey classified individuals as stalking victims if they responded that they experienced at least one of these behaviors on at least two separate occasions. In addition, the individuals must have feared for their safety or that of a family member as a result of the course of conduct, or have experienced additional threatening behaviors that would cause a reasonable person to feel fear.

The SVS measured the following stalking behaviors:

- making unwanted phone calls
- sending unsolicited or unwanted letters or e-mails
- following or spying on the victim
- showing up at places without a legitimate reason
- waiting at places for the victim
- leaving unwanted items, presents, or flowers
- posting information or spreading rumors about the victim on the internet, in a public place, or by word of mouth.

While individually these acts may not be criminal, collectively and repetitively these behaviors may cause a victim to fear for his or her safety or the safety of a family member. These behaviors constitute stalking for the purposes of this study. The federal government, all 50 states, the District of Columbia, and U.S. Territories have enacted laws making

During a 12-month period an estimated 14 in every 1,000 persons age 18 or older were victims of stalking

- About half (46%) of stalking victims experienced at least one unwanted contact per week, and 11% of victims said they had been stalked for 5 years or more.
- The risk of stalking victimization was highest for individuals who were divorced or separated—34 per 1,000 individuals.
- Women were at greater risk than men for stalking victimization; however, women and men were equally likely to experience harassment.
- Male (37%) and female (41%) stalking victimizations were equally likely to be reported to the police.
- Approximately 1 in 4 stalking victims reported some form of cyberstalking such as e-mail (83%) or instant messaging (35%).
- 46% of stalking victims felt fear of not knowing what would happen next.
- Nearly 3 in 4 stalking victims knew their offender in some capacity.
- More than half of stalking victims lost 5 or more days from work.

stalking a criminal act, although the elements defining the act of stalking differ across states (see box, Stalking laws).

The SVS also identified victims who experienced the behaviors associated with stalking but neither reported feeling fear as a result of such conduct nor experienced actions that would cause a reasonable person to feel fear. This report characterizes such individuals as harassment victims. These instances of harassment might eventually have risen to the definitional requirement for stalking. However, at the time of the interview, the offender's actions and victim's responses did not rise to the threshold of stalking victimization as measured by the SVS.

Few national studies have measured the extent and nature of stalking in the United States. The Department of Justice Office on Violence Against Women funded the 2006 SVS as a supplement to the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) to enhance empirical knowledge about stalking (see *Methodology*). The SVS, which represents the largest study of stalking conducted to date, incorporated elements contained in federal and state laws to construct a working definition of stalking.

This report presents information on stalking victimization. Harassment is discussed where appropriate to provide fuller context. Appendix tables focus solely on stalking victims and exclude the people who experienced what this report terms as harassment. Persons interested in viewing the SVS data in its entirety may obtain the data file from the University of Michigan's Archive of Criminal Justice Data <www.icpsr.umich.edu/NACJD>.

During a 12-month period an estimated 14 in every 1,000 persons age 18 or older were victims of stalking

An estimated 5.9 million U.S. residents age 18 or older experienced behaviors consistent with either stalking or harassment in the 12 months preceding the SVS interview (table 1).¹ Of the 5.9 million victims, more than half experienced behavior that met the definition of stalking. Approximately 14 per 1,000 persons age 18 or older experienced the repetitive behaviors associated with stalking in addition to feeling fear or experiencing behaviors that would cause a reasonable person to feel fear. Harassment victims, who experienced a course of conduct consistent with stalking but who did not report feeling fear, experienced these behaviors at a rate of 10 victimizations per 1,000 persons age 18 or older.

About half (46%) of all stalking victims experienced at least one unwanted contact per week (appendix table 6). Many victims of stalking reported being stalked over a period of months or years, and 11% of victims said they had been stalked for 5 years or more (figure 1). The fears and emotional distress that stalking engenders are many and varied. About 1 in 5 victims feared bodily harm to themselves, and 1 in 6 feared for the safety of a child or other family member.² About 1 in 10 stalking victims feared being killed by the stalker. About 4 in 10 stalkers threatened the victim or the victim's family, friends, co-workers, or family pet.³

¹To place this estimate in perspective, there were about 5.2 million violent crimes—rape/sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, and simple assault—committed in 2005.

²Table 10 lists the range of fearful reactions about which victims were surveyed.

³Table 13 lists various threats stalkers made to victims.

The most common type of stalking behavior victims experienced was unwanted phone calls and messages

With the exception of receiving unwanted letters, e-mails, or other correspondence, stalking victims were more likely than harassment victims to experience all forms of unwanted behaviors (table 2). In particular, victims of stalking experienced higher levels of three unwanted behaviors most commonly associated with stalking. These included an offender following or spying on the victim, showing up at places without a legitimate reason, or waiting outside (or inside) places for the victim. Stalking victims were about 3 times more likely to report experiencing these three behaviors than individuals who were harassed. For example, 34% of stalking victims reported that the offender followed or spied on them compared with 11% of harassment

Table 1. Prevalence of stalking and harassment over the 12 months prior to interview

	Number	Rate
All victims	5,857,030	23.8
Stalking victims	3,424,100	13.9
Harassment victims	2,432,930	9.9

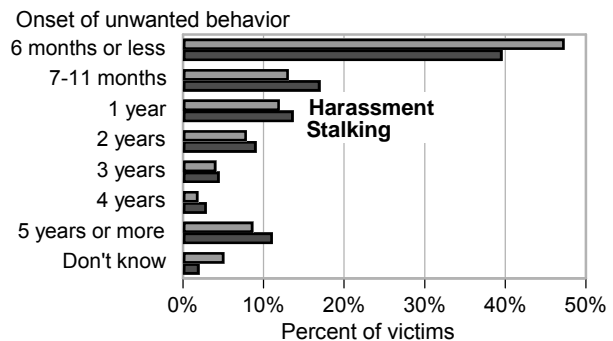
Note: The total population age 18 or older was 246,500,200 in 2006. Victimization rates are per 1,000 persons age 18 or older.

Table 2. Nature of stalking and harassment behaviors experienced by victims

	Percent of victims		
	All	Stalking	Harassment
Unwanted phone calls and messages	62.5%	66.2%	57.2%
Unwanted letters and e-mail	30.1	30.6	29.4
Spreading rumors	29.1	35.7	19.9
Following or spying	24.5	34.3	10.6
Showing up at places	22.4	31.1	10.2
Waiting for victim	20.4	29.0	8.3
Leaving unwanted presents	9.1	12.2	4.8
Number of victims	5,857,030	3,424,100	2,432,930

Note: Details sum to more than 100% because multiple responses were permitted.

About 10% of victims were stalked for 5 years or more



Note: Estimates exclude 1.2% of stalking and 10.2% of harassment victims due to missing data. All victims experience at least one unwanted behavior in the year before the interview.

Figure 1

victims who reported experiencing this behavior. Thirty-one percent of stalking victims reported that the offenders showed up in places where they had no legitimate purpose being; approximately 10% of harassment victims reported this type of unwanted behavior. Also, 29% of stalking victims stated that the offender waited in places for them, while 8% of harassment victims reported this type of behavior.

Risk of victimization varies more for stalking than for harassment

Females were at higher risk of stalking victimization than males (table 3). During the study period, females experienced 20 stalking victimizations per 1,000 females age 18 or older. The rate of stalking victimization for males was approximately 7 per 1,000 males age 18 or older. Males and females were equally likely to experience harassment.

Age

As with victimization risk more generally, risk of being stalked diminished with age. Persons age 18 to 19 and 20 to 24 experienced the highest rates of stalking victimization. About 30 per 1,000 persons age 18 to 19 and 28 per 1,000 persons age 20 to 24 were stalked during 2006.

Race and Hispanic origin of victim

Asians and Pacific Islanders (7 per 1,000 persons age 18 and older) were less likely to experience stalking than whites (14 per 1,000), blacks (12 per 1,000), and persons of two or more races (32 per 1,000). Despite apparent racial differences, no other consistent patterns of risk for stalking victimization emerged. Non-Hispanics were more likely than Hispanics to experience stalking. During the study period, non-Hispanics experienced about 14 stalking victimizations per 1,000 individuals age 18 and older. The rate for Hispanics during this period was 11 stalking victimizations per 1,000 persons age 18 or older.

Stalking laws

While the federal government, all 50 states, the District of Columbia, and U.S. Territories have enacted criminal laws to address stalking, the legal definition for stalking varies across jurisdictions. State laws vary regarding the element of victim fear and emotional distress, as well as the requisite intent of the stalker. Some state laws specify that the victim must have been frightened by the stalking, while others require only that the stalking behavior would have caused a reasonable person to experience fear. In addition states vary regarding what level of fear is required. Some state laws require prosecutors to establish fear of death or serious bodily harm, while others require only that prosecutors establish that the victim suffered emotional distress. Interstate stalking is defined by federal law 18 U.S.C. § 2261A.

Marital status

The rate of stalking victimization for individuals who were divorced or separated was 34 per 1,000 individuals age 18 or older—a higher rate of victimization than for persons of other marital status. Individuals who had never been married (17 per 1,000 individuals) were at a lower risk of stalking victimization than divorced or separated persons, but were at a higher risk of stalking victimization than persons who were married (9 per 1,000) or widowed (8 per 1,000).

Income

As with crime more generally, a pattern of decreasing risk for stalking victimization existed for persons residing in households with higher incomes. Individuals in households with an annual income under \$7,500 and \$7,500 to \$14,999 were equally likely to be stalked but more likely to be victimized than were persons in households with an annual income at or above \$25,000.

Table 3. Characteristics of stalking and harassment victims

	Population	Rate per 1,000 victims ^a		
		All	Stalking	Harassment
Gender				
Male	120,068,420	16.9	7.4	9.5
Female	126,431,780	30.3	20.0	10.2
Age				
18-19	8,047,540	47.2	29.7	17.5
20-24	20,346,940	45.7	28.4	17.3
25-34	39,835,680	30.1	20.2	9.9
35-49	65,886,490	29.9	17.3	12.6
50-64	51,400,990	20.4	10.4	10.0
65 or older	35,515,670	9.3	3.6	5.7
Race				
White	200,874,080	24.1	14.2	9.8
Black	29,853,700	22.7	12.2	10.5
American Indian/ Alaska Native	1,695,400	33.0	19.6*	13.4*
Asian/Pacific Islander	11,317,780	13.4	7.0	6.4
More than one race ^b	2,759,240	49.3	31.6	17.7
Hispanic origin				
Hispanic	29,522,670	16.5	10.6	5.9
Non-Hispanic	215,025,170	24.7	14.4	10.3
Marital status				
Never married	79,715,080	26.9	16.6	10.3
Married	123,633,560	16.8	8.7	8.1
Divorced or separated	26,334,200	51.8	34.0	17.8
Widowed	14,318,190	16.0	7.5	8.5
Household Income				
Less than \$7,500	8,418,570	47.0	31.7	15.3
\$7,500 - \$14,999	14,562,850	40.1	27.4	12.6
\$15,000 - \$24,999	22,428,240	32.3	21.1	11.1
\$25,000 - \$34,999	22,862,680	27.4	15.8	11.5
\$35,000 - \$49,999	30,345,140	25.2	15.8	9.4
\$50,000 - \$74,999	37,956,910	23.1	12.6	10.6
\$75,000 or more	56,633,800	18.8	9.6	9.2

Note: Table excludes missing data.

*Based on 10 or fewer sample cases.

^aVictimization rates are per 1,000 persons age 18 or older.

^bIncludes all persons of any race, including persons who identify two or more races.

Victims were more likely to be stalked by an offender of the same age and race

Offender age

Individuals were more likely to be stalked by offenders of similar age (appendix table 1). Nearly half of victims age 21 to 29 were stalked by offenders perceived to also be in their twenties, and 38% of victims age 30 to 39 perceived the offender to also be in their thirties.

Race

Similar to other types of victimization, stalking is primarily intraracial in nature (appendix table 2). Most (83%) of white stalking victims perceived the offender to be white compared to 66% of black stalking victims who perceived the offender to be black. This pattern of intraracial victimization changes for persons of other races. Despite apparent differences, persons of other races were equally likely to be stalked by an offender who was black, white, or of another race.⁴

Offender gender

Males were as likely to report being stalked by a male as a female offender (table 4). Forty-three percent of male stalking victims stated that the offender was female, while 41% of male victims stated that the offender was another male. Female victims of stalking were significantly more likely to be stalked by a male (67%) rather than a female (24%) offender.

Stalking is unlike most crimes because a course of conduct designed to create fear in another person does not necessarily require that the victim come into contact with the offender. For example, a victim may receive repeated threatening correspondence without knowing the source of the communication. Sixteen percent of male stalking victims and approximately 10% of female stalking victims were not able to identify the gender of the offender.

⁴Other races include American Indians, Alaska Natives, Asians, Native Hawaiians, other Pacific Islanders, and persons identifying two or more races.

Table 4. Perceived gender of the stalking or harassment offender, by victim gender

Gender of offender	Gender of victim					
	All		Stalking		Harassment	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Male	31.7	58.3	41.3	66.9	24.2	41.3
Female	37.9	22.4	42.5	23.5	34.3	20.3
Don't know	30.4	19.3	16.1	9.6	41.5	38.4
Number of victims	2,028,800	3,821,140	888,680	2,531,770	1,140,120	1,289,370

Note: Table excludes missing data about offenders from 0.2% of all male victims, 0.1% of all female victims, 0.4% of female stalking victims, and 0.3% of female harassment victims. Detail may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

Number of offenders

About 6 in 10 stalking victims stated that the perpetrator was a single offender (appendix table 3). A much lower percentage of victims reported being stalked by two (18%) or three (13%) offenders.

Relationship

About a tenth of all victims were stalked by a stranger, and nearly 3 in 4 of all victims knew their offender in some capacity (table 5). Stalking victims most often identified the stalker as a former intimate (21.5%) or a friend, roommate, or neighbor (16.4%).

Table 5. Victim-offender relationship in stalking and harassment

	Percent of victims		
	All	Stalking	Harassment
Total**	100%	100%	100%
Known, intimate	27.6%	30.3%	22.5%
Current intimate			
Spouse	4.3	5.6	1.8*
Boy/girlfriend	3.8	3.2	5.1
Former intimate			
Ex-spouse	7.1%	8.4%	4.6%
Ex-boy/girlfriend	12.4	13.1	11.0
Known, other	44.7%	45.1%	44.4%
Friend/roommate/neighbor	16.7	16.4	17.4
Known from work or school	10.1	9.9	10.6
Acquaintance	9.4	9.8	8.8
Relative	8.5	9.0	7.6
Stranger	10.6%	9.7%	12.5%
Unknown	16.9%	15.0%	20.6%
Number of victims	4,619,430	3,064,950	1,554,480

Note: Table excludes 0.5% of all victims, 0.3% of stalking victims, and 0.7% of harassment victims due to missing data. Detail may not sum to 100% due to rounding.
*Estimate based on 10 or fewer cases.
**Includes victims who could identify a single offender who was most responsible.

Employment status of the offender

Forty-two percent of stalking victims stated that the offender was employed during the time stalking occurred (appendix table 4). Victims were equally likely to report that the offender was unemployed or that the victim was unable to ascertain the employment status of the offender.

Problems with the law

Thirty-six percent of stalking victims stated that the offender had some previous interaction with law enforcement (appendix table 5). A similar percentage of victims (38%) were unable to identify whether the offender had problems with the law prior to the stalking victimization.

One in 10 victims reported that the stalking started 5 years or more before the survey

Over half of all victims reported that the stalking or harassment began “less than a year ago” (figure 1). Harassment victims had characteristically experienced the harassing behavior for a shorter period leading up to the interview (6 months or less). Stalking victims were most likely to be stalked once or twice a week or with no set pattern (appendix table 6). Nearly a quarter of all victims reported that they were stalked almost every day (16.9%) or at least once a day (6%).

Victim perception of why stalking began

The most common reasons victims perceived for the stalking were retaliation, anger, spite (37%), or desire to control the victim (33%) (table 6). About 1 in 6 victims believed the stalking started to keep him or her in the relationship with the offender, and 1 in 10 reported the stalking began while living with the offender (not referenced in a table). About a tenth of victims did not know why the stalking began.

Cyberstalking and electronic monitoring

More than 1 in 4 stalking victims reported some form of cyberstalking was used, such as e-mail (83%) or instant messaging (35%) (table 7). Electronic monitoring was used to stalk 1 in 13 victims. Video or digital cameras were equally likely as listening devices or bugs to be used to electronically monitor victims (46% and 42%). Global positioning system (GPS) technology comprised about a tenth of the electronic monitoring of stalking victims.

Table 6. Victim perception of reasons stalking or harassment began

	Percent of all victims		
	All	Stalking	Harassment
Retaliation/anger/spite	30.0%	36.6%	20.0%
Control	25.2	32.9	13.4
Mentally ill/emotionally unstable	16.7	23.4	6.6
Liked me/found me attractive/ had crush	13.7	16.8	9.0
Keep in relationship	12.9	16.2	7.9
Substance abuser	10.3	14.4	4.1
Stalker liked attention	7.7	9.1	5.7
Proximity/convenience/ I was alone	4.8	6.6	2.2
Catch me doing something	3.3	4.3	1.9
Different cultural beliefs/back- ground	3.2	4.0	1.8
Thought I liked attention	2.5	2.4	2.6
Other reasons	23.8	19.3	30.7
Don't know why	16.6	10.6	25.7
Number of victims	5,644,500	3,416,460	2,228,050

Note: Table excludes 3.6% of all victims, 0.2% of stalking victims, and 8.4% of harassment victims due to missing data. Details sum to more than 100% because multiple responses were permitted.

Table 7. Involvement of cyberstalking or electronic monitoring in stalking and harassment

	Percent of victims		
	All	Stalking	Harassment
Total	100%	100%	100%
No cyberstalking or elec- tronic monitoring involved	72.7%	73.2%	72.1%
Any type of cyberstalking or electronic monitoring	26.6%	26.1%	27.4%
Cyberstalking	23.4	21.5	26.4
Electronic monitoring	6.0	7.8	3.4
Don't know	0.6	0.7	0.6
Percent of cyberstalking involving —^a			
E-mail	82.6%	82.5%	82.7%
Instant messenger	28.7	35.1	20.7
Blogs or bulletin boards	12.5	12.3	12.8
Internet sites about victim	8.8	9.4	8.1
Chat rooms	4.0	4.4*	3.4*
Percent of electronic monitoring involving —^b			
Computer spyware	44.1%	33.6%	81.0%*
Video/digital cameras	40.3	46.3	19.3*
Listening devices/bugs	35.8	41.8	14.8
GPS	9.7*	10.9*	5.2*
Number	5,200,410	3,158,340	2,042,070

Note: Table excludes 8.8% of all victims, 7.8% of stalking victims, and 10.2% of harassment victims due to missing data. Details sum to more than 100% because multiple responses were permitted.

* Estimate based on 10 or fewer samples.

^aBased on 1,217,680 total victims, 677,870 stalking victims, and 539,820 harassment victims who experienced cyberstalking.

^bBased on 314,400 total victims, 244,880 stalking victims, and 69,530 harassment victims who experienced electronic monitoring.

One in 7 victims reported they moved as a result of the stalking

The most common types of actions victims took to stop the stalking from continuing were to change usual activities outside of work or school, stay with family, or install caller ID or call blocking (table 8). The least frequent actions taken were to alter one's appearance or get pepper spray, a gun, or some other kind of weapon. Forty percent of stalking victims did not change their usual activities outside of work or school, take protective actions, or change their personal information.

Help from others

Seven in 10 victims of stalking sought help to protect themselves or to stop the stalking (table 9). Victims were most likely to enlist the help of family or friends, followed by asking people not to release information about him or her (43% versus 33%). About 7% of victims contacted victim services, a shelter, or a helpline.

Table 8. Whether stalking or harassment victims took actions to protect themselves or stop unwanted behaviors

	Percent of victims		
	All	Stalking	Harassment
Changed usual activities outside work or school			
Changed day-to-day activities	14.3%	21.6%	4.1%
Stayed with family	11.6	18.1	2.6
Took time off work or school	10.8	16.7	2.6
Avoided family/friends	10.3	14.9	3.7
Changed route to work or school	9.2	13.4	3.3
Changed or quit job or school	6.7	9.5	2.9
Altered appearance	1.5	2.3	0.4*
Took protective actions			
Installed caller ID/call blocking	13.4%	18.1%	6.7%
Changed telephone number	12.6	17.3	5.8
Changed locks/got security system	8.7	13.2	2.4
Got pepper spray	4.0	6.3	0.8*
Got a gun	1.9	2.9	0.5*
Got another kind of weapon	1.8	2.1	1.4*
Took self-defense classes	0.9	1.1	0.5*
Changed personal information			
Changed email address	5.9%	6.9%	4.4%
Changed social security number	0.3	0.2*	0.3*
Did not change behaviors listed	55.1%	39.7%	76.9%
Number	5,857,030	3,424,100	2,432,930

Note: Details sum to more than 100% because multiple responses were permitted.

*Estimate based on 10 or fewer sample cases.

Reasons stalking stopped

At the time of the interview, 3 in 5 of the victims reported the stalking had stopped, while about 2 in 5 reported it was ongoing (appendix table 7). The most common victim perceptions for why the unwanted contacts stopped were that the police warned the stalker (15.6%), the victim talked to the stalker (13.3%), or a friend or relative intervened (12.2%). About a tenth of victims attributed the cessation of the unwanted behavior to obtaining a restraining, protection, or stay away order.

Emotional impact

For stalking victims, the most common fear cited was not knowing what would happen next (table 10). Nine percent of stalking victims reported their worst fear was death. Twenty-nine percent of stalking victims feared the behavior would never stop. More than half of the stalking victims feared bodily harm to themselves, their child, or another family member.

More than 7 in 10 of all victims felt angry or annoyed at the beginning of the unwanted contacts or as they progressed (table 11). Stalking victims were about twice as likely as harassment victims to feel anxious or concerned at the

Table 9. Types of help sought by stalking or harassment victims

	Percent of victims		
	All	Stalking	Harassment
Total	100%	100%	100%
Enlisted help of friends/family	30.0	42.6	12.2
Asked people not to release information	24.0	32.9	11.6
Talked to boss/employer	16.2	21.6	8.6
Talked to an attorney	13.5	19.9	4.4
Obtained a restraining/protection/stay away order	9.4	15.6	0.6
Talked to a mental health professional	8.3	12.4	2.6
Contacted building/office security	6.4	9.2	2.5
Talked to clergy/faith leader	6.1	9.0	2.0
Talked to a doctor or nurse	6.0	9.1	1.5
Contacted victim services/shelter/helpline	4.5	7.3	0.5*
Hired a private investigator	0.7	1.1	0.1*
Did not seek help**	47.3	30.3	71.2
Number of victims	5,857,030	3,424,100	2,432,930

Note: Details sum to more than 100% because multiple responses were permitted.

*Estimate based on 10 or fewer sample cases.

**Victims might have sought help from someone other than those listed above.

beginning of the unwanted contacts (52.7% versus 25.4%). As the unwanted contacts progressed, about 15% of stalking victims felt depressed or sick, and 1% reported feeling suicidal.

Workplace impact

Of the 79% of stalking victims who had a job during the 12 months preceding the interview, about 1 in 8 lost time from work because of fear for their safety or to pursue activities such as obtaining a restraining order or testifying in court (appendix table 8). Seven percent of victims lost time from work for activities such as changing a phone

number, moving, or fixing or replacing damaged property. For 1 in 7 of these victims, a day or less was lost from work (appendix table 9). More than half of victims lost 5 or more days from work. About 130,000 victims reported that they had been fired from or asked to leave their jobs because of the stalking (not referenced in table).

Financial impact of stalking on victim

About 3 in 10 of stalking victims accrued out-of-pocket costs for things such as attorney fees, damage to property, child care costs, moving expenses, or changing phone numbers (appendix table 10). About a tenth of victims spent less than \$250, while 13% spent \$1,000 or more. About 296,000 stalking victims lost pay from work (appendix table 11). Over half of the victims lost less than \$1,000 of pay, and 8% of victims lost \$5,000 in pay or more.

Table 10. Victims' worst fears resulting from stalking

	Percent of victim
Not knowing what would happen next	46.1%
Behavior would never stop	29.1
Bodily harm	30.4
Harm or kidnap child	12.9
Harm other family member	12.2
Loss of freedom	10.3
Death	8.9
Loss of job	6.3
Harm current partner	6.0
Losing one's mind	4.3
Other	16.6
Don't know	5.3
Number of victims	3,416,900

Note: Table excludes 0.2% of stalking victims due to missing data. Details sum to more than 100% because multiple responses were permitted.

Stalkers commit various types of crimes against their victims

Stalking offenders committed identity theft against about 204,000 victims. Over half of these victims had financial accounts opened or closed in their names or money taken from their accounts, and 3 in 10 of these victims had items charged to their credit cards without their consent.

Any identity theft	204,230	100%
Opened/closed accounts	110,850	54.3
Took money from accounts	105,130	51.5
Charged items to credit card	60,790	29.8

Note: Estimates exclude 0.1% of missing data. Details sum to more than 100% because multiple responses were permitted.

Table 11. How the victim felt when the stalking or harassment began and progressed

	Percent of victims					
	All		Stalking		Harassment	
	Beginning	Progressed	Beginning	Progressed	Beginning	Progressed
Annoyed/angry	72.5%	74.2%	68.9%	69.6%	78.1%	81.4%
Anxious/concerned	42.2	36.2	52.7	46.7	25.4	19.4
Frightened	26.8	25.7	41.7	41.7	3.2*	~ ^a
Helpless	15.6	16.4	22.4	23.4	4.8	5.1
Depressed	10.8	10.2	15.9	15.2	2.8	2.3
Sick	10.0	9.8	14.8	14.7	2.2*	1.8
Suicidal	0.9	0.9	1.4	1.4	~	~ ^b
Other way	9.7	10.1	7.9	8.9	12.4	11.9
Number of victims	5,574,400	5,530,940	3,416,430	3,406,220	2,157,980	2,124,720

Note: Table excludes 4.8% of all victims, 5.6% of all stalking victims, and 0.2% of harassment victims at the beginning of the behaviors and 0.5% of all victims, 11.3% of all stalking victims, and 12.7% of harassment victims as the behaviors progressed due to missing data. Details sum to more than 100% because multiple responses were permitted.

*Estimate based on 10 or fewer sample cases.

~Not applicable.

^aHarassment victims, by definition, were not frightened as the unwanted behaviors progressed.

^bHarassment victims, by definition, did not report feeling suicidal as a result of the unwanted behaviors.

About 16% of all victims suffered property damage in conjunction with the stalking (table 12). Among stalking victims, the most common type of violent crime experienced in conjunction with stalking was to be hit, slapped, or knocked down (12.3%). About 6% of the stalking victims had a family member, friend, or co-worker who was attacked.

Weapon involvement and injuries

About 139,000 stalking victims were attacked with a weapon. Stalkers were equally likely to use a knife, blunt instrument, or other object, and 23% of the weapons used were handguns. Of the 279,000 victims who were injured in an attack, nearly all (99%) of these victims sustained minor bruises and other injuries. About a fifth sustained serious injuries, including gunshot or knife wounds, internal injuries, or broken bones.

Weapon used in attack	Number	Percent
Knife/other sharp object	58,850	42.4
Handgun	31,610	22.8*
Blunt or other object	52,670	38.0

*Estimate based on 10 or fewer sample cases.

Injuries sustained in attacks	Number	Percent
Rape/sexual assault	38,590	13.9*
Serious injuries	52,080	18.7
Minor or other injuries	276,440	99.2

Note: Details sum to more than 100% because multiple responses were permitted.

*Estimate based on 10 or fewer sample cases.

Threats

Stalkers made one or more threats to 43% of victims (table 13). Stalking offenders were most likely to threaten to hit, slap, or otherwise harm the victim (13.6%) or to kill the victim (12.1%). Somewhat less likely was the stalker threatening to kill himself or herself (9.2%). Less than 5% of the threats involved harm to a child, friend, co-worker, pet, or the threat of rape or sexual assault.

Stalking victimization was equally likely to be reported to police whether the victim was male or female

For violent crime more generally, victimizations experienced by females are more likely to be reported to the police than those experienced by males. However, this pattern of reporting by gender is not observed for the crime of stalking. Male and female stalking victimizations were equally likely to be reported to the police (table 14). Thirty-seven percent of male and 41% of female victimizations were reported to the police by the victim or another person aware of the crime.

The most common reasons for not reporting stalking victimization to the police were that it was a private or personal matter or that it was a minor incident (appendix table 12).

About 40% of victims stated that police were contacted once regarding the stalking, while 3% of victims stated that police were contacted in excess of 15 times (appendix table 13). Stalking victimization was most often reported to the police by the victim (83%), the victim's family (26%), or a friend or neighbor (12%) (appendix table 14).

Table 12. Other crimes perpetrated by the offender against the stalking or harassment victim

	Percent of victims		
	All	Stalking	Harassment
Property damage	15.9%	24.4%	4.0%
Damaged property of victim or someone in victim's household	9.5	15.0	1.8
Illegally entered house/apartment	8.6	13.2	2.2
Illegally entered car	3.8	6.3	0.5*
Attacked victim	12.3%	21.0%	0.0%
Hit/slapped/knocked down	7.2	12.3	~
Choked or strangled victim	2.4	4.2	~
Attacked victim with a weapon	2.4	4.0	~
Chased or dragged with a car	2.1	3.5	~
Raped/sexually assaulted victim	0.9	1.6	~
Attacked or attempted to attack in some other way	4.3	7.3	~
Attacked person/pet other than victim	8.8%	15.0	4.0%
Attack or attempt to attack a family member	3.5	6.0	~
Attack or attempt to attack a friend or co-worker	3.4	5.8	~
Attack or attempt to attack a pet	2.2	3.7	~
Attack or attempt to attack a child	2.2	3.7	~
Number of victims	5,857,030	3,424,100	2,432,930

*Based on 10 or fewer sample cases.

~Not applicable. Harassment victims by definition were not attacked, nor were their friends, co-workers, family members, or pets.

Table 13. Threats offenders made against stalking victims

	Percent of victims	
	Number	Percent
Total	3,392,520	100%
No threats made	1,927,020	56.8%
Threatened to—	1,465,510	43.2%
Hit/slap/harm	462,610	13.6
Kill victim	411,830	12.1
Harm or kill self	313,580	9.2
Harm with a weapon	242,420	7.1
Harm another family member	209,770	6.2
Harm or kidnap child	166,230	4.9
Harm friend or co-worker	151,460	4.5
Harm a pet	87,020	2.6
Rape/sexually assault	56,050	1.7
Other way	511,530	15.1

Note: Table excludes 0.9% of stalking victims due to missing data. Details sum to more than 100% because multiple responses were permitted.

Stalking victims report differing experiences with the criminal justice system

When contacted about a stalking victimization, the most common police response was to take a report. More than half of police officers took a report when contacted regarding the stalking (appendix table 15). Seventeen percent of responding officers gave the victim self-protection advice, while 8% of the officers arrested the perpetrator.

Nearly 20% of victims stated the police took no action when contacted. Of this 20%, victims were equally likely to perceive that no action was taken by law enforcement because police did not want to get involved (29%), had no legal authority (18%), or were inefficient or ineffective (16%) (appendix table 16). About 50% of victims perceived the stalking situation stayed the same after contacting the police (appendix table 17). Victims were equally likely to

perceive the situation “improved” or “worsened” following a report to the police. For victims who had contacted police on more than one occasion, the survey recorded only the police action taken in response to the latest call.

A fifth of victims filed charges against the stalking perpetrator (appendix table 18). Of those individuals filing charges, 3 out of 10 victims stated the outcome was still pending or that a restraining, protection, or stay away order was issued to deal with the offender. Victims were equally likely to report being satisfied (46%) or dissatisfied (49%) with the criminal justice system’s responses to their stalking incident (appendix table 19) and were generally split on the helpfulness or lack of helpfulness of criminal justice representatives, with one exception: some victims said that victim advocates were helpful (6%) during the criminal justice process (appendix table 20).

Table 14. Percent of stalking and harassment victimizations reported to the police, by victim gender

	Percent of victims					
	All		Stalking		Harassment	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Reported	20.6	32.8	36.8	41.0	6.8	13.9
Not reported	79.4	67.2	63.2	59.0	93.2	86.1
Number of victims	1,941,650	3,637,570	892,340	2,528,990	1,049,320	1,108,580

Note: Table excludes 4.5% of all male victims, 4.9% of all female victims, 0.1% of female stalking victims, 8% of male harassment victims, and 14.2% of female harassment victims due to missing data.

Methodology

The Supplemental Victimization Survey (SVS) was administered as a supplement to the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) during January through June, 2006. All NCVS respondents age 18 and older were eligible for the supplement. About 65,270 persons participated in the supplemental survey. The response rate for eligible individuals was 83%.

The estimates presented in this report are annual prevalence estimates for persons age 18 or older victimized by stalking or other harassing behaviors during the 12 months prior to the interview. Since the interviews were conducted during the first 6 months of 2006, the majority of the stalking behaviors occurred during 2005.

The Office on Violence Against Women (OVW) and the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) convened a 1-day forum with experts in the area of stalking and violence against women. Researchers, law enforcement officials, prosecutors, and victim advocates comprised the expert group. Also included in the group were representatives from the Census Bureau, the federal agency that carries out survey development and data collection for BJS. The purpose of the 1-day forum was to discuss definitional and methodological issues surrounding the crime of stalking, determine where gaps in current information on stalking existed, and determine how the SVS could further research and knowledge regarding this crime.

Following this meeting, a small federal working group was formed with representatives from OVW, BJS, and the Census Bureau. The working group met weekly for approximately 12 months until a satisfactory survey instrument was completed and approved. During the last phase of the survey development, the Census Bureau conducted cognitive interviews with stalking victims around the United States to test the reliability and validity of the instrument. Changes to the instrument were made to incorporate findings from these interviews.

The name of the SVS intentionally does not indicate that the focus of the supplemental survey is stalking. This decision was made to avoid biasing the responses of individuals and the subsequent estimates. The respondents had to state that they experienced all of the following in order for a course of behavior to be counted as stalking victimization:

- at least one of the harassing behaviors in the stalking screener
- harassing behavior more than one time on separate days
- at least one of the harassing contacts occurred during the 12 months prior to the interview
- they feared for their own or a family member's safety or experienced another crime committed by the offender that would make a reasonable person fearful (see the survey screen questions on the next page).

Victim perception of whether behavior was stalking

The SVS screened victims to determine whether they met the behavioral criteria of having unwanted or harassing contacts on more than one occasion during the past year that made them feel annoyed, fearful, anxious, or concerned. Researchers specifically avoided using the term "stalked" throughout the questionnaire so as not to bias findings based on the victim's perception of what was occurring. The final question in the supplement asked whether the victim perceived the unwanted contacts or harassing behaviors to be stalking. Stalking victims were more than twice as likely as harassment victims to label the unwanted behavior as stalking (54% versus 21%).

Victim perception of whether behavior was stalking	Percent of victims		
	All	Stalking	Harassment
Total	100%	100%	100%
Considered to be—			
Stalking	40.3%	53.6%	20.7%
Not stalking	59.7	46.4	79.3
Number of victims	5,588,150	3,325,220	2,262,940

Note: Table excludes 4.6% of all victims, 2.9% of stalking victims, and 7.0% of harassment victims due to missing data.

The final question on the survey asked, "Do you consider the series of unwanted contacts or harassing behavior you told me about to be stalking?"

Victims of harassment met all the requirements for stalking victimization except those associated with induced fear or the commission of additional associated crimes. Harassing acts by bill collectors, telephone solicitors, or other sales people were excluded from the estimates of stalking and harassment.

Standard error computations

Comparisons of percentages and rates made in this report were tested to determine if observed differences were statistically significant. Differences described as higher, lower, or different passed a test at the 0.05 level of statistical significance (95% confidence level). Differences described as somewhat, lightly, marginally, or some indication passed a test at the 0.10 level of statistical significance (90% confidence level). Caution is required when comparing estimates not explicitly discussed in the report.

Screener questions for stalking behaviors

Now, I would like to ask you some questions about any unwanted contacts or harassing behavior you may have experienced that frightened, concerned, angered, or annoyed you. Please include acts committed by strangers, casual acquaintances, friends, relatives, and even spouses and partners. I want to remind you that the information you provide is confidential.

1. Not including bill collectors, telephone solicitors, or other sales people, has anyone, male or female, EVER – frightened, concerned, angered or annoyed you by ...
 - a. Making unwanted phone calls to you or leaving messages?
 - b. Sending unsolicited or unwanted letters, e-mails, or other forms of written correspondence or communication?
 - c. Following you or spying on you?
 - d. Waiting outside or inside places for you such as your home, school, workplace, or recreation place?
 - e. Showing up at places where you were even though he or she had no business being there?
 - f. Leaving unwanted items, presents, or flowers?
 - g. Posting information or spreading rumors about you on the Internet, in a public place, or by word of mouth?
 - f. None

Questions used to identify actions that would cause a reasonable person to feel fear

1. In order to frighten or intimidate you, did this person attack or attempt to attack
 - a. a child
 - b. another family member
 - c. a friend or co-worker
 - d. a pet
2. During the last twelve months, did this person attack or attempt to attack you by...
 - a. hitting, slapping, or knocking you down
 - b. choking or strangling you
 - c. raping or sexually assaulting you
 - d. attacking you with a weapon
 - e. chasing or dragging with a car
 - f. attacking you in some other way

3. Other than the attacks or attempted attacks you just told me about, during the last 12 months, did this person threaten to...

- a. kill you
- b. rape or sexually assault you
- c. harm you with a weapon
- d. hit, slap, or harm you in some other way
- e. harm or kidnap a child
- f. harm another family member
- g. harm a friend or co-worker
- h. harm a pet
- i. harm or kill himself/herself

4. What were you most afraid of happening as these unwanted contacts or behaviors were occurring?

- a. death
- b. physical/bodily harm
- c. harm or kidnap respondent's child
- d. harm current partner/boyfriend/girlfriend
- e. harm other family members
- f. don't know what would happen

Questions used to measure fear

1. How did the behavior of (this person/these persons) make you feel when it FIRST started? Anything else?

- a. anxious/concerned
- b. annoyed/angry
- c. frightened
- d. depressed
- e. helpless
- f. sick
- g. suicidal
- h. some other way – *specify*

2. How did you feel as the behavior progressed? Anything else?

- a. no change in feelings
- b. anxious/concerned
- c. annoyed/angry
- d. frightened
- e. depressed
- f. helpless
- g. sick
- h. suicidal
- i. some other way - *specify*

Appendix table 1. Perceived age of the stalking offender, by age of the victim

Offender age	Age of the victim				
	18-20	21-29	30-39	40-49	50 or older
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Under 18	10.9*	0.7*	1.8*	2.1*	2.0*
18-20	41.6	5.7	2.3*	2.9*	1.0*
21-29	23.3	48.2	13.8	8.8	3.8*
30-39	5.1*	23.0	37.6	16.7	16.3
40-49	6.7*	7.7	20.8	34.2	18.7
50 or older	2.4*	5.9	9.9	21.6	34.6
Age of offender unknown	10.0*	8.8	13.9	13.7	23.6
Number of victims	349,490	929,080	752,690	722,890	663,660

Note: Table excludes missing data about offenders from 0.8% of stalking victims age 30 to 39.

*Based on 10 or fewer sample cases.

Appendix table 5. Stalking victims' perceptions of offenders' previous problems with the law

	Percent of victims
Total	100%
Offender had problems with the law	35.9
Offender did not have problems with the law	26.3
Victim unable to determine if offender had problems with the law	37.8
Number of victims	3,410,710

Note: Table excludes data about offenders from 0.4% of stalking victimizations.

Appendix table 6. Frequency of stalking during the 12 months prior to the interview

	Number	Percent of victims
Total	3,416,100	100%
1-2 times/year	381,540	11.2
1-2 times/month	565,790	16.6
1-2 times/week	770,380	22.6
Almost every day	576,960	16.9
At least once a day	204,860	6.0
No set pattern	864,920	25.3
Don't know	51,650	1.5

Note: Table excludes 0.2% of stalking victims due to missing data.

Appendix table 2. Perceived race of the stalking offender, by race of the victim

Offender race	Victim race		
	White	Black	Some other race
Total	100%	100%	100%
White	82.8	12.5*	45.4
Black	5.2	65.6	16.0*
Some other race	7.6	11.8*	29.8
Race of offender unknown	4.3	10.1*	8.8*
Number of victims	2,582,360	328,900	160,400

*Based on 10 or fewer sample cases.

Appendix table 3. Number of stalking offenders perceived by victim

	Percent of victims
Total	100%
One	62.1
Two	18.2
Three or more	13.1
Number unknown	6.5
Number of victims	3,398,630

Note: Table excludes 0.7% of stalking victims due to missing data.

Appendix table 4. Employment status of the stalking offenders, as perceived by victims

	Percent of victims
Total	100%
Employed	42.1
Unemployed	24.9
Sometimes employed/unemployed	6.4
Victim unable to determine employment status	26.6
Number of victims	3,420,450

Note: Table excludes 0.1% of stalking victims due to missing data.

Appendix table 7. Victims' perceptions of whether stalking had stopped and reasons it stopped

	Number	Percent of victims
Total	3,404,110	100%
Stalking ongoing	1,234,330	36.3%
Stalking stopped	1,976,050	58.0%
Respondent took measures		
Victim talked to stalker	263,790	13.3%
Victim moved	214,150	10.8
Victim changed phone or email	210,910	10.7
Restraining/protection/stay away order	187,220	9.5
Victim got married or started new relationship	40,390	2.0
Perpetrator stopped behavior		
Stalker moved	172,220	8.7%
Stalker was arrested or incarcerated	129,470	6.6
Stalker started a new relationship	80,580	4.1
Stalker got help/counseling	48,130	2.4
Stalker died	9,320	0.5*
Others intervened		
Police warned stalker	309,080	15.6%
Friend or relative intervened	240,350	12.2
Others intervened	163,020	8.2
Employer intervened	105,490	5.3
School staff intervened	42,230	2.1
Other reason	501,730	25.4%
Don't know why stalking stopped	297,230	15.0%
Don't know whether stalking stopped	208,940	10.6%

Note: Table excludes 0.6% of stalking victims due to missing data. Details sum to more than 100% because multiple responses were permitted.

Appendix table 8. Time lost from work for any reason as a result of stalking victimization

	Number	Percent of victims
Total	3,388,550	100%
Not working	708,070	20.9
Working	2,680,470	79.1
Reason for time lost from work		
Fear or concern for safety	350,940	13.1%
Getting a restraining/protection order or testifying in court	320,450	12.0
Changing phone number/moving/fixing damaged property	183,120	6.8

Note: Table excludes 1% of cases due to missing data. Details sum to more than 100% because multiple responses were permitted.

Appendix table 9. Amount of time victims lost from work for any reason as a result of stalking

	Number	Percent of victims
Total	540,360	100%
Less than a day	76,060	14.1
1 day	51,920	9.6
2 days	57,540	10.6
3 days	42,830	7.9
4 days	24,900	4.6*
5-9 days	77,350	14.3
10-24 days	60,690	11.2
25 or more days	78,420	14.5
Don't know	70,650	13.1

Note: Table excludes 2.5% of stalking victims due to missing data. Total based on victims who had a job and lost time from work. Detail may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

*Estimate based on 10 or fewer sample cases.

Appendix table 10. Out-of-pocket costs to victims as a result of stalking

	Number	Percent of victims
Total	3,358,800	100%
\$0	2,080,230	61.9
\$1-99	193,060	5.7
\$100-249	151,460	4.5
\$250-499	90,420	2.7
\$500-999	89,730	2.7
\$1,000-2,499	155,010	4.6
\$2,500-4,999	91,350	2.7
\$5,000 or more	188,110	5.6
Don't know	319,430	9.5

Note: Table excludes 1.9% of stalking victims due to missing data. Detail may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

Appendix table 11. Amount of employment income lost as a result of stalking victimization

	Number	Percent of victims
Total	296,450	100%
\$1-99	44,340	15.0
\$100-999	110,430	37.2
\$1,000-2,499	40,620	13.7
\$2,500-4,999	17,990	6.1
\$5,000 or more	23,690	8.0
Don't know	59,450	20.1

Note: Table excludes 3.3% of stalking victims due to missing data.

Appendix table 12. Victim reasons for not reporting stalking to police

	Percent of victims
Dealt with another way	
Private or personal matter	26.7%
Reported to another official	13.6
Not important enough to report	
Minor incident	27.2
Not clear a crime occurred	11.2
Police couldn't help	
Couldn't identify offender/lacked evidence	9.5
Had no legal authority	3.0
Lacked correct protection, stay away, or restraining order	0.5*
Police wouldn't help	
Police wouldn't think it was important/would be ineffective	11.0
Police wouldn't believe respondent/would blame respondent	4.0
Previous negative experience with police	1.5*
Perpetrator was a police officer	0.8*
Feared the perpetrator	
Afraid of reprisal	5.9
Other reasons	
Protect perpetrator/perpetrator was ex-spouse or ex-partner	6.9
Contacts/behavior stopped	5.9
For the sake of the children	3.8
Respondent felt ashamed/embarrassed	3.3
Respondent or perpetrator moved away	1.3*
Other	17.6
Don't know	1.2*
Number of victims	2,055,080

Note: Table excludes 1.9% of stalking victims due to missing data. Details sum to more than 100% because multiple responses are permitted.

*Based on 10 or fewer sample cases.

Appendix table 14. Identity of person reporting stalking to police

	Percent of victims
Victim	83.0%
Victim's family	26.2
Friend/neighbor	11.5
Other	4.1
Employer/co-worker	2.3*
Social worker/counselor	1.4*
School official	1.4*
Security guard	1.2*
Clergy/pastor/priest	0.5*
Stranger/bystander	0.5*
Doctor/nurse	0.5*
Don't know	1.6*
Number of victims	1,350,130

Note: Table excludes 1.2% of stalking victims due to missing data. Details sum to more than 100% because multiple responses were permitted.

*Based on 10 or fewer sample cases.

Appendix table 15. Types of action taken by police after most recent contact about stalking

	Percent of victims
Took a report	55.3%
Talked to/warned offender	32.2
Suggested protection, stay away or restraining order	20.1
Gave victim self-protection advice	17.4
Referred victim to court	8.9
Arrested offender	7.7
Asked for more evidence	6.4
Referred victim to victim services	5.4
Moved respondent to another location	1.3*
Don't know	4.1
Took no action	18.8
Number of victims	1,343,090

Note: Table excludes 1.7% of stalking victims due to missing data. Details sum to more than 100% because multiple responses were permitted.

*Based on 10 or fewer sample cases.

Appendix table 13. Number of police contacts regarding stalking during the last 12 months

	Percent of victims
Total	100%
1	39.7
2	22.1
3	12.9
4	6.4
5-10	11.9
11-15	3.7
More than 15	3.2
Number of victims	1,240,280

Note: Table excludes 9.2% of stalking victims due to missing data.

Appendix table 16. Stalking victims' perceptions about why police did not take action

	Percent of victims
Didn't want to get involved	28.6%
Had no legal authority	17.7
Police were inefficient/ineffective	16.2
Didn't believe victim	13.2*
Didn't have enough evidence	11.2*
Offender was a police officer	5.7*
Could not find/identify offender	4.0*
Lacked or had incorrect protection order	3.0*
Thought it was victim's fault	2.9*
Didn't find out until too late	2.8*
Other	36.3
Number of victims	240,030

Note: Table excludes 4.9% of stalking victims due to missing data. Details sum to more than 100% because multiple responses were permitted.

*Based on 10 or fewer sample cases.

Appendix table 17. Victim perceptions of outcomes after first reporting stalking to police

	Percent of victims
Total	100%
Situation got better	28.2
Situation got worse	22.9
Situation stayed the same	48.9
Number of victims	1,325,720

Note: Table excludes 3% of stalking victims due to missing data.

Appendix table 18. Percent of stalkings in which criminal justice charges were filed and outcomes

	Percent
Total	100%
Charges not filed	71.5
Charges filed	21.0
Still pending	33.3% **
Restraining, protection, stay away order	28.5
Jailed or imprisoned	18.0
Court intervention/counseling program	12.2*
Convicted or guilty	12.0*
Fine was imposed	11.8*
Dismissed or not guilty	9.1*
Probation	8.5*
Other	12.9*
Don't know outcome of charges filed	5.1*
Don't know if charges filed	7.5
Number of victims	1,329,790

Note: Table excludes 2.7% of stalking victims that did not respond to whether charges were filed and 9.4% of victims that did not respond to the outcome of charges filed.

*Based on 10 or fewer sample cases.

**Details sum to more than 100% because multiple responses were permitted.

Appendix table 19. Stalking victim satisfaction with criminal justice outcome

	Percent of victims
Total	100%
Victim satisfied with outcome	45.7
Victim not satisfied with outcome	49.0
Don't know if satisfied with outcome	5.2*
Number of victims	169,040

Note: Table excludes 13.5% of stalking victims that filed charges due to missing data. Detail may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

*Based on 10 or fewer sample cases.

Appendix table 20. Stalking victim perceptions about helpfulness of officials in the criminal justice system

	Percent of victims who perceived official as—	
	Helpful	Not helpful
Patrol/police officer/sheriff	43.0%	41.9%
911 dispatcher	3.6	2.8
Detective	5.3	3.0
Prosecutor/District Attorney	6.9	7.8
Judge	7.4	7.2
Victim advocate	5.7	2.0*
Someone else	8.9	8.0
No person was helpful	36.0	~
No person was unhelpful	~	40.3
Victim did not provide response	3.3	2.7*
Number of victims	1,359,060	1,359,060

Note: Details sum to more than 100% because multiple responses were permitted.

~Not applicable.

*Based on 10 or fewer sample cases.



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This report in portable document format and in ASCII and its related statistical data and tables are available at the BJS World Wide Web Internet site: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/svus.htm>.

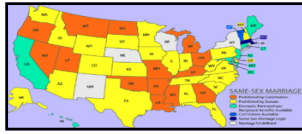
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The Bureau of Justice Statistics is the statistical agency of the U.S. Department of Justice. Michael D. Sinclair is deputy director.

This report was written by Katrina Baum, Ph.D., Shannan Catalano, Ph.D., Michael Rand, and Kristina Rose. Cathy Maston, Patsy Klaus, Lara Allen, and Thomas Cohen provided statistical review. Tina Dorsey produced the report, Catherine Bird and Jill Duncan edited the report, and Jayne E. Robinson prepared the report for final printing.

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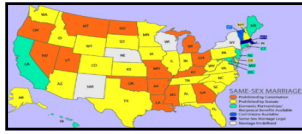
Statistics

Statistic 2

Canada has a crime reporting system. **11** Eleanor White was unhappy about it. **13** She asked to add a checkoff item. **8** The item is for reports about multiple harassers. **14** This was the response. **8**

Thank you for e-mail of Jan. 17. There is no need to add a new field to the national Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) survey to collect information on multiple harassers, as a field already exists for the identification of multiple accused persons for all criminal incidents reported to police. As an example, of the 10,756 incidents of criminal harassment reported to police in 2006, 1,429 of these (or 13%) involved more than one accused.

That's one criminal harassment report in eight. **14** It hints that gangstalking isn't rare. **9**



Statistics

Statistic 3

The American Journal of Psychiatry wrote a report on stalking. **14** They posted it on their website in May 2001. **8** The journal reference is 158:795-798 . **14** It says that 3% of 201 victims reported multiple stalkers. **14** Compare that with statistic 2 . **14** Clearly, stalking by multiple stalkers is confirmed by doctors. **13**

There's such a thing as stalking by proxy. **8** A single stalker enlists helpers. **10** He's motivated by sex or mental illness. **12** Gangstalking is not stalking by proxy. **11** The group is independent of the person who gave them the name of the target. **10** Typically, the stalking group doesn't know why the name of the target was submitted. **12** Instead, the stalking group is given a lie to motivate the group stalking effort. **11** The lie is often that the target is a pedophile. **8**

The report is on the following 4 pages. **12**

Skip them if they are too difficult. **8**

Traumatic Distress Among Support-Seeking Female Victims of Stalking

Jan H. Kamphuis, Ph.D.

Paul M.G. Emmelkamp, Ph.D.

Objective: The authors examined the nature and prevalence of stalking behaviors, victims' coping responses, and the psychomedical impact of stalking on its victims.

Method: Widely accepted self-report measures, including the 12-item General Health Questionnaire and the Impact of Event Scale, were used to assess characteristics of the stalking history and its outcome in terms of general psychomedical distress and posttraumatic stress in a community study group of 201 female stalking victims.

Results: The majority of the victims had undergone multiple forms of harassment, including threats of violence in 74% (N=148) and actual violence in 55% (N=111). More than half of the victims met the criterion for clinically significant pathology on the General Health Questionnaire. Stalking often yielded substantial post-traumatic stress symptoms, commensurate with levels found in other studies of traumatized subjects.

Conclusions: Support-seeking female stalking victims experience pervasive and persistent threat and intrusion; these experiences lead to high levels of psychological morbidity.

(*Am J Psychiatry* 2001; 158:795–798)

Stalking can be defined as the willful, malicious, and repeated following or harassing of another person that threatens his or her safety (1). The most common form of stalking involves men stalking women with whom they had been sexually intimate (2). We are aware of only three studies to date that have specifically investigated the psychosocial consequences of stalking for its victims (3–5). Pathé and Mullen (3) found evidence of substantial depression, anxiety, and traumatic symptoms among victims of stalking in Australia. On the basis of a nonstandardized self-report instrument, 37% of the respondents in this study qualified for a diagnosis of posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD). A national survey in the United States among 145 stalking victims (4) indicated negative personality changes as a result of stalking; increases in caution, suspiciousness, anxiety, and aggression were most frequently reported. Finally, a study of 36 female undergraduate stalking victims (5) revealed significant posttraumatic stress symptoms. However, inferences from these studies should be made with caution, given the nature and size of the groups studied and the use of unvalidated measures to index psychological distress (6).

The goal of the present report is to contribute to this body of evidence while remedying some of the listed shortcomings of the previous studies. Specifically, we address the following questions: 1) What are the demographic characteristics of stalkers and their victims? 2) What is the nature and prevalence of specific stalking behaviors? 3) What do victims do to counteract or cope with being stalked? 4) What is the impact of stalking on its vic-

tims in terms of general health and posttraumatic stress, and how do these effects compare with the impact of other traumatic events?

Method

Study Group

The potential study group consisted of 594 members of the Dutch *Stichting Anti-Stalking* (Antistalking Foundation) who were given questionnaire booklets. Two hundred fifty-five (43%) of the 594 subjects returned their questionnaire booklets. Twenty of these respondents were excluded for different reasons: six had not been stalked, four were unable to complete the questionnaires because of emotional distress or physical or intellectual impairment, seven respondents expressed very unusual or blatant paranoid ideation in their comments on the booklet, and three returned their questionnaires unanswered or unintelligible. Of the remaining 235 respondents, 201 were women; given this preponderance of female subjects, these were selected for inclusion in the study.

Procedure

Participants were invited through a newsletter of the Antistalking Foundation to participate in a study sponsored by the University of Amsterdam. A precondition for contacting the members of the Antistalking Foundation was that the names and addresses of the respondents would never be revealed to the university, which precluded the traditional formal informed consent procedure. Instead, a letter signed by both the Antistalking Foundation and the principal investigators (J.H.K. and P.M.G.E.) detailed the nature and purpose of the study, with a request to return the questionnaire booklet in an enclosed postage-free envelope. Moreover, it was explicitly stated that participation was entirely voluntary and that anonymity was guaranteed.

TABLE 1. Types of Repeatedly Experienced Stalking Behavior Reported by 201 Female Victims of Stalking

Stalking Behavior	Respondents Who Reported Repeatedly Experiencing Behavior	
	N	%
Made unwelcome phone calls	178	89
Involved others	165	82
Spread rumors and lies	164	82
Pestered at work or home	159	79
Followed on street	150	75
Made unwelcome visits	149	74
Threatened violence	148	74
Sent unwelcome mail	141	70
Falsely gained information	131	65
Damaged property	129	64
Made false charges	91	45
Used violence	111	55
Ordered items and charged them to victim's account	46	23
Smearred home	38	19
Stalked by means of the Internet	4	2
Other	80	40

Respondents were given the Meloy and Gothard definition of stalking (1) and asked whether they had repeatedly experienced instances of specific stalking behaviors. Inclusion of responses was based on endorsement of multiple repeated stalking behaviors and an affirmative response to the stated definition.

Measures

General health: the General Health Questionnaire. The 12-item General Health Questionnaire (7) was used to obtain an overall index of physical and psychological symptoms. The respondent is asked to rate the extent to which she experienced 12 specific symptoms during the past week on a 4-point Likert scale on which 1=not at all, 2=same as usual, 3=rather more than usual, and 4=more than usual). The General Health Questionnaire allows for the derivation of an index of a "case" criterion, i.e., a cutoff for a level of clinically significant pathology. A frequently used (and nationally tested) normative cutoff is a score of 3 or greater (7). The internal consistency of the General Health Questionnaire in the present group was high ($\alpha=0.92$).

Trauma-related symptoms: the Impact of Event Scale. To measure the changes in trauma-related symptoms, we used a Dutch adaptation of the Impact of Event Scale (8), which consists of 15 items measuring two aspects of PTSD: intrusions of images and thoughts (six items) and avoidance behavior (seven items). Participants indicated how frequently they had experienced each symptom in the past 7 days. They rated their responses on a 4-point scale that ranged from not at all to often. The Impact of Event Scale is a widely used instrument that has shown favorable psychometric properties. In the present group, the Impact of Event Scale and its intrusion and avoidance subscales obtained high internal consistencies ($\alpha=0.89$, $\alpha=0.86$, and $\alpha=0.78$, respectively).

Stalking characteristics. A 21-item questionnaire was specifically developed for the present study to document demographic information about the respondents and their stalkers as well as objective and subjective characteristics of the history of stalking. This questionnaire included items concerning the nature and duration of stalking, consequences of stalking in terms of changes in lifestyle, and the nature of the previous relationship between victim and stalker, if any.

Results

Demographic Characteristics of Respondents and Their Stalkers

Of the 201 female respondents, 162 (81%) experienced ongoing stalking. The mean age of the respondents was 43.3 years ($SD=10.1$, range=20–70). Fifty-three respondents (26%) were married and/or living with their partner, and 145 (72%) were either unmarried, divorced, or widowed. Information on marital status was missing for three respondents. As reported by the victims, 179 (89%) of the stalkers were male, 11 (5%) were female, and the gender of five (2%) was not reported; six respondents reported multiple stalkers (such as neighbors or multiple family members). The mean age of the stalkers was 41.9 ($SD=11.0$, range=19–80). Forty-three (21%) of the stalkers were married and/or living with their partner when the stalking started, and 149 were either unmarried, divorced or widowed. Data were missing on the marital status of nine stalkers. In 11 cases women were stalked by female stalkers. Four cases of stalking grew out of professional contacts. In 147 (73%) of the cases the stalkers were ex-partners of the victims.

Nature and Prevalence of Specific Stalking Behaviors

The median period of time the stalking continued was 38 months; 143 (71%) of the respondents reported that they had been stalked for 2 years or more. On a 1–5 scale, respondents rated their fear for their life as 3.77 ($SD=1.42$), level of powerlessness as 4.60 ($SD=0.77$), and perception of threat as 4.75 ($SD=0.70$). Table 1 shows the frequency of various stalking behaviors respondents experienced. Most victims were exposed to a large range of stalking behaviors: more than half of the respondents had been stalked in 10 or more different ways. Threats of violence were more likely when there had been a previous intimate relationship between stalker and victim (odds ratio=2.0, $p<0.05$).

Means of Coping

One hundred ninety-five (97%) of the respondents reported fear as a result of stalking, and 177 (88%) reported feeling that their physical safety was threatened. The majority of stalking victims had sought legal counsel ($N=139$, 69%), changed their phone numbers ($N=125$, 62%) and daily travel routes ($N=125$, 62%), avoided going out of their houses ($N=111$, 55%), and increased their home security ($N=103$, 51%). Sixty (30%) of the victims changed addresses within cities or moved to another city, and 34 (17%) tried both; 46 victims (23%) stopped work or school out of fear of being harassed by their stalker.

The Impact of Stalking

The respondents' mean score on the General Health Questionnaire was 4.45 ($SD=3.90$), and 119 (59%) of the respondents reported a clinically significant level of psycho-

TABLE 2. Impact of Event Scale Scores of Female Victims of Stalking in the Present Study and Subjects Who Reported Other Types of Trauma in Other Studies

Study	Year	N	Trauma	Score on Impact of Event Scale					
				Intrusion Subscale		Avoidance Subscale		Total	
				Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD
Present study	2001	201	Stalking	18.0	7.9	18.2	8.6	39.7	17.0
Brom et al. (9) ^a	1993	112	Violence, acute bereavement, traffic accident	24.5	5.5	19.4	8.8	48.4	12.4
Brom et al. (10) ^b	1989	83	Traffic accident	9.3	5.9	7.2	5.7	17.4	11.3
Kamphuis and Emmelkamp (11)	1998	308	Repeated bank robbery	7.3	8.2	6.3	7.7	13.8	15.2
Kamphuis (unpublished) ^c	1999	14	Stalking/battering	14.4	6.5	16.4	11.1	34.3	17.1

^a Subjects were diagnosed as having posttraumatic stress disorder.

^b Subjects were interviewed 1 month after the accident.

^c Data from a forensic sample obtained from the Amsterdam police department.

medical symptoms, as measured by a score of 3 or higher. With regard to posttraumatic stress, the respondents' mean score on the Impact of Event Scale was 39.7 (SD=17.0), and their scores on the subscales for intrusion and avoidance were 18.0 (SD=7.9) and 18.2 (SD=8.6), respectively. Table 2 compares the Impact of Event Scale scores of the subjects in the present study with scores from other studies of formally diagnosed PTSD patients and nonclinical samples (9–11). All of the studies used the Dutch version of the Impact of Event Scale (8). As can be seen, the level of the Impact of Event Scale trauma symptoms of the stalking victims was comparable to those reported in samples of victims of generally recognized traumata (9–11). Only the Impact of Event Scale scores of the sample of diagnosed PTSD patients who had experienced acts of violence, acute bereavement, or traffic accidents (9) were higher than the scores of our group of stalking victims. No significant differences were observed on the General Health Questionnaire or Impact of Event Scale scores between victims whose stalking grew out of a former intimate relationship and those with other types of previous relationships.

Discussion

To our knowledge, this is the first large-scale study among a support-seeking group of female stalking victims documenting the impact of stalking by means of standardized outcome measures. Our findings indicate that the experience of being stalked often resulted in substantial distress and psychiatric morbidity. To illustrate, the proportion of stalking victims who met the General Health Questionnaire caseness criterion was very similar to the proportion recently reported among victims of the Boeing 737-2D6C crash in Coventry (12). The fact that the level of traumatic complaints among this group of stalking victims was similar to that among groups of patients with PTSD suggests that many victims of stalking suffer from clinical or subclinical manifestations of PTSD.

The present group of victims was exposed to a large range of intrusive following, unwelcome communication,

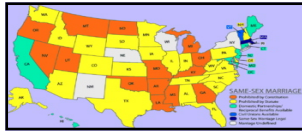
and various other forms of harassment. This finding calls attention to the severity of the threat and intrusion experienced by victims even in mostly nonforensic cases. (At the time of the study, stalking in itself was not a criminal offense.) Nearly three-quarters of the victims were threatened with violence; violence was actually used against half of the women. In most respects, the characteristics of stalking and the lifestyle changes made by the victims in our Dutch study group are strikingly similar to the ones reported in a U.S. study (4) and an Australian study (3). The overall conclusion has to be that being stalked is associated with severe and protracted suffering.

Some limitations of this study deserve comment. First, as already noted, our respondents were a self-selected group of support-seeking female victims of stalking, which likely skews the reported distress to the more severe end of the spectrum. Further studies are needed to investigate whether the psychological distress experienced by self-referred stalking victims (as presented in studies thus far) differs in nature and magnitude from that in the community at large or among forensic samples. Second, without data about victims' premorbid functioning and detailed histories of other life events or traumata, one cannot be too definite in attributing the victims' current level of functioning to the impact of stalking on their lives. Finally, a mailing of self-report instruments invites some problems particular to the research field of stalking. One cannot entirely rule out that nonstalked individuals with paranoid features or so-called false victimization syndromes (13) erroneously reported stalking, but it seems unlikely that this substantially affected the present findings. In general, it is estimated that less than 2% of the self-reported stalking victims represent cases of false victimization syndromes (2).

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Statistics

Statistic 4



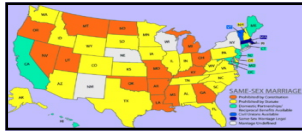
In 2002 Brian Spitzberg from the San Diego State University wrote the article [“The Tactical Topography of Stalking Victimization and Management.”](#) ²⁰

A meta-analysis of 108 samples across 103 studies of stalking related phenomena, representing more than 70,000 participants

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A relatively unstudied strategy of unwanted pursuit and harassment is stalking by proxy pursuit and intrusion (Sheridan & Davies, 2001). Stalkers pursue information about their actual object of pursuit by attempting to elicit information from associates of the target or by actually involving third parties in the process of stalking or harassing the target. The extent to which such third parties are knowingly complicit or merely unwitting accomplices is not always clear from the research on tactics. Across the relatively few studies examining proxy pursuit, an average of 54% of stalking victims experienced some degree of third-party pursuit or harassment.

54% of all victims complain about third party stalking. ¹¹ Clearly, a number of doctors accept that third party stalking is real, but *unstudied*. ¹³ But, police still deny it. ⁸ They still say that targets need to see a shrink if they complain about third party stalkers. ¹¹ 54% is much. ⁸



Statistics

The report is on the following 28 pages. **12**

Skip them if they are too difficult. **8**

THE TACTICAL TOPOGRAPHY OF STALKING VICTIMIZATION AND MANAGEMENT

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A meta-analysis of 108 samples across 103 studies of stalking related phenomena, representing more than 70,000 participants, reveals an average prevalence across studies of 23.5% for women and 10.5% for men, with an average duration of almost 2 years. The average proportion of female victims across studies was 75%, and 77% of stalking emerged from some form of prior acquaintance, with 49% originating from romantic relationships. New typologies of stalking behavior, coping responses to stalking, and symptomology due to stalking victimization are reported. Across 42 studies, the average physical violence incidence was 33%, and 17 studies produced an average sexual violence incidence of slightly greater than 10%. A summary of 32 studies of restraining orders indicated that they are violated an average of 40% of the time and are perceived as followed by worse events almost 21% of the time.

Key words: stalking, interpersonal violence, sexual violence, coping, symptomology, restraining orders

THE CRIME OF STALKING did not exist until 1990. It was in this year that the first antistalking legislation took effect in California. Although stalking was not a crime prior to 1990, the activity of stalking dates to days of antiquity. Obsessive pursuit of another, whether for purposes of romance or revenge, is evident in accounts of both romantic and historical literary traditions (e.g., Kamir, 1995; Lloyd-Goldstein, 1998; Meloy, 1999). In the contemporary era, stalking evolved from a phenomenon associated almost exclusively with celebrity victimization to a woman's issue to a facet of a broader spectrum of interpersonal violence (see Lowney & Best, 1995; Way, 1994), which includes new media of intrusion (Finkelhor, Mitchell, & Wolak, 2000; Spitzberg & Hoobler, 2002).

Given the relatively recent criminalization of stalking, it is not surprising that social scientific research on the topic has been relatively scarce until only recently. Research on stalking types of behavior began under different rubrics (e.g., Herold, Mantle, & Zemitis, 1979; Jason, Reichler, Easton, Neal, & Wilson, 1984) and has grown from only a handful of studies by the mid-1990s to more than 100 studies as of this writing. It is important in

In the contemporary era, stalking evolved from a phenomenon associated almost exclusively with celebrity victimization to a woman's issue to a facet of a broader spectrum of interpersonal violence, which includes new media of intrusion.

the context of such rapid expansion of research to map the progress to date and chart the more appropriate courses for the future. This will be accomplished by defining stalking and identifying some of the dominant perspectives toward understanding stalking and stalking-related phenomena. Next, the methodology of a descriptive and interpretive meta-analysis is described. The results are reported in terms of summary statistics as well as typologies of the tactics of stalking, coping, and symptomology. Finally, the important points and implications of these results are specified.

DEFINING STALKING AND STALKING-RELATED PHENOMENA

In general terms, stalking occurs when a person is pursued or harassed in an intentional, ongoing, unwanted, and fear-inducing manner. Stalking can be defined more specifically in legalistic or more conceptual ways. Although these definitional approaches share much in common, they are not necessarily the same. For example, stalking statutes vary somewhat from state to state and country to country, but most legislation identifies stalking as an intentional pattern of repeated or ongoing unwanted pursuit that a reasonable person would find fearful or threatening (Miller, 2001). States vary in the extent to which such activity must be considered intentional and the extent to which specific behaviors are specified as constituting the crime (American Prosecutors Research Institute, 1997).

Legally, stalking tends to be defined from a structural approach. That is, stalking occurred if the evidence indicates a certain pattern of behavior occurred. For example, Miller (2001) noted that most state laws identify three crucial elements to stalking: intentionality of action, explicit or implicit threats, and resultant victim fear. Each of these presents specific evidentiary requirements for the definition of stalking. In contrast, researchers and theorists are often interested in stalking as defined by the objects of stalking pursuit. For example, Mullen, Pathé, and Purcell (2000) described stalking as "a situation in which one individual imposes on another unwanted and fear-inducing intrusions in

KEY POINTS OF THE RESEARCH REVIEW

1. By summarizing research by concept across many studies rather than summarizing each study's results separately, meta-analyses such as this are likely to produce more reliable and valid conclusions.
2. Based on the data of this meta-analysis, approximately
 - one fifth of people have been stalked,
 - 24% of women have been stalked,
 - 10% of men have been stalked,
 - 75% of victims are female and 25% of victims are male,
 - half of all stalking emerges from prior romantic relationships,
 - 75% of all stalking emerges from some type of prior acquaintance and 25% from strangers.
3. Stalking behavior appears to take one of seven basic forms:
 - hyperintimacy, or behaviors displaying excessive interest in developing a relationship;
 - proximity/surveillance, or following types of behavior;
 - invasion, in which the stalker trespasses on the victim's property, space, or privacy;
 - proxy, in which the stalker involves associates of the victim or third parties to pursue the victim;
 - intimidation and harassment, whereby the stalker threatens or otherwise attempts to psychologically manipulate the victim;
 - coercion and constraint, through which the stalker controls the victim through extortion, threat, or force; or
 - aggression, which takes the form of violence, whether sexual or nonsexual.
3. Stalking victimization has any of several possible effects on victims, including the following symptoms: general disturbance, affective health, cognitive health, physical health, social health, resource health, or resilience health.
4. Victims can attempt to cope with their predicament through any of several means, including the following:
 - moving away, or trying to avoid contact with the stalker;
 - moving with, or negotiating a more acceptable form of the relationship;
 - moving against, or attempting to harm, constrain, or punish the stalker;
 - moving inward, in which the victim seeks self-control or self-actualization; and
 - moving outward, in which the victim seeks the assistance of others.
5. One of the most common law enforcement tactics for stalking management is the restraining order. A summary of studies indicates that approximately 40% of restraining orders are violated and as much as a fifth are perceived to make matters worse.

the form of communication or approaches" (p. 3). This is similar to Cupach and Spitzberg's (1998) notion of obsessive relational intrusion, which "is the repeated and unwanted pursuit and invasion of one's sense of physical or symbolic privacy" (Spitzberg & Cupach, 2002, p. 193). Thus, scholarly research often asks people if they have been obsessively pursued in an unwanted way, if they would label what happened to them as stalking, and how fearful or threatened they felt as a result of their perceived pursuit. This is a more perceptual approach and locates the definition of stalking in the mind of the victim (Mullen, Pathé, & Purcell, 2000). The extent to which these approaches produce different estimates of stalking is itself a matter of investigation (Tjaden, Thoennes, & Allison, 2000).

The use of the term *stalking* typically presupposes a level of fear associated with the activity of unwanted pursuit. Other perceptual research traditions are interested in the process of unwanted pursuit independent of the level of fear. Cupach and Spitzberg (2000; Spitzberg, Marshall, & Cupach, 2001; Spitzberg, Nicastro, & Cousins, 1998; Spitzberg & Rhea, 1999) and others (e.g., Coleman, 1997; Jason et al., 1984; Langhinrichsen-Rohling, Palarea, Cohen, & Rohling, 2000; Sinclair & Frieze, 2000) have investigated unwanted romantic pursuit as a product of a distorted courtship process. Research shows that relatively minor levels of obsessive relational intrusion are normatively perceived as threatening and fearful (Cupach & Spitzberg, 2000) and that most stalking originates from, or is in the pursuit of, a relationship with the object of pursuit (Cupach, Spitzberg, & Carson, 2000; Spitzberg & Cupach, 2001a, 2002, in press). Thus, the difference between stalking and mere annoyingly persistent romantic pursuit is a relatively fine line and makes the definition of stalking problematic.

PERSPECTIVES TOWARD STALKING

The structural and perceptual approaches to defining the phenomenon of unwanted pursuit suggest distinct agendas for these research traditions. The parallel is far from exact, but the

structural approach tends to be associated with research that has more clinical, counseling, therapeutic, risk management, and law enforcement objectives. This clinical/forensic perspective is typified by studies of case files from clinical or forensic sources. Implicit in much of this tradition is the assumption that stalking results from psychopathology, disturbed attachment histories, or serious personality disturbances of the pursuer (Meloy, 1996, 1998). A natural extension of this assumption is the penchant in these literatures for developing typologies of stalkers (see Holmes, 2001). Also implicit is the objective of managing risk to victim and society through risk prediction. This objective is illustrated by the attempt to identify characteristics of the perpetrator or the victim that distinguish the nature of victimization (e.g., whether there was violence; see Meloy, Davis, & Lovette, 2001).

In contrast, the perceptual approach tends to be affiliated more with basic rather than applied research traditions. The perceptual approach views stalking-related phenomena as emerging, in large part, from deviant forms of otherwise culturally endorsed courtship rituals (e.g., Spitzberg & Cupach, 2001a, 2002). Cultures often reinforce persistence in pursuit even in the face of rejection. The process of courtship is mired in ambiguity (Metts & Spitzberg, 1996). As such, stalking is viewed as an interactional process, as an aberration of relational processes, rather than primarily an individual's pathology (Cupach et al., 2000; Emerson, Ferris, & Gardner, 1998; Spitzberg & Cupach, 2001a, 2002, in press). This interactional view is also more oriented toward basic theoretical objectives than interventionist objectives (e.g., Langhinrichsen-Rohling et al., 2000; Langhinrichsen-Rohling, & Rohling, 2000).

An increasingly important question, therefore, is the extent to which research is cumulative across these research traditions. Studies to

Thus, the difference between stalking and mere annoyingly persistent romantic pursuit is a relatively fine line and makes the definition of stalking problematic.

date have tended to use disparate measures of stalking, its tactical process, and its related variables such as type of relationship (Spitzberg & Cupach, 2001a). Furthermore, most literature reviews to date lack practical utility because they summarize research findings on a study-by-study basis across time rather than a concept-by-concept basis across studies. In contrast, this systematic review reports a descriptive meta-analysis of concepts across studies along with inductive-interpretive methods to develop a descriptive profile of the stalking process as well as typologies of stalking tactics, coping tactics, and victim symptomology. By increasing the number of studies and size of collective sample, there is greater likelihood that resulting estimates will be more valid and reliable than more interpretive reviews.

METHOD

Study Selection

Traditional methods of literature search (i.e., searching for derivations of the term *stalking* in psychological and legal search engines) were combined with involvement in stalking associations (i.e., Association of Threat Assessment Professionals, San Diego Stalking Strike Force, Rutgers Research Conference on Stalking, etc.) and standard tracking of references in existing literature to compile as comprehensive a pool of studies on stalking and stalking-related phenomena as possible. Studies of people's interpretations of hypothetical situations (e.g., Hills & Taplin, 1998) were excluded unless they also had questions pertaining to respondent's personal experiences with stalking. Studies of sexual harassment or mere threatening behavior (e.g., Guy, Brown, & Poelstra, 1992) were excluded on the grounds that the interpretive frame for these studies generally do not presume either fear or persistence in the pursuit of an ongoing relationship. An effort was made to exclude, or merge when feasible, studies using the same data set (e.g., Fisher, Cullen, & Turner, 1999, vs. 2000; or Tjaden & Thoennes, 1998, vs. Davis, Coker, & Sanderson, 2001).

Coding

Two processes of coding were employed in this review (see Appendix B for the Coding Form). First, each study was examined for certain descriptive variables. Specifically, year of publication, sample size, sample composition (i.e., male only, female only, or mixed), sampling method (i.e., probability, nonprobability), nationality of sample(s), average duration of stalking (i.e., mean, if reported, or median, in months), overall incidence or prevalence, and incidence by gender were coded. Incidence was further separated by victim and perpetrator when possible. Two additional variables were coded when available. Sample type was coded initially into 1 of 10 possible forms: clinical, forensic, homicide, college, victims only, domestic violence, general population, organizational, adolescent, and other. Sample types were subsequently reduced into three supracategories: clinical/forensic (including clinical, forensic, homicide, domestic violence), normal (including general population, college, adolescent, organizational), and victim only (i.e., studies soliciting "victims" of stalking). Relationship origin was also coded. This variable represents the type of previous or extant relationship context from which stalking emerged. Across the sample of studies, more than 250 labels were identified in the stalking literature. This list was interpretively reduced through successive coalescence of terms into the following two variables. First, a simple dichotomous code indicated how much stalking occurred by strangers or people who had some degree of prior relationship with the object of pursuit. Second, a more elaborated code identified what percentage of stalking emerged from any one of the following relationship types: miscellaneous, stranger, colleague (e.g., coworker, manager, fellow student, etc.), service related (e.g., teacher-student, counselor-patient, etc.), acquaintance, intimate nonromantic (e.g., family member, close friend, etc.), or intimate romantic (e.g., dating partner, spouse, ex-spouse, etc.). Finally, given the interest in examining coping tactics, similar search processes were applied to the identification of relational violence studies

TABLE 1: Descriptive Summary Statistics of Studies (N = 68,615)

	n	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Standard Deviation
Studies	103				
Samples Across Studies	108				
Sample Size		14.00	16000.00	652.26	2032.69
Mean/median duration (months)	21	3.69	85.00	22.41	20.73
Female victim prevalence	21	1.00	89.00	23.48	19.13
Female perpetrator prevalence	7	.00	33.00	9.21	11.37
Male victim prevalence	15	.00	29.00	10.50	9.05
Male perpetrator prevalence	7	1.00	53.00	16.29	18.81
Overall victim prevalence	30	.00	85.00	21.35	18.31
Overall perpetrator prevalence	4	3.50	50.00	22.38	19.80
Female victim proportion stalked	43	13.00	100.00	74.72	20.94
Female perpetrator proportion stalker	48	.00	92.00	19.53	18.90
Male victim proportion stalked	42	.00	87.00	25.31	20.47
Male perpetrator proportion stalker	47	8.00	100.00	79.35	19.60
Acquainted	47	38.00	100.00	77.27	16.41
Unacquainted	43	.00	53.00	21.22	14.73
Miscellaneous	9	2.50	29.00	10.50	8.03
Stranger	28	0.00	48.00	17.75	12.15
Neighbor	2	5.00	16.00	10.50	7.78
Colleague	18	2.00	30.00	12.64	9.08
Service related	10	2.00	100.00	27.60	26.71
Acquaintance	29	8.00	50.00	22.48	10.86
Intimate nonromantic	20	2.00	78.00	17.25	19.51
Intimate romantic	40	13.00	100.00	49.18	24.12

in which restraining or protective orders were investigated. Any estimate of the percentage of orders violated was noted. Furthermore, any estimates indicating whether the orders were perceived to have made matters worse or were followed by escalated violence were coded as well. Every coded estimate was subsequently verified by one of two undergraduate students, and all discrepancies were resolved through conference.¹

A second process of coding was more interpretive in nature. Each study reporting percentages of victims or stalkers engaging in types of stalking tactics, coping tactics (i.e., responses to manage victimization), and victim symptomatology was identified. These tactics and symptoms were semantically and syntactically simplified to their more elemental features. These phrases were then further simplified in a variety of ways, including removing unnecessary qualifiers (e.g., "persistently," "unwanted," etc.), converting into present tense, and grouping obviously common tactics (e.g., "calls," "phone calls," "telephone calls"). The resulting lists were then successively coalesced into higher order content categories or function. The resulting

typologies thus emerged from an inductive process of examining all available empirical studies as well as an interpretive process of looking for functional and content commonalities in the data.

RESULTS

A total of 103 studies of stalking or stalking-related phenomena, representing 108 samples, were located (see Table 1).² Sample sizes ranged from 14 to 16,000. Across all 108 samples, 68,615 participants were examined or asked questions about stalking or stalking-related phenomena. Most of the studies derived from college ($n = 27$, 25%) or forensic ($n = 27$, 25%) samples, with most of the balance consisting of victim-only ($n = 12$, 11%), clinical ($n = 10$, 9%), general population ($n = 10$, 9%), or organizational ($n = 7$, 7%) samples. There were relatively few studies of domestic violence ($n = 4$, 4%), homicide ($n = 2$, 2.1%), or adolescent populations ($n = 2$, 2%), with 4 "other" studies (e.g., studies that combined multiple sampling strategies). If bundled into broader categories, however, the populations are relatively evenly dis-

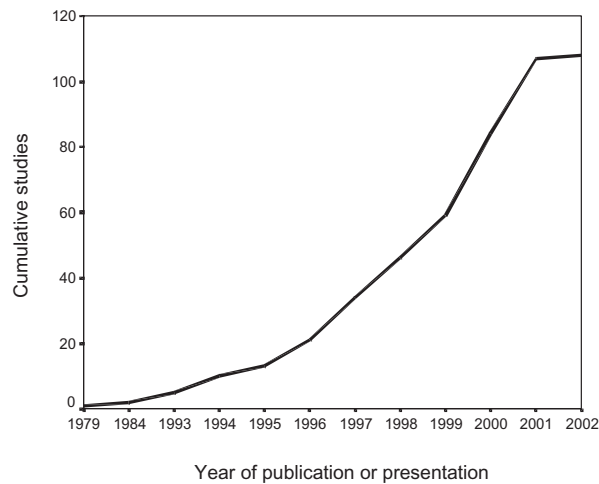


Figure 1: Stalking Studies by Year of Publication (N = 108)

tributed across clinical/forensic ($n = 43$, 40%), general population ($n = 36$, 33%), and college ($n = 26$, 24%) populations.

A graph of studies over time, by year of publication through October 2001, illustrates a relatively steady trend of increasing empirical attention to the topic of stalking (see Figure 1). This trend is especially pronounced starting in the mid-1990s, consistent with the interpretation that the passage of antistalking legislation

There were no significant correlations between any of the prevalence means and year of publication, suggesting that although stalking research has been increasing, there is no evidence yet that stalking victimization has been increasing.

gave rhetorical force to the pursuit of scholarly inquiry, as well as the requisite financing that is often involved. There were no significant correlations between any of the prevalence means and year of publication, suggesting that although stalking research has been increasing, there is no evidence yet that stalking victimization has been increasing.

The gender distribution lends credence to Lowney and Best's (1995) claim that the issue of stalking was co-opted by the women's movement during much of the 1990s. Although most studies were of both males and females ($n = 74$, 69%), there were almost 4 times as many women-only studies ($n = 25$, 23%) than

male-only studies ($n = 5$, 5%). Most male-only studies were clinical/forensic studies. In contrast, most female-only studies were general population studies. The fact that general population studies are generally funded by public agencies further suggests that the larger social agenda views stalking victimization as more a women's problem than a man's problem.

The vast majority of studies on stalking are convenience-based nonprobability samples ($n = 96$, 89%) rather than random or probability-based samples ($n = 9$, 8%). This supports the conclusion that most studies cannot be assumed to be representative. On the other hand, it also supports the importance of conducting meta-analyses in order to enhance the sample size reflected in stalking research and the claims that need to be derived from such research.

Given that stalking legislation began in the United States, it is not surprising that more than 70% of stalking-related studies are based in the United States ($n = 71$). Virtually all research on stalking thus far derives from Anglo populations (11 Australian, 8 British, 8 Canadian, 6 other—mostly mixed populations, and 2 European studies). Only recently have there been studies in Japan (Suzuki, 1999), Iran (e.g., Kordvani, 2000), and the Caribbean (Jagessar & Sheridan, 2002).

The average duration of stalking was 22.41 months (see Table 1). This reflects the extent to which stalking can infiltrate a person's life. It further implies the degree to which stalking can be difficult to stop. Prevalence estimates across studies revealed that 23.5% of women and 10.5% of men have experienced stalking, indicating a ratio of female-to-male victimization of 2.5. Some studies report overall prevalence, and in others, it could be estimated by simple calculation. Across these studies, about 21% of the population reported being stalked (see Table 1). The largest and most representative study of stalking in the United States to date by Tjaden and Thoennes (1998) found that by conservative estimates, 2% of men and 8% of women have been stalked. By their more liberal estimates, 4% of men and 12% of women have been stalked. The fact that the majority of studies produce substantially larger estimates of stalking than this nationally representative study suggests

that stalking assessment is sensitive to methodological design. Studies differ in whether they employ restrictive behavioral criteria (e.g., frequency or persistence of pursuit) or high levels of fear (e.g., very vs. somewhat fearful). Other studies merely ask respondents to self-label themselves as having been stalked. Such nuances of stalking definition and operationalization need to be investigated in future research (e.g., Tjaden et al., 2000).

Far fewer studies reported perpetration rates. Across those that did, 9% of women and 16% of men reported, or are reported by researchers, as stalking, with an overall prevalence of perpetration of 22% (see Table 1). These studies suggest that despite the potential social undesirability of such reports, perpetration can be self-reported. However, less than half as many men report stalking as women report being stalked. Although same-sex stalking is reported in the literature and is generally found to be more common when men are stalked (Tjaden & Thoennes, 1998), this difference suggests either that men significantly underreport perpetration or that some men stalk multiple partners over time. There is scant evidence that some stalkers do stalk multiple partners and that some victims have been stalked by multiple pursuers (Burgess et al., 1997; Kamphuis & Emmelkamp, 2001; Sheridan, 2001), but such evidence provides little basis for resolving the disparities of such estimates. In contrast, the estimate of female stalking perpetration (9%) is quite comparable to the male victimization rate (10.5%).

Further information regarding gender differences is available across studies by examining the proportion of stalking by gender. For example, across 43 studies, almost 75% of stalking victims are female, and 25% of victims are male. The studies on perpetration, based on fewer studies, are close but not exactly mirror images, with 79% of perpetrators reported as males and almost 20% of perpetrators as female (see Table 1). These proportions suggest stalking victimization gender ratios of 3:1 to 4:1, which are larger ratios than the 2.5 ratio suggested by the prevalence data reported above. The reason for such differences suggests that stalking victimization is clearly gendered, but the extent to

which it is gendered is contestable and needs further investigation.

Stalking was originally made a crime in large part due to the rhetorical force of celebrity stalking (Lowney & Best, 1995). But scholars since have continued to demonstrate that most stalking victimization emerges from the decay of preexisting relationships. This meta-analysis revealed a similar picture (see Table 1). Across studies, an average of 49% ($n = 32$) of stalking emerged from relationships that were previously romantic, whereas almost 18% of stalking was perpetrated by strangers. Service-related (e.g., professor-student, doctor-patient, etc.) were the source of an average of 28% of stalking, and collegial relationships (e.g., classmates, coworker, etc.) were the source of 13% of stalking. Intimate nonromantic relationships such as familial stalking were reported in an average of almost 17% of stalking relationships. Finally, prior acquaintances represented 22.5% of stalkers.

The fact that these averages sum to well more than 100% reflects that different studies employed different relational categories, which suggests caution in overgeneralizing the results. A more methodologically consistent estimate is produced when relational labels are bundled across studies into one of two categories: acquainted and unacquainted. Across more than 47 studies, 77% of stalking is reported to have emerged from relationships in which there was prior acquaintance, whereas only 21% was perpetrated by strangers (see Table 1). Both the finer and rougher grained analyses evidence that stalking is largely a product of prior relationships of some sort. That some studies suggest a sizeable proportion of stalking emerging from familial (McCann, 2000) and service-related (Romans, Hays, & White, 1996) relationships suggests the need for greater attention to such potential sources of stalking.

Although the cell sizes often restrict the statistical power of such analyses, the possibility

Across studies, an average of 49% ($n = 32$) of stalking emerged from relationships that were previously romantic, whereas almost 18% of stalking was perpetrated by strangers.

TABLE 2: Incidence and Proportion of Stalking by Victim Gender and Sample Type

Sample Type	Prevalence						Proportion				
	FV	FP	MV	MP	V	P	FV	MV	FP	MP	
Clinical/forensic	M	2.50	16.50	2.00	27.00	27.30	50.00	82.43	17.65	18.82	80.40
	N	2	2	2	2	5	1	21	20	30	29
	SD	2.12	23.34	2.83	36.77	29.48	—	14.53	13.57	18.88	19.00
General population	M	26.09	2.50	9.79	30.00	21.32	—	65.23	34.15	14.18	83.36
	N	11	1	7	1	14	—	13	13	11	11
	SD	22.90	—	10.17	—	20.05	—	27.64	27.21	13.13	17.72
College	M	27.71	7.25	14.17	7.50	18.68	13.17	68.63	31.38	34.33	65.33
	N	7	4	6	4	11	3	8	8	6	6
	SD	10.95	4.65	7.63	3.87	8.75	8.89	17.76	17.76	24.55	24.26

NOTE: F = female; M = male; V = victim; P = perpetrator. There were no significant differences between columnar means.

TABLE 3: Incidence and Proportion of Stalking by Victim Gender and Sampling Method

Sample Type	Prevalence						Proportion				
	FV	FP	MV	MP	V	P	FV	MV	FP	MP	
Nonprobability	M	26.87	9.21	10.32	16.29	23.43	22.38	75.65	24.39	19.26	79.97
	N	15	7	11	7	22	4	37	36	44	43
	SD	20.92	11.37	8.13	18.81	20.75	19.80	21.46	20.95	19.13	19.12
Probability	M	16.60	—	11.00	—	15.63	—	65.80	34.00	26.33	67.33
	N	5	—	4	—	8	—	5	5	3	3
	SD	11.33	—	12.73	—	6.82	—	17.99	18.13	20.55	29.84

NOTE: F = female; M = male; V = victim; P = perpetrator. There were no significant differences between columnar means.

that methodological differences account for some of the prevalence or proportion variance was explored through analysis of variance. Prevalence and proportion estimates were treated as the dependent variables, and sample type and probability status of the sampling method were treated as independent variables. Sample type revealed no significant differences for any prevalence or proportion estimates (see Table 2).

There were no statistical differences in any prevalence or proportion estimates based on whether the sampling design was representative or convenience based. The presumed superiority of representative sampling methods is not evidenced in this comparison of data across studies, although again limitations of statistical power constrains conclusions in several cell comparisons (see Table 3).

A Typology of Stalker Tactics

To date, stalking research has emerged from a wide variety of disciplines in response to a wide variety of investigative objectives. Studies have employed widely varying lists of tactics. In short, there is no consensus regarding the tactical profile of stalking. In an effort to correct this situation, 43 studies were located that listed prevalence of tactics. When these tactics were simply listed separately, they produced a list of more than 440 separate tactics. This list was successively reduced through semantic and syntactic smoothing by removing unnecessary qualifying terms. Then tactics were subsumed under increasingly broader common content and functional categories. Prevalence estimates (i.e., percentages of the sample reporting having experienced each tactic) were retained and estimated

when the data were reported in complex form (e.g., estimates divided by gender or type of relationship). The resulting scheme produced three levels of tactics. Specific behaviors are micro-tactics (e.g., "leaving tokens of affection where they can be found"), which combine into mezzo-tactical clusters (e.g., "gifts"), which in turn combine to form macro-tactical categories (e.g., hyperintimacy). When a given study listed multiple items under the same broad category, those incidence percentages for those items were averaged to form a single estimate so that each study would have only one tactic per mezzo-category.

The result was a seven-category typology of stalking strategies, which are ordered roughly by the normative severity of the tactics comprising them (see Table 4). The first strategy was labeled *hyperintimacy*, which consisted of tactics such as expressions of affection; attempts to intensify the relationships; deviant sexual acts; gift giving; favors suggesting ingratiation; and various media of contact, such as persistent calls, personal contact, e-mail, and leaving notes or sending letters. Overall, the mean incidence of hyperintimacy tactics across studies was 37% (see Table 4).

The second strategy cluster was labeled *pursuit, proximity, and surveillance* and consisted of efforts to get closer to and keep tabs on the object of pursuit. Tactics such as intruding in conversations; moving closer to the victim; appearing in public, work, or home; lying in wait; surveillance; and following around and driving by the person's home or workplace illustrate various forms of spatial pursuit. The average incidence of pursuit and proximity across studies was almost 34%.

Invasion tactics represent violations of legitimate privacy, such as stealing mail or other information, breaking and entering, and theft of property. Unlike the spatial forms of pursuit, proximity, and surveillance, which can occur in relatively legitimate public space, invasion tactics break laws and abrogate normative standards of personal privacy. Invasion occurred on average 24% of the time across these studies.

A relatively unstudied strategy of unwanted pursuit and harassment is stalking by proxy

pursuit and intrusion (Sheridan & Davies, 2001). Stalkers pursue information about their actual object of pursuit by attempting to elicit information from associates of the target or by actually involving third parties in the process of stalking or harassing the target. The extent to which such third parties are knowingly complicit or merely unwitting accomplices is not always clear from the research on tactics. Across the relatively few studies examining proxy pursuit, an average of 54% of stalking victims experienced some degree of third-party pursuit or harassment.

One of the most common assumptions about stalking is that it consists of constant intimidation and harassment. This strategy is illustrated by physical, oral, and written attempts to intimidate a person, efforts to besmirch the target's reputation, attempts to involve the target in legal or administrative complications, and involvement of the target's social network. Perhaps the most central and prototypical tactic of this cluster is the use of threats. To some extent, all of the tactics of this strategy suggest an intent to threaten the object of pursuit. Across these studies, almost 28% of stalking victims experienced intimidation and harassment.

The next strategy is coercion and constraint, which is constituted by the two tactical categories of coercion and physical restraint and kidnapping. These tactics are forceful efforts to restrict the behavioral options of the object of pursuit. In these studies, almost 20% of victims were coerced or constrained to some extent. The more extreme version of this strategy, kidnapping, illustrates a form of violence but one that by itself falls short of physical injury. It suggests possession of a valued object rather than aggression against someone despised. However, it is clear that tactics of coercion, constraint, and restraint are only a step away from the next strategy.

The final strategy is one of aggression. Technically, violence is a separate type of crime, and yet it clearly represents one of the means by which stalkers attempt to pursue and control their object of pursuit or the remnants of rage or revenge that perceived justification or relational rejection has left in the mind of the pursuer. Thus, property assault, harming victim pets,

TABLE 4: Stalking Typology Derived From Stalking Studies (N = 43)

- I. Hyperintimacy ($M = 37.36\%$, $SD = 14.41$; $n = 36$)
- A. Affection expression ($M = 54.00\%$, $SD = 12.83$) (LeBlanc, Levesque, & Berka, 2001; Meloy & Boyd, 2001; Spitzberg & Cupach, 2001b): exaggerated affection, expressed affection, physical contact
 - B. Bids for relational escalation ($M = 42.00\%$, $SD = 19.80$) (Jagessar & Sheridan, 2002; Sinclair & Frieze, 2000): ask him or her out as friends, ask out on date, refusing to accept (prior) relationship is over
 - C. Hypersexuality ($M = 19.83\%$, $SD = 16.61$) (Budd & Mattinson, 2000; Huffhines, 2001; Jagessar & Sheridan, 2002; Kienlen, Birmingham, Solberg, O'Regan, & Meloy, 1997; McLennan, 1996; Meloy et al., 2000; Morrison, 2001; Nicastro, Cousins, & Spitzberg, 2000; Purcell, Pathé, & Mullen, 2000; Sheridan, Davies, & Boon, 2001; Sheridan et al., in press): obscene/offensive messages or materials, obscene and/or threatening inappropriate language, physical approaches, physical touch or grab, sexual act, sexual proposition
 - D. Ingratiation ($M = 23.76\%$, $SD = 16.49$) (Blackburn, 1999; Brewster, 2000; Budd & Mattinson, 2000; Burgess, Harner, Baker, Hartman, & Lole, 2001; Fisher, Cullen, & Turner, 1999, 2000; Harris, 2000; Huffhines, 2001; Jagessar & Sheridan, 2002; Kienlen et al., 1997; Langhinrichsen-Rohling, Palarea, Cohen, & Rohling, 2000; Logan, Leukefeld, & Walker, 2000; Mechanic, Weaver, & Resick, 2000; Meloy & Gothard, 1995; Meloy et al., 2000; Morrison, 2001; Mullen, Pathé, Purcell, & Stuart, 1999; Oddie, 2000; Purcell, Pathé, & Mullen, 2000, 2001; Sheridan & Davies, 2001; Sheridan, Davies, & Boon, 2001; Sheridan, Gillett, & Davies, 2000, in press; Sinclair & Frieze, 2000; Spitzberg & Cupach, 2001b): agreeing with everything, favors, gifts/items/unsolicited goods
 - E. Calls ($M = 57.01\%$, $SD = 27.18$) (Blaauw, Winkel, & Arensman, 2000; Blackburn, 1999; Brewster, 2000; Budd & Mattinson, 2000; Burgess et al., 2001; Fisher et al., 1999, 2000; Gill & Brockman, 1996; Hall, 1997; Harris, 2000; Huffhines, 2001; Jagessar & Sheridan, 2002; Jason, Reichler, Easton, Neal, & Wilson, 1984; Kamphuis & Emmelkamp, 2001; Kienlen et al., 1997; Langhinrichsen-Rohling et al., 2000; LeBlanc et al., 2001; Logan et al., 2000; McLennan, 1996; Mechanic et al., 2000; Meloy & Boyd, 2001; Meloy & Gothard, 1995; Meloy et al., 2000; Morrison, 2001; Mullen & Pathé, 1994b; Mullen et al., 1999; Nicastro et al., 2000; Oddie, 2000; Purcell et al., 2000; Purcell et al., 2001; Sheridan & Davies, 2001; Sheridan et al., 2000; Sheridan et al., 2001; Tjaden & Thoennes, 1998): calls at work/office/school, calls at home; calls and hang ups or is silent; makes obscene calls
 - F. Contacts in person ($M = 47.89\%$, $SD = 24.25$) (Burgess et al., 2001; Gill & Brockman, 1996; Jagessar & Sheridan, 2002; Kienlen et al., 1997; Langhinrichsen-Rohling et al., 2000; Morrison, 2001; Pathé & Mullen, 1997; Sheridan & Davies, 2001; Sheridan et al., 2000): contact at home/work (personal), contacts in public places, conversation in person
 - G. Electronic contacts ($M = 26.30\%$, $SD = 27.13$) (Fisher et al., 1999, 2000; Kamphuis & Emmelkamp, 2001; Langhinrichsen-Rohling et al., 2000; LeBlanc et al., 2001; McLennan, 1996; Mechanic et al., 2000; Meloy & Boyd, 2001; Meloy et al., 2000; Oddie, 2000; Purcell et al., 2000; Sinclair & Frieze, 2000): e-mail, mail, or contacted electronically; stalked by Internet; computer
 - H. Notes/messages/photos sent ($M = 37.86\%$, $SD = 18.94$) (Blaauw et al., 2000; Blackburn, 1999; Brewster, 2000; Budd & Mattinson, 2000; Burgess et al., 2001; Fisher et al., 1999, 2000; Hall, 1997; Huffhines, 2001; Jason et al., 1984; Kamphuis & Emmelkamp, 2001; Kienlen et al., 1997; Langhinrichsen-Rohling et al., 2000; LeBlanc et al., 2001; Logan et al., 2000; Mechanic et al., 2000; Meloy & Boyd, 2001; Meloy & Gothard, 1995; Morrison, 2001; Mullen & Pathé, 1994b; Mullen et al., 1999; Nicastro et al., 2000; Oddie, 2000; Purcell et al., 2001; Sheridan & Davies, 2001; Sheridan et al., 2000; Sheridan et al., 2001; Sheridan et al., in press; Spitzberg & Cupach, 2001b; Tjaden & Thoennes, 1998)
- II. Pursuit, proximity, and surveillance ($M = 33.85\%$, $SD = 13.03$, $n = 36$)
- A. Interactional intrusions ($M = 28\%$, $SD = 0.00$) (Spitzberg & Cupach, 2001b): intruding in interactions, invading personal space
 - B. Synchronizing activities ($M = 9.00\%$, $SD = 13.86$) (Sheridan et al., in press; Sheridan et al., 2001; Sinclair & Frieze, 2000): alter class/office/activity to be near, moving (house) closer to where victim lives or places victim frequents, visiting places victim visits
 - C. Appearances/approaches ($M = 47.36\%$, $SD = 28.08$) (Blaauw et al., 2000; Blackburn, 1999; Fisher et al., 1999, 2000; Hall, 1997; Jagessar & Sheridan, 2002; Jason et al., 1984; Kamphuis & Emmelkamp, 2001; Kienlen et al., 1997; Langhinrichsen-Rohling et al., 2000; Logan et al., 2000; Mechanic et al., 2000; Meloy & Gothard, 1995; Meloy et al., 2000; Mullen & Pathé, 1994b; Mullen et al., 1999; Oddie, 2000; Purcell et al., 2000, 2001; Sheridan et al., 2000, 2001; Sinclair & Frieze, 2000; Spitzberg & Cupach, 2001b): appear/visit at home, appear/visit at work/school, show up at events, pestered at work/home, approaches in public
 - D. Loitering/lying in wait ($M = 34.90\%$, $SD = 28.42$) (Budd & Mattinson, 2000; Fisher et al., 1999, 2000; Harris, 2000; McLennan, 1996; Mullen & Pathé, 1994b; Purcell et al., 2000; Sheridan et al., 2000; Sheridan et al., 2001; Sheridan et al., in press; Sinclair & Frieze, 2000): loitered at home, work, social activities, neighborhood, and so forth; lying in wait, waited outside victim's place of work
 - E. Surveillance/watching ($M = 33.45\%$, $SD = 26.73$) (Blaauw et al., 2000; Brewster, 2000; Burgess et al., 2001; Fisher et al., 1999, 2000; Hall, 1997; Jagessar & Sheridan, 2002; Kienlen et al., 1997; Logan et al., 2000; McLennan, 1996; Mechanic et al., 2000; Morrison, 2001; Mullen et al., 1999; Nicastro et al., 2000; Purcell et al., 2000; Sheridan et al., 2000; Sheridan et al., 2001; Sheridan et al., in press; Sinclair & Frieze, 2000; Spitzberg & Cupach, 2001b; Tucker, 1993): photographs of the target without knowledge; surveillance, watching, monitoring, spying; watch/observe (from afar, without knowledge); stood and stared
 - F. Following ($M = 46.94\%$, $SD = 25.56$) (Blaauw et al., 2000; Blackburn, 1999; Brewster, 2000; Budd & Mattinson, 2000; Burgess et al., 2001; Fisher et al., 1999, 2000; Gill & Brockman, 1996; Hall, 1997; Harris, 2000; Huffhines, 2001; Jagessar & Sheridan, 2002; Kamphuis & Emmelkamp, 2001; Kienlen et al., 1997; Langhinrichsen-Rohling et al., 2000; LeBlanc et al., 2001; Logan et al., 2000; McLennan, 1996; Mechanic et al., 2000; Meloy & Boyd, 2001; Meloy et al., 2000; Morrison, 2001; Mullen & Pathé, 1994b; Nicastro et al., 2000; Oddie, 2000; Pathé & Mullen, 1997; Purcell et al., 2000; Purcell et al., 2001; Sheridan et al., 2001; Sheridan et al., 2001; Sheridan et al., in press; Sinclair & Frieze, 2000; Spitzberg & Cupach, 2001b; Tjaden & Thoennes, 1998; Tucker, 1993)
 - G. Drive-bys ($M = 37.30\%$, $SD = 28.30$) (Brewster, 2000; Hall, 1997; Sinclair & Frieze, 2000; Logan et al., 2000; Meloy & Boyd, 2001; Nicastro et al., 2000; Jagessar & Sheridan, 2002; Sheridan et al., 2000; Sheridan et al., 2001; Sheridan et al., in press)

(continued)

TABLE 4: Continued

- III. Invasion ($M = 24.12\%$, $SD = 8.70$, $n = 30$)
- A. Information theft ($M = 29.13\%$, $SD = 31.18$) (Jagessar & Sheridan, 2002; Kamphuis & Emmelkamp, 2001; Logan et al., 2000; Mechanic et al., 2000; Sheridan et al., 2001; Sheridan et al., in press; Sinclair & Frieze, 2000; Spitzberg & Cupach, 2001b): information, covertly obtaining; information, find out; intercepting mail/deliveries
 - B. Property invasion ($M = 34.36\%$, $SD = 24.05$) (Blaauw et al., 2000; Brewster, 2000; Burgess et al., 2001; Hall, 1997; Huffhines, 2001; Logan et al., 2000; Mechanic et al., 2000; Meloy & Boyd, 2001; Morrison, 2001; Nicastro et al., 2000; Sheridan & Davies, 2001; Sinclair & Frieze, 2000; Spitzberg & Cupach, 2001b; Tucker, 1993): breaking and entering, attempted; breaking and entering, actual; breaking into car; invading personal property; trespass on property
 - C. Property theft/damage ($M = 19.30\%$, $SD = 12.30$) (Brewster, 2000; Harris, 2000; Huffhines, 2001; Langhinrichsen-Rohling et al., 2000; Morrison, 2001; Nicastro et al., 2000; Purcell et al., 2001; Sinclair & Frieze, 2000; Sheridan et al., 2000; Sheridan et al., in press; Spitzberg & Cupach, 2001b): steal items, belongings, or property; damage possessions; vandalism
- IV. Proxy pursuit/intrusion ($M = 54.14\%$, $SD = 9.19$, $n = 14$)
- A. Victim associates ($M = 50.00\%$, $SD = 25.64$) (Brewster, 2000; Burgess et al., 2001; Langhinrichsen-Rohling et al., 2000; LeBlanc et al., 2001; Nicastro et al., 2000; Sheridan, 2001; Sheridan & Davies, 2001; Sinclair & Frieze, 2000; Spitzberg & Cupach, 2001b): ask/inquiry friends/family, contact; family contact; intruded upon friends/coworkers/family; involving victim's friends
 - B. Third parties ($M = 47.75\%$, $SD = 23.39$) (Jagessar & Sheridan, 2002; Kienlen et al., 1997; Logan et al., 2000; Sheridan & Davies, 2001): contacted third party, talked to others to get information
 - C. Stalking by proxy ($M = 64.67\%$, $SD = 21.94$) (Boon & Sheridan, 2001; Kamphuis & Emmelkamp, 2001; Sheridan, 2001): enlisted (stalking by proxy), involved others
- V. Intimidation and harassment ($M = 27.51\%$, $SD = 9.91\%$, $n = 39$)
- A. Nonverbal intimidation ($M = 20.14\%$, $SD = 13.45$) (Budd & Mattinson, 2000; Harris, 2000; Jagessar & Sheridan, 2002; Nicastro et al., 2000; Sandberg et al., 1998; Sheridan et al., 2001; Sinclair & Frieze, 2000): anger/rage, displayed; approached in threatening/harassing manner; intimidate, physically; leave items; unusual parcels; bizarre or sinister items at home or workplace; nonviolent physical harassment; scare; staring
 - B. Verbal/written harassment ($M = 40.60\%$, $SD = 20.94$) (Morrison, 2001; Sheridan & Davies, 2001; Sheridan et al., 2001; Sinclair & Frieze, 2000; Tucker, 1993): harassing phone calls or other verbal harassment; making obscene, threatening, mysterious calls remaining unknown; abusive calls; abusive and conversational calls; letters, written harassment (signs, etc.); verbal abuse, attempted; verbally abuse
 - C. Reputational harassment ($M = 31.88\%$, $SD = 29.73$) (Brewster, 2000; Hall, 1997; Kamphuis & Emmelkamp, 2001; Langhinrichsen-Rohling et al., 2000; Meloy et al., 2000; Nicastro et al., 2000; Sinclair & Frieze, 2000; Tucker, 1993): harass; harassment; telling lies to victim's friends/family/coworkers, canceling credit cards, and so forth; harassment, gossip, rumors, lies spread; harassment, sabotaging employment; slandering and letter writing; release harmful information
 - D. Regulatory harassment ($M = 14.80\%$, $SD = 12.52$): harassment, false charges (Kamphuis & Emmelkamp, 2001; Mullen et al., 1999); regulatory harassment (Spitzberg & Cupach, 2001b); harassment, involving in activities (Jagessar & Sheridan, 2002; Spitzberg & Cupach, 2001b); harassment, ordered items and charged them to victim's account (Kamphuis & Emmelkamp, 2001); signatures (Oddie, 2000);
 - E. Network harassment ($M = 22.43\%$, $SD = 7.66$) (Harris, 2000; Jagessar & Sheridan, 2002; Morrison, 2001; Sheridan & Davies, 2001; Sheridan et al., 2000; Sheridan et al., 2001; Sheridan et al., in press): harassment, uncontrolled, aggressive, insulting with friends/partners; spoke to family
 - F. Threats ($M = 35.18\%$, $SD = 22.38$)
 1. Threaten, general (Blackburn, 1999; Harris, 2000; Jagessar & Sheridan, 2002; Logan et al., 2000; Mechanic et al., 2000; Morrison, 2001; Mullen et al., 1999; Pathé & Mullen, 1997; Purcell et al., 2001; Sandberg et al., 1998; Sheridan et al., in press; Sinclair & Frieze, 2000): threaten (verbal), about loved ones, new partner; threaten emotionally; threatening language
 2. Threaten violence to victim, both physical and property damage (Bjerregaard, 2000; Blaauw et al., 2000; Brewster, 2000; Budd & Mattinson, 2000; Burgess et al., 2001; Fisher et al., 1999, 2000; Gill & Brockman, 1996; Kamphuis & Emmelkamp, 2001; Kienlen et al., 1997; Logan et al., 2000; Mechanic et al., 2000; Meloy & Gothard, 1995; Nicastro et al., 2000; Palarea et al., 1999; Sandberg et al., 1998; Sheridan & Davies, 2001; Sheridan et al., 2000; Sheridan et al., 2001; Sheridan et al., in press; Spitzberg & Cupach, 2001b; Tucker, 1993): threaten followed by actual violence against person or property; threaten harm; threaten of death or bodily injury and assault; threaten of harm, oral, written, or telephone calls; threaten physical implied; threaten property damage; threaten to harm or kill victim; threaten with physical assault/injury/violence; threaten, death; threaten/attempt harm;
 3. Threaten with weapon (e.g., Gill & Brockman, 1996; Langhinrichsen-Rohling et al., 2000; Nicastro et al., 2000)
 4. Threaten information release (Langhinrichsen-Rohling et al., 2000)
 5. Threaten self-harm, suicide (Jagessar & Sheridan, 2002; Mechanic et al., 2000; Logan et al., 2000; Sheridan et al., 2000; Sheridan et al., in press; Sheridan et al., 2001; Sinclair & Frieze, 2000; Spitzberg & Cupach, 2001b)
 6. Threaten others (Brewster, 2000; Hall, 1997; Huffhines, 2001; Jagessar & Sheridan, 2002; Kienlen et al., 1997; Langhinrichsen-Rohling et al., 2000; Mullen et al., 1999; Nicastro et al., 2000; Purcell et al., 2000; Purcell et al., 2001; Sheridan & Davies, 2001; Sheridan et al., 2001; Sheridan et al., in press; Spitzberg & Cupach, 2001b): threaten pets, family, friends, third party/others; ex-partners

(continued)

TABLE 4: Continued

7. Threat modes: obscene/threatening (Harmon et al., 1998; Harris, 2000; Huffhines, 2001; Jagessar & Sheridan, 2002; Jason et al., 1984; Langhinrichsen-Rohling et al., 2000; Meloy & Boyd, 2001; Morrison, 2001; Mullen & Pathé, 1994b; Nicastro et al., 2000; Pathé & Mullen, 1997; Purcell et al., 2000; Sheridan et al., 2000; Sheridan et al., in press; Sheridan et al., in press; Spitzberg & Cupach, 2001b; Tjaden & Thoennes, 1998): threaten verbally; verbal/written; explicit threats; overt threats; vague threats; verbal/physical threats or hit; written threats; written/verbal threats against target, property of target, or someone known to target; threatening/sinister/odd objects; threatening phone calls/letters/gifts
- VI. Coercion and constraint ($M = 19.67\%$, $SD = 8.03$, $n = 9$)
- A. Coercion ($M = 30.00\%$, $SD = 9.90$) (Budd & Mattinson, 2000; Sinclair & Frieze, 2000): refuse to take no for an answer, force to talk, coerce/manipulate into dating
- B. Extortion ($M = 14.00\%$, $SD = 0.00$) (Morrison, 2001)
- C. Physical force ($M = 22.00\%$, $SD = 0.00$) (Budd & Mattinson, 2000)
- D. Physical restraint/kidnapping ($M = 12.67\%$, $SD = 12.96$) (Hall, 1997; Kienlen et al., 1997; Langhinrichsen-Rohling et al., 2000; Nicastro et al., 2000; Sheridan et al., 2001; Spitzberg & Cupach, 2001b): restrain/kidnap/hold/confine against will; restraining, physically; restraining/endangering, physically
- VII. Aggression ($M = 19.31\%$, $SD = 10.48$, $n = 31$)
- A. Assault on property ($M = 19.25\%$, $SD = 13.96$) (Blaauw et al., 2000; Brewster, 2000; Hall, 1997; Jagessar & Sheridan, 2002; Kamphuis & Emmelkamp, 2001; Kienlen et al., 1997; Langhinrichsen-Rohling et al., 2000; Logan et al., 2000; McLennan, 1996; Meloy & Boyd, 2001; Meloy et al., 2001; Mullen & Pathé, 1994b; Mullen et al., 1999; Nicastro et al., 2000; Oddie, 2000; Pathé & Mullen, 1997; Sheridan et al., 2001; Tjaden & Thoennes, 1998; Tucker, 1993): property damage, destruction, violence, vandalism; property, damaged new partner's property
- B. Property/pets ($M = 29.00\%$, $SD = 45.13$) (Hall, 1997; Langhinrichsen-Rohling et al., 2000; Morrison, 2001; Sandberg et al., 1988; Tjaden & Thoennes, 1998; Tucker, 1993): arson/attempted arson; harm/kill/injure family/pet
- C. Assault on self ($M = 18$) (Logan et al., 2000; 6%: Sinclair & Frieze, 2000; Meloy & Boyd, 2001; Sinclair & Frieze, 2000): hurt self, attempt to hurt self
- D. Assault on other(s) ($M = 30.35\%$, $SD = 20.19$) (Logan et al., 2000; Mechanic et al., 2000): physical attacks on loved ones, harmed new partner
- E. Assault/violence ($M = 30.35\%$, $SD = 20.19$):
1. Assault/attack, battery, physical violence (Blaauw et al., 2000; Brewster, 2000; Gill & Brockman, 1996; Hall, 1997; Harmon et al., 1998; Harris, 2000; Huffhines, 2001; Kamphuis & Emmelkamp, 2001; Kienlen et al., 1997; Meloy & Boyd, 2001; Meloy & Gothard, 1995; Meloy et al., 2001; Mullen & Pathé, 1994a; Mullen & Pathé, 1994b; Mullen et al., 1999; Pathé & Mullen, 1997; Purcell et al., 2001; Sandberg et al., 1998; Sheridan & Davies, 2001; Tucker, 1993)
 2. Assault/harm with weapon (Gill & Brockman, 1996; Morrison, 2001; Nicastro et al., 2000)
 3. Attempt to harm (Logan et al., 2000; Mechanic et al., 2000; Sinclair & Frieze, 2000)
 4. Harmed physically, injure, hurt, hit or beat (Burgess et al., 2001; Fisher et al., 1999, 2000; Hall, 1997; Langhinrichsen-Rohling et al., 2000; Mechanic et al., 2000; Meloy & Boyd, 2001; Nicastro et al., 2000; Sinclair & Frieze, 2000; Spitzberg & Cupach, 2001b)
- F. Sexual coercion/assault ($M = 11.22\%$, $SD = 10.58$) (Budd & Mattinson, 2000; Hall, 1997; Kienlen et al., 1997; Langhinrichsen-Rohling et al., 2000; Meloy et al., 2000; Morrison, 2001; Mullen & Pathé, 1994a; Mullen & Pathé, 1994b; Nicastro et al., 2000; Sandberg et al., 1998; Sheridan & Davies, 2001; Spitzberg & Cupach, 2001b)
- G. Endangerment ($M = 7.75\%$, $SD = 6.24$) (Kienlen et al., 1997; Sheridan & Davies, 2001; Spitzberg & Cupach, 2001b; Tucker, 1993): murder of victim; attempted murder, tried to kill, solicitation of murder

NOTE: The specific percentages and authors for the coding process are available from the author, School of Communication, San Diego State University, San Diego, CA 92182; e-mail spitz@mail.sdsu.edu.

physical and sexual assault, and severe endangerment represent the lengths to which stalkers' rationalizations can extend. Studies indicate that violence against victims is not uncommon in stalking situations (e.g., Spitzberg & Cupach, 2001a; Tjaden & Thoennes, 1998). However, across studies, including several studies that had overall measures of violence, physical (see Table 5) and sexual (see Table 6) violence rates vary considerably (see Table 5). The averages across studies reviewed here suggest that stalkers indeed often do engage in physical (33%, $n = 42$) or sexual (11%, $n = 17$) violence. Thus, stalking and violence appear at least partially intertwined (see Tables 5 and 6).

Whether this typology is comprehensive will await further research. However, given the extensiveness of the studies included—despite widely disparate methods, investigators, and research objectives—the typology appears reasonably broad in scope, and the categories suggest both a continuum of severity and mutually exclusive categories. This typology suggests a framework within which valid measurement schemes can be formulated. For example, few studies have comprehensively sampled from all of these categories, so initially the typology suggests a need for researchers to create greater breadth in their assessments. Furthermore, items frequently reflected poor psychometric

TABLE 5: Illustrative Findings of Percentage of Sample

<i>Physical Violence</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
Physically harmed (Bjerregaard, 2000)	23
Physical assault (Blaauw, Winkel, & Arensman, 2000)	56
Physically hurt (Blackburn, 1999)	4
Acts of violence (Brewster, 2000)	46
Physical force (Budd & Mattinson, 2000)	23
Beat face (Burgess et al., 1997)	56
Violence (serious woundings, lesser assaults) (Farnham & James, 2000)	37
Involved some injury (Fisher, Cullen, & Turner, 1999, 2000)	30
Injured (Gallagher, Harmon, & Lingenfelter, 1994)	9
Physical violence (Gill & Brockman, 1996)	14
Physical abuse (Hall, 1997)	49
Physical assault, contact, damage of property (Harmon et al., 1998)	46
Violent behavior (Harris, 2000)	15
Physical violence (Huffhines, 2001)	38
Verbally or physically threatened or hit (Jason, Reichler, Easton, Neal, & Wilson, 1984)	30
Physically assaulted (Kienlen, Birmingham, Solberg, O'Regan, & Meloy, 1997)	24
Physical assault (Kileen & Dunn, 1988)	52
Physical injuries (Kohn, Flood, Chase, & McMahon, 2000)	24
Physical injury (Kong, 1996)	5
Violence (McCann, 2001)	38
Physically harmed (Mechanic, Weaver, & Resick, 2000)	89
Victims of violence against self or self and property (Meloy & Boyd, 2001)	60
Violence (Meloy et al., 2000)	52
Physically violent (Meloy, Davis, & Lovette, 2001)	60
Physically assaulted (Meloy & Gothard, 1995)	25
Physical assault without weapon (Morrison, 2001)	28
Assaulted (Mullen & Pathé, 1994a)	50
Assaulted (Mullen & Pathé, 1994b)	36
Assault (Mullen, Pathé, Purcell, & Stuart, 1999)	6
Minor physical harm (Nicastro, Cousins, & Spitzberg, 2000)	38
Physical assault or harm of object of pursuit or other (Oddie, 2000)	25
Violence against person (Palarea, Zona, Lane, & Langhinrichsen-Rohling, 1999)	19
Assaulted (Pathé & Mullen, 1997)	34
Assaulted (Purcell, Pathé, & Mullen, 2000)	18
Assault (Purcell, Pathé, & Mullen, 2001)	34
Attacks (Sandberg, McNiel, & Binder, 1998)	38
Assaulted/injured (Schwartz-Watts, Morgan, & Barnes, 1997)	39
Assault (physical, attempt to kill) (Sheridan & Davies, 2001)	40
Physically harm slightly (Sinclair & Frieze, 2000)	6
Physically endanger (Spitzberg & Cupach, 2001b)	1
Murder (Tucker, 1993)	8
Personal violence (Zona, Sharma, & Lane, 1993)	3
Mean	33.29
Standard deviation	18.39
Range	1-89

NOTE: All percentages have been rounded. In cases of grouped percentages (e.g., Bjerregaard, 2000, reports percentages by gender of victim), percentages are either calculated or averaged as the sample description permitted.

TABLE 6: Illustrative Findings of Percentage of Sample Reporting Experiencing Sexual Violence Across Studies.

<i>Sexual Violence</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
Attempted rape/rape (Blackburn, 1999)	4
Forced sexual act (Budd & Mattinson, 2000)	6
Sexual assault (Burgess et al., 1997)	19
Sexual assault (Hall, 1997)	22
Sexual assault (Kienlen, Birmingham, Solberg, O'Regan, & Meloy, 1997)	4
Sexual assault Kileen & Dunn, 1998)	10
Forced sex after break-up (Langhinrichsen-Rohling, Palarea, Cohen, & Rohling, 2000)	1
Sexual assault (Morrison, 2001)	7
Sexually assaulted (Mullen & Pathé, 1994a)	32
Sexual assault (Mullen & Pathé, 1994b)	29
Sexually coercing (Nicastro, Cousins, & Spitzberg, 2000)	13
Sexual assault (Purcell, Pathé, & Mullen, 2000)	2
Sexual assaults (Sandberg, McNiel, & Binder, 1998)	7
Pursuer also charged with rape (Scocas, O'Connell, Huenke, Nold, & Zoelker, 1996)	5
Sexual assault (Sheridan & Davies, 2001)	3
Force sexual contact (Sinclair & Frieze, 2000)	4
Sexually assaulted (Tjaden & Thoennes, 1998)	31
Mean	11.71
Standard deviation	10.70
Range	1-32

NOTE: All percentages have been rounded. In cases of grouped percentages (e.g., Bjerregaard, 2000, reports percentages by gender of victim), percentages are either calculated or averaged as the sample description permitted.

quality. Items often mixed attempted and actual behavior (e.g., violence and attempted violence), modes of expression (e.g., unwanted letters, calls, or e-mails), and levels of abstraction (e.g., "changed name" vs. "went underground"). Thus, this typology could guide both the development of items for self-report measures as well as a potential coding scheme for analyzing stalker and stalking victim narratives.

A Typology of Symptomology

Stalking lasts for an average of almost 2 years (see Table 7). The typology of tactics above indicates the potential depth and breadth of harassment that can dominate this person's life for this amount of time. With the exception of the aggression strategy, stalking is distinct from more violent types of interpersonal aggression. Stalking is rarely a thing exclusively of the past. Instead, stalking is potentially an omnipresent possibility in a victim's life. The stalker, short of

TABLE 7: Typology of Stalking Symptomology (N = 19)

I. General disturbance ($M = 64.38$, $SD = 29.56$) (Blaauw et al., 2000; Blackburn, 1999; Brewster, 2000; Fisher, Cullen, & Turner, 2000; Hall, 1997; Kamphuis & Emmelkamp, 2001; Pathé & Mullen, 1997; Romans, Hays, & White, 1996): injured emotionally or psychologically, personality changed, posttraumatic stress disorder, psychiatric disorder (i.e., somatic symptoms, anxiety/insomnia, social dysfunction, and severe depression), psychomedical symptom; quality of life costs of some sort, very negatively affected
II. Affective health ($M = 57.83$, $SD = 24.47$) (Boon & Sheridan, 2001; Brewster, 2000; Budd & Mattinson, 2000; Hall, 1997; Kamphuis & Emmelkamp, 2001; Kohn, Flood, Chase, & McMahon, 2000; McLennan, 1996; Mullen & Pathé, 1994a; Nicasastro, Cousins, & Spitzberg, 2000; Pathé & Mullen, 1997; Pathé, Mullen, & Purcell, 2000; Sheridan, 2001): anger; anger, annoyed, irritated, upset, anxious, nervous, depression, distress, fear, distress, terror, fright, frustration, feeling imprisoned, intimidated, jealous, paranoid, stress, terrified, feeling being watched
III. Cognitive health ($M = 23.00$, $SD = 15.36$) (Blackburn, 1999; Boon & Sheridan, 2001; Brewster, 2000; Fisher et al., 2000; Nicasastro et al., 2000; Sheridan, 2001): confused; distrustful, suspicious, cynical; loss of self-esteem, sense of helplessness/powerless; suicidal, felt in direct response to the stalking
IV. Physical health ($M = 20.20$, $SD = 17.25$) (Blackburn, 1999; Brewster, 2000; Nicasastro et al., 2000; Pathé & Mullen, 1997; Purcell, Pathé, & Mullen, 2000): alcohol problems, appetite disturbance, cigarette smoking to stalking, insomnia, nausea, physical illness, suicide, attempted in response to stalking
V. Social health ($M = 46.88$, $SD = 22.62$) (Boon & Sheridan, 2001; Brewster, 2000; Budd & Mattinson, 2000; Hall, 1997; McLennan, 1996; Pathé & Mullen, 1997; Pathé & Mullen, 1997; Purcell et al., 2000; Sheridan, Davies, & Boon, 2001): aggressive, avoided certain places/people, cautiousness, going out less than before, intimate relationship deterioration, lifestyle changes, lifestyle disruption, questioning choice in partners, school/work disruption, worsening family relations
VI. Resource health ($M = 40.00$, $SD = 30.07$) (Brewster, 2000; McLennan, 1996; Mullen & Pathé, 1994a; Tjaden & Thoennes, 1998): disruption of work or school, financial costs, lost time from work
VII. Resilience (e.g., develop stronger relationships with family or friends, develop greater personal caution, develop stronger self-concept, etc.)

dying or being in prison, could forever be the voice on the next phone call or the person around the next corner. Furthermore, much of stalking originates in the form of a disjunctive relationship in which one person devotes single-minded efforts toward influencing the

The level of trauma experienced by stalking victims is suggested by a study of Dutch stalking victims: 59% reported symptoms “comparable to those reported in samples of victims of generally recognized traumata . . . very similar to the proportion recently reported among victims of the Boeing 737-2D6C crash in Coventry.”

reported among victims of the Boeing 737-2D6C crash in Coventry” (Kamphuis & Emmelkamp,

object of pursuit (Spitzberg & Cupach, 2002). The lack of clear horizon and potential psychological terrorism of stalking suggests that victimization could be highly traumatizing. The level of trauma experienced by stalking victims is suggested by a study of Dutch stalking victims: 59% reported symptoms “comparable to those reported in samples of victims of generally recognized traumata . . . very similar to the proportion recently reported

2001, pp. 796-797). If stalking victimization can be as traumatizing as a plane crash, the nature of this trauma bears closer examination.

Studies examining symptoms and effects of stalking victimization were submitted to the same process as applied to stalking tactics. A seven-cluster typology emerged. The first cluster was labeled *general distress*, reflected by posttraumatic stress syndrome and other vague or omnibus collections of health and quality of life. The second cluster was composed of symptoms such as anxiety, paranoia, stress, and anger. This cluster was labeled *affective symptoms*. The next cluster, labeled *cognitive health*, consisted of a variety of mental and self-conception problems, such as suicide ideation, loss of self-esteem, and confusion. Rounding out this traditional triumvirate is *physical health*, which includes a variety of somatic symptoms such as sleep and eating disorders. The fifth cluster was labeled *social health*, which represents the social death that can occur when a person is traumatized or isolated by relentless and potentially threatening pursuit. The sixth cluster of *resource health* suggests that stalking victimization carries with it several tangible costs in the realms of career and general costs (e.g., spending money on home security). Across these categories of

symptomology, an average of 42% of victims experience one or more of these symptoms. Finally, the last cluster showed up in only one study (Spitzberg & Rhea, 1999) and not with incidence figures. It is conceivable that victims of stalking sometimes empower themselves, discover stores of unknown personal capability, or develop more realistic orientations to life and relationships. Victims may occasionally tap into or develop their personal resilience. The fact that this possible outcome has seldom been investigated suggests an ideological bias in stalking research that presupposes negative outcomes, which diverts attention to those victims who find productive rather than counterproductive pathways through their victimization. Resilient victims clearly bear further investigation.

A Typology of Coping Tactics

As stalkers illustrate substantial creativity in the breadth and depth of their tactics of pursuit, so the objects of pursuit must delve deep into their repertoires of coping strategies to locate means of mitigating the onslaught. A number of empirical typologies of coping strategies have been derived in the context of responding to stress and trauma (see Spitzberg & Cupach, 2001a). To date, however, virtually all research on stalking has simply listed a variety of coping tactics. This meta-analysis proceeded with the same method employed with the stalking tactics and strategies above. A total of 15 studies were located that examined coping tactics. These tactics were listed, semantically and syntactically smoothed, and subsequently grouped according to higher order content and functional categories. As the tactical groupings began to emerge, it was apparent that the basic functional typology formulated by Spitzberg and Cupach (2001a) was sufficient at the strategic level but was not entirely similar at the tactical level. The strategic clusters represent the fundamental interpersonal orientations of moving away, moving toward or with, moving against, moving inward, and moving outward (see Table 8).

Victims of stalking appear to cope by attempting to (a) avoid contact with the stalker

(i.e., moving away); (b) renegotiate the relationship with the stalker (i.e., moving with or toward); (c) deter, attack, or seek third-party action against the stalker (e.g., moving against); (d) engage in therapeutic self-actualization or empowerment (i.e., moving inward); or (e) seek assistance from or connection with others (i.e., moving outward). Certain coping tactics do not appear well represented in these studies, such as some of the inward tactics of meditation, exercise, religion, drug use, and so forth (see Spitzberg & Cupach, 2001a). In other instances, tactics display potential crossover functions. For example, contacting police could be a form of moving outward to seek assistance and protection, or it could be moving against the stalker by seeking retribution or arrest. Nevertheless, the strategic typology appears reasonably comprehensive and suggestive of tactics that current many tactical lists do not include. Finally, the fact that none of these tactics reveal strong majority endorsement or use by victims suggests that victims are at a relative quandary in regard to managing stalking victimization or their stalker.

A particular coping tactic, seeking a restraining order, has received particular attention in the domestic violence and stalking literatures. The restraining order is one of the few structural tangible options available to victims with potential *gravitas* commensurate to the crime itself. All available studies that have produced any figure of protective order efficacy were identified and summarized to obtain an average estimate (see Table 9). Across 32 studies, the research suggests that restraining orders are violated approximately 40% of the time. Threat management experts are often suspicious of restraining orders, suspecting that such public and serious actions may escalate or enrage the

The fact that this possible outcome has seldom been investigated suggests an ideological bias in stalking research that presupposes negative outcomes, which diverts attention to those victims who find productive rather than counterproductive pathways through their victimization. Resilient victims clearly bear further investigation.

TABLE 8: Coping Tactic Typology Derived From Stalking Studies (N = 15)

I. Moving toward/with ($M=25.09\%$, $SD = 14.73$)

A. Reasoning ($M = 35.50\%$, $SD = 15.32$) (Bjerregaard, 2000; Blackburn, 1999; Brewster, 2000; Jason, Reichler, Easton, Neal, & Wilson, 1984; Nicastro, Cousins, & Spitzberg, 2000; Sheridan & Davies, 2001): communicate face to face, by phone, or by writing attention was unwanted; did not want to see person, not accept calls; reason or argue with; remain friends, were unclear in message; request person stop

B. Affect ($M = 14.67\%$, $SD = 8.39$) (Brewster, 2000; Jason et al., 1984; Nicastro et al., 2000): be nice (politely talk, tried to reason), cry in front of perpetrator, pleading with

II. Moving away ($M = 24.77\%$, $SD = 13.54$)

A. Change name ($M = 2.00\%$, $SD = 0.00$) (Morrison, 2001)

B. Location/time avoidance ($M = 32.67\%$, $SD = 17.67$) (Bjerregaard, 2000; Blaauw, Winkel, & Arensman, 2000; Brewster, 2000; Fisher, Cullen, & Turner, 1999, 2000; Fisher et al., 1999, 2000; Jason et al., 1984; Kamphuis & Emmelkamp, 2001; Kohn et al., 2000; Kohn, Flood, Chase, & McMahon, 2000; Meloy & Boyd, 2001; Morrison, 2001; Nicastro et al., 2000; Pathé, Mullen, & Purcell, 2000; Purcell, Pathé, & Mullen, 2000): altered habits, activity patterns, routines; alter lifestyle; changed daily travel routes; curtail or restrict going out of house; changed careers, job; quit job or worked less; relocate or change address; change phone number, went "underground"

C. Ignore ($M = 24.50\%$, $SD = 18.59$) (Brewster, 2000; Fisher et al., 1999, 2000; Morrison, 2001; Nicastro et al., 2000): did not acknowledge messages, ignore, ignore legal action

D. Protection ($M = 36.67\%$, $SD = 26.62$) (Bjerregaard, 2000; Blaauw et al. 2000; Brewster, 2000; Fisher et al., 1999, 2000; Kamphuis & Emmelkamp, 2001; Meloy & Boyd, 2001; Nicastro et al., 2000; Pathé et al., 2000; Purcell et al., 2000): home/work security, security enhancement

E. Message screening/masking ($M = 28.00\%$, $SD = 24.55$) (Bjerregaard, 2000; Blaauw et al. 2000; Blackburn, 1999; Brewster, 2000; Fisher et al., 1999, 2000; Kamphuis & Emmelkamp, 2001; Meloy & Boyd, 2001; Morrison, 2001; Nicastro et al., 2000; Purcell et al., 2000): phone number, changed; phone, changing number or call blocking; caller ID; caller ID/*69; unlisted phone; phone, screened calls; communicated attention unwanted via not returning calls; phone: hung up when called

III. Moving against

A. Aggression/attack ($M = 19.00\%$, $SD = 10.37$) (Blaauw et al., 2000; Blackburn, 1999; Brewster, 2000; Fisher et al., 1999, 2000; Morrison, 2001; Nicastro et al., 2000): assault, confrontation; harm in self-defense, negative affect (e.g., angry calls, cursing, hostile voice, angry letters, yell; threaten verbally, threaten to call police)

B. Document/collect evidence against stalker ($M = 18.00$, $SD = 0.00$) (Morrison, 2001)

C. Police ($M = 59.63\%$, $SD = 29.12$) (Blaauw et al. 2000; Blackburn, 1999; Bjerregaard, 2000; Kohn et al., 2000; Morrison, 2001; Nicastro et al., 2000; Pathé et al., 2000; Purcell et al., 2000): call/contact, filed report with police

D. Judicial/law enforcement intervention ($M = 34.00\%$, $SD = 23.70$) (Bjerregaard, 2000; Blaauw et al. 2000; Bjerregaard, 2000; Blackburn, 1999; Fisher et al., 1999, 2000; Kohn et al., 2000; Meloy & Boyd, 2001; Morrison, 2001; Nicastro et al., 2000; Sheridan & Davies, 2001; Tjaden & Thoennes, 1998): court charges, civil charges; criminal charges; grievance; press charges; lawsuit; restraining/restraining order/temporary restraining order

IV. Moving inward

A. Empowerment ($M = 6.75\%$, $SD = .6.24$) (Bjerregaard, 2000; Kohn et al., 2000; Fisher et al., 1999, 2000; Meloy & Boyd, 2001): self-defense class, training; carried, obtained, bought, or purchased gun

B. Cognitive hardening ($M = 27.00\%$, $SD = 0.00$) (Blackburn, 1999): think of harming or killing

V. Moving outward

A. Friends/family/loved ones ($M = 32.33\%$, $SD = 27.54$) (Budd & Mattinson, 2000; Morrison, 2001; Nicastro et al., 2000)

- friends/family, asked for protection;
- told friend, relative, or neighbor;
- told partner or boyfriend/girlfriend;

B. Professional help ($M = 32.50\%$, $SD = 33.19$) (Bjerregaard, 2000; Blaauw et al. 2000; Budd & Mattinson, 2000; Fisher et al., 1999, 2000; Kamphuis & Emmelkamp, 2001; Pathé et al., 2000; Purcell et al., 2000; Tjaden & Thoennes, 1998): counseling, legal counsel/professionals, medical/health care profession(al), lawyers, health professionals, told doctor/social worker

stalker (de Becker, 1997). Across nine studies reviewed here, estimates suggest that restraining orders are followed by escalation of violence or stalking approximately 21% of the time. In one study of abused women seeking restraining orders, 23% expected retaliation and an increase in the level of violence as a result of seeking or obtaining a restraining order (Gist et al., 2001). Thus, although restraining orders may be a

management tactic of choice among law enforcement, evidence of their relative efficacy is lacking.

CONCLUSIONS

This meta-analysis has several advantages relative to existing stalking literature. First, much of the existing literature is based on rela-

TABLE 9: Gross Noncompliance Estimates From Studies of Protective Orders

<i>Study</i>	<i>Sample (type of order)</i>	<i>Noncompliance</i>	<i>Escalation</i>
Adhikari, Reinhard, and Johnson (1993)	41 domestic violence victims (PO)	56.0	17.0
Blackburn (1999)	83 F stalking victims (RO)	48.5	18.5
Brewster (2000)	19 F stalking victims (TRO)	63.0	21.0
	96 F stalking victims (PFA)	62.0	16.0
Buzawa, Hotaling, and Klein (1998)	356 F DV victims (RO)	26.0	
Carlson, Harris, and Holden (1999)	210 F (Civil PO) applicants	23.0	
Chadhuri and Daly (1992)	30 F (TRO) applicants	37.0	10.0
Fischer and Rose (1995)	287 F DV victims (PO)	60.0	60.0
Gill and Brockman (1996)	601 criminal harassment cases (RO)	18.0	
Grau, Fagan, and Wexler (1985)	270 DV (RO) cases	56.0	
Hall (1997)	145 F stalking victims	52.0	21.0
Harmon, Rosner, and Owens (1995)	78 stalking cases	51.0	
Harmon, Rosner, and Owens (1998)	175 stalking cases	66.0	
Harrell and Smith (1996)	355 F DV victims (TRO) applicants	75.0	
Horton, Simonidis, and Simonidis (1987)	820 DV victims & (TRO) applicants	46.0	
Huffhines (2001)	40 Stalking cases (RO)	28.0	
Kaci (1992)	224 DV victims (TRO) court records	18.0	22.0
Kaci (1994)	42 DV (TRO, Permanent ROs)	21.0	2.5
Kane (2000)	818 DV incidents (RO)	16.0	
Keilitz (1997)	177 F (PO) applicants	16.0	
Kienlen, Birmingham, Solberg, O'Regan, and Meloy (1997)	25 stalkers	36.0	
Langford, Isaac, and Adams (2000)	121 intimate homicide cases (RO)	40.0	
Logan, Leukefeld, and Walker (2000)	130 college stalking victims	3.0	
Lyon (1997)	54 stalker cases (breaches)(Canada)	24.0	
Marshall and Castle (1998)	1855 DV and (RO) applicants (Australia)	15.5	
Mechanic, Weaver, and Resick (2000)	114 DV F victims (RO)	36.0	
Meloy, Cowett, Parker, Hofland, and Friedland (1997)	200 domestic civil (PO) defendants	18.0	
Nicastro, Cousins, and Spitzberg (2000)	55 stalking (PO) cases	67.0	
Sheridan and Davies (2001)	95 stalking victims (civil injunction)	12.0	
Sheridan, Gillet, and Davies (2000)	19 stalking victims with civil injunction	79.0	
Tjaden and Thoennes (1998)	182 stalking (PO) victims	70.0	
Tjaden and Thoennes (2000)	485 DV (RO) cases	35.0	
Tucker (1993)	90 Florida police agencies	57.0	
Range		3-79	2.5-60
Standard deviation		21.81	15.94
Mean		40.07	20.89
Sample total			23,799

NOTE: PO = protective order; RO = restraining order; TRO = temporary restraining order; PFA = protection from abuse.

tively small samples of clinical or forensic cases. This study is based on results from more than 70,000 respondents across 103 studies. Although there are significant ranges of estimates and significant differences in types of methodologies, the sheer breadth of this review provides far more reliability than the typical sequential review in which the results of a handful of studies is sequentially reviewed with little basis for cumulative generalization. Such a collective sample size and range of studies help avoid the "hit-or-miss laundry list method of measurement" that currently "limits the comparison of the types of pursuit behaviors" (Fisher, 2001, p. 224).

There are several significant practical implications of this meta-analysis. First, the typologies produced in this research offer by far the most systematic and comprehensive picture to date of the tactical topography of stalking tactics, coping tactics, and symptomology. From these typologies, it is a short step to development of new assessment instruments that would provide comparable categories, items, and concepts across past and future studies. Such new instruments will provide for significantly greater comparability across studies than is now possible, and with such comparability, sounder clinical and law enforcement interventions can be investigated.

Second, most stalking emerges as a remnant of a previously intimate relationship. Research also demonstrates that stalking in which the previous relationship was sexual in nature is significantly more likely to be violent than stalking resulting from nonintimate or nonromantic relationships (Meloy et al., 2001). This provides at least one clear risk factor for purposes of clinical and forensic threat management. It also demonstrates the relevance of interpersonal, relational, and interactional approaches to understanding the phenomenon of stalking. Stalking tends to emerge from relationships, not merely sick individuals.

Third, stalking is significantly traumatizing and is traumatizing in ways that display a broad array of potential symptoms. It appears that stalking is at least as traumatizing as other forms of interpersonal violence. It is easy for practitioners to view stalking as a relatively mild trauma because there is often a lack of obvious physical harm or threat. Consequently, stalking victims often do not receive the same sense of urgency from law enforcement and counselors than victims of domestic violence or assault (Spitzberg, in press). This research indicates that stalking victimization is on a par with other crimes that are taken far more seriously by society.

Fourth, although it has rarely been studied, one possible symptom of stalking victimization

is a response of resilience. Without diminishing the typical trauma of stalking, recognition of the possibility of resilience becomes an essential research priority. If resilient victims are found to engage in distinct types of coping strategies or if they display distinct cognitive and affective characteristics, therapeutic and law enforcement interventions can be much better informed than at present.

Fifth, one of the primary means of law enforcement and coping, the restraining order, shows limited efficacy and at least some degree of risk. Consequently, protective orders should be obtained only after a careful consideration of the particular characteristics of a particular case. Otherwise, such orders risk raising false expectations of security and may even enrage or escalate the risk to the victim.

Finally, the review of coping strategies and tactics suggests a broader repertoire of stalking management than any of the previous single studies available. Such a list by itself may provide guidance to counselors and victim advocates by way of advising victims of their options. Combined with other recent reviews (Spitzberg & Cupach, 2001a), a relatively comprehensive schema is available for educating victims and enhancing their repertoire of coping skills and options.

IMPLICATIONS FOR PRACTICE, POLICY, AND RESEARCH

- The new typology of stalking behavior should serve to promote more consistent and comprehensive measurement efforts in developing risk assessments for research, intervention, and law enforcement.
 - Stalking primarily emerges from prior acquaintance, specifically romantic relationships, rather than strangers. One implication of this is that stalking resulting from intimate relationships, especially sexually intimate relationships, is significantly more likely to be violent than stalking that emerges from stranger relationships.
 - The new typology of stalking victimization symptomology suggests that (a) significant proportions of stalking victims experience a broad array of possible negative symptoms; (b) stalking legislation, which only recognizes "fear" as a criterion of stalk-
- ing, needs broadening to include other potential threats to health and safety; and (c) it is possible that some victims identify "silver linings," and such resilience needs to be identified to differentiate those most in need of victim services, that is, those lacking such resilience.
 - Restraining orders are often violated and sometimes make the situation worse, but to date, there is insufficient basis for identifying the conditions under which their effects can be predicted.
 - The new typology of coping responses suggests the possibility of (a) better assessment of victim behavior and its potential connection to escalation or de-escalation of stalker behavior and (b) producing more comprehensive advice and intervention for victims.

APPENDIX A

Additional Studies Included in the Meta-Analysis

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NOTE: See References for more studies included in the meta-analysis.

APPENDIX B Coding Form

**Stalker Typology
Categories:**

Brief Description

Stalking stages:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

Percentage of stalkers diagnosed with Axis I/Axis II:

Diagnosis:

%

%

%

%

%

%

%

Notable Factors (i.e., key variables or concepts of note):

VICTIM SYMPTOMOLOGY

MICRO-TACTICS/BEHAVIORS

MEZZO-TACTICS

MACRO-TACTICS

Gen. Disturbance: ___%

Affective Health: ___%

Cognitive Health: ___%

Physical Health: ___%

Social Health: ___%

Resource Health: ___%

Resilience Health: ___%

COPING TACTICS

<u>MICRO-TACTICS/BEHAVIORS</u>	<u>MEZZO-TACTICS</u>	<u>MACRO-TACTICS</u>
_____	_____	Moving With: ____%
_____	_____	
_____	_____	
_____	_____	
_____	_____	
_____	_____	
_____	_____	Moving Away: ____%
_____	_____	
_____	_____	
_____	_____	
_____	_____	
_____	_____	Moving Against: ____%
_____	_____	
_____	_____	
_____	_____	
_____	_____	
_____	_____	Moving Inward: ____%
_____	_____	
_____	_____	
_____	_____	
_____	_____	
_____	_____	Moving Outward: ____%
_____	_____	
_____	_____	
_____	_____	
_____	_____	

Percentage of victims who called police: ____% Percentage stalkers convicted: ____%

Percentage of victims who obtained PO: ____% Percentage satisfaction with police: ____%

Percentage of PO's violated: ____%

Percentage of PO's perceived to have made, or expected to make, situation worse: ____%

Stalker Typology Categories:	Brief Description
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Stalking stages:

1. _____	_____
2. _____	_____
3. _____	_____
4. _____	_____
5. _____	_____
6. _____	_____
7. _____	_____

Percentage of stalkers diagnosed with Axis I/Axis II:

Diagnosis:	%
_____	_____%
_____	_____%
_____	_____%
_____	_____%
_____	_____%
_____	_____%
_____	_____%
_____	_____%

Notable Factors (i.e., key variables or concepts of note):

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

NOTES

1. The author acknowledges the valuable assistance of the two communication students, Linda Baron at the University of California at Santa Barbara and Sara Linn at San Diego State University, for confirming coding of data across studies. These students were unread in the topic of stalking and were only given minimal explanation of the coding system in the process of verification.

2. Researchers are encouraged both to investigate their own interests in the data set as well as expand as desired. The data set is available to researchers as a continuously updated SPSS file. The studies included in the data set are designated by an asterisk in the reference section. Some of the studies reflected multiple samples.

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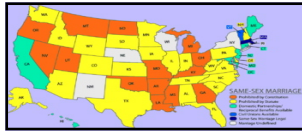
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SUGGESTED FUTURE READINGS

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Statistics

Statistic 5

In August 2001 the article “**The Course and Nature of Stalking: A Victim Perspective**” appeared. **15** It was in the Howard Journal of Criminal Justice. **11** See page 215234 of number 3 of volume 40 . **13** It was published by Sheridan, Davies and Boon. **8**

Page 219:

In 5% of the cases (5/95), there was more than one stalker.

In 5 cases perpetrators were part of a group.

Page 222:

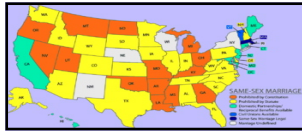
[40%] of victims (38) said that friends and/or the family of their stalker had also been involved in their harassment... This is a surprising find as the popular view of a stalker is of a lone and secretive individual.

This suggests that the above 5% cases might have been groups other than family or friends. **11** This suggests gangstalking, opposed to simple proxy stalking. **13** All stalker groups are connected. **8** Proxy stalking has a single stalker. **9** He has a very personal focus on the target. **11** Stalker groups also work on more than one target. **8**

Page 226:

In 15% of cases, the victims could provide no possible reason for their harassment.

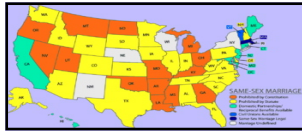
This is typical for gangstalking. **12**



Statistics

Statistic 6

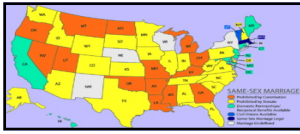
“**Mobbing: Emotional Abuse in the American Workplace**” is a book about mobbing. **15** This is gangstalking in the workplace. **9** It shows that about 3.5% of the Swedish workers is a victim of mobbing. **10** This is roughly 1 person in a hundred. **8** This is in line with statistic 5 . **9**



Statistics

Statistic 7

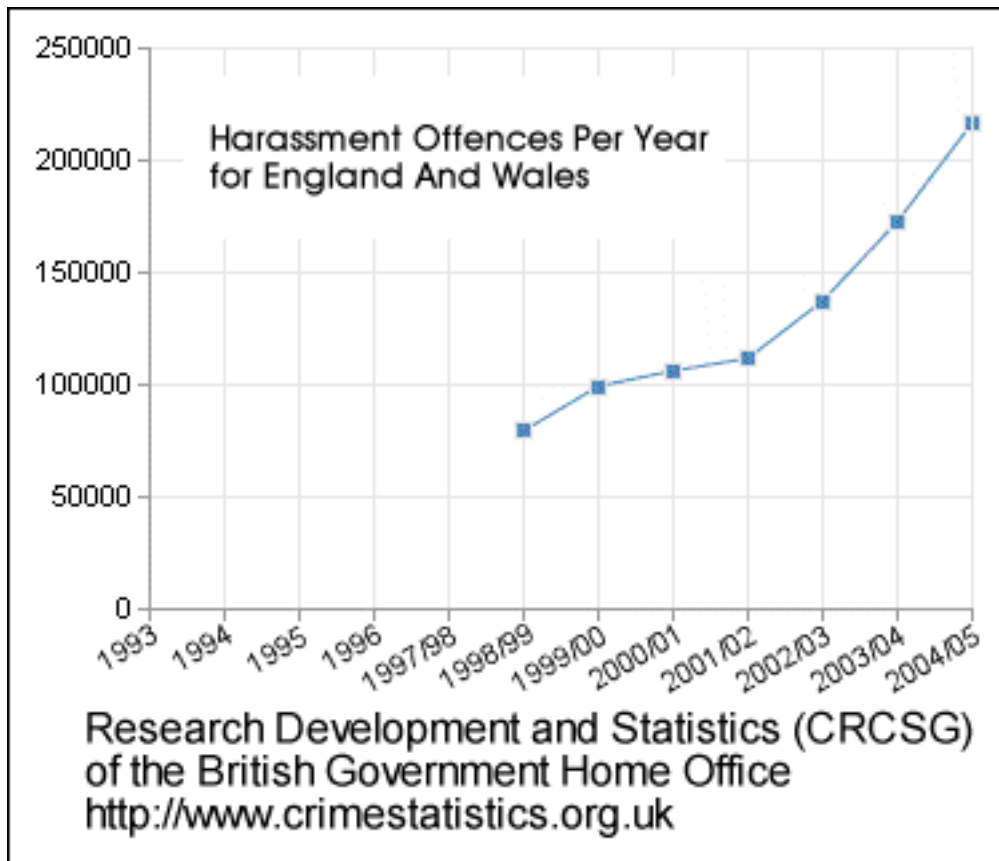
We have statistics from the U.S. Centers for Disease Control. **11** 4.5% have been harassed or stalked. **8** Eleanor White had her own informal survey. **12** The result was: about 1% is victim of gangstalking. **13** This fits well within that 4.5%. **8** (Source, ABC News)



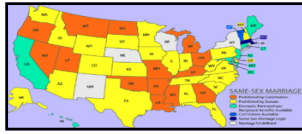
Statistics

Statistic 8

We have statistics from the British Home Office. 10



1,900,000 Britons were victim of stalking or harassment in 2001 . 13
That's about 3%. 19 Here again, the survey's 1% is not out of line. 8
Most interesting is that 45% of the stalking victims are men! 12 Most
people think that victims of stalking are mostly women. 9 It may well
point toward gangstalking. 9



Statistics

Statistic 9

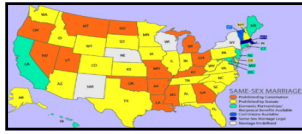
We have statistics from "Home Office Research Study 210 ." 14 The data are from 1998 . 8

THE OFFENDERS

The majority (79%) of incidents involved only one perpetrator.

Strangers were responsible in 34 per cent of incidents.

This suggests gangstalking. 14 79% of incidents involved one perp. 10 This means that 21% involved more than one perp. 8 And stalking by strangers is usual with gangstalkers. 11 Suppose that only 5% of stalking cases are organized. 13 Then 5% of a million cases could mean 50,000 gangstalking cases in the United Kingdom alone. 15



Statistics

Statistic 10

How many people are like gangstalkers? 9

Most people don't believe that stalkers can be as cunning and nasty as victims say. 10 Debra Pinals is a psychiatrist. 12 She has statistics that say that one stalker in eight is like a gangstalker. 10

She wrote the book "STALKING" (ISBN 0195189841, 260 pages). 10

Page 42:

CLINICAL ASPECTS OF STALKING

Finally the fourth type of stalking in the Sheridan and Boon (2002) taxonomy, sadistic stalking, comprised 12.9% of their sample. This construct looked at the victim in particular, identifying the victim as someone worth "spoiling" (Sheridan & Boon, 2002), and as someone who would not understand why they were targeted.

The target and stalker began as low-level acquaintances, but eventually the stalker's motive is to frighten or demoralize the victim. For example, the stalker might reorder or remove private papers, or leave notes inside the victim's car, leaving the victim with some evidence that the stalker has had contact with their personal property.

As the behavior progresses, the stalkers attempt to take full control of the victims' lives. Their behavior may include implied threats (e.g. pictures of tombstones) and sexual communications that intimidate or humiliate but would avoid directly pointing to the perpetrator.

There may be reprieves from the behavior, which may later resume after a hiatus. These types of stalkers may work hard to defy police.

Appendix 2: Attorney's call report to National Center for Victims of Crime

The next 3 pages show an affidavit. 13

It shows the huge scale of people complaining about gangstalking. 11

The National Center for Victims of Crime is a large private organization. 14 It's state supported. 10 It was established to serve victims of crime. 8

This is sworn testimony. 8 It has the value of a testimony in a courtroom. 9 It's startling. 13



AFFIDAVIT OF KEITH [REDACTED]

I swear that the following is true and correct under the pains and penalties of perjury pursuant to the laws of these United States:

1. My name is Keith [REDACTED], and I reside at [REDACTED], New York. I am a licensed attorney in the state of New York.
2. On or about October 29, 2008 I called the National Center for Victims of Crime's ("NCVC") telephone help-line at 800-394-2255 and spoke to a victim advocate employee. I asked her if she was aware of gang stalking and if she offered any help. During that conversation she told me she was aware of gang stalking, but, that it was not a crime that NCVC provided any referral or help for. She also acknowledged that a large number of calls were regularly coming through the hotline regarding gang stalking from all around the United States. Upon being asked to estimate the number of gang stalking calls she received, she said ten (10) percent of the average call volume during her shift. She also admitted that NCVC kept "tallies" on the different types of complaints it received over the hotline from victims. Shortly thereafter I called back and spoke with another hotline advocate and she also estimated that 10 (ten percent) of the calls she received were gang stalking complaints. She admitted this meant thousands of calls per month. No victim advocate I spoke with, at this point or thereafter, would identify themselves, even by first name, unless I asked them to. I spoke with at least a total of seven victims advocates in the course of my conversations with NCVC.
3. Shortly thereafter, I called a third hotline advocate and asked her whether she could send me information regarding gang stalking complaints received by NCVC including statistics and/or tally numbers if she received supervisory approval. She informed me I would have to speak to her supervisor who she identified as Colleen. I asked when Colleen would be available to speak and she told me the next day.
4. On or about October 30, I called NCVC several times and finally got through to Colleen. I had a conversation with her and she acknowledged that she was familiar with the gang stalking calls being regularly received by NCVC. When I asked her to put something in writing regarding the gang stalking complaints being regularly received by NCVC, preferably with statistics, and send it to me, she told me she would not "memorialize" it in such a manner. I then asked for her supervisor's name and contact information. She then took my name and contact information, including my e-mail address. She first refused to tell me her supervisor's name. After I complained that she had taken my name and contact information she relented and told me his name was "Kevin". I found this type of secrecy in a non-governmental organization peculiar.
5. Later that same day, on or about October 30, 2008, I spoke with Kevin via a phone call I received from him. He identified himself as the Director of Victim's Services at NCVC. He acknowledged that organized gang stalking complaints were regularly

coming in to the hotline, and, further stated that no help or referral was being given. He said he had no organization to refer these complaints to for help, and, the role of NCVC was largely that of a referral service to government and private victim support organizations. He told me he would put together some information related to the gang stalking problem, and, try to include statistics. We agreed that said letter would be e-mailed by NCVC to my e-mail address on NCVC's letterhead. He said that he would first have to clear the transmission of this information with the United States Department of Justice "DOJ" because there was a clause in NCVC's federal funding contract with DOJ that made all of NCVC's internal information and records subject to DOJ control. When I clarified that this meant that DOJ had a property right to the information he agreed this was accurate. He said, however, that he did not foresee this being a problem and expected I would receive the information on gang stalking. The conversation was wholly amiable in tone from start to finish.

6. The next day, on or about October 31, 2008, I received an e-mail from The Executive Director of NCVC Mary Lou Leary denying my request. I later learned that Ms. Leary was a former U.S. Attorney and Assistant Attorney General for the United States Department of Justice.
7. On August 17, 2009 I made a follow-up call to the NCVC's Stalking Forum and told them I was having a problem with gang stalking in New York City. The telephone Victim's Advocate was kind enough to respond that her name was Paula. She was very knowledgeable about gang stalking, which she also referred to as group stalking. She admitted that the management of the NCVC were aware of gang stalking. When pressed for an anecdotal ballpark figure about the percentage of calls related to gang stalking she reflexively became very vague. She stated that she was instructed not to give out statistics on gang stalking even orally to a victim. She did state that it could be thousands of calls, but, because of afore-mentioned instructions by management she could not verify an actual number.

Dated: October, 20 2009
Queens, New York

Keith [REDACTED], Esq.
Keith [REDACTED], Esq.

Sworn before me this 20 day of
October, 2009

Maria E. Cusenza
NOTARY

Maria E. Cusenza
Notary Public, State of New York
No. 01CU6158964
Qualified in Queens County
Commission Expires 1/16/2011

Keith LaBella is a lawyer. 8 He's licensed in New York. 8 He's convinced that most mass shootings are incited by gangstalking. 11 This is very likely true. 8

I believe also that gangstalking causes autism. 14 Autism is a very natural reaction when children are gangstalked by their own family. 15

Autism is the highest form of schizophrenia. 14 Schizophrenia is caused by parents who wished that their child was never born. 9 It was said on BBC 4 . 8



Article: The Third Wave

Appendix 3: The Third Wave by Mark Rich

A report is on the following 15 pages. 12 It was written by Mark Rich. 8
Children of 13 years old can read it. 8

Skip them if they are too difficult. 8



Article: The Third Wave

In April 1967 a world history teacher named Ron Jones conducted an experiment where he recruited a number of sophomore students into a political movement called “**The Third Wave.**” It took place at Cubberly High School in Palo Alto, California. He reported the results in a 1972 article called “**The Third Wave.**” The event gained such publicity that it sparked the creation of an **Emmy Award** winning movie in 1984, entitled “**The Wave**” by Norman Lear. It began when the class was studying the Nazi atrocities which occurred during World War II, and one student asked why everyone just went along with it. Because the class was ahead of schedule, Jones decided to conduct an experiment.

He started by describing how athletes, dancers, scientists and others feel when they devote themselves completely in pursuit of an idea. And the power of the will to endure hardships, to triumph in the end. To apply the lesson he introduced the students to a **new seating posture**, which consisted of keeping their spines straight, feet parallel and flat on the floor, ankles locked, knees bent at 90 degrees, and hands on the small of their backs. He told the students that this posture would strengthen their will and improve concentration.



Article: The Third Wave

“We practiced this new attention position over and over,” wrote Jones. “I walked up and down the aisles of seated students pointing out small flaws, making improvements. Proper seating became the most important aspect of learning.”

Jones commented, “It was strange how quickly the students took to this uniform code of behavior. I began to wonder just how far they could be pushed.” He asked, “Was this display of obedience a momentary game we were all playing, or was it something else?” He gradually introduced new rules which required that students were seated in the new posture before the bell rang and stood to the side of their desks when asking or answering questions. They also had to carry always a pen and paper for note taking.



Article: The Third Wave

Jones would reprimand the students for answering questions in a sluggish manner, regardless of the correctness of the answer. Only the vigor which the questions were answered with mattered. “The intensity of the response became more important than the content,” says Jones. “They were also acknowledged for doing this in a crisp and attentive manner.” Jones stated that this **shift to form over content** resulted in more students participating in discussions, whereas before, the discussions were dominated by a few of the more informed ones. According to Jones, the accuracy of the answers eventually improved.

Jones was bewildered, here he was indoctrinating these students, yet, at least during this phase, they seemed to be improving. He wrote, “I had nothing but questions. Why hadn’t I thought of this technique before?” At this point Jones himself was uncertain where this experiment was going. “Here I was enacting an authoritarian learning environment, and it seemed very productive.” He asked, “How could this be ... and [where] was this experiment leading?”



Article: The Third Wave

On the second day of the experiment Jones entered the classroom to find the students sitting in the new posture. This day he emphasized, “Strength Through Community,” and made up **motivational stories**. “It was easy,” he said. “Community is that bond between individuals who work and struggle together ... it’s feeling that you are a part of something beyond yourself, a movement, a team ... a cause.” He wrote, “I hadn’t planned such intensity or compliance. ... Many questions haunted me. Why did the students accept the authority I was imposing? Where is their curiosity or resistance to this marshal behavior? When and how will this end?”

As an exercise in this new lesson, he had the students stand two at a time, and **recite the mottoes**, “Strength Through Discipline,” and “Strength Through Community.”



Article: The Third Wave

“The students began to look at each other and sense the power of belonging,” said Jones. “Everyone was capable and equal. They were doing something together. We worked on this simple act for the entire class period.” Note that so far little time has been spent on actual academic coursework. “We would repeat the mottoes in a rotating chorus,” wrote Jones “with various degrees of loudness. Always we said them together, emphasizing the proper way to sit, stand, and talk.”

Jones noticed that the class began to act as a unit. “I enjoyed the unified action demonstrated by the students, and it was rewarding to see their satisfaction and excitement to do more.” It was around this time that Jones also noticed that this experiment began to gain momentum. So he decided to give the students their very own **salute** so they could acknowledge each other in their own way. The salute consisted of the right hand being raised toward the right shoulder. He told them that it was for class members only. “It was a silent signal of recognition,” he wrote, and described that it fostered the belief that they were part of something special. He called it the **“Third Wave salute.”**



Article: The Third Wave

Over the next few days this salute was used by these students all over the school, including in class, hallways, the gymnasium, library and cafeteria.

Jones stated, “You would hear a crash of cafeteria food only to have it followed by two classmates saluting each other.” Apparently, this action attracted the attention of other students who also wished to be a part of something special and unique. According to Jones many students outside the class expressed interest to join The Third Wave.

On the third day Jones passed out **membership cards** and told them that if anyone wanted out, they should leave. No one left. Thirteen additional students were present because they cut their scheduled class to join. During this time Jones propagandized them on the value of **action**. And how without action, community and discipline meant nothing. He lectured them on how action and allegiance to each other, and their cause would accelerate their accomplishments. He denounced competition and individualism. He also gave some students the task of reporting on other students who were not complying to the rules.



Article: The Third Wave

He noticed that their enthusiasm was so great at this point, that he gave them more assignments. Some were to design a Third Wave **banner**. Another would focus on recruitment and training. A guard was assigned to the door to prevent any non-member from entering. Even a propaganda **pamphlet** was created.

Jones told them that new members would be issued a card and must **pledge** knowledge of, and **obedience** to, the group rules. “My announcement unleashed a fervor,” wrote Jones, and explained that by the end of the day, “over two hundred students were admitted into the order.” Although Jones originally only assigned a few students as informants, about 20 of them came to him with information pertaining to how other members weren’t following rules.



Article: The Third Wave

According to Jones, when the focus of class shifted from learning to indoctrination, the three most intelligent people in the class exhibited a type of **learning disorder**. “Now that I look back,” he wrote, “they appeared much like the child with so called learning disability. They watched the activities and participated in a mechanical fashion. Whereas others jumped in, they held back, watching.” “But,” cited Jones, “many of the students demanded strict obedience of the rules from other students and **bullied** those that took the experiment lightly.” He also noted how the students that were not athletically or academically inclined seemed to embrace this club particularly because it allowed them to **feel equal**.

“Many students were over the line. The Third Wave had become the center of their existence,” he described. “... I was now acting instinctively as a dictator. I worried for students doing things they would regret. I worried for myself.”



Article: The Third Wave

At this point, on Thursday, the class was filled with 80 members. Jones was skeptical about continuing. But, he decided not to end it like this, as many students who committed themselves would feel rejected. “They would take the ridicule from the brighter students that participated in a measured and cautious way,” he wrote. So he decided to continue and lectured them on **pride**.

On this day he also began to reveal to them what was behind their movement. He told them, “The Third Wave is a nationwide program to find students who are willing to fight for political change in this country. That’s right. This activity we have been doing has been practice for the real thing.” He proclaimed, “Across the country teachers like myself have been recruiting and training a youth brigade capable of showing the nation a better society through discipline, community, pride, and action.”



Article: The Third Wave

He continued, “If we can change the way that school is run, we can change the way that factories, stores, universities and all the other institutions are run.” He told them that they were part of a specialized group chosen for this specific cause. “If you will stand up and display what you have learned in the past four days ... we can change the destiny of this nation. We can bring it a new sense of order, community, pride and action.” He convinced them that this was all part of a “new purpose,” which depended on their “willingness to take a stand.”

He summed up the lecture with the declaration of a rally the next day at noon for Third Wave members only. He told them that during this rally, they would learn the “nature of their cause.”



Article: The Third Wave

At noon on Friday an auditorium decorated with Third Wave banners was filled with over 200 students. A group photo was taken. “There were the athletes, the social prominents, the student leaders, the loners, the group of kids that always left school early, the bikers, the pseudo hip, a few representatives of the school’s dadaist click, and some of the students that hung out at the laundromat,” depicted Jones. He noticed that in the auditorium the group behaved as a single entity. After everyone arrived and was seated, he told them to pay close attention to the television he had positioned at the front of the auditorium. He turned it on, but nothing appeared.



Article: The Third Wave

After several minutes of anticipation, he told them, “There is no leader! There is no such thing as a national youth movement called the Third Wave. You have been used. Manipulated. Shoved by your own desires into the place you now find yourself. You are no better or worse than the German Nazis we have been studying. ... You thought that you were the elect. That you were better than those outside this room. ... You chose to accept that group’s will and the big lie over your own conviction. Oh, you think to yourself that you were just going along for the fun. That you could extricate yourself at any moment. But where were you heading?” At that moment Jones flicked on the projector which showed footage of a Nüremberg Rally of the Third Reich.



Article: The Third Wave

“This is the final lesson to be experienced,” stated Jones. He asked, “How could the German soldier, teacher, railroad conductor, nurse, tax collector and the average citizen, claim at the end of the Third Reich that they knew nothing of what was going on? How can a people be a part of something and then claim at the demise that they were not really involved? ... If our enactment of the Fascist mentality is complete not one of you will ever admit to being at this final Third Wave rally. ... You can’t admit to being manipulated. Being a follower. ... You won’t admit to participating in this madness.”

This is an example of a micro application of a formula which can be used on a massive scale. Jones accomplished this in a week, with limited resources. Being a history teacher, he had an idea of how this manipulation was done in the past, which is why he was successful. Now imagine federal or local law enforcement visiting this school and telling them essentially the same thing. But, they have many more resources than Jones did. Anything that has happened before in history can be made to happen again, at any time, if the correct formula is used. If Jones had a few more weeks, then under the right conditions he probably could have convinced a percentage of his political cult to participate in murder.



Article: The Third Wave

Unfortunately, there exists a real political agenda that is not a hoax or experiment. It is advanced by the financial interests that have literally built Nazi and Communist dictatorships. And the public school system is one of their primary means of indoctrination into a global society under the United Nations. Unknown to most parents, students and teachers, vast propaganda and definite brainwashing techniques are used. This movement is being carried out by UNESCO and funded by Tax-exempt Foundations such as Rockefeller and Carnegie, which have been known to fund subversive political movements, according to a congressional investigation. These organizations control the Department of Education.

Also in the works of the public school system are a variety of youth patrol programs. The Youth Crime Watch of America has been operating since 1979. It is now global with the creation of Youth Crime Watch International, which has chapters in North America, South America, the Caribbean, Europe, Africa, and Asia. The program is partnered with Citizen Corps, the Department of Justice (DOJ), and the Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA), which makes it part of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS). It has headquarters in Washington D.C. and Miami Florida, and is funded partly by the Department of Education.



Article: The Third Wave

They have national advisors, trainers, consultants, and annual conferences, as well as online training in the form of narratives, testimonials, video clips and group discussions. The YCWA website states, “With programs across the United States and around the world, Youth Crime Watch demonstrates that young people can make a difference in keeping their schools and communities safe from crime, drugs, and violence.” The program recruits children from elementary, middle, and high schools. According to its affiliate program, College Crime Watch, hundreds of thousands of youths are now conducting Youth Crime Watch Patrols across the planet.

They describe the Youth Patrols as, “Young people working together in a formal structure, with help from adults, to patrol the campus of the school in pairs or small groups ... to help maintain order, enforce rules, and report crime or crime-threatening situations. ... The patrol members ... are responsible for noting and reporting not just specific crimes or rules violations but problems that could lead to crime...” For an elementary school, a campus patrol may include a certain number of square miles surrounding the school.



Article: The Third Wave

In my experience with these youth stalkers, there usually seems to be a supervising adult in the area, although they may not always be visible. On some occasions I've noticed what appeared to be plain-clothed police officers. "A well-structured patrol," they contend, "is one that involves a wide cross section of the student body, and builds a sense of unity and community among students." This program seems quite similar to Jones' Third Wave, which was obviously **based on communist and fascist youth brigade** models.

Notice how the policies which Jones increasingly implemented for his cult were singularly not harmful, and even beneficial. It was only until they were combined and used in a slightly destructive manner that we (and he) began to see the true nature of the monster he had created. Most students didn't even acknowledge that they had crossed a fine line. None realized they were being conned. It's obvious to me that the same dynamics can be seen in this global youth brigade. Because also, the students and adults are given only a tiny fraction of the picture, which, from their perspective, is harmless, beneficial and empowering. This makes such a program particularly deceptive, which was apparently the intention of its globalist creators.



Article: The Third Wave

According to the YCWA site, each participating area has a core group, which recruits the participation of other students and “all” members of the community that they serve. “Everyone should have a sense of ownership,” they describe. The group has ongoing Youth Crime Watch training with meetings twice per month. All key operational centers of the community are made aware of the program. “This can typically be accomplished by assemblies, pep rallies, utility bill flyers, Public Service Announcements, local radio or televisions ads, a press release, community events, poster campaigns, or other means,” they state.

“The concept” they continued, “is to ensure that everyone has the opportunity to participate and take ownership in the site.” In the book “**The Hidden Evil**” I indicated that it was clear to me that some of these citizens are obsessed with stalking (patrols), to the point where it appears to be a very big part of their being, possibly the centerpiece. Jones also discovered this during his experiment. The following quote sums this up perfectly:

“It’s not a club. It’s a lifestyle.”

Youth Warriors Crime Watch motto of Huber Heights Ohio



Article: The Third Wave

Each time I go out in public and see children stalkers assisting adults in harassment skits, I see The Third Wave. And within them, I see the same attitude, the same demeanor, the same devotion to being a part of something bigger than themselves that Jones spoke of. I see in them the same pride in helping to protect their community and country, through action. And I see them carry out harassment tactics with the utmost conviction. It's simple to deceive children, especially when you use the techniques that Jones did. He flattered them and told them how well informed and how special they were, and conned them into thinking they were needed to promote positive change. It's really not more complicated to deceive masses of adults. History is replete with examples of this.



Article: The Third Wave

The use of children in the “Hidden Evil” appears to be part of a multi-folded strategy by the psychopaths who run the NATO nations. One of the intended effects seems to be to disgust the target by using children to inflict emotional violence. Specifically, to show them how something that would normally be innocent, can be used to serve absolute evil without knowing it. Unfortunately, it is no exaggeration to say that the children who now participate in this global program of terror are engaged in evil. **Their parents and them alike, are definitely responsible** for an unknown (probably an enormous) number of suicides, miscarriages, stillbirths, nervous breakdowns, and acts of people “going postal.” These people are, without question, the arm of evil. This is not to say that they are evil.



Article: The Third Wave

However, these students will eventually become adults. And when they do, they'll be **mobbing** their coworkers in the workplace. Most will grow up **harassing** their schoolmates, neighbors and anyone else targeted by the financial elite. Most won't question it, and many will enjoy it. Some will be addicted to it after years of temporary power rushes through the act of vulturing. These children are the next generation of **corporate-fascist stalkers**. Their children too will probably be indoctrinated. In the form of the "**Hidden Evil**," I've seen The Third Wave. And its members are helping to secure the reign of the Fourth Reich.



Article: EM weapons

Appendix 4: US Electromagnetic Weapons and Human Rights

The article “US Electromagnetic Weapons and Human Rights” was published in December 2006. **17** It was written by Peter Phillips, Lew Brown and Bridget Thornton. **10** They work for Sonoma State University. **15**

Peter Phillips is a Professor of Sociology. **15**
Lew Brown holds a degree in Psychology. **10**
Bridget Thornton is a senior level History major. **14**

Here are some quotes:

Page 11:

In the late 1950s, a right-wing cadre of men within the new CIA was busy building secret armies, planning assassinations, and generally devising plans for world domination that still play out today.

Page 14:

Here, they describe Nikola Tesla’s plans for fantastic weapons. **12**

Page 15:

In 1934 Tesla offers to build a “Death Ray” that would make the power of an opponent’s air force obsolete.

Page 25:

The Russians banned all EMF weapons in 2001.



Article: EM weapons

Page 26:

Americans have little idea about the research concerning the capabilities of electromagnetism, directed acoustics, or computer-human interfacing. The majority of Americans do not know that we are currently using these new-concept weapons in Iraq and Afghanistan.

Page 29:

Of great concern is the research being conducted at DARPA, which is trying to revolutionize the way soldiers receive information, respond to orders, adapt to stress, and perform while sleep deprived.

Page 30:

In essence, Augmented Cognition allows a human to interact with a computer through brain waves. The idea is to enhance a person's cognitive capabilities in the area of memory, learning, attention, visualization, and decision-making.

The increase in human-computer relations and the ability to manipulate and control a person's senses, memory, and neural output has wide implications.

The basic ability to enter a person's mind is not a futuristic fantasy. This is real and in prototype.

Page 33:

Dominant Remote Control seeks to control, at a distance, an enemy's vehicles, sensors, communications, and information systems and manipulate them for military purposes.



Article: EM weapons

Page 38:

However, hundreds of people continue to assert that a person or persons, whom they do not know, have been targeting them with electromagnetic weapons in a widespread campaign of either illegal experimentation or outright persecution.

These experiences involved a number of discrete phenomena:

Hearing voices when no one was present.

Feeling sensations of burning, itching, tickling, or pressure with no apparent physical cause.

Sleeplessness and anxiety as a result of "humming" or "buzzing".

Loss of bodily control, such as twitching or jerking of an arm or leg suddenly and without control.

Unexpected emotional states, such as a sudden overwhelming feeling of dread, rage, lust or sorrow that passes as quickly as it arises.

The article is on the following 48 pages. **12**

Skip them if they are too difficult. **8**

US Electromagnetic Weapons and Human Rights

By Peter Phillips, Lew Brown and Bridget Thornton

As Study of the History of US Intelligence Community Human Rights Violations and Continuing Research in Electromagnetic Weapons

Completed December 2006

Sonoma State University
Project Censored
Media Freedom Foundation

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US Electromagnetic Weapons and Human Rights

By Peter Phillips, Lew Brown and Bridget Thornton

This research explores the current capabilities of the US military to use electromagnetic (EMF) devices to harass, intimidate, and kill individuals and the continuing possibilities of violations of human rights by the testing and deployment of these weapons. To establish historical precedent in the US for such acts, we document long-term human rights and freedom of thought violations by US military/intelligence organizations. Additionally, we explore contemporary evidence of on-going government research in EMF weapons technologies and examine the potentialities of continuing human rights abuses.

In the 1950s and 60s the CIA began work to find means for influencing human cognition, emotion and behavior. Through the use of the psychological understanding of the human being as a social animal and the ability to manipulate a subject's environment through isolation, drugs and hypnosis, US funded scientists have long searched for better means of controlling human behavior. This research has included the use of wireless directed electromagnetic energy under the heading of "Information Warfare" and "Non Lethal Weapons." New technological capabilities have been developed in black budget projects¹ over the last few decades— including the ability to influence human emotion, disrupt thought, and present excruciating pain through the manipulation of magnetic fields. The US military and intelligence agencies have at their disposal frightful new weapons, weapons that have likely already been covertly used and/or tested on humans, both here and abroad, and which could be directed against the public in the event of mass protests or civil disturbance.

Human Rights belong to people collectively. To believe in rights for some and not others is a denial of the humanness of people worldwide. Yet, denial is exactly what Congress and George W. Bush did with the signing of the Military Commission Act of 2006. The new official US policy is that torture and suspension of due process are acceptable for anyone the president deems to be a terrorist or supporter. This act is the overt denial of the inalienable rights of human beings propagated in our Declaration of Independence and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. More so, US actions declared to the world that the US suspends human rights for those it believes are evil.

The precious words, "We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness," did not declare that only some men (and women) possess unalienable rights. Our independence was founded on the understanding that all men and women are recognized by this nation as having innate rights derived by their humanity.

Likewise, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, created by the United Nations in 1948, signed and ratified by the US Congress, specifies in its preamble that "recognition of the inherent dignity and of the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family is the foundation of

¹ Black budgets are government funded projects that are classified/secret to Congress and the American people. For an in-depth analysis on the topic, see Weiner, Tim, *Blank Check: The Pentagon's Black Budget*, Warner: 1990.

freedom, justice and peace in the world.”

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights has been a guide for international law for most of six decades, and as such binds the United States to its general principles. Article 10 states that “everyone is entitled to full equality, to a fair and public hearing by an independent and impartial tribunal, in the determination of his rights and obligations and of any criminal charge against him,” and Article 5 specifically prohibits torture or cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment. Both of these basic human rights have been superceded by the passage the of Military Commissions Act of 2006.

Additionally, the Universal Declaration of Human rights declares that everyone has the right to freedom of thought and freedom of expression and opinion. This means that humans have the inalienable right to be able to freely think their own thoughts and discover their own truths. This paper addresses this most fundamental human right and explores the pending threats to individual freedom of thought posed by new EMF weapons technologies.

Freedom of thought or cognitive liberty is the natural human right of each person to be secure in their ability to perceive the world to the best of their ability. To have true cognitive liberty in a world as complex as ours would mean that first we must have access to truthful and unbiased information about the actions of others and the general state of the world. The Center for Cognitive Liberties defines this as “the right of each individual to think independently and autonomously, to use the full spectrum of his or her mind, and to engage in multiple modes of thought.”² Without accurate representations we cannot make independently informed choices. It is imperative that the human body and mind be considered sacrosanct. To invade a person’s body without their consent is an egregious human rights crime.

The circumstance may soon arrive in which anti-war or human rights protesters suddenly feel a burning sensation akin to touching a hot skillet over their entire body. Simultaneously they may hear terrifying nauseating screaming, which while not produced externally, fills their brains with overwhelming disruption. Not only are both phenomena currently possible, but designs for more powerful EMF technologies receive continuous funding from the US Government.

We are in a time of extremism, permanent war, and the unilateral manifestation of ethnocentrism and power by a cabal of people in the US government. These power elites have been in operation for decades and are set on nothing less than the total US military domination of the world. They defy the foundational values of the American people to achieve their ends. This is not a new phenomenon. The repression of human rights has been present within the US Government throughout our history.³

A long thread of sociological research documents the existence of a dominant ruling class in the US that sets policy and determines national political priorities. The American ruling class is complex and inter-competitive, maintaining itself through interacting families of high social standing with

² See the Center for Cognitive Liberty at <http://www.cognitiveliberty.org/>

³ For a full discussion on the Global Dominance Group currently operating in the US see: http://www.projectcensored.org/downloads/Global_Dominance_Group.pdf

similar life styles, corporate affiliations, and memberships in elite social clubs and private schools.⁴

This American ruling class is self-perpetuating,⁵ maintaining its influence through policy-making institutions such as the National Manufacturing Association, National Chamber of Commerce, Business Council, Business Roundtable, Conference Board, American Enterprise Institute, Council on Foreign Relations and other business-centered policy groups.⁶ C. Wright Mills, in his 1956 book *The Power Elite*, documents how World War II solidified a trinity of power in the US, comprised of corporate, military and government elites in a centralized power structure motivated by class interests and working in unison through "higher circles" of contact and agreement. Mills described how the power elite were those "who decide whatever is decided" of major consequence.⁷

With the advent of the military-industrial complex after World War II, President Eisenhower observed that an internal military industrial power faction was consolidating their long-term plans for the domination of America and, eventually, the world. Eisenhower was in no position to fight these men, and history records his feelings on the subject with the text of his short farewell address:

“...But threats, new in kind or degree, constantly arise. Of these, I mention two only...

...This conjunction of an immense military establishment and a large arms industry is new in the American experience. The total influence – economic, political, even spiritual – is felt in every city, every Statehouse, every office of the Federal government. We recognize the imperative need for this development. Yet we must not fail to comprehend its grave implications. Our toil, resources and livelihood are all involved; so is the very structure of our society.

In the councils of government, we must guard against the acquisition of unwarranted influence, whether sought or unsought, by the military-industrial complex. The potential for the disastrous rise of misplaced power exists and will persist.

We must never let the weight of this combination endanger our liberties or democratic processes. We should take nothing for granted. Only an alert and

⁴ G. William Domhoff, *Who Rules America?* (New York: McGraw Hill, 2006 [5th ed.] and Peter Phillips, *A Relative Advantage: Sociology of the San Francisco Bohemian Club*, 1994, (<http://library.sonoma.edu/regional/faculty/phillips/bohemianindex.html>)

⁵ Early studies by Charles Beard in the *Economic Interpretations of the Constitution of the United States* (1929), established that economic elites formulated the US Constitution to serve their own special interests. Henry Klien (1933) in his book *Dynastic America* claimed that wealth in America has power never before known in the world and was centered in the top 2% of the population owning some 60% of the country. Ferdinand Lundberg (1937) wrote *American's Sixty Families* documenting inter-marring self-perpetuating families where wealth is the "indispensable handmaiden of government. C. Wright Mills determined in 1945 (American Business Elites, *Journal of Economic History*, Dec. 1945) that nine out of ten business elites from 1750 to 1879 came from well to do families.

⁶ See R. Brady, *Business as a System of Power*, (New York: Columbia University Press, 1943) and Val Burrell, *Elite Policy Planning Networks in the United States*, American Sociological Association paper 1991.

⁷ C. Wright Mills, *The Power Elite*, (New York: Oxford University Press, 1956).

knowledgeable citizenry can compel the proper meshing of the huge industrial and military machinery of defense with our peaceful methods and goals, so that security and liberty may prosper together.

Akin to, and largely responsible for the sweeping changes in our industrial-military posture, has been the technological revolution during recent decades.

In this revolution, research has become central, it also becomes more formalized, complex, and costly. A steadily increasing share is conducted for, by, or at the direction of, the Federal government.”⁸

We now understand that Eisenhower was referring to the conjunction of redirected tax monies to research secret new technology aimed at nothing less than increasing the controlling power of the military industrial elite to a global scale.

One particular faction of ambitious men, the former cold warriors and emerging neo-conservatives, were close followers of philosopher Leo Strauss. This elite group included not just generals and industrialists but philosophers, scientists, academics, and politicians have now become the most powerful public-private war organization ever known.

Strauss espoused an elitist philosophy that fawned over the characteristics of those who inherited wealth and lived lives of leisure to pursue whatever their interests may be. His ideas have been transformed into a cogent ideology in which the media, religion, and government are used to subdue the masses while the real “nobles” follow their own will without regard to the laws designed to control lesser men. Strauss was likewise fond of secrecy, as a necessity for control, because if the lesser men found out what was being done to them they would no doubt be upset.

“The people will not be happy to learn that there is only one natural right – the right of the superior to rule over the inferior, the master over the slave, the husband over the wife, and the wise few over the vulgar many.” In *On Tyranny*, Strauss refers to this natural right as the “tyrannical teaching” of his beloved ancients..⁹

Leo Strauss, Albert Wohlstetter, and others at the University of Chicago’s Committee on Social Thought receive wide credit for promoting the neo-conservative agenda through their students, Paul Wolfowitz, Allan Bloom, and Bloom’s student Richard Perle.

Canadian cultural review magazine *Adbusters*, defines neo-conservatism as, “The belief that Democracy, however flawed, was best defended by an ignorant public pumped on nationalism and religion. Only a militantly nationalist state could deter human aggression ...such nationalism requires an external threat and if one cannot be found it must be manufactured.”¹⁰

⁸ Public Papers of the Presidents, Dwight D. Eisenhower, 1960, p. 1035- 1040

⁹ Leo Strauss, “On Tyranny”, Edited by Victor Gourevitch and Michael S. Roth, University Of Chicago Press, 2000.

¹⁰ Guy Caron, “Anatomy of a Neo-Conservative White House,” *Canadian Dimension*, May 1, 2005.

The neo-conservative philosophy emerged as a reaction to the 1960s era of social revolutions. Numerous officials and associates in the Reagan and George H.W. Bush presidencies were strongly influenced by the neo-conservative philosophy including: John Ashcroft, Charles Fairbanks, Richard Cheney, Kenneth Adelman, Elliot Abrams, William Kristol and Douglas Feith.¹¹

Within the Ford administration there was a split between Cold War traditionalists seeking to minimize confrontations through diplomacy and detente and neo-conservatives advocating stronger confrontations with the Soviet's "Evil Empire." The latter group became more entrenched when George H.W. Bush became CIA Director. Bush allowed the formation of "Team B" headed by Richard Pipes along with Paul Wolfowitz, Lewis Libby, Paul Nitze and others, who formed the second Committee on the Present Danger to raise awareness of the Soviet threat and the continuing need for a strong aggressive defense policy. Their efforts led to strong anti-Soviet positioning during the Reagan administration.¹²

The Committees on the Present Danger (CPD) extend from the 1950s Russian threat to the present. The current CPD proudly boasts on their website;

“In times of great challenge to the security of the United States, Republicans, Democrats, and Independents have traditionally joined to make an assertive defense of American interests.

Twice before in American history, The Committee on the Present Danger has risen to this challenge. It emerged in 1950 as a bipartisan education and advocacy organization dedicated to building a national consensus for a strong defense against Soviet expansionism. In 1976, the Committee on the Present Danger reemerged, with leadership from the labor movement, bipartisan representatives of the foreign policy community and academia, all of whom were concerned about strategic drift in US security policy. With victory in the Cold War, the mission of the Committee on the Present Danger was considered complete and consequently was deactivated.

Today, the current CPD promotes radical Islamists as the primary threat to the American people and millions of others who prize liberty. They claim that the threat is global. They also claim that they operate from cells in a number of countries. Rogue regimes seek power by making common cause with terrorist groups. The prospect that this deadly collusion may include weapons of mass murder was the justification for the invasion of Iraq.”¹³

¹¹ Alain Frachon and Daniel Vernet, “The Strategist and the Philosopher: Leo Strauss and Albert Wohlfarth,” *Le Monde*, April 16, 2003, English translation: *Counterpunch* 6/2/03.

¹² Anne Hessing Cahn, Team B; The Trillion-dollar Experiment, *Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists*, April 1993, Volume 49, No. 03

¹³ The Committee on the Present Danger mission statement can be accessed at <http://www.fightingterror.org/whowere/index.cfm>

Journalist John Pilger recalls his interview with neo-conservative Richard Perle during the Reagan administration: "I interviewed Perle when he was advising Reagan; and when he spoke about 'total war,' I mistakenly dismissed him as mad. He recently used the term again in describing America's 'war on terror', "No stages, This is total war. We are fighting a variety of enemies. There are lots of them out there. All this talk about first we are going to do Afghanistan, then we will do Iraq . . . this is entirely the wrong way to go about it. If we just let our vision of the world go forth, and we embrace it entirely and we don't try to piece together clever diplomacy, but just wage a total war . . . our children will sing great songs about us years from now."¹⁴

There is ample evidence available to show that some individuals within government and industry have little problem with violating the public trust and using their positions to kill, maim, torture and destroy. It is of the utmost importance to our traditional American values of human rights and cognitive liberty that we recognize this threat from within. We must move to identify those who show these proclivities and ensure that their activities have adequate oversight.

Stanley Milgram's famous experiment involving obedience to authority proved that individuals are fairly easily cowed into submitting to anyone who has a claim of authority, and that on average 61 percent of people will administer pain to another person if instructed to do so.¹⁵ Both test groups in these experiments rationalized their behavior by appealing to "the greater good." Because it was for the "advancement of science" they were able to be convinced they should ignore personal judgment and obey the instructions given to them by the experimenters.¹⁶

Martin Orne, who was one of those paid by the CIA to conduct experiments on obedience, showed in 1962 that people would go to tremendous lengths to please a person in authority. Orne conducted research that involved presenting subjects with a stack of 2,000 pages of random numbers and instructing them to add each two adjacent numbers until he returned. Over 90 percent of the test subjects continued in this meaningless task for up to five hours.¹⁷

Today the combination of political climate and technological capability presents a condition in which widespread manipulation of, not only the flow of information through the media, but also the manipulation of the emotional states and cognitive ability in large populations could be achieved. If policy elites are unaccountable to the public for their actions, and the public has been emotionally manipulated to support them, we can assume that they will certainly abuse their positions in the pursuit of their agendas.

¹⁴ John Pilger, "The World Will Know The Truth," *New Statesman* (London) (December 16 2002).

¹⁵ Stanley Milgram "Obedience to Authority: An Experimental View", New York: HarperCollins, 2004.

¹⁶ "Obedience as a determinant of behavior is of particular relevance to our time," Behavioral Study of Obedience, Stanley Milgram, Yale University, *Journal of Abnormal and Social Psychology*, Vol. 67, No. 4, p. 371

¹⁷ See Martin Orne-Orne, Martin T., "On The Social Psychology of the Psychological Experiment: With Particular Reference to Demand Characteristics and Their Implications," *Am. Psychol.* 17 (1962): 776-783, Orne, M.T. The potential uses of hypnosis in interrogation. In A.D. Biderman (Ed.), *The Manipulation of Human Behavior* (pp. 169-215). New York: John Wiley & Sons, 1961

Previous human rights and cognitive liberty violations are evidenced in CIA and FBI records pertaining to the infamous MK-ULTRA project and the grim record of harassment and subversion uncovered in the COINTELPRO program in force through the 1950s and into the 1970s. We also examined some of the cases of illegal experimentation on the public dating back to the 1930s. We consider, in depth, the forms of electromagnetic weapons entering the battlefield today that trace their origins back through the secret projects of the Defense Department in the 1950s and 1960s.

Psychological Warfare, Information War, and mind control may seem to be exotic topics, but the impact of these technologies and techniques is profound. Our minds are being impacted through a longstanding series of programs aimed at manipulating public opinion through intelligence agencies, think tanks, corporate media and a host of non-governmental organizations designed to engender fear, division and uncertainty in the public.¹⁸ Media manipulation involving the artificial framing of our collective reality is often a hit or miss proposition, but psychological operations have been carried out in the past, and are being carried out even today, through the practices of “Information Warfare,” directed at enemies abroad and at the American people.¹⁹

According to Mary C. FitzGerald of the Hudson Institute, New-concept weapons, such as laser, electromagnetic, plasma, climatic, genetic and biotechnological are the central principle driving the modernization of national defense. The potential for these weapons to be used for both good and bad deserves a great deal of attention, but there is little to be found in the media or discussed by our administration.²⁰

The US is a system of many institutions including those whose sole function is to provide government oversight. When problems arise that threaten the stability of the country or the safety of the people, the US government is designed to have checks and balances that allow the people to challenge misconduct either directly or through congressional representatives. Increasingly, oversight is disintegrating. According to a 2006 report in the *Boston Globe*, the intelligence committee does not read most intelligence reports in their entirety.²¹

The media is complicit in omitting information necessary to make democratic decisions.²² A global dominance agenda includes penetration into the boardrooms of the corporate media in the US. A research team at Sonoma State University recently finished conducting a network analysis of the

¹⁸ For an analysis on the interlocking of the corporate media, think tanks and government organizations, see Peter Phillips, Bridget Thornton and Lew Brown “The Global Dominance Group and the US Corporate Media” in *Censored 2007*, Seven Stories Press.

¹⁹ See: Snow, Nancy, *Information War American Propaganda, Free Speech, and Opinion Control Since 9/11*, 2004 Seven Stories Press and Chomsky, Noam *Media Control: The Spectacular Achievements of Propaganda*, 2002 Seven Stories Press

²⁰ In researching this article, there are no instances of remarks by senior White House, Pentagon, or Congressional officials that specifically address the human effects of non-lethal EMF weapons. A search in Lexis Nexis from 2001-2006 returned no results in American mainstream media.

²¹ Classified Intelligence Bills Often Are Unread: Secret Process Can Discourage House Debate, Susan Milligan, *Boston Globe* August 6, 2006.

²² The Global Dominance Group and the US Corporate media, by Peter Phillips, Bridget Thornton and Lew Brown, published in *Censored 2007*, Seven Stories Press, 2006, Chapter 10,

boards of directors of the ten big media organizations in the US. The team determined that only 118 people comprise the membership on the boards of director of the ten big media giants. These 118 individuals in turn sit on the corporate boards of 288 national and international corporations. Four of the top 10 media corporations in the US have DOD contractors on their boards of directors including:

William Kennard: New York Times, Carlyle Group
Douglas Warner III, GE (NBC), Bechtel
John Bryson: Disney (ABC), Boeing
Alwyn Lewis: Disney (ABC), Halliburton
Douglas McCorkindale: Gannett, Lockheed-Martin

Given an interlocked media network, big media in the US effectively represent corporate America's interests. The media elite, a key component of policy elites in the US, are the watchdogs of acceptable ideological messages, the controllers of news and information content, and the decision makers regarding media resources

It is not suggested that everyone in the government believes in global domination, nor that it is the intent of every government official to 'cover up' misconduct.²³ Scientists involved in potentially harmful technology are not 'mad scientists.' In fact, there are many reports in the public sphere addressing government and military misconduct that are put forth by people within these very institutions. The problem is when the government threatens whistleblowers, intimidates officials with job loss, infiltrates activist organizations, and increases surveillance²⁴.

PSYCHOLOGICAL WAR

Modern Psychological Operations (Psy-Ops) were significantly advanced in the Second World War²⁵ and were brought to bear on the American public during the 1950s with the formation of a widespread network of social scientists, journalists, politicians, military specialists and intelligence operatives. Psy-Ops were used to promote a variety of programs in cooperation with the Industrial Military Complex. Their key piece of information warfare was the Communist Red Menace.²⁶

²³ Remarks on Classification, The Hon. Lee Hamilton, Information Security Oversight Office, October 18, 2005. "At a time when the US intelligence community is under intense scrutiny in the aftermath of 9/11 and the failure to find weapons of mass destruction in Iraq, we only increase public skepticism about our government by denying the public information."

²⁴ See: Valerie Plame, the Richard Leiby, Spy Who Got Shoved Out Into the Cold, *Washington Post*, October 29, 2005; Page C01; Amended 2006 surveillance bill by Bush; The FBI and the Engineering of Consent, Noam Chomsky, From *Public Eye Magazine*, Volume One, Number Two; and Demian Bulwa, Oakland: Police spies chosen to lead war protest, *San Francisco Chronicle*, Friday, July 28, 2006.

²⁵ See William E. Daugherty and Morris Janowitz, *A Psychological Warfare Casebook*, Baltimore, MD: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1958. In particular, see Daugherty's article on "US Psychological Warfare Organizations in World War II," pp. 126-136.

²⁶ For a current view of these kinds of operations and how they are outsourced see James Bamford's article in the *Rolling Stone*, The Man Who Sold the War Meet John Rendon, Bush's General In The Propaganda War, November 17, 2005. For more information on CIA control of the media refer to Carl Bernstein, "The CIA and the Media -- How America's

One of the opening salvos in this war of deception was fired by George Kennan, the American ambassador to Moscow, describing the Soviet threat in a “long cable” sent to Washington in 1946. Kennan spent decades studying the Russian political scene. He became convinced that there would be little chance of cooperation with the Soviets and recommended a number of actions, most notably the institution of “political war” through the newly formed CIA - a decision he later regretted, even arguing for the elimination of the CIA in 1997.²⁷

In the late 1950s, a right-wing cadre of men within the new CIA was busy building secret armies, planning assassinations, and generally devising plans for world domination that still play out today. Operation Gladio was one example, well documented and international in scope, in which right-wing members of the US intelligence community created “stay-behind” armies in many of the nations of Europe. Those armies managed to infiltrate the highest levels of politics (most notably in Italy where the term “Gladio” refers to a double edged sword) and have been held responsible for numerous false-flag terrorist acts through the 1980s and 1990s. Terror and propaganda often go hand-in-hand in the extremist elements within our military and intelligence communities.²⁸

To counter the divisions within the intelligence community, a greater voice was given to organizations formal and informal. In the 1950s, one such group, the first Committee on the Present Danger (CPD), promulgated a series of “gap crises.” The Bomber Gap, the Missile Gap, the Space Gap, and the Brainwashing and Psychotronic Gap were used to justify increased military technology spending. Congress was led to believe that the Soviets were a much greater threat than they actually were, and that a terrifying new weapon was being developed that threatened America. They were thus convinced to vote for virtually any black budget proposal that came their way. The CPD ran a series of broadcasts to the public through the Mutual Broadcasting Network that spread fear in the minds of the public.

Under the first civilian CIA Director, Allen Welsh Dulles, the Company began to push forward with its agenda of manufacturing consent from the American people for a new state of perpetual war industrialization. Dulles was a well-connected individual, a successful spy for the OSS in Switzerland during the war, related to three secretaries of state, and the chief advisor to Dewey when he ran for President in 1948. Dulles had access to the highest echelons of policy making and his

Most Powerful News Media Worked Hand in Glove with the Central Intelligence Agency and Why the Church Committee Covered It Up”, *Rolling Stone*, October 20, 1977, p.63.-the title of the original operation was “Mockingbird”

²⁷ George F. Kennan. “Spy and Counterspy.” *The New York Times*, May 18, 1997. For a sympathetic biography see George F. Kennan and *The Making of American Foreign Policy, 1947-1950*, Wilson D. Miscamble, C.S.C, 1993 Princeton University Press. George F. Kennan. “Policy Planning Staff memorandum on the inauguration of organized political warfare”, May 4, 1948. Published in *Foreign Relations of the United States, 1945-1950: Emergence of the Intelligence Establishment*. Discusses the need for political warfare: that is, measures short of war, such as propaganda and covert operations.

²⁸ History News Network, USA 13 June 2005, Terrorism in Western Europe: An Approach to NATO’s Secret Stay-Behind Armies, by Daniele Ganser, *The Whitehead Journal of Diplomacy and International Relations* 1 June 2005, Kennan published his analysis anonymously in *Foreign Affairs*, the official magazine of the Council for Foreign Relations (CFR). [Mr. X (Alias ‘George C. Kennan): “The Sources of Soviet Conduct”, in *Foreign Affairs*, July 1947.] (http://www.isn.ethz.ch/php/documents/collection_gladio/Terrorism_Western_Europe.pdf)

influence was global in scope, counting among his close friends Henry Luce, publisher of *Newsweek*. Relying heavily upon established circles of contacts within the nation's media elites, Dulles recruited key members of the media to work directly for the CIA under Operation Mockingbird. Mockingbird was a psychological information campaign against the American people. In a campaign that would lead to acceptance of blanket secrecy for "national security", "the Red Scare" became the excuse for spending vast sums of money on weapon systems and an increase in covert operations both in foreign countries and within the United States. In the 1950s and 1960s, movies, news articles, books, radio and television programs were carefully laced with anti-communist messages and images designed to produce an acceptance of the policies being promoted by the defense elite's propaganda machine.²⁹

"Among the executives who lent their cooperation to the Agency were William Paley of the Columbia Broadcasting System, Henry Luce of Time Inc., Arthur Hays Sulzberger of the *New York Times*, Barry Bingham Sr. of the *Louisville Courier-Journal* and James Copley of the Copley News Service. Other organizations which cooperated with the CIA include the American Broadcasting Company, the National Broadcasting Company, the Associated Press, United Press International, Reuters, Hearst Newspapers, Scripps-Howard, *Newsweek* magazine, the Mutual Broadcasting System, The *Miami Herald*, and the old *Saturday Evening Post* and *New York Herald-Tribune*. By far the most valuable of these associations, according to CIA officials, have been with *The New York Times*, CBS, and Time Inc."³⁰

One of the engineers of this deception was a former head of the stay-behind network, Edward W. Barrett, director of the Interdepartmental Psychological Strategy Board (IPSB) and, not coincidentally an editor at *Newsweek*. Barrett was seen as being very effective in his efforts to manipulate public opinion. At the same time, CPD was a "non-political group of citizens of the western coast" and launched a media campaign in favor of the urgent reinforcement of the national defense. Among the organizers of the Committee were Frank Altschul (Director of the Council for Foreign Relations), William Donovan (former head of the OSS during WWII) and General Dwight D. Eisenhower.³¹

All of this activity was more than enough to stoke the fears of the public and encourage policy makers to accept the Cold War view of the world. This allowed Truman to convince Congress to approve a tripled military budget that provided funding for secret research and development and turn a blind eye (in the name of National Security) to "black operations" programs authorized under the new Cold War rubric of "containment" and aimed at undermining otherwise peaceful nations and

²⁹ Victor Marchetti and John D. Marks, *The CIA and The Cult of Intelligence*, Dell Books, 1975 (as a matter of general interest this is reportedly the first book the Government went to court to have censored. There are 168 missing pages as a result of the courts ruling but the spaces were retained in the first edition.)

³⁰ "The CIA and the Media", Carl Bernstein *Rolling Stone*, Oct. 20, 1977

³¹ David F. Krugler, Will It Play in Peoria? The 1950 Campaign of Truth and the Reconstruction of Cold War Propaganda, British Association of American Studies Annual Conference April 1997 University of Birmingham, Birmingham, England

fomenting war, torture and assassination in countries as diverse as Iran, Guatemala and Indochina.³²

Post-war developments in Europe, especially the British withdrawal from Greece, led Truman to decide it was necessary to have a permanent American presence in the old continent to counteract the Communist influence.³³ General George C. Marshall, Secretary of State, designed a vast plan that mixed economic assistance and secret actions aimed at establishing democracies and making sure that voters in foreign countries made “the right choice.” National Security Council directive NSC 10/2, essentially written by Kennan, made official the creation of an anti-Communist interference network.³⁴

The US intelligence community had an ace in the hole, Reinhardt Gehlen, a Nazi spymaster with an existing network of agents became the front man in Eastern Europe for American intelligence. General Reinhardt Gehlen proved to be troublesome for the CIA over the years. Communist counter-spies infiltrated his network, his information was often incorrect, and he had downplayed his eagerness to serve the Reich. But Gehlen was only one of thousands of Nazis recruited to assist in the new “Cold War” through Operation Paperclip.³⁵ In fact, the intelligence assets acquired by bringing the Gestapo onto the US public payroll was overshadowed by the acquisition of dozens of brilliant Nazi scientists and researchers.

At this juncture, Truman, through the application of the 1947 National Security Act and the newly formed National Security Council³⁶, authorized a vast number of secret projects involving chemical, biological, nuclear and electromagnetic experiments. Former Nazis were put in charge of many of the most sensitive programs and facilities. The Army Ballistic Missile Agency (ABMA) was entrusted to the former SS officer Wernher von Braun.³⁷ Kurt Debus, another ex-SS officer, directed Cape Canaveral. At this time scientists began working on “black” projects in earnest, including attempts at finally developing the “lost” theories of Nicola Tesla, the Serbian-born American physicist, into military and intelligence applications.³⁸

TESLA AND EMF

³² William Blum, *Killing Hope: US Military and CIA Interventions Since World War II*, Monroe, Maine: Common Courage Press, 1995; Ralph McGehee, *Deadly Deceits: My 25 years in the CIA*, New York: Sheridan Square Publications, 1983. [http://www.sourcewatch.org/index.php?title=CIA Footnote on Ops](http://www.sourcewatch.org/index.php?title=CIA+Footnote+on+Ops)

³³ Daniele Ganser, *NATO's Secret Armies. Operation Gladio and Terrorism in Western Europe*, Frank Cass Publishers, 2004.

³⁴ See the Federation of American Scientists Intelligence resource program, National Security Council [NSC] Truman Administration [1947-1953] at <http://www.fas.org/irp/offdocs/nsc-hst/index.html>.

³⁵ Linda Hunt, *Secret Agenda: The United States Government, Nazi Scientists and Project Paperclip, 1945-1990*, St. Martin's Press, 1991.

³⁶ The National Security Act of 1947 can be accessed at <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/ho/time/cwr/17603.htm>

³⁷ Biography of Werner VonBraun produced by NASA: [ww.hq.nasa.gov/office/pao/History/sputnik/braun.html](http://www.hq.nasa.gov/office/pao/History/sputnik/braun.html) and at the Marshall Space Flight Center located at <http://history.msfc.nasa.gov/vonbraun/index.html>

³⁸ Hunt, L. *Secret Agenda. The United States Government, Nazi Scientists, and Project Paperclip, 1945 to 1990*. New York: St. Martin's Press, 1991. Simpson, C. “Blowback. The First Full Account of America's Recruitment of Nazis, and the Disastrous Effect on Our Domestic and Foreign Policy”. New York: Weidenfeld and Nicolson, 1988

Military interest into the weaponization of the electromagnetic spectrum has a long history, based on the theoretical work of Nikola Tesla. Radar, in its early inception, was seen not only as a means of tracking the position and speed of enemy targets, but as a potential weapon in its own right. There are very real problems however with overcoming the normal decrease in effect of an electromagnetic field over distance. This effect is a natural function of the laws of physics and applies to both electrical and magnetic fields³⁹. In short, the strength of a field drops off in inverse proportion to the distance of the target from the source. Without a means of concentrating and directing a beam of energy across long distances, any effect that an EMF weapon may have would be limited to its immediate vicinity. From 1900 until his death in 1943, Nikola Tesla worked to develop just such a weapon.

In a letter to the *New York Times* editor in 1908 Tesla wrote,

“When I spoke of future warfare I meant that it should be conducted by direct application of electrical waves without the use of aerial engines or other implements of destruction...What I said in regard to the greatest achievement of the man of science whose mind is bent upon the mastery of the physical universe, was nothing more than what I stated in one of my unpublished addresses, from which I quote: "According to an adopted theory, every ponderable atom is differentiated from a tenuous fluid, filling all space merely by spinning motion, as a whirl of water in a calm lake. By being set in movement this fluid, the ether, becomes gross matter. Its movement arrested, the primary substance reverts to its normal state. It appears, then, possible for man through harnessed energy of the medium and suitable agencies for starting and stopping ether whirls to cause matter to form and disappear. At his command, almost without effort on his part, old worlds would vanish and new ones would spring into being. He could alter the size of this planet, control its seasons, adjust its distance from the sun, guide it on its eternal journey along any path he might choose, through the depths of the universe. He could make planets collide and produce his suns and stars, his heat and light; he could originate life in all its infinite forms. To cause at will the birth and death of matter would be man's grandest deed, which would give him the mastery of physical creation, make him fulfill his ultimate destiny."⁴⁰

Tesla made several claims during the latter years of his life, published by the *New York Times* in what became an annual event. His theory of the hidden nature of our universe supplants those of many of his contemporaries in that he was able to infer a multidimensional model of the universe that is only now being investigated through the theoretical mathematics of our leading physicists.⁴¹

³⁹ There are two laws of note here: the inverse square law, which relates to forces such as gravity, and the inverse cube law, which relates to electromagnetic forces. Both equations describe the relationship between the power of the force and the decrease in that forces effect over distance. In regards to magnetism we refer to the work of Maxwell. One easily accessible online source for his equations is: <http://www.rialian.com/rnboyd/maxwell.htm> A good place to start for understanding the man and his work is the James Clerk Maxwell Foundation at:

<http://www.clerkmaxwellfoundation.org/html/links.html>

⁴⁰ *New York Times*, April 21st, 1908 (p.5 column 6) Tesla Letter to the Editor .

⁴¹ "The Cosmic Triangle: Revealing the State of the Universe," in the May 28, 1999 issue of the journal *Science*

Tesla also developed means of remotely controlling aircraft as early as 1915, foreshadowing the Unmanned Ariel Vehicles (UAVs) of today's battlefields. In 1934 Tesla offers to build a "Death Ray" that would make the power of an opponents air force obsolete. This was one of the earliest recorded statements regarding directed energy weapons.⁴² Tesla's offer to build this device for the US government for a bargain price, but with many caveats, was refused by officials who, preferred instead to pump money into the new Army Air Corp, which in turn gave rise to the military aviation complex that we have today.⁴³

Before the war the airline industry was not a major part of the economic life of the nation.⁴⁴ With huge wartime contracts, however, corporations such as Hughes, McDonnell Douglas, Lockheed, and Northrop quickly grew in power commensurate with the financial bonanza that was unearthed in the battlefields of Europe and the Pacific.⁴⁵ These companies formed the core of the "military-industrial complex." Their investors and managers began to consolidate their clout in political circles to keep the nation on a wartime economic footing, a simple and vastly powerful weapon that would make aircraft, bombs, missiles and attendant industries irrelevant would certainly be seen as a direct threat to the growing power of military arsenal. Instead, a "black budget" program was put into motion, which exploited the work of Robert Oppenheimer, Albert Einstein and others. The Manhattan Project, developed by the DOD in 1942, generated a vastly destructive weapon that required a well-established and unbelievably expensive aerospace industry, along with unprecedented levels of secrecy and autonomy from Congress and the public.⁴⁶

The US government also ignored Tesla's offer to produce a "city killing machine," which was composed of an electromagnetic shield and a wireless torpedo. Tesla made several proposals during the 1930s, none of which received funding. Among Tesla's claims, published annually on his birthday in the *New York Times*, were methods of harnessing the power of the sun to electrify the earth and provide free electrical power to anybody, anywhere.

Tesla did, however, conceive of at least one device that became a major part of our nation's arsenal -

discusses Dark Energy and Margaret Cheney, *Tesla: A Man Out of Time*, Dell Publishing, 1983.

⁴² Front page *New York Times*, July 11 1934 was entitled, "TESLA, AT 78, BARES NEW 'DEATH BEAM'" and told of the inventor's proposal that would "send concentrated beams of particles through the free air, of such tremendous energy that they will bring down a fleet of 10,000 enemy airplanes at a distance of 250 miles..."

⁴³ To illustrate the control of science for corporate profit, Tesla's practical applications all shared one thing in common, they were devoid of any profitable application. As a result, Tesla's development of wireless electricity has never borne fruit, leaving us still in the 21st century surrounded by a landscape of transmission wires, faulty electrical grids, destructive (though profitable) electrical generation systems, wars for oil, and a suffering environment. See Marc J. Seifer, *The Life and Times of Nikola Tesla*, Citadel Press, 1998.

⁴⁴ John B. Rae, *Climb to Greatness: The American Aircraft Industry, 1920-1960*, Cambridge: MIT Press, 1968. Roger E. Bilstein, *The American Aerospace Industry: From Workshop to Global Enterprise*, New York: Twayne Publishers, 1996.

⁴⁵ Carol L. Cook, *The Aerospace Industry: Its History and How it Affects the US Economy*, Yale-New Haven Teachers Institute, 2005.

⁴⁶ See the National Atomic Museum's archives concerning the Manhattan Project at <http://www.atomicmuseum.com/tour/manhattanproject.cfm> and the Brookings Institute's archives at <http://www.brook.edu/FP/PROJECTS/NUCWOST/MANHATTN.HTM>

radar. As early as 1917 he published his theory and developed the first prototype in 1934. It is from the basis of this technology that future research into weaponizing the electromagnetic spectrum proceeded. At the same time Tesla was working on methods of transmitting and receiving communication signals through interplanetary space and reading the images on a sleeping person's retina (by extension mind reading). His prediction that future wars would be fought with electromagnetic means foreshadowed the rise of electronic warfare and the non-lethal weapons technology being deployed today.⁴⁷

At first glance, it would seem probable that the military had taken over the management of Tesla's material. In fact, a number of projects related to his life's work were in development. For instance, the building of beam weapons at Wright Patterson Air Force Base under the code name "Project Nick"⁴⁸ headed by Brigadier General L.C. Craigie. This project was however, cancelled due to an apparent lack of understanding of Tesla's means of transmitting high-energy waves without a loss of power over great distances. Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency (DARPA) began another project in 1958 codenamed "Seesaw" at Lawrence Livermore Labs⁴⁹ aimed at combating reported Soviet advances in electromagnetic weapons and defenses, advances that many believe came about after 1952 when the bulk of Tesla's research and personal effects were turned over to his nephew, Sava Kosanovic, who promptly whisked them away to Yugoslavia. Eight years later Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev would state that, "A new and fantastic weapon is in the hatching stage,"⁵⁰ horrifying many and prompting calls for more effective means of using EMF, espionage and counter-espionage.

On February 9, 1981, the office of the Undersecretary of Defense Research and Engineering department sent a letter to the FBI that requested the papers of Tesla, stating, "We believe that certain of Tesla's papers may contain basic principles which would be of considerable value to certain ongoing research within the DOD. It would be very helpful to have access to these papers. The letter was signed by Lt. Col. Allan J. McLaren, an R.O.T.C. graduate from M.I.T. in 1960, who later went on to become a project director with Lockheed Martin Space Systems from which he retired in 2003."⁵¹

This section of his memo to the FBI was not declassified until 1993. In response, the FBI issued the same response as to all of the other inquiries with one exception, this time they identified who it was that examined the stored effects; it was the Office of Scientific Research and Development from

⁴⁷ *New York Times*, 1937 "...will send concentrated beams of particles through the free air, of such tremendous energy that they will bring down a fleet of 10,000 enemy airplanes at a distance of 250 miles from the defending nation's border and will cause armies of millions to drop dead in their tracks When put into operation, Dr. Tesla said, this latest invention of his would make war impossible. This death-beam, he asserted, would surround each country like an invisible Chinese wall, only a million times more impenetrable. It would make every nation impregnable against attack by airplanes or by large invading armies." For an interesting article about Tesla's "Death Ray" and the relationship to Tunguska see: <http://www.viewzone.com/tesla.ray.html>

⁴⁸ Tesla: Master of Lightning, archived at PBS: www.pbs.org/tesla/II/II_mispapers.html

⁴⁹ Tesla: Life and Legacy, Missing Papers, archived at PBS: http://www.pbs.org/tesla/II/II_mispapers.html.

⁵⁰ Max Frankel, "Khrushchev Says Soviets Will Cut Forces a Third; Sees 'Fantastic Weapon', *New York Times*, January 15, 1960.

⁵¹ See Tesla's FBI files at the FBI FOIA site located at <http://foia.fbi.gov/foiaindex/tesla.htm>.

MIT, a breeding ground of CIA. technical types the Office of Naval Intelligence and agents from US Naval Research.⁵² What they may have been looking for had likely already been taken, according to a recent PBS special entitled *Tesla: Life and Legacy*, Tesla's nephew reported that Tesla's most recent journal was missing from the bulk of material stored by the OAP.⁵³ In recent years high profile projects such as the High Altitude Auroral Project ("HAARP"), the Strategic Defense Initiative ("Star Wars"), and many of the devices promoted by proponents of "Non-Lethal Weapons" have Tesla's intellectual fingerprints all over them.⁵⁴

MK-ULTRA

In terms of mind-control and the breaking down of prisoners for military interrogations, the events at Abu-Ghraib, Guantanamo, and in the CIA network of secret prisons dotting the globe, all have their intellectual origin in the work carried out by a network of scientists under the behest of the intelligence community beginning in the World War II period. Mind-control, per se, refers to a well-funded, broad based series of programs designed to explore the furthest reaches of human cognitive ability. The Nazis, as well as the Japanese, had been experimenting on prisoners throughout the war. Recovery of the records of these experiments led the US to proceed with investigations into new means of interrogations and the building of resistance to interrogations of US personnel.⁵⁵

The CIA, in association with various other agencies, undertook a long series of experiments on unsuspecting prisoners, students, military personnel and others recruited into one of the at least 162 subprojects of what became known as MKULTRA.⁵⁶ Interest was certainly piqued by the case of Cardinal Mindszenty and the reports of brainwashing techniques used on American soldiers in prisoner of war camps in Korea⁵⁷. But even prior to the Korean War the resiliency of the human mind was being tested by researchers on the black budget. These projects reportedly at times violated every conceivable notion of human rights and dignity.⁵⁸

Frank Olson, a mid-level CIA operative, worked on the development of aerosol delivery of drugs and poisons at Ft. Detrick, Maryland. His work, which is still classified, was funded through MKULTRA. Olson took a trip to England where MI6 and the CIA were working together on ways to

⁵² Tesla: Life and Legacy, Missing Papers, archived at PBS: http://www.pbs.org/tesla/ll/ll_mispapers.html.

⁵³ Tesla: Master of Lightning PBS documentary Dec. 12th, 2000.

⁵⁴ Box#8 of Declassified CIA documents pertaining to MKULTRA contains the following fragment: The Application of Tesla's Technology in Today's World. Obtain, online, through the National Security Archives at <http://www.gwu.edu/~nsarchiv/>

⁵⁵ Harris, S. (1994) *Factories Of Death: Japanese Biological Warfare, 1932-45, And The American Cover-Up*. London: Routledge. Tanaka, Y. 1998. *Hidden Horrors: Japanese War Crimes in World War II*. Boulder, Colorado: Westview Press, Michalczyk, J. J. 1994. *Medicine, ethics, and the Third Reich: Historical and Contemporary Issues* (METR). Kansas City, Missouri: Sheed & Ward

⁵⁶ This site provides a selection of memorandum from within the CIA, in which funding is discussed. <http://cryptome.org/mkultra-0003.htm> Digital MK-Ultra files can be found at: <http://www.intellnet.org/mkultra/general> note about MK-ULTRA funding)

⁵⁷ Stephen Budiansky, Erica E. Goode and Ted Gest, "The Cold War Experiments", *U.S News and World Report* January 24, 1994.

⁵⁸ Patricia Greenfield, CIA's Behavior Caper, *APA Monitor*, December 1977, pp. 1, 10-11

prevent allied spies and servicemen from yielding to interrogation. Olson also traveled to Frankfurt, where the two agencies conducted fatal experiments on prisoners of war and others considered to be “expendable.” Olson had an ethical dilemma with the research and, after voicing his concerns, returned to the United States. On November 28, 1953, Olson was in room 1018A of the Hotel Statler in New York. At 2 a.m., Olson fell from the 10th floor window of his room to his death on the sidewalk below. The headline reported his death as an accident or suicide. This report was discredited when, in 1975, another official lie was issued to ease his family’s suffering and deflect public scrutiny. This time Olson was called the victim of an LSD experiment.⁵⁹ Media reports cited in the *New York Times* focused on the sensational aspects of LSD use and psychic warfare, but did not dwell on the more egregious violations of human rights and dignity inherent in the programs overseen by the CIA.⁶⁰

The truth was not revealed until 1994 when his son finally had his body exhumed and examined. The autopsy showed that Olson’s left temple had been fractured before he fell. According to the *New York Times Magazine* CIA tradecraft books from 1953, that have since been released teach that “one of the surest methods of killing somebody without a trace involves impairing their reflexes with alcohol (or drugs) and then stepping up behind them and stunning them with a blow to the temple. After that you quickly grab their ankles and in a single motion flip them over a bridge, balcony or out of a window more than 70 feet off of the ground.”⁶¹ What Olson saw, and what cost him his life and his family their peace of mind for 30 years, was the beginning of a long term strategy to develop means of making individual both resistant to “brainwashing” and to control the actions of individuals.⁶² The cover story that was used to justify the beginning of the project was that there was a “brainwashing gap” with the Koreans.⁶³

Experimenters used college students, servicemen, mental patients, the poor and, in several instances, children as young as four years old, in attempts to create untraceable assassins, couriers and other operatives. MKULTRA sub-projects involved the services of many notable universities and used a number of false front corporations such as the Foundation for the Study of Human Ecology and think tanks such as RAND, to shield the source of funding from those with ethical “problems.”⁶⁴ We would still know nothing of these activities had it not been for the release of 16,000 pages of documents in 1977 through the FOIA request filed by the surviving family of Frank Olson. Unfortunately CIA Director Richard Helms ordered the destruction of any MKULTRA records

⁵⁹ Thomas O’Toole, “CIA Infiltrated 17 Area Groups, Gave out LSD Suicide Revealed”, front-page story *Washington Post*, June 11, 1975.

⁶⁰ Carl Bernstein, “The CIA and the Media: How Americas Most Powerful News Media Worked Hand in Glove with the Central Intelligence Agency and Why the Church Committee Covered It Up”, *Rolling Stone*, October 20, 1977.

⁶¹ Michael Ignatieff, “What did the C.I.A. Do to Eric Olson's Father?” *New York Times Magazine*, April 1, 2001.

⁶² *ibid.* and The Frank Olson Project at

<http://www.frankolsonproject.org/Contents.html><http://www.frankolsonproject.org/Statements/FamilyStatement2002.htm>

1. Dr. Eric Olson continues to do what he can to bring to light the truth of his father’s death. At the above website there are memorandum written by Dick Cheney to Donald Rumsfeld in regards to the families lawsuit during the Ford administration in 1975

⁶³ Reported in the *New York Times* as “Mind Control Studies had Origin in Trial of Mindszenty”, Aug. 2, 1977, p.16.

⁶⁴ See Athan G. Theoharis, “Researching the Intelligence Agencies: The Problem of Covert Activities”, *The Public Historian*, 1984 National Council on Public History, University of California Press.

shortly before the order came in to his office⁶⁵, leaving an incomplete picture of a concerted effort by various agencies to create new and better means of controlling the thoughts, emotions and thus behavior, of unsuspecting individuals.

ILLEGAL EXPERIMENTATION

MKULTRA was, however, neither the first nor the last project funded by government or industry to experiment on people in the name of some greater good. A quick review of the history of secret experimentation and medical atrocities reveals a pattern of deadly behavior

The Tuskegee Experiments in 1932 cruelly condemned scores of black men to death from syphilis.⁶⁶

The Pellagra Incident, in which millions died over two decades, in spite of the fact that the US Public Health Service knew at the time that these deaths were caused by little more than a niacin deficiency.⁶⁷

In 1940 scientists exposed four-hundred prisoners in Chicago with malaria (a US experiment Nazis cited at the Nuremberg trials to defend their own experimentation).⁶⁸

During WWII, Seventh Day Adventist conscientious objectors were enlisted into Operation Whitecoat by the US Army and the Adventist Church. They were told that they were being tested for defensive research purposes while the government was in fact testing offensive chemical and biological weapons.⁶⁹

After WWII, matters became far worse for those who were caught up in the web of illegal scientific testing. In 1947 Colonel E.E. Kirkpatrick of the US Atomic Energy Commission issued a secret document stating that the agency would begin administering intravenous doses of radioactive substances to human subjects. At the same time atomic tests in which the residents of Utah and Nevada were purposely exposed to radioactive fallout. There were also a series of operations during the 1940s and 1950s in which US cities were attacked secretly by the military through the spread of biological agents in order to track their propagation through a real population.⁷⁰

⁶⁵ Project MKULTRA, The CIA's Program of Research in Behavioral Modification, August 3, 1977, US Senate, Select Committee on Intelligence, and Subcommittee on Health and Scientific Research of the Committee on Human Resources.

⁶⁶ Jean Heller (Associated Press), "Syphilis Victims in the US Study Went Untreated for 40 Years" *New York Times*, July 26, 1972; and VN Gamble, "Under the Shadow of Tuskegee: African Americans and Health Care." *American Journal of Public Health* 7(1997):1773-1778.

⁶⁷ Jon M. Harkness, "Prisoners and Pellagra", *Public Health Reports*, Sep/Oct96, Vol. 111 Issue 5, p 463.

⁶⁸ "They Were Cheap and Available: Prisoners as Research Subjects in Twentieth Century America." *British Medical Journal* 315:1437.

⁶⁹ Krista Thompson Smith, "Adventists and Biological Warfare", *Spectrum Magazine*, Vol 25, no. 3, March 1996 and David R. Franz, DVM, PhD, Cheryl D. Parrott, Ernest T. Takafuji, MD, MPH, "The US Biological Warfare and Biological Defense Programs" in Medical Aspects of Chemical and Biological Warfare, Part 1; *The Textbook of Military Medicine, Office of Surgeon General*, Borden Institute 1997; p. 425-436.

⁷⁰ Atomic Energy Commission Secret Memo by Kirkpatrick, E. E. Col. A January 8, 1947, This was a draft memo from

THE SCIENTISTS

Dr. Ewen Cameron⁷¹

Once the details of MKULTRA came to light, the focus in the media and in the Senate, was on the use of drugs, especially LSD. While the researchers within the project did indeed concentrate on developing a variety of hallucinogenic concoctions, they did so with an end in mind. The goal was to devise means and methods of enabling undercover operatives, soldiers, contractors or anyone who was involved in secret projects, to be able to keep those secrets if they were captured or interrogated. Hypnosis, combined with drugs, sensory deprivation and systematic abuse were seen as a means to that end. The leader in this pharmaceutical and psychological research was Dr. Ewen Cameron. Cameron was at the time, one of the most esteemed psychiatrists in the world. As president of the American Psychiatric Association, Canadian Psychiatric Association, and one of the founders of the World Psychiatric Association, Dr. Cameron began experimenting on brainwashing techniques as early as the 1930s with schizophrenic patients. At this time lobotomies were not yet in common use, though the procedure would begin to be implemented in 1936 on a wide scale. Electroshock therapy was some years from being accepted as a primary means of changing behavior.⁷²

Cameron relied on torturous and highly stressful techniques for breaking down the personality of his patients. Schizophrenics would be stripped down naked beneath red lights for eight hours a day, sometimes for up to eight months with repeated messages inundating their senses. In other experiments Cameron would attempt to induce the delirium associated with a high fever by cooking his patients in an electric cage until their body temperature reached 102 degrees.

From January of 1957 until September of 1960 Cameron became one of the promising researchers the CIA turned to in order to develop means and methods of “brainwashing” and programming

Colonel Kirkpatrick, Acting Manager, Field Operations of AEC, to the AEC Berkeley Area Engineer, puts the AEC stamp on termination of human testing, while simultaneously revealing it was going on under the Manhattan Project-at the request of Oppenheimer: "Until the Atomic Energy Commission is able to consider sponsoring this type of experimentation, authorization cannot be given for the use of radioactive materials in human subjects under this contract." A more current report from the National Security Archives that clearly lays out the timeline and the assault by researchers on “subjects” can be found at

http://www.gwu.edu/~nsarchiv/radiation/dir/mstreet/commeet/meet12/brief12/tab_f/br12f1d.txt----“ Personal Statement from Elizabeth Zitrin, Attorney at Law Public Member of the Ad Hoc Committee on Radiation Experiments”. For information on biological warfare experiments a good starting place is : *Biological Warfare: A Historical Perspective*, by LTC George W. Christopher, USAF, MC; LTC Theodore J. Cieslak, MC, USA, MAJ Julie A. Pavlin, MC, USA, and LTC (P) Edward M. Eitzen Jr., MC, USA. -- Operational Medicine Division, United States Army Medical Research Institute of Infectious Diseases, Fort Detrick, Maryland, as posted at <http://www.fas.org/nuke/guide/usa/cbw/bw.htm>

⁷¹ This section about Dr. Cameron is based on Orlikow Vs. United States, CIA Settlement of Some Complaints. Ewen Cameron and the Allan Memorial Institute - Subproject 68 funded by CIA from March 18, 1957 to June 30, 1960 Without conceding liability, in 1988 the CIA agreed to pay \$750,000 to settle a case brought on behalf of nine plaintiffs who were subjected to federally funded mind control experiments sponsored by the CIA and conducted by prominent psychiatrist Ewen Cameron, M.D. The experiments included heavy doses of LSD, electroshock and psychic driving.

⁷² See “CIA Brainwashing Experiments”, *MacLean's*; January 28, 1985, Vol. 98 Issue 6, p46, 1/3p and “A cold-war horror show's last act”, *US News & World Report*; October 17, 88, Vol. 105 Issue 15, p13, 1/3p.

human beings to do the will of the agency. Cameron received \$64,242.44⁷³ from the CIA. to develop a combination of techniques that would destroy an individual's memory of an event and enable the programmer to control their behavior through post-hypnotic commands. Cameron used a variety of drug combinations coupled with prolonged sleep deprivation, isolation, hypnosis, and electro convulsive therapy in order to "wipe" an individual's memory. His techniques worked, to a certain extent, but ethical considerations led the CIA to cut Cameron's funding in the US, prompting Cameron to move to Canada to continue his work with funding channeled through the Canadian Government.

He continued his work, officially, from 1961 until 1964 in Montreal where he received an additional \$57,750.⁷⁴ During this time Cameron combined his techniques (in a "therapy" he called de-patterning) with electroconvulsive therapy in which the voltage introduced into one subjects brain, Linda Macdonald, exceeded the APA's guidelines by 76.5 times. He succeeded in wiping her memory and to this day, she cannot remember anything prior to 1963. In a January 17, 1984 broadcast of the Canadian Broadcasting System, a program called "The Fifth Estate" detailed the experiments of Cameron, prompting a burst of investigative journalism culminating in a class-action suit brought against the CIA by former subjects. In 1988, the case was settled out of court for \$750,000, divided between 8 plaintiffs. Linda Macdonald received \$100,000 and legal fees from the Canadian government, but Cameron himself, faced no punishment.⁷⁵

Dr. Jose Delgado

Whereas Cameron focused on creating traumatized individuals through intense psychological pressure, Dr. Jose Delgado was investigating the direct route to control of "human subjects." Delgado physically invaded the brains of subjects with electrodes in order to create emotions and control actions with the push of a button. As he stated himself,

"We need a program of psychosurgery for political control of our society. The purpose is physical control of the mind. Everyone who deviates from the given norm can be surgically mutilated. The individual may think that the most important reality is his own existence, but this is only his personal point of view. This lacks historical perspective. Man does not have the right to develop his own mind. This kind of liberal orientation has great appeal. We must electrically control the brain. Some day armies and generals will be controlled by electric stimulation of the brain."⁷⁶

In his paper "Intracerebral Radio Stimulation and Recording in Completely Free Patients," Delgado observed that:

"Radio Stimulation on different points in the amygdala and hippocampus in the four

⁷³ CIA MORI ID 17468: www.wanttoknow.info/mindcontrol

⁷⁴ Collins, Anne. *In the Sleep Room. The Story of CIA Brainwashing in Canada.* Ken Porter Books, 1988

⁷⁵ Tyner, Arlene. Mind-Control Part 1: Canadian and US Survivors Seek Justice, *PROBE Magazine*, March-April, 2000

⁷⁶ Dr. Jose M.R. Delgado Director of Neuropsychiatry, Yale University Medical School. Congressional Record, No. 26, Vol. 118 February 24, 1974.

patients produced a variety of effect, including pleasant sensations, elation, deep thoughtful concentration, odd feelings, super relaxation (an essential precursor for deep hypnosis) colored visions, and other responses."⁷⁷

Delgado, to his credit, did make great strides toward a better understanding the physiology of brain structures and their attendant behavioral and emotional correlates, strides that did not go unnoticed by the intelligence community and the military.

While Delgado worked in an area of specific interest, the direct stimulation of brain structures through implanted electronics, other researchers explored means of creating multiple personalities and programming the alternate personalities that emerged to do a variety of intelligence related work as operatives, still others explored the effects of various drug combinations and other “programming” and interrogation techniques aimed at creating super spies and breaking down enemy agents.

THE EXPOSURE OF WATERGATE/MKULTRA/COINTELPRO

According to testimony by Senator Edward Kennedy in 1977,

"Some 2 years ago, the Senate Health Subcommittee heard chilling testimony about the human experimentation activities of the Central Intelligence Agency. The Deputy Director of the CIA revealed that over 30 universities and institutions were involved in an ‘extensive testing and experimentation’ program which included covert drug tests on unwitting citizens ‘at all social levels, [high and low], native Americans and foreign.’ Several of these [tests involved] the administration of LSD to ‘unwitting subjects in [social] situations.’ ... The Central Intelligence Agency drugged American citizens without their knowledge or consent. It used university facilities and personnel without their knowledge."⁷⁸

As an example of the hubris wrought by institutions veiled in secrecy, given unlimited funds and staffed with amoral people we can only refer to the statement made by George White in a letter to MKUltra director Sidney Gottlieb: "I toiled wholeheartedly in the vineyards because it was fun, fun, fun! Where else could an *American* boy lie, cheat, rape and pillage with the sanction and blessing of the All Highest?"⁷⁹

After Watergate, more information hit the papers, COINTELPRO was uncovered by a group of people who have never been apprehended, in spite of a six-year FBI investigation. The COINTELPRO program was secret until 1971, when an FBI field office was burglarized by a group

⁷⁷ "Intracerebral Radio Stimulation and Recording in Completely Free Patients," *The Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease*, Lippincott Williams & Wilkins, October, 1968.

⁷⁸ Testimony of US Senator Edward Kennedy, Joint Hearing before the Select Committee on Intelligence, US Senate, 95th Congress, 1977.

⁷⁹ (letter to Sidney Gottlieb) See also *Sex, drugs and the CIA*, by Douglas Valentine posted at <http://www.counterpunch.org/valentine0621.html>

calling themselves the Citizens' Commission to Investigate the FBI. These people broke into an FBI office in Pennsylvania, rifled through the filing cabinets and leaked to the press documents detailing the abuses suffered by a wide variety of activists, including a long-term plan to destroy Martin Luther King Jr.:

“Agents tapped his phone, bugged his rooms, trumpeted his supposed commie connections, and his sexual proclivities, and sicced the Internal Revenue Service on him. When it was announced in 1964 that King would receive a Nobel Peace Prize, the FBI grew desperate. Hoping to prevent King from accepting the award, the Bureau mailed him a package containing a tape of phone calls documenting King’s extramarital affairs and an anonymous, threatening letter (shown here in censored form). In barely concealed language, King was told to commit suicide before the award ceremony or risk seeing his "filthy, abnormal fraudulent self" exposed to the nation. Fortunately, King ignored the FBI’s advice. He accepted the award and lived four more years until his assassination.”⁸⁰

Some of the largest COINTELPRO campaigns targeted the Socialist Worker's Party, the Ku Klux Klan, the "New Left" (including several anti-war groups such as the Students for a Democratic Society and the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee), Black Liberation groups (such as the Black Panthers and the Republic of New Africa), Puerto Rican independence groups, the American Indian Movement, and the Weather Underground. Later, Director Hoover declared that the centralized COINTELPRO was over, and that all future counterintelligence operations would be handled on a case-by-case basis.⁸¹

In addition, the MKULTRA documents hit the press and a number of books were written about the subject, most notable were “The Search for the Manchurian Candidate” by John Marks, “Bluebird” by Colin A. Ross MD, and “A Nation Betrayed” by Carol Rutz. At this point victims began to come forward with claims of being horribly abused in these programs, one of the most famous is a woman named Candy Jones who described in stunning detail a tale of corruption and abuse.⁸²

When Jimmy Carter became President in 1976 he promptly moved to introduce a modicum of control, he instituted the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act establishing an 11 member secret court to oversee the surveillance activities of our covert agencies. As an example of the limited reporting requirements for the court we have the first report issued to Vice President

⁸⁰ Martin Luther King, Jr., “Statement on Joseph Alsop and J. Edgar Hoover's charge of alleged Communist infiltration of the Civil Rights Movement,” 23 April 1964 and Select Committee to Study Governmental Operations with Respect to Intelligence Activities, United States Senate, *Supplementary Detailed Staff Reports on Intelligence Activities and the Rights of Americans, Book III*, Final Report. 14 April 1976

⁸¹ "Me and My Shadow": A History of the FBI's Covert Operations and COINTELPRO - Part 1. Produced by Adi Gevins, Pacifica Radio. 1976. Rebroadcast by Democracy Now! Wednesday, June 5, 2002. See also Paul Wolf's website for a detailed archive of official COINTELPRO documents and transcripts of the Church Committee hearings:<http://www.icdc.com/~paulwolf/cointelpro/cointel.htm>

⁸² Donald Bain, . The Control of Candy Jones. Chicago, *Playboy Press*, 1976. (Reissued in 2002 by Barricade books as The CIA's Control of Candy Jones with a new introduction by Bain)

Mondale from Attorney General Benjamin R. Civiletti in 1979:

This report is submitted pursuant to Section 107 of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978, Title 50, United States Code Section 1807.

During calendar year 1979, 199 applications were made for orders and extensions of orders approving electronic surveillance under the Act. The United States Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court issued 207 orders granting authority for the requested electronic surveillances. No orders were entered which modified or denied the requested authority.⁸³

Pointedly Carter's reform measure did not do anything to insure that the American public would be protected in the future from abuse and testing at the hands of the intelligence arm of the military-industrial complex. Carter's move to reform the CIA was to appoint an outsider as head of the agency, Admiral Stansfield Turner. After Turner took over as Director of the CIA 800 "rogue" agents were let go, though most all of them found work in various false front companies that had been set up in the previous years.⁸⁴

Both the Rockefeller Commission and the Church Committee revealed a long standing pattern of both developing new psychological, pharmaceutical and radiological technologies, to influence individuals and groups and long standing pattern of behavior whereby politically disruptive citizens were systematically targeted, harassed and destroyed. Yet there have, to date, been no provisions instituted which would stop this behavior, nor is there any guarantee that these kinds of covert programs ever actually ceased. The only practical change engendered by the disclosures of the 1970s was to drive these kinds of operations further into the shadows. That such research and experimentation may still be occurring is evidenced by a DOD directive, issued by the Secretary of the Navy on November 6, 2006 that specifically requires prior approval of the Under Secretary of the Navy before conducting "severe or unusual intrusions, either physical or psychological, on human subjects (such as consciousness altering drugs, or mind-control techniques)."⁸⁵

Non-Lethal Weapons Research Today

There is a long history that illustrates US Intelligence operations had tragic results for many involved. There was, however, no public debate surrounding these black operations because they were classified under the guise of national security. MKULTRA, Project PANDORA, plutonium testing, and many more projects conducted by the DOD and the CIA were exposed by committees

⁸³ 1979 FISA report can be obtained at the Federation of American Scientists website:

<http://www.fas.org/irp/agency/doj/fisa/1979rept.html>.

⁸⁴ William Blum, *The CIA: A Forgotten History*, Atlantic Highlands, New Jersey, Zed Books Ltd. 1986; Alan Moore Bill Sienkewitz, *Shadowplay-The Secret Team*, Forestville CA, Eclipse Books, 1987 and Leslie Cockburn, *Out of Control*, New York, Atlantic Monthly Press 1987.

⁸⁵ SECNAV Instruction 3900.39D, Subj: "Human Research Protection Program", November 6, 2006.

www.fas.org/irp/DODdir/navy/secnavinst/3900_39d.pdf

led by Senators Rockefeller and Church in the 1970s.⁸⁶ However, tighter restrictions on human experiment including accountability and transparency did not occur until 1997, when President Clinton instituted revised protocols on human experiments.⁸⁷

Official reports insist that the research involving experiments during the 1950s through the 1970s was destroyed. Yet, the scientists involved went without punishment, free to continue their careers.⁸⁸ Given the levels of ongoing EMF technology research today, and the recent retroactive approval of torture approved by the Military Commissions Act, it may be that human testing is occurring under post-9/11 national security protocols. Can we accept that all the psychological research conducted with government funding up to the 1970s was simply destroyed? At this time, the American public has no way to answer this question. The current administration classifies more information than any previous US administration.⁸⁹ Unclassified documents have even been recalled and re-classified.⁹⁰

In the 1980s nuclear radiation experiments on humans became public knowledge and Russian tests making use of the electromagnetic spectrum were exposed.⁹¹ Countries around the world passed laws and signed treaties in response to the danger of weapons that could adversely effect human behavior or manipulate human cognition. The Russians banned all EMF weapons in 2001. These treaties have roots in the human radiation experiments of the 1950s, 1960s and 1970s. In effect, these treaties declared a basic tenant of human rights and cognitive liberties.⁹²

In the quest for global military superiority, the US stepped up funding for the concept of the “Future Warrior” beginning in the late 1990s with the use of advanced nano-technology.⁹³ The idea was to streamline the military, improve soldier performance, control the fighting in real-time and avoid soldier mortality. Toward this end, the concept was to enhance the ability of soldiers in the field to interface with computer systems by using their own brain waves.⁹⁴ The US began to fund research

⁸⁶ The Church and Rockefeller Committee reports can be accessed through the Assassination Archives and Research Center: <http://www.aarclibrary.org/publib/church/contents.htm>

⁸⁷ Memorandum of March 27, 1997--Strengthened Protections for Human Subjects of Classified Research. [Federal Register: May 13, 1997 (Volume 62, Number 92)] [Page 26367-26372].

⁸⁸ *Scientific American* talks about the work of Jose Delgado and states that Dr. Delgado stopped doing research as late as the 1990's, see: John Horgan, “The Forgotten Era of the Brain”, *Scientific American*, September 26, 2005.

⁸⁹ Declassification in Reverse: The US Intelligence Community's Secret Historical Document Reclassification Program, Matthew M. Aid. Located at the George Washington University National Security Archive, <http://www.gwu.edu/~nsarchiv/NSAEBB/NSAEBB179/#report>.

⁹⁰ Executive Order 12958, originally signed by Clinton after Wen Ho Lee, a Los Alamos scientist was accused of giving the Chinese information, was amended by George W. Bush pm March 25, 2003. The amendment can be accessed at the White House website, <http://www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2003/03/20030325-11.html>.

⁹¹ *The United Nations and Disarmament: 1945-1985* by the UN Department for Disarmament Affairs. (1985) New York, UN Publication Sales

⁹² For a comprehensive listing of treaties and international conferences surrounding these concerns, see the Sunshine Project at <http://www.sunshine-project.org/>, See Also: *Human Rights: Beyond the Liberal Vision*, Judith Blau and Alberto Moncada, Rowman and Littlefield Publishers, 2005

⁹³ Amy Kruse, Program Manager at Defense Sciences Office, DARPA “Defense and Biology: Fundamentals for the Future”. MIT also has The Institute for Soldier Nanotechnologies established in 2002 with a five-year, \$50 million contract from the US Army, <http://web.mit.edu/isn/index.html>.

⁹⁴ See DARPA, “Neurotechnology for Intelligence Analysts”, <http://www.darpa.mil/dso/thrust/biosci/nia.htm>.

into decoding the brain as well as other neurological research. President George H.W. Bush declared the 1990s “The Decade of the Brain”.⁹⁵ At the same time, funding for computer to human interface poured into universities and Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency (DARPA) stepped up their research and development. In the universities, the field became “cognitive science” and within DARPA, the term “augmented cognition” was born.⁹⁶ While developments in brain research are touted for their amazing therapeutic advances in the medical field, they primarily serve the purposes of the US military.⁹⁷

Americans have little idea about the research concerning the capabilities of electromagnetism, directed acoustics, or computer-human interfacing. The majority of Americans do not know that we are currently using these new-concept weapons in Iraq and Afghanistan. Indiana University law professor David Fidler stated to the *Economist*, “because these weapons are most likely to be used on civilians, it is not clear that using them is legal under the international rules governing armed conflict...if they are used in conjunction with conventional weapons, they could end up making war more deadly, rather than less.”⁹⁸

A peek into the US arsenal of weapons is like a look into a science fiction film. DARPA and various military research labs provide a view of the current technology available to enhance US soldiers in the field and manipulate the emotions and behaviors of the perceived enemy. As American sentiment toward the Iraq war spirals downward, along with the approval ratings of the US president, domestic civil disobedience is likely to rise, as it has in many countries in response to US foreign policy.

Are new electromagnetic weapons in the possession of the government be used on American citizens? The issue at hand is whether the research and technology currently being developed will benefit or harm us and how much liberty we are willing to sacrifice for a possibly skewed sense of national security and protection.

In September 2006, Air Force Secretary Michael Wynne announced that crowd control weapons should be tested on Americans first. "If we're not willing to use it here against our fellow citizens, then we should not be willing to use it in a wartime situation," said Wynne. "(Because) if I hit somebody with a non-lethal weapon and they claim that it injured them in a way that was not intended, I think that I would be vilified in the world press."⁹⁹

⁹⁵ The proclamation declaring the 1990's the “Decade of the Brain” was signed by President George H.W. Bush on July 17, 1990, which can be accessed at the Library of Congress, <http://www.loc.gov/loc/brain/proclaim.html>.

⁹⁶ See the Augmented Cognition International Society, <http://www.augmentedcognition.org/history.htm>.

⁹⁷ Frontiers in Neuroscience- Artificial Intelligence in the Pentagon and Beyond. <http://www.neuropsychiatryreviews.com/mar06/android.html>

⁹⁸ “Electromagnetic weapons: Come fry with me”, *The Economist*, January 30, 2003.

⁹⁹ Lolita C. Baldor, Associated Press, 9/12/2006. In addition to this comment, the Air Force released a declassified document located at the website of the Federation of American Scientists, (<http://www.fas.org/sgp/eprint/hamilton.pdf> directing the acquisitions team from the media. The author is the USAF principal deputy assistant secretary for acquisition, management and logistics, Darlene Druyun: “Effective immediately, I do not want anyone within the Air Force acquisition community discussing any of our programs with the media (on or off the record). This includes presenting program briefings in any forums at which the media may be present.”

Non-lethal weapons sound harmless in relation to guns and bombs. However, non-lethal weapons are not just tazers and annoying sounds. Nor are they harmless. In fact, NLWs are such a concern that many countries have treaties demanding transparency. Beginning in the 1990s, groups have formed to provide oversight of NLW research, including international committees, concerned scientists, and citizens' groups including the Federation of American Scientists and the Center for Cognitive Liberty and Ethics.¹⁰⁰ The proliferation of NLWs have raised concern within the EU, Russia, and other countries, as records of Cold War abuses come to light and people come forward with complaints of illegal testing.¹⁰¹

The concern is more than a political issue and stretches beyond civil liberties into human rights as they relate to a person's cognitive liberties. The following section highlights technologies with the capability to control and manipulate individuals or large groups of people.

Crowd Control using the Electromagnetic Spectrum

The electromagnetic spectrum has provided the military with an expanse of weapons, which are operational and in military and private use today in the form of millimeter waves,¹⁰² pulsed energy projectiles, and high power magnetic weapons.

Project Sheriff

The US has deployed the Project Sheriff active denial weapon in Iraq. Raytheon outfitted Humvees with their Silent Guardian Protection System, a device capable of heating the skin to 1/64 of an inch, causing instant pain similar to intense sunburn,¹⁰³ with the goal to facilitate dispersing a crowd. According to a report released by the Air Force on the human effects of this weapon, people with contact lenses and those wearing metal suffered greater effects. An imprint of a coin was discovered on the skin of a test subject and death or severe heart problems may occur.¹⁰⁴

Pulsed Energy Projectiles

¹⁰⁰ For a list of these groups see, Non Lethal Weapons, July 2005, compiled by Terry Kiss, Bibliographer, Air University Library, Maxwell AFB, AL accessed at the Maxwell Internet site, <http://www.au.af.mil/au/aul/bibs/soft/nonlethal.htm> and Appendix A of this paper.

¹⁰¹ For further reading on these treaties, see *The Bulletin of Atomic Scientists*, September/October 1994 pp. 40-45 (vol. 50, no. 05), "The Soft Kill Fallacy" by Steven Aftergood and Barbara Hatch Rosenberg's in the same issue, "Sidebar: A non-lethal laundry list". Rosenberg cites the Conference on Disarmament, *Report of the Ad Hoc Committee on Chemical Weapons to the Conference on Disarmament*, Aug. 26, 1992, Nos. 22, 25, 34 (CD/1170) as well as the treaty, "Convention on Prohibition or Restriction of the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects."

¹⁰² A detailed study conducted by Andrei G. Pakhomov, Yahya Akyel, Olga N. Pakhomova, Bruce E. Stuck, and Michael R. Murphy with the Brooks Air Force Base, Human Effectiveness Directorate, offers a scientific analysis of the effects of millimeter waves, "Current State and Implications of Research on Biological Effects of Millimeter Waves: A Literature Review", McKesson BioServices (A.G.P., Y.A., O.N.P.), U. S. Army Medical Research Detachment of the Walter Reed Army Institute of Research (B.E.S.), and Directed Energy Bioeffects Division, Human Effectiveness Directorate, Air Force Research Laboratory (M.R.M.), Brooks Air Force Base, San Antonio, TX.

¹⁰³ US Non Lethal Weapons for Iraq http://www.oft.osd.mil/library/library_files/article_461_Boston%20Globe.doc

¹⁰⁴ "Rumsfeld's Ray Gun," By Kelly Hearn, *AlterNet*. Posted August 19, 2005, <http://www.alternet.org/story/24044/>

Pulsed Energy Projectiles (PEPs) are another form of weaponry that is used to paralyze a victim with pain. According to *New Scientist* magazine, the expanding plasma effects nerve cells, but the long-term effects remain a public mystery.¹⁰⁵ The Joint Non-Lethal Weapons Program reports that, PEPs create a flash bang effect that startles and distracts.¹⁰⁶ However, the effects are much greater than just startling an individual. A 2001 *Time* magazine article states that the PEP “superheats the surface moisture around a target so rapidly that it literally explodes, producing a bright flash of light and a loud bang. The effect is like a stun grenade, but unlike a grenade the pep travels at nearly the speed of light and can take out a target with pinpoint accuracy...as far away as 2 km.”¹⁰⁷

While the effects of these weapons appear to be short-term and topical in nature, there is evidence that electromagnetic weapons have effects on the brain, including sleep disruption and behavior changes.¹⁰⁸ They can produce anxiety and fear or compliance in humans. It is possible to use these weapons as a means of torture, yet without knowing exactly when, where, and how the weapons are used, we are left to speculate.¹⁰⁹ An article by David Hambling in *New Scientist* magazine, March 2005, was titled, “Maximum pain is aim of new US weapons.” In 2006, Dr. Brian Martin, associate professor in Science, Technology and Society, University of Wollongong, Australia, co-authored a paper entitled “Looming struggles over technology for border control,” which describes the potential catastrophes that would lead to an extreme border protection plan. In the event of a natural disaster, or the rapid reduction of resources, or a major climactic change such as drought, rich countries will have a need to reinforce their borders against a massive influx of refugees. This scenario is often described in the nation-state context but it is possible to imagine such a perceived need in the event of internal civil unrest.

Directed Acoustics

In Maoist China, cities were equipped with megaphones, bombarding the people with on-going propaganda. The megaphones were in full vision of the people, yet there was no way to escape the sound. Today technology exists that fills a similar purpose. Voice to Skull directed acoustic devices are neuro-electromagnetic non-lethal weapons that can produce sounds within the skull of a human.¹¹⁰

A similar technology, known as Hypersonic Sound, is used in a similar fashion. According to its inventor, Elwood Norris of American Technology Corporation (ATC), the handheld speaker can

¹⁰⁵ See government contract M67854-04-C-5074, University of Florida, Division of Sponsored Research, July 1, 2004. Also located at <http://www.defensetech.org/peoplezapping.pdf>

¹⁰⁶ According to a 2002 Joint Non Lethal Weapons Program document: www.dtic.mil/ndia/2002infantry/swenson.pdf

¹⁰⁷ Lev Grossman, “Beyond the Rubber Bullet”, *Time Magazine*, July 21, 2002.

¹⁰⁸ David S. Walonick, “Effects of 6-10 Hz ELF on Brain Waves, www.borderlands.com/archives/arch/elf.htm

¹⁰⁹ David Hambling, Maximum Pain is Aim Of New US Weapons, *New Scientist*, March 2005.

¹¹⁰ Definition from the Center for Army Lessons Learned, Fort Leavenworth, KS: “Nonlethal weapon which includes (1) a neuro-electromagnetic device which uses microwave transmission of sound into the skull of persons or animals by way of pulse-modulated microwave radiation; and (2) a silent sound device which can transmit sound into the skull of person or animals. NOTE: The sound modulation may be voice or audio subliminal messages. One application of V2K is use as an electronic scarecrow to frighten birds in the vicinity of airports.”<http://call.army.mil/products/thesaur/00016275.htm>

focus sound waves directly at a person without anyone else hearing the sound. The technology is being tested by corporations such as McDonald's and Wal Mart to direct advertisements into a consumer's head.

The Long Range Acoustical Device (LRAD),¹¹¹ is used by the military in situations such as crowd control, mass notification, and perimeter enforcement. For instance, an unruly mob may not hear a warning to disperse with traditional acoustic technology, or border enforcement agents may need to warn an approaching intruder to turn away or face bodily harm. The technology has advantages over lethal force, yet it also has the potential to inflict physical harm, emotional manipulation, and death. According to *Defense Update*, the LRAD can produce a 150-decibel acoustic beam from 300 meters away. The human threshold for pain is between 120 to 140 decibels.¹¹² In a 2003 *New York Times* article Mr. Norris demonstrates his technology to the reporter. At 1% of capacity, the reporter's eyes hurt, and hours later still experienced a headache.¹¹³

This technology can inflict permanent damage and death despite its classification as a non-lethal weapon. While the LRAD may be seen as a way to save lives in times of disaster or to avoid civilian casualties, the LRAD and similar directed acoustics may be cause for concern to those who exercise their right to assemble and conduct peaceful demonstrations and protests. The New York City police used the LRAD at the Republican National Convention and it was also used in Miami at a WTO Free Trade protests.¹¹⁴ Covering one's ears will not protect a person and given, the long-range capabilities, fleeing from the beam may not help either (as evidenced in the use of directed acoustics against Jewish settlers in Gaza). The Associated Press (AP) reported that a device called "the scream" was used in a 2005 protest against Palestinians who "covered their ears and grabbed their heads, overcome by dizziness and nausea, after the vehicle-mounted device began sending out bursts of audible, but not loud, sound at intervals of about 10 seconds. An AP photographer at the scene said that even after he covered his ears, he continued to hear the sound ringing in his head."¹¹⁵

Neurological Technology

Neurobiology has many facets including therapeutic applications with Alzheimer's, epilepsy, depression, and stroke victims using Transcranial Magnetic Stimulation (TMS). Bush's Decade of the Brain produced outstanding advances for those with spinal cord injuries as well, which allows a paralyzed person to control a computer screen or a limb with a brain implant. There is also a new field in neurological research, Augmented Cognition. From universities to private business to the military, advances in neuro-technology can be used for amazing good. However, as we learned from the history of the Cold War, technology that has the capacity to heal also has the capacity to harm. Of great concern is the research being conducted at DARPA, which is trying to revolutionize the way soldiers receive information, respond to orders, adapt to stress, and perform while sleep

¹¹¹ The LRAD is another invention of Elwood Norris of American Technology Corporation.

¹¹² Jurgen Altmann, "Acoustic Weapons: A Prospective Assessment," *Science and Global Security*, Vol. 9, p. 13.

¹¹³ Marshall Sella, "The Sound of Things to Come", *New York Times*, March 23, 2003.

¹¹⁴ Amanda Onion, "RNC to Feature Unusual Forms of Sound", Aug. 25, 2004, ABC News

¹¹⁵ Associated Press, "Israel May Use Sound Weapon On Settlers", 6/10/2005. Available at: http://www.huffingtonpost.com/2005/06/10/israel-may-use-sound-weap_n_2444.html

deprived.

TMS is being developed for military purposes using electrical impulses at close proximity to the skull to enhance mood, affect sleep patterns, and increase creativity.¹¹⁶ This technology is beginning to replace electro-shock therapy. DARPA granted a contract to the Medical University of South Carolina to research now to improve a soldier's performance. A soldier's reaction to stress may be less intense, or a 40-hour flight will allow for the soldier to remain awake without the side effects of sleep deprivation.¹¹⁷ Few, if any, understand the long-term effects of TMS, given its relative infancy in the overall field of Augmented Cognition. Does TMS produce unknown neurological effects ten, twenty, fifty years down the road? To what extent is TMS being researched? TMS is part of the overall field of Augmented Cognition. In essence, Augmented Cognition allows a human to interact with a computer through brain waves. The idea is to enhance a person's cognitive capabilities in the area of memory, learning, attention, visualization, and decision-making.

One application of augmented cognition allows a user to monitor a person's brain functions and send anticipatory commands to the person being monitored. For instance, a military command unit will be able to monitor a pilot in a cockpit, and based on the sensory output of the soldier, the base command can input messages directly into the pilot's brain to improve performance. DARPA describes this as a human computer symbiosis whereby, "This research will enable development of closed loop human-computer technologies, where the state of the user is measured, analyzed, and automatically adapted to by the computational system."¹¹⁸ The increase in human-computer relations and the ability to manipulate and control a person's senses, memory, and neural output has wide implications.

The basic ability to enter a person's mind is not a futuristic fantasy. This is real and in prototype. DARPA began this research in 1983.¹¹⁹ The Internet has become a focal point in our lives with reliance for information and communication. Our interaction and intimacy with computers is increasingly pervasive, as is our exposure to the field of augmented cognition. DARPA does not address the implications of such symbiosis, or the dilemma of the extent to which a person can or should be manipulated. The use of this technology is used for military purposes but it may not be long until it is used to "improve" the factory worker, prisoners, or the mentally ill.

¹¹⁶ "Transcranial Magnetic Stimulation: An Introduction", Grant Balfour, v1.0 - May 6, 2002 available at: www.cognitiveliberty.org/issues/TMS_index.html

¹¹⁷ MUSC To Develop Brain Stimulation Device For Military, Charleston, SC, May 9, 2002, www.musc.edu/pr/darpa.htm, "The overall goal of the project is to use the unique resources at MUSC's Brain Stimulation Laboratory and Center for Advanced Imaging Research to determine if: 1. non-invasive stimulation of the brain can improve a soldier's performance, 2. and then design, manufacture and test a prototype of a system that would be capable of delivering this technology in the field."

¹¹⁸ Improving Human Performance Through Advanced Cognitive System Technology, Dylan D Schmorrow and Amy A Kruse, LCDR MSC USN, Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency, Arlington, VA, Strategic Analysis Inc., Arlington, VA, Available at: [http://ntsa.metapress.com/\(2pq1al55mfylqgf0n3cvjc45\)/app/home/contribution.asp?referrer=parent&backto=issue,91,167;journal,5,7;linkingpublicationresults,1:113340,1](http://ntsa.metapress.com/(2pq1al55mfylqgf0n3cvjc45)/app/home/contribution.asp?referrer=parent&backto=issue,91,167;journal,5,7;linkingpublicationresults,1:113340,1)

¹¹⁹ New Generation Technology: A strategic plan for its Development and Application to Critical Problems in Defense, DARPA, 1983.

The Implant

Another realm of brain research is the field of neural implants. Until recently, implants were a futuristic fantasy. Current advances in the private and military sectors have produced an implant that can allow a victim of a spinal cord injury to walk again or give an amputee the ability to control her leg with her mind. In the private sector, Cyberkinetics is leading the way to liberating some people from wheelchairs. This technology is a path to a more functional way of life, but it is also possible that the use of implants could be used for malevolence.

John Donohoe, founder, chief scientific officer, and director of Cyberkinetics, addressed the issue of mind control and neural implants. When asked if creating a brain-machine interface will open the door to mind control Donohoe responded, “We do that all the time already. Advertising is mind control. Even pharmaceutical agents are a form of mind control. When people have behaviors that deviate far from the norm, they are given medications that bring their mind back into the realm of behavior that we call normal. If a child were to have a seizure and became unconscious because of the seizure, and we controlled his mind so that he did not have seizures, that would be a wonderful thing. We want to do that.”¹²⁰

The Experts¹²¹

Many scientists, philosophers, psychologists, and military analysts have written on the possibilities of accumulating information directly from the human brain as well as controlling human beings for various governmental and militaristic purposes using the aforementioned technologies. What follows are excerpts from recent interviews conducted by the authors with notable experts focusing on the capabilities of US EMF technologies and concerns about human rights and cognitive liberty. We contacted twenty-two experts in the fields of EMF technologies, many would not comment. The following are quotes from four experts who were willing to publicly address the subject.

Vladimir Nikolaevich Lopatin

Director of The Republican Scientific Research Institute of Intellectual Property, Moscow, former Deputy of the State Duma of the Russian Federation on the Vologda from 1995 to 1999, and Senior Assistant to the General Public Prosecutor of the Russian Federation. During the 1990s Lopatin was active in the Russian Federation’s banning of EMF technologies for military purposes.¹²²

¹²⁰ Neuroscience: John Donoghue By Aaron J. Sender, *Discover* Vol. 25 No. 11, November 2004, Mind & Brain

¹²¹ Gaining interviews with DARPA scientists and officials at the Human Effectiveness Directorate at Brooks proved troublesome. For information about current projects, see DARPA Defense Science Program, specifically COL Geoffrey Ling, M.D., PhD’s program “Human-Assisted Neural Devices” and Amy Kruse’s Improving War fighter Information Intake Under Stress (AugCog) and Neurotechnology for Intelligence Analysts. At the Human Effectiveness Directorate see Andrei G. Pakhomov , Yahya Akyel , Olga N. Pakhomova , Bruce E. Stuck , Michael R. Murphy, “Current state and implications of research on biological effects of millimeter waves: A review of the literature”, in *Bioelectromagnetics*, Volume 19, Issue 7 , Pages 393 - 413.

¹²² The following are excerpts of an interview with Lopatin translated by U.C. Davis student, Tatiana Kanare.

The following are quotes from Lopatin:

“At the same time, the necessity of protection from information weapons, information terrorism and information war is being discussed more often during the last years.”

“...according to the Security Department of the Russian Federation, directors of Russian Special Services and the Ministry of Defense of Russia. Based on the data of special services, by the beginning of the 21st century expenses for purchasing means of information war increased within the last 15 years in the USA in four times and are ahead of all armament programs. Information confrontation during the times of a regular war began to change to a new, higher level – information war.”

“According to article 6 of the Federal Law “On weapons,” as of July 30, 2001, on the territory of the Russian Federation it is forbidden to circulate as means of civil and service weapons: ‘weapons and other objects, destructive ability of which is based on the use of electro-magnetic, light, heat, infrasound and ultrasound radiation and which have output parameters that exceed the amounts, set by state standards of the Russian Federation and norms of the federal body of executive power responsible for healthcare, and also mentioned above weapons and objects, manufactured outside of the territory of the Russian Federation’.”

Carol Smith

British psychoanalyst, private practice in London, member of The College of Psychoanalysts and the Institute for Psychotherapy and Social Studies and member of their Ethics Committee.

Asked if there are human rights concerns associated with these particular non-lethal weapons, Smith answered, “Yes – it depends though by what is meant by ‘the wrong hands’. For people who are targeted for experimentation – all such devices need testing – all hands are the wrong hands, be they government, private commercial, or sadistic/commercial. Ionatron, a large company based in Arizona, developed plasma channel directed energy weapons and state in their website: ‘What are LIPC laser-guided directed-energy weapons? Laser-guided directed-energy weapons work like “man-made lightning” to disable people or things. LIPC technology is Ionatron’s proprietary type of laser-guided directed-energy weapon. LIPC stands for laser-induced plasma channel; the plasma channel is how the energy is directed through the air at the target. Extremely fast femto-second lasers cause light to break into filaments, which form a plasma channel that conducts the energy like a virtual wire. This technology can be adjusted for non-lethal or lethal use’.”

Discussing neurotechnology, Smith adds, “Brain mapping indicated to us the pleasure centers of the brain. TMS is the accessing these with rapidly changing magnetic fields to produce electrical fields.

If the right hand rule is operative, the effect of inducing electrical fields by changing magnetic fields improves mood.

(Lenz’s law, however, gives the direction of the induced electromotive force (EMF) resulting from electromagnetic induction, thus: The EMF induced in an electric circuit always acts in such a

direction that the current it drives around a closed circuit produces a magnetic field which opposes the change in magnetic flux.) In other words, it would be possible to create depression and a feeling of overwhelming hopelessness by the induction of a current into the electrical circuit of the brain, which opposed the change in magnetic flux.¹²³

“In 2004, The US Air Force Directorate: Controlled Effects gives a clear picture of objectives: “The Controlled Effects long-term challenge focuses technology developments in three primary areas Measured Global Force Projection looks at the exploitation of electromagnetic and other non-conventional force capabilities against facilities and equipment to achieve strategic, tactical, and lethal and non lethal force projection around the world. Controlled Personnel Effects investigates technologies to make selected adversaries think and act according to our needs. Dominant Remote Control seeks to control, at a distance, an enemy's vehicles, sensors, communications, and information systems and manipulate them for military purposes. The S&T Planning Review panel looked first at extending the applications of advanced military technologies currently under development and then at new, revolutionary technologies for their military significance.”

“For the Controlled Personnel Effects capability, the S&T panel explored the potential for targeting individuals with non lethal force, from a militarily useful range, to make selected adversaries think or act according to our needs. Through the application of non-lethal force, it is possible to physically influence or incapacitate personnel. Advanced technologies could enable the war fighter to remotely create physical sensations such as pressure or temperature changes. A current example of this technology is Active Denial, a non-lethal counter-personnel millimeter wave system that creates a skin heating sensation to repel an individual or group of people without harm. By studying and modeling the human brain and nervous system, the ability to mentally influence or confuse personnel is also possible. Through sensory deception, it may be possible to create synthetic images, or holograms, to confuse an individual's visual sense or, in a similar manner, confuse his senses of sound, taste, touch, or smell. Through cognitive engineering, scientists can develop a better understanding of how an individual's cognitive processes (pattern recognition, visual conditioning, and difference detection) affect his decision-making processes. Once understood, scientists could use these cognitive models to predict a person's behavior under a variety of conditions with the potential to affect an adversary's mission accomplishment via a wide range of personnel effects.”¹²⁴

Dr. Dean Radin

Former positions at AT&T Bell Labs and GTE Labs on advanced telecommunications R&D, appointments at Princeton University, University of Edinburgh, University of Nevada, SRI International and Interval Research Corporation, co-founder of the Boundary Institute, Senior Scientist at the Institute of Noetic Sciences. Adjunct appointment at Sonoma State University, Distinguished Consulting Faculty for Saybrook Graduate School.

“I have spoken with experts in this area (extremely low frequency) about health effects in general

¹²³ To access Lenz's Law online, go to: <http://www.launc.tased.edu.au/online/sciences/physics/Lenz's.html>

¹²⁴ For the complete briefing see the Air Force Research Lab website at <http://www.afrlhorizons.com/Briefs/Jun04/DE0401.html>.

and the consensus seems to be that non-ionizing EM radiation definitely does have effects on living systems, from individual cells to human behavior. The principle health concern is childhood leukemia associated with proximity to high-tension lines. There the epidemiological evidence is fairly clear. On other sources of EM, like cell phones and microwaves, the jury still seems to be out, although I strongly suspect that directed microwaves at non-ionizing strength can induce all sorts of behavioral changes through direct influence of the nervous system. This comes from my contacts in the non-lethal weapons arena, which is often lumped in with the hysteria over supposed psychic mind-control. All things being equal, I'd rather see development of non-lethal weapons than lethal ones. How such weapons are actually used is another matter, of course."

"The question is, were there ever elements of the intel/military world engaged in experiments on human behavior (not mind) control? Yes, many decades ago, during the cold war. But is such work still taking place? I don't know, because if it is it would be a black project and then by definition only those involved would know of it. I hope no such projects are underway, because I do believe that EMF, used in nefarious ways, can destabilize the brain, and potentially generate feelings of violence or apathy. But I very strongly doubt that specific thoughts or intentions or actions can be induced"

Dr. Nick Begich

He is the editor of Earthpulse Flashpoints, a new-science book series and published articles in science, politics and education and is a well known lecturer, having presented throughout the United States and in nineteen countries. Begich has served as an expert witness and speaker before the European Parliament and has spoken on various issues for groups representing citizen concerns, statesmen and elected officials, scientists and others. He is the publisher and co-owner of Earthpulse Press and Executive Director of The Lay Institute of Technology, Inc. a Texas non-profit corporation.

"There are several ways that microwaves can affect humans. For instance, the Sheriff and weapons that can heat the skin for crowd control do what the military states but they are capable of much more. The thermal heating weapons act like a car radio; you can change the frequencies to get different effects. The electromagnetic weapons send an impulse through the nervous system. They can transfer sounds, like Woody Norris' directed acoustic weapons, which is contracted to the US government. It modulates a signal that is a radio frequency, which can be changed to affect certain organs. It can override an organ like the heart or the liver. So changing the perimeter is like changing the broadcast on the radio. These extremely low frequencies also have the capability to send messages directly into the head when only the receiver can hear it. (see the 1985 Radiofrequency Radiation Dosimetry Handbook)."

"The handbook talks about electromagnetics and about the rapid healing of bones. The frequencies can also be used to manipulate the brain and create a disequilibrium. These frequencies can also imbed signals on radio broadcasts to create a feeling of fear or anxiety. The US military would embed these signals on the Muslim prayer broadcasts during the first Gulf War. This was called Project Solo."

“During the 1990’s, in both presidential administrations, non-lethal weapons such as these and others received priority funding. The Secretary of Energy under Clinton, O’Leary, warned that over a 40 year period, 500,000 had been unwitting test subjects for military research on non-lethal weapons, including MKULTRA who claims among many victims, Ted Kaczinsky, the Unabomber. There is no way to know who these people are or how to help them because there is paranoia in the military and no oversight in Congress. These black projects probably don’t even make it to the President.”

“The problem is that the military’s role is to be paranoid and think up scenarios where the worst can happen then prepare for this in order to protect the people from a hypothetical future event. But there is little to no oversight. The Senate Intelligence Committee is made up of people like Ted Stephens who thinks the internet is made up of pipes and tubes. These people do not have the required background knowledge to ask the right questions. According to the defense budget report, 40% of the budget is dedicated to black projects. There is no oversight and no public knowledge. In the European Union, things are much different.”

“In February 1998, I testified before the European Union parliament for an hour and a half and convinced them of the detrimental effects of non lethal weapons on humans, their behavior and their minds. The EU was convinced and passed a resolution banning the use of weapons that can manipulate a person (see Parliament Resolution A4-005/99 entitled "Resolution on the Environment, Security, and Foreign Policy" passed on January 29, 1999). During the hearings, the US representative and NATO representatives sat in the back and declined to participate when asked. In the US, there is no such resolution or anything remotely close to being considered by any member of Congress. There is no concern for it in the US because no one knows about them.”

“During the 1980’s and 1990’s, there were a lot of papers that came out of the Naval War College and from top military officials that advocated using weapons that would cut down on the carnage seen by the American public in order to maintain public support. There was another paper that discusses how people will give up their liberties if they lived in a climate of fear by an outside enemy. If the US public knew about these weapons and what they could potentially be asked to give up, their minds, the public would resist. So now, these weapons are being developed by the companies that comprise the industrial military complex who are immune from FOIA requests.”

“Without oversight, these weapons will allow a government to have absolute control. These weapons are most certainly in the hands of most industrialized countries. China certainly has them as intelligence reports released by the CIA reveal claims about these new concept weapons. There needs to be a debate in the public sphere because while these weapons appear frightening, they have amazing therapeutic potentials. There is the possibility of quicker healing and curing disease and what is just as important about government transparency concerning weapons is the transparency of life saving science being kept from the public. If we have the ability to cure and the government or military hides this, we have just as big a problem.”

Summary Analysis of Expert Interviews

From the four interviews we were able to complete, there is a clear consensus of concern for the potentiality of human rights abuses with EMF weapons testing and use. They collectively agree that the US is the leading global researcher in this area and spends increasingly more money building this technology. It is also clear that we know very little about the actual levels of experimentation, research, and capabilities of EMF weapons technologies due to high levels of US government security.

Department of Defense Military Contractors

Military contractors run our wars in concert with power elites. The corporation also has the power to determine which studies will reach the public.¹²⁵ To be certain, the military, in the interest of budgets, will allow negative or alarming studies to remain unreported or lost in a sea of classified documents.

The power of the military and DOD contractors is staggering. In the interest of national security and lessons learned from an open democracy during the 1970s and the 1990s, operations have become more black. In essence, no one can know with certainty what our military, government, or corporations have in store for the world, though, we have some clues.

Michael Vickers, senior adviser to the Secretary of Defense for the 2005 Quadrennial Defense Review and principal strategist for the largest covert action program in the CIA's history, recently testified on the importance of black operations:

“US Special Operations Command’s (SOCOM) emphasis after 9/11 has been to make white Special Operations Forces (SOF) more gray and black SOF more black. It is imperative, however, that white and black SOF be integrated fully from a strategic perspective.”¹²⁶

The money involved in the non-lethal weapons industry is growing and military contractors are reaping the profits. According to Defense Industry Daily, Aardvark Tactical, Inc. in Azusa, CA won a \$50 million contract to develop non-lethal weapons, anti-terrorism capabilities, and riot gear.¹²⁷ Ionatron was awarded a \$12 million contract to develop the Laser Induced Plasma Channel technology which produces man-made lightening bolts.¹²⁸ SAIC received a \$49 million in November 2004 to develop High Power Microwave and other directed energy systems while Fiore Industries received a \$16.35 million contract for similar technology and ITT received a \$7.85 million contract

¹²⁵ From *Microwave News*, July 2006, “Radiation Research and The Cult of Negative Results.” “When we investigated who sponsored the microwave-DNA papers published in Radiation Research, we discovered that four out of five were paid for by the wireless industry—notably Motorola—and/or the US Air Force, both of which have a long history of trying to control or suppress EMF research. Indeed, industry and the USAF paid for more than 75% of all the negative genotox studies, that is those published in all the various journals.”

¹²⁶ According to Michael Vickers biography at the Center for Strategic Defense Budget Studies’ website, “The paramilitary operation that drove the Soviet army out of Afghanistan and played a major role in ending the Cold War.” http://www.csbaonline.org/6About_Us/2Staff_Directory/Michael_Vickers.htm

¹²⁷ “\$50M for USMC Riot Gear, Protection Items, and Non-Lethal Weapons”, *Defense Industry Daily*, July 27, 2005.

¹²⁸ “Ionatron Facing Scrutiny Over Laser Projects”, *Defense Industry Daily*, May 24, 2006.

for the same in 2000.¹²⁹ Fiore Industries received a \$7.1 million for High Power Microwave Research and Experiment Program as early as 1994 and the same year Hughes Missile Systems Company received a \$6.6 million contract for *High Power Microwave Suppression of Enemy Air Defense Technology*.¹³⁰ Lockheed Martin secured a deal with DARPA in 2005 to continue the development of the Space Based Radar Antenna Technology in a \$19.5 million contract.¹³¹ According to the Lockheed press release, the technology, “could significantly increase global persistent surveillance coverage”.

In May of 2006, the Air Force issued \$24 million in contracts for “Electro Magnetic Effects Research and Development” to Northrup Gruman, Voss Scientific, Lockheed Martin, Electro Magnetic Applications, and SAIC among others.¹³² The DOD viewed electromagnetic research and development as a key component in future wars as early as the 1990s. Emmett Paige Jr., Assistant Secretary of Defense for Command, Control, Communications and Intelligence declared in 1996 that, “Well over a decade ago, a Soviet general reportedly said something like ‘to prevail in the next conflict, one must control the electromagnetic spectrum.’ That statement proved true in the Bacca Valley and on deserts in Iraq. The Department of Defense is committed to ensuring that “in the next conflict it is we who will control the spectrum. We know its value’.¹³³ Increasingly, the value of non lethal weapons continues to rise as they produce fewer images of death in the media than traditional weapons.”

In addition to DOD contractors, the realm of non-lethal weapons extends into the universities with millions of dollars in scholarships and research fellowships. Pennsylvania State University, sponsors the Institute for Non-Lethal Defense Technologies (INLDT), the University of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey has the Stress and Motivated Behavior Institute, University of New Hampshire houses the Non-lethal Technology Innovation Center, and many US military schools have classes directly related to non-lethal weapons technology.¹³⁴ There are also numerous conferences each year hosted by the Department of Defense, contractors and universities.¹³⁵ The business of non-lethal weapons is expanding and will continue to grow. In 2006, the Joint Non-Lethal Weapons Directorate received \$43.9 million compared to \$25.8 million in 2000.¹³⁶

Ionatron’s website states that, “...the market for new directed-energy applications (will increase to \$12.7 billion over the next ten years for the defense market alone.”¹³⁷

¹²⁹ “USAF Detachment 8 Continues US Research Into EMP-Microwave Weapons”, *Defense Industry Daily*, March 7, 2006.

¹³⁰ *ibid.*

¹³¹ Lockheed Martin news release, May 23, 2005, “Lockheed Martin Selected for Continued Development of the Innovative Space Based Radar Antenna Technology (ISAT)”.

¹³² US Department of Defense Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Public Affairs), No. 169-06 March 01, 2006.

¹³³ United States Department of Defense Speech, Volume 11, Number 83, “Electromagnetic Spectrum: Key to Success in Future Conflicts”, <http://www.defenselink.mil/speeches/index.html>.

¹³⁴ See Industrial College of the Armed Forces, Naval War College, and the US Army War College course offerings on their websites.

¹³⁵ Bunker, Robert J., “Non-Lethal Weapons Conferences”, *Military Review*, vol. 80, no. 2, Mar./Apr. 2000, pp. 103-109.

¹³⁶ Pappalardo, Joe, “Homeland Defense Plan Favors Non-Lethal Technology”, *National Defense Magazine*, June 2005.

¹³⁷ Direct quote from the Ionatron website: <http://www.ionatron.com/default.aspx?id=4>, accessed August 2006.

Despite Clinton's reforms on human testing, the government, military and the corporation will undoubtedly want to test these weapons on humans whenever possible. Easiest to test would be prisoners in undisclosed CIA detention centers, civilians in war torn regions, and even US citizens in protest crowds or civilian jails. In addition to the rubber bullets and pepper spray, which are common in many police forces, new concept weapons are also in use. Perhaps soon Americans will learn first-hand, the effects of the new human control technologies.

However, hundreds of people continue to assert that a person or persons, whom they do not know, have been targeting them with electromagnetic weapons in a widespread campaign of either illegal experimentation or outright persecution.

These experiences involved a number of discrete phenomena:

Hearing voices when no one was present.

Feeling sensations of burning, itching, tickling, or pressure with no apparent physical cause.

Sleeplessness and anxiety as a result of "humming" or "buzzing".

Loss of bodily control, such as twitching or jerking of an arm or leg suddenly and without control.

Unexpected emotional states, such as a sudden overwhelming feeling of dread, rage, lust or sorrow that passes as quickly as it arises.¹³⁸

The levels of research on directed energy is now large enough to support a Directed Energy (DE) Professional Society made up of private contractors and Department of Defense officials with security clearances. They have been holding high security symposiums since spring 2001 including a planned meeting set for March 2007. The following is from the Directed Energy Professional Society's website.

"The Directed Energy (DE) Systems Symposium (March 2007) will focus on systems aspects of DE in a limited-attendance environment. The Systems Symposium consists of co-located technical sessions organized by five separate conferences, with joint technical and plenary sessions to encourage discussion outside narrow technical limits. Attendance at all sessions is limited to US citizens with classified visit requests on file.

¹³⁸ This list of symptoms was compiled from material available on the website of Californians Against Human Rights Abuses (CAHRA) and can be found at www.mindjustice.org. In addition the authors conducted interviews with seven individuals who wish to have their identities protected and who presented anecdotal and physical evidence to support their assertions. There is, however, little in the public domain that conclusively states the existence of direct human manipulation by governments, militaries or private companies/researchers in the current day, MKULTRA and other historic programs notwithstanding. However, there are many organizations that seek to help these people including concerned scientists, Russian Duma members and EU parliamentarians, psychologists and academics. A list of organizations follows in Appendix A.

Symposium Highlights

Beam Control Conference
Directed Energy Modeling and Simulation Conference
Employment of Directed Energy Weapons Conference
High Energy Laser Lethality Conference
High Power Microwave Systems and Effects Conference¹³⁹

The following are three course descriptions from the October Directed Energy Conference:

Course 9.†Military Utility Analysis for DE (Direct Energy) Systems

Classification: Secret

Course Description: This course will provide an overview of military worth analysis for DE weapon systems. The course will include a description of four areas of systems engineering assessment that are brought together to form military worth analysis. These are: 1) weapon system concept performance trade studies, 2) target vulnerability assessment, 3) engagement-level system operational effectiveness assessment, and 4) war gaming and mission/campaign level analysis. Each of these areas will be covered during the short course, with emphasis on the elements that are drawn from each of these areas to support military worth analysis. The course will particularly emphasize methods for assessing system level effectiveness in the context of traditional weapon effectiveness tools such as the Joint Munitions Effectiveness Manuals (JMEMs) and for providing data on DE weapons effectiveness to mission and campaign level analysis tools and to models and simulations used to support war gaming.

Topics to be covered include:

Definition of military worth analysis
Elements of DE weapon system performance trade studies and how they feed military worth analysis
Target vulnerability assessment and its use to support weapon effectiveness
Adapting standard weapon "kill" criteria to measure benefit of DE effects
Joint Munitions Effectiveness Manuals (JMEMs) weapon effectiveness models
Military utility studies
Modeling and simulation to support war games and war fighter exercises
Mission and campaign level modeling

Course 10. Laser Lethality

Classification: Secret

¹³⁹ Directed Energy Professional Society, Monterey, CA, 19-23 March 2007, Directed Energy Modeling and Simulation Conference 2007, <http://www.deps.org/DEPSpages/DEMSconf07.html>

Course Description: This course reviews laser material interactions over parameter ranges of interest for weapons applications. Fundamental considerations of the optical coupling of the laser energy into the material will be presented. This will be followed by physics-based treatments of the response of metals, organic-based materials, and ceramics to the laser irradiation.

Metals: Simple cw, one-dimensional treatments will be utilized to illustrate the general principles of the response of metals to laser radiation, but two-dimensional cases, phase changes, and pulsed effects will be discussed as well.

Organic Based Materials: The effects of high-energy laser (HEL) radiation on organic based materials, including fiber reinforced composites, plastics and coatings will be reviewed. Materials will range from char formers and charring ablators to clean ablators. The relationship between the pyrolysis processes taking place in various materials during HEL radiation will be reviewed as a function of material composition, form and structure.

Ceramic Materials: Considerations of the response of ceramic shapes when laser loading is added to in-service stresses will be presented. An understanding of these responses from models, which are based on a combination of the thermo-mechanical stress calculations and statistically based fracture initiation, will be presented.

Course 11.†Directed Energy Bioeffects

Classification: Secret

Course Description and Topics: This course will introduce the basics of the biological effects of Directed Energy on cells, tissues, organisms, and humans, with particular emphasis on the influence of such effects on the development of use of Directed-Energy-Emitting technologies.

The student will learn about the mechanisms, resulting damage, and mission impact of laser-tissue interaction. The student will learn what tissues are most susceptible to laser damage based on wavelength, exposure duration, and irradiance. The potential mission-impact of sub0-threshold, threshold, and suprathreshold exposures will be discussed.

Student will understand the nature of RF bioeffects research, including human/animal studies, modeling and simulation, and biotechnology approaches. Students will become familiar with current state of knowledge on potential health effects RF, such as cancer, memory loss, and birth defects. Students will become familiar with basis and structure of current RF safety standards, comparison between competing standards, and how RF safety standards are applied. Students will be instructed on common RF measurement equipment and important factors for investigating potential RF overexposures.

Topics to be covered include:

Laser damage of the eye (retina and cornea)

Laser damage to the skin
Laser safety standards
Laser damage as a function of energy, pulse duration, wavelength, and spot size
RF bioeffects research and the current scientific consensus on RF hazards
RF safety standards
RF measurement basics
Investigating RF overexposures¹⁴⁰

The US Joint Non-Lethal Weapons Directorate released a paper in 2004 which presents “Crowd Control Modeling and Simulation.” This report discusses behavioral changes human populations.¹⁴¹ That the Department of Defense calls for new weapons systems designed to work on the psychological underpinnings of a population should give human rights activists great cause for alarm. The use of electromagnetic weapons to alter the emotional state, hamper the ability of an enemy or US citizens, to think clearly, and result in chaos and pain are morally problematic for a number of reasons:

1. Creating fear, anxiety confusion and irrational behavior within an individual or a population is counterproductive to the operations of a free society and to the execution of warfare. Chaos only breeds the need for greater and greater means of physical repression; irrational behavior is by definition unpredictable and as such provides significant difficulty when the task is to secure an area.
2. These weapons leave no tell tale clues. There are no bullet holes or gross damage (with the exception of those designed to maim, burn or explode targets).
3. They are operated from a great distance, meaning that the operator has no feedback as to the effects of his or her actions. This provides us with a very dangerous circumstance very similar to Millgram's experiment where we can predict with certainty gross abuses of power.
4. Any device that invades a persons mind, either through induction of “evoked potentials” through electromagnetic means or through the various “crazy-making” tactics employed in both information warfare and psychological operations is a violation of human rights and cognitive liberty.

In terms of authorizing and administering tests of radioactive substances and other tests on unsuspecting members of the public, history shows that people without ethical standards can rise to positions of great responsibility and once ensconced in such positions of trust, produce the most horrifying abuses without fear of reprisal. When layers of secrecy overlay the activities of otherwise rational and intelligent men, the failings of their hearts more readily show. In the case of actually attempting to control human behavior through both overt and covert means our departments of defense and intelligence agencies, both subordinate to the executive branch of government have historically proven incapable of protecting the public and undeserving of the trust given them to

¹⁴⁰ Directed Energy Professional Society, *2006 Directed Energy Symposium Short Courses*, 30 October 2006 Albuquerque, New Mexico: <http://www.deps.org/DEPSpages/DEsymp06ShortCourse.html>

¹⁴¹ Louis Slesin, “Radiation Research and The Cult of Negative Results”, *Microwave News*, July 31, 2006.

perform their functions for the public good.

Total Surveillance: Cognitive Liberties vs. National Security

Today the US and the U.K. are becoming total surveillance societies in the name of national security. London, like cities across the US, is equipped with cameras citywide. Daily human actions are recorded with video and voice recognition device, while our email and computer usage is monitored. Increased demand for resources, the erosion of middle classes, war, poverty, and environmental disasters are historically factors leading to social uprisings and infiltration of political borders. As governments reinforce the threat of terror, people increasingly turn to their governments for protection.

The US has a long history of human rights violations through harassment, telephone tapping, video surveillance, behavior manipulation, torture, drug-induced states of conscience and psychological control. Congress's passage of the Military Commission Act of 2006 put universal human rights outside the scope of US policy. Today, the US government is using the most technologically advanced forms of surveillance and control, along with the propaganda of fear and intimidation against its citizens. The US engages in covert torture, covert imprisonment, increased censorship and the massive secret classification of government documents.¹⁴²

A prominent neuroscientist, Francis Crick stated in 1994, that "your joys and your sorrows, your memories and your ambitions, your sense of personal identity and free will, are in fact no more than the behavior of a vast assembly of nerve cells and their associated molecules."¹⁴³

Is it possible that today's scientists in the employ of the US neo-conservative global-dominance policy elites believe the same? According to Steven Rose, there are, "bad hats" in neuroscience: "There are always opportunists. The current affairs of our country have produced many."¹⁴⁴ The abundance of neuro-research has led to the development of several products by private business in the name of national security, including brain fingerprinting.¹⁴⁵

John Norseen, a neuroscientist interested in Biofusion, the relationship between humans and

¹⁴² For verification of US torturing people to death see, "US Operatives Torture Detainees to Death in Afghanistan and Iraq", Project Censored Top 10 Uncensored Stories of 2006:

http://www.projectcensored.org/censored_2007/index.htm#7

¹⁴³ Michael Shermer, "*Astonishing Mind: Francis Crick 1916–2004 recollections on the life of a scientist*".

¹⁴⁴ Steven Rose, *The 21st Century Brain: Explaining, Mending and Manipulating the Mind*, Jonathan Cape Publishing, March 31, 2005.

¹⁴⁵ The official explanation of Brain Fingerprinting from Dr. Lawrence Farwell: "Brain Fingerprinting testing is a scientific technique to determine whether or not specific information is stored in an individual's brain. We do this by measuring brain-wave responses to words, phrases, sounds or pictures presented by a computer. We present details about a crime, training or other types of specific knowledge, mixed in a sequence with other, irrelevant items. We use details that the person being tested would have encountered in the course of committing a crime, but that an innocent person would have no way of knowing. We can tell by the brainwave response if a person recognizes the stimulus or not. If the suspect recognizes the details of the crime, this indicates that he has a record of the crime stored in his brain." For more research, see the Brain Wave Science site, the official internet identity of Brain Fingerprinting Laboratories at <http://www.brainwavescience.com/Publications.php>.

computers, says, "If this research pans out you can begin to manipulate what someone is thinking even before they know it." Norseen says he is agnostic on the moral ramifications of this research. He feels that he is not a "mad" scientist - just a dedicated one. "The ethics don't concern me," he says, "but they should concern someone else."¹⁴⁶

We, the authors of this report, contend that human ethics should concern every person who believes in human rights and desires control over their own mind and body. Our brains control our bodies, actions, and thought processes. If the government and the scientists they employ perceive that the human mind as simply a collection of neurons, it then becomes possible to justify the surveillance of the human mind and body for national security purposes.

The control and manipulation of a human brain is a terrifying possibility. Lieutenant Colonel Timothy L. Thomas, US Army (ret), published an article in the military journal *Parameters* which likens the mind as a new battlefield. He quotes a Russian army major in relation to mind wars, "It is completely clear that the state which is first to create such weapons will achieve incomparable superiority." Thomas expresses concern about "information dominance" though he stops short on the moral implications.¹⁴⁷

Under the cover of secrecy provided by claims of national security, researchers in service to higher circle policy elites have implanted electrodes into human subjects to control minds and tortured prisoners and the mentally ill in efforts to find better "brainwashing" techniques. They have poisoned thousands with atomic testing, experimented on young children using drugs, trauma and hypnosis, sprayed major cities with biological agents to prepare for a future attack, overthrown governments, instituted mass killings, and engaged in every form of information distortion.

The current "War on Terror" has revealed to the public some of the tools that the military has been developing for decades. High profile weapons systems flash across the nightly reports of the major news networks, including highflying Stealth bombers on grainy green tinted video from the noses of "smart" bombs. On occasion glimpses are given through the media of what one article dubbed "Wonder Weapons."¹⁴⁸ Weapons that fall under the military category of "Non-Lethal Weapons." In fact the general position of the agencies who do comment on weapons that exploit the lower end of the electromagnetic spectrum is that they have no biological effect at all, except for what are dubbed "thermal effects," in essence heating of human cells.¹⁴⁹

Research into this subject has shown that this position is inaccurate, and that the effects of electromagnetic radiation weapons on human beings are in fact both chilling and dramatic. As reported in 2001, the statement of Dr. Eldon Byrd should be considered with great weight:

¹⁴⁶ Douglas Pasternak, "John Norseen Reading your mind - and injecting smart thoughts", *US News and World Report*, January 3-10, 2000.

¹⁴⁷ Timothy L. Thomas, The Mind Has No Firewall, *Parameters*, Spring 1998, pp. 84-92.

¹⁴⁸ Douglas Pasternak, "Wonder Weapons", *Newsweek* August 22, 1994 p. 57.

¹⁴⁹ H. Pollack, "Epidemiologic data on American personnel in the Moscow embassy", *Bull N Y Acad Med.*, 1979 Dec;55(11):1182-6.

“A medical engineer, Eldon Byrd, reported a case that illustrates this point. After working on the Polaris submarine, which carried long-range nuclear weapons, Byrd developed non-lethal weapons with reversible effects. He regarded this as a humanitarian alternative to ‘punching holes in people and having their blood leak out’ in battle. His inventions used magnetic fields at biologically active wave frequencies to affect brain function. Byrd could put animals to sleep at a distance and influence their movements. When the success of his research became evident, suddenly he was pulled off the project and it went "black." His believes the electromagnetic resonance weapons he developed have been used for psychological control of civilians rather than for exigencies in battle. That is, to ensure his participation, he was uninformed about the true nature of the project. Byrd’s case also illustrates how morally tolerable operations may transition to morally intolerable operations, or at least rise above the atrocity line”¹⁵⁰

Power elites who fund and support efforts at supplanting the will of the people do so from on high. Their ability to redirect public attention to ward external threats and away from their own motivations in effect silences opposition to their programs. By controlling the flow of information in society, the power elites provide the public with a limited choice in all matters that pertain to machinations of government and corporate control. Given more advanced technologies for the control of information unscrupulous individuals who ascribe to a “might makes right” philosophy may will find the ways and means of employing these technologies against those who would oppose their plans. The dangers here are great, in that the individual who would direct the torture and killing of innocents is usually removed from the actual fact. It is left up to lesser authorities to administer the beatings, bullets, and mind/body bending technologies.

For the US Government to unilaterally declare that our country will not comply with international human rights laws, nor uphold the core values of our nation’s foundation is an indication of extremism that supersedes the values and beliefs of the American people. When such extremism exists we need to take seriously the founders’ declaration that, “to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, — That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness.” (Declaration of Independence 1776)

Peter Phillips is a Professor of Sociology at Sonoma State University and Director of Project Censored. Principle researchers on this report were Lew Brown and Bridget Thornton. Lew Brown holds a degree in Psychology and was the main writer and researcher on the historical sections of

¹⁵⁰ Military and Civilian Perspectives on the Ethics of Intelligence— Report on a Workshop at the Department of Philosophy Claremont Graduate University, September 29, 2000, Jean Maria Arrigo, Ph.D. Virginia Foundation for the Humanities and Public Policy Paper presented to The Joint Services Conference on Professional Ethics Springfield, Virginia January 25-26, 2001

this paper. Bridget Thornton is a senior level History major at Sonoma State University and the primary researcher and writer for the new EMF technologies portion. Final editing was completed by Trish Boreta with Project Censored. Special thanks to Andy Roth Ph.D. for his editorial review.

Appendix A

ORGANIZATIONS CONCERNED WITH ILLEGAL EXPERIMENTATION AND INDIVIDUAL VICTIMS

Angelic Harp Foundation

2219 Lexford LN.
Houston, Texas 77080-5216
713-461-0623
Fax: 713-461-0091
<http://angelicharpfoundation.org>

Center for Cognitive Liberty and Ethics

P.O. Box 73481
Davis, CA 95617-3481 USA
Fax: 205. 449. 3119

COPUS

Committee on the Public Understanding of Science
The Royal Society
6-9 Carlton House Terrace
London
SW1Y 5AG
United Kingdom
Fax +44 (0)20 7839 5561
<http://www.copus.org.uk>

Federation of American Scientists

1717 K St., NW Suite 209
Washington, DC 20036
Voice: (202)546-3300
Fax: (202)675-1010
<http://www.fas.org>

The Lay Institute

Nick Begich, Executive Director
Dallas, Texas
info@layinstitute.org

Mind Justice

Cheryl Welsh, Executive Director
E-mail: welsh@mindjustice.org

The Stockholm International Peace Research Institute

Signalistgatan
9 SE-169 70
Solna Sweden
Phone: +46-8-655 97 00
Fax: +46-8-655 97 33
E-mail: sipri@sipri.org

Sunshine Project Germany

The Sunshine Project
Scheplerstrasse 78
22767 Hamburg
Germany
Phone: +49 40 431 88 001
Fax: +49 40 67 50 39 88

Sunshine Project USA

PO Box 41987
Austin TX 78704
USA
Phone/Fax: +1 512 494 0545
<http://www.sunshine-project.org>

World Transhumanist Association

PO Box 128
Willington CT 06279 USA
<http://www.transhumanism.org>

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Dennis J. L. G. Schutter, Jack Van Honk and Jaak Panksepp

Journal of Cognitive Liberties
Center for Cognitive Liberties and Ethics

The Mind Has No Firewall”
Parameters, spring 1998, pp. 84-92.
Timothy L. Thomas

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Douglas Kellner, UCLA
<http://www.gseis.ucla.edu/faculty/kellner/essays/politicscostspostmodernwar.pdf>

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v1.0 - May 6, 2002

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Authors: Simon R. Goerger; Michael L. McGinnis; Rudolph P. Darken
Military Academy West Point, NY, Dept. of System Engineering
by Robert J. Bunker



Laws

Appendix 5: Laws

Some countries have a law against e-shit. **8**

The texts are on the following 15 pages. **10**

Skip them if they are too difficult. **8**

**Conviction Report
for All Agencies
in the Latest Month
(2 in November 2010)**

**Conviction Report
for All Agencies
in Previous Fiscal Year
(15 in FY 2010)**

**Geographic Distribution
of Convictions for
All Agencies, FY 2010**

CITE

18 USC Sec. 241

01/05/2009

EXPCITE

TITLE 18 - CRIMES AND CRIMINAL PROCEDURE
PART I - CRIMES
CHAPTER 13 - CIVIL RIGHTS

HEAD

Sec. 241. Conspiracy against rights

STATUTE

If two or more persons conspire to injure, oppress, threaten, or intimidate any person in any State, Territory, Commonwealth, Possession, or District in the free exercise or enjoyment of any right or privilege secured to him by the Constitution or laws of the United States, or because of his having so exercised the same; or

If two or more persons go in disguise on the highway, or on the premises of another, with intent to prevent or hinder his free exercise or enjoyment of any right or privilege so secured -

They shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than ten years, or both; and if death results from the acts committed in violation of this section or if such acts include kidnapping or an attempt to kidnap, aggravated sexual abuse or an attempt to commit aggravated sexual abuse, or an attempt to kill, they shall be fined under this title or imprisoned for any term of years or for life, or both, or may be sentenced to death.

SOURCE

(June 25, 1948, ch. 645, 62 Stat. 696; Pub. L. 90-284, title I, Sec. 103(a), Apr. 11, 1968, 82 Stat. 75; Pub. L. 100-690, title VII, Sec. 7018(a), (b)(1), Nov. 18, 1988, 102 Stat. 4396; Pub. L. 103-322, title VI, Sec. 60006(a), title XXXII, Secs. 320103(a), 320201(a), title XXXIII, Sec. 330016(1)(L), Sept. 13, 1994, 108 Stat. 1970, 2109, 2113, 2147; Pub. L. 104-294, title VI, Secs. 604(b)(14)(A), 607(a), Oct. 11, 1996, 110 Stat. 3507, 3511.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

Based on title 18, U.S.C., 1940 ed., Sec. 51 (Mar. 4, 1909, ch. 321, Sec. 19, 35 Stat. 1092).

Clause making conspirator ineligible to hold office was omitted as incongruous because it attaches ineligibility to hold office to a person who may be a private citizen and who was convicted of conspiracy to violate a specific statute. There seems to be no reason for imposing such a penalty in the case of one individual crime, in view of the fact that other crimes do not carry such a severe consequence. The experience of the Department of Justice is that this unusual penalty has been an obstacle to successful prosecutions for violations of the act.

Mandatory punishment provision was rephrased in the alternative. Minor changes in phraseology were made.

AMENDMENTS

1996 - Pub. L. 104-294, Sec. 607(a), substituted "any State, Territory, Commonwealth, Possession, or District" for "any State, Territory, or District" in first par.

Pub. L. 104-294, Sec. 604(b)(14)(A), repealed Pub. L. 103-322, Sec. 320103(a)(1). See 1994 Amendment note below.

1994 - Pub. L. 103-322, Sec. 330016(1)(L), substituted "They shall be fined under this title" for "They shall be fined not more than \$10,000" in third par.

Pub. L. 103-322, Sec. 320201(a), substituted "person in any State" for "inhabitant of any State" in first par.

Pub. L. 103-322, Sec. 320103(a)(2)-(4), in third par., substituted "results from the acts committed in violation of this section or if such acts include kidnapping or an attempt to kidnap, aggravated sexual abuse or an attempt to commit aggravated sexual abuse, or an attempt to kill, they shall be fined under this title or imprisoned for any term of years or for life, or both" for "results, they shall be subject to imprisonment for any term of years or for life".

Pub. L. 103-322, Sec. 320103(a)(1), which provided for amendment identical to Pub. L. 103-322, Sec. 330016(1)(L), above, was repealed by Pub. L. 104-294, Sec. 604(b)(14)(A).

Pub. L. 103-322, Sec. 60006(a), substituted ", or may be sentenced to death." for period at end of third par.

1988 - Pub. L. 100-690 struck out "of citizens" after "rights" in section catchline and substituted "inhabitant of any State, Territory, or District" for "citizen" in text.

1968 - Pub. L. 90-284 increased limitation on fines from \$5,000 to \$10,000 and provided for imprisonment for any term of years or for life when death results.

EFFECTIVE DATE OF 1996 AMENDMENT

Amendment by section 604(b)(14)(A) of Pub. L. 104-294 effective Sept. 13, 1994, see section 604(d) of Pub. L. 104-294, set out as a note under section 13 of this title.

SHORT TITLE OF 1996 AMENDMENT

Pub. L. 104-155, Sec. 1, July 3, 1996, 110 Stat. 1392, provided that: "This Act [amending section 247 of this title and section 10602 of Title 42, The Public Health and Welfare, enacting provisions set out as a note under section 247 of this title, and amending provisions set out as a note under section 534 of Title 28, Judiciary and Judicial Procedure] may be cited as the 'Church Arson Prevention Act of 1996'."



CHAPTER 264

H.P. 868 - L.D. 1271

An Act Regarding Criminal Use of an Electronic Weapon

Be it enacted by the People of the State of Maine as follows:

Sec. 1. 17-A MRSA §1004 is enacted to read:

§1004. Criminal use of electronic weapon

1. Except as provided in subsection 4, a person is guilty of criminal use of an electronic weapon if the person intentionally, knowingly or recklessly uses an electronic weapon upon any other person.

2. As used in this section, "electronic weapon" means a portable device or weapon from which an electrical current, impulse, wave or beam may be directed, which current, impulse, wave or beam is designed to have a disabling effect upon human beings.

3. Criminal use of an electronic weapon is a Class D crime.

4. This section does not apply to the use of an electronic weapon by:

A. A law enforcement officer, corrections officer or corrections supervisor engaged in the performance of the law enforcement officer's, corrections officer's or corrections supervisor's public duty if the officer's or corrections supervisor's appointing authority has authorized such use of an electronic weapon; or

B. A person using deadly force when that use is for the purpose of:

(1) Defending that person or a 3rd person as authorized under section 108, subsection 2; or

(2) Defending that person's dwelling place as authorized under section 104, subsections 3 and 4.

Act No. 257

Public Acts of 2003

Approved by the Governor

December 28, 2003

Filed with the Secretary of State

December 29, 2003

EFFECTIVE DATE: January 1, 2004

STATE OF MICHIGAN

92ND LEGISLATURE

REGULAR SESSION OF 2003

Introduced by Reps. Van Regenmorter, Nofs, Howell, Caswell, Richardville, Palsrok, Caul, Hune, Newell, DeRoche, Bisbee, Middaugh, Brandenburg, Acciavatti, LaJoy, Pastor, Casperson, Tabor, Drolet, Milosch, Bieda, Lipsey, Gielegghem, Meisner, Moolenaar and Ward

ENROLLED HOUSE BILL No. 4514

AN ACT to amend 1931 PA 328, entitled "An act to revise, consolidate, codify

and add to the statutes relating to crimes; to define crimes and prescribe the penalties therefor; to provide for restitution under certain circumstances; to provide for the competency of evidence at the trial of persons accused of crime; to provide immunity from prosecution for certain witnesses appearing at such trials; and to repeal certain acts and parts of acts inconsistent with or contravening any of the provisions of this act," by amending sections 200i, 200k, 200l, 204, 207, 209, 210, 211a, and 212a (MCL 750.200i, 750.200k, 750.200l, 750.204, 750.207, 750.209, 750.210, 750.211a, and 750.212a), sections 200i and 200k as added by 1998 PA 207, section 200l as added by 2001 PA 135, sections 204 and 211a as amended by 1998 PA 206, sections 207, 209, and 210 as amended by 1998 PA 208, and section 212a as amended by 2002 PA 140, and by adding section 200m.

The People of the State of Michigan enact:

Sec. 200i. (1) A person shall not manufacture, deliver, possess, transport, place, use, or release any of the following for an unlawful purpose:

(a) A harmful biological substance or a harmful biological device.

(b) A harmful chemical substance or a harmful chemical device.

(c) A harmful radioactive material or a harmful radioactive device.

(d) A harmful electronic or electromagnetic device.

(2) A person who violates subsection (1) is guilty of a crime as follows:

(a) Except as provided in subdivisions (b) to (e), the person is guilty of a felony punishable by imprisonment for not more than 15 years or a fine of not more

than \$10,000.00, or both.

(b) If the violation directly or indirectly results in property damage, the person is guilty of a felony punishable by imprisonment for not more than 20 years or a fine of not more than \$15,000.00, or both.

(c) If the violation directly or indirectly results in personal injury to another individual other than serious impairment of a body function or death, the person is guilty of a felony punishable by imprisonment for not more than 25 years or a fine of not more than \$20,000.00, or both.

(d) If the violation directly or indirectly results in serious impairment of a body function to another individual, the person is guilty of a felony punishable by imprisonment for life or any term of years or a fine of not more than \$25,000.00, or both.

(e) If the violation directly or indirectly results in the death of another individual, the person is guilty of a felony and shall be punished by imprisonment for life without eligibility for parole and may be fined not more than \$40,000.00, or both.

Sec. 200k. (1) Sections 200h to 200j do not apply to any of the following:

(a) A member of the military forces of the United States or of this state acting under a lawful order or while engaged in a lawful military activity.

(b) A law enforcement officer enforcing the laws of the United States or of this state or while engaged in a lawful law enforcement activity.

(c) A person engaged in self-defense or the lawful defense of another person.

(d) Unless acting with an unlawful purpose, a person acting within the scope of his or her employment under a rule or a permit or license of the United States or of this state.

(2) Unless acting with an unlawful purpose, a person who within the scope of his or her employment violates a rule or a provision of a permit or license issued by the United States or this state to manufacture, deliver, possess, transport, place, classify, label, use, or release a substance or device shall not be prosecuted under this chapter.

(3) This chapter does not prohibit the possession and use of a device that uses electro-muscular disruption technology as permitted under section 224a.

Sec. 200l. (1) A person shall not commit an act with the intent to cause an individual to falsely believe that the individual has been exposed to a harmful biological substance, harmful biological device, harmful chemical substance, harmful chemical device, harmful radioactive material, harmful radioactive device, or harmful electronic or electromagnetic device.

(2) A person who violates subsection (1) is guilty of a felony punishable by imprisonment for not more than 5 years or a fine of not more than \$10,000.00, or both.

Sec. 200m. A charge under or a conviction or punishment for a violation of this chapter does not prevent a person from being charged with, convicted of, or punished for any other violation of law arising from the same transaction.

Sec. 204. (1) A person shall not send or deliver to another person or cause to be taken or received by any person any kind of explosive substance or any other dangerous thing with the intent to frighten, terrorize, intimidate, threaten,

harass, injure, or kill any person, or with the intent to damage or destroy any real or personal property without the permission of the property owner or, if the property is public property, without the permission of the governmental agency having authority over that property.

(2) A person who violates this section is guilty of a crime as follows:

(a) Except as otherwise provided in subdivisions (b) to (e), the person is guilty of a felony punishable by imprisonment for not more than 15 years or a fine of not more than \$10,000.00, or both.

(b) If the violation damages the property of another person, the person is guilty of a felony punishable by imprisonment for not more than 20 years or a fine of not more than \$15,000.00, or both.

(c) If the violation causes physical injury to another individual, other than serious impairment of a body function, the person is guilty of a felony punishable by imprisonment for not more than 25 years or a fine of not more than \$20,000.00, or both.

(d) If the violation causes serious impairment of a body function to another individual, the person is guilty of a felony punishable by imprisonment for life or any term of years or a fine of not more than \$25,000.00, or both.

(e) If the violation causes the death of another individual, the person is guilty of a felony and shall be imprisoned for life without eligibility for parole and may be fined not more than \$40,000.00, or both.

Sec. 207. (1) A person shall not place an explosive substance in or near any real or personal property with the intent to frighten, terrorize, intimidate,

threaten, harass, injure, or kill any person, or with the intent to damage or destroy any real or personal property without the permission of the property owner or, if the property is public property, without the permission of the governmental agency having authority over that property.

(2) A person who violates this section is guilty of a crime as follows:

(a) Except as otherwise provided in subdivisions (b) to (e), the person is guilty of a felony punishable by imprisonment for not more than 15 years or a fine of not more than \$10,000.00, or both.

(b) If the violation damages the property of another person, the person is guilty of a felony punishable by imprisonment for not more than 20 years or a fine of not more than \$15,000.00, or both.

(c) If the violation causes physical injury to another individual, other than serious impairment of a body function, the person is guilty of a felony punishable by imprisonment for not more than 25 years or a fine of not more than \$20,000.00, or both.

(d) If the violation causes serious impairment of a body function to another individual, the person is guilty of a felony punishable by imprisonment for life or for any term of years or a fine of not more than \$25,000.00, or both.

(e) If the violation causes the death of another individual, the person is guilty of a felony and shall be imprisoned for life without eligibility for parole and may be fined not more than \$40,000.00, or both.

Sec. 209. (1) A person who places an offensive or injurious substance or compound in or near to any real or personal property with intent to wrongfully

injure or coerce another person or to injure the property or business of another person, or to interfere with another person's use, management, conduct, or control of his or her business or property is guilty of a crime as follows:

(a) Except as otherwise provided in subdivisions (b) to (e), the person is guilty of a felony punishable by imprisonment for not more than 15 years or a fine of not more than \$10,000.00, or both.

(b) If the violation damages the property of another person, the person is guilty of a felony punishable by imprisonment for not more than 20 years or a fine of not more than \$15,000.00, or both.

(c) If the violation causes physical injury to another individual, other than serious impairment of a body function, the person is guilty of a felony punishable by imprisonment for not more than 25 years or a fine of not more than \$20,000.00, or both.

(d) If the violation causes serious impairment of a body function to another individual, the person is guilty of a felony punishable by imprisonment for life or for any term of years or a fine of not more than \$25,000.00, or both.

(e) If the violation causes the death of another individual, the person is guilty of a felony and shall be imprisoned for life without eligibility for parole and may be fined not more than \$40,000.00, or both.

(2) A person who places an offensive or injurious substance or compound in or near to any real or personal property with the intent to annoy or alarm any person is guilty of a felony punishable by imprisonment for not more than 5 years or a fine of not more than \$3,000.00, or both.

Sec. 210. (1) A person shall not carry or possess an explosive or combustible substance or a substance or compound that when combined with another substance or compound will become explosive or combustible or an article containing an explosive or combustible substance or a substance or compound that when combined with another substance or compound will become explosive or combustible, with the intent to frighten, terrorize, intimidate, threaten, harass, injure, or kill any person, or with the intent to damage or destroy any real or personal property without the permission of the property owner or, if the property is public property, without the permission of the governmental agency having authority over that property.

(2) A person who violates subsection (1) is guilty of a crime as follows:

(a) Except as provided in subdivisions (b) to (e), the person is guilty of a felony punishable by imprisonment for not more than 15 years or a fine of not more than \$10,000.00, or both.

(b) If the violation damages the property of another person, the person is guilty of a felony punishable by imprisonment for not more than 20 years or a fine of not more than \$15,000.00, or both.

(c) If the violation causes physical injury to another individual, other than serious impairment of a body function, the person is guilty of a felony punishable by imprisonment for not more than 25 years or a fine of not more than \$20,000.00, or both.

(d) If the violation causes serious impairment of a body function to another individual, the person is guilty of a felony punishable by imprisonment for life or for any term of years or a fine of not more than \$25,000.00, or both.

(e) If the violation causes the death of another individual, the person is guilty of

a felony and shall be imprisoned for life without eligibility for parole and may be fined not more than \$40,000.00, or both.

Sec. 211a. (1) A person shall not manufacture, buy, sell, furnish, or have in his or her possession any device that is designed to explode or that will explode upon impact or with the application of heat or a flame, or that is highly incendiary, with the intent to frighten, terrorize, intimidate, threaten, harass, injure, or kill any person, or with the intent to damage or destroy any real or personal property without the permission of the property owner or, if the property is public property, without the permission of the governmental agency having authority over that property.

(2) A person who violates subsection (1) is guilty of a crime as follows:

(a) Except as provided in subdivisions (b) to (e), the person is guilty of a felony punishable by imprisonment for not more than 15 years or a fine of not more than \$10,000.00, or both.

(b) If the violation damages the property of another person, the person is guilty of a felony punishable by imprisonment for not more than 20 years or a fine of not more than \$15,000.00, or both.

(c) If the violation causes physical injury to another individual, other than serious impairment of a body function, the person is guilty of a felony punishable by imprisonment for not more than 25 years or a fine of not more than \$20,000.00, or both.

(d) If the violation causes serious impairment of a body function to another individual, the person is guilty of a felony punishable by imprisonment for life or any term of years or a fine of not more than \$25,000.00, or both.

(e) If the violation causes the death of another individual, the person is guilty of a felony and shall be imprisoned for life without eligibility for parole and may be fined not more than \$40,000.00, or both.

Sec. 212a. (1) If a person violates this chapter and the violation is committed in or is directed at a vulnerable target, the person is guilty of a felony punishable by imprisonment for not more than 20 years. The court may order a term of imprisonment imposed under this section to be served consecutively to the term of imprisonment for the underlying violation.

(2) As used in this section, "vulnerable target" means any of the following:

(a) A child care center or day care center as defined in section 1 of 1973 PA 116, MCL 722.111.

(b) A health care facility or agency as defined in section 20106 of the public health code, 1978 PA 368, MCL 333.20106.

(c) A building or structure open to the general public.

(d) A church, synagogue, mosque, or other place of religious worship.

(e) A public, private, denominational, or parochial school offering developmental kindergarten, kindergarten, or any grade 1 through 12.

(f) An institution of higher education.

(g) A stadium.

(h) A transportation structure or facility open to the public, including, but not limited to, a bridge, a tunnel, a public highway, or a railroad.

(i) An airport. As used in this subdivision, "airport" means that term as defined in section 2 of the aeronautics code of the state of Michigan, 1945 PA 327, MCL 259.2.

(j) Port facilities. As used in this subdivision, "port facilities" means that term as defined in section 2 of the Hertel-Law-T. Stopczynski port authority act, 1978 PA 639, MCL 120.102.

(k) A public services facility. As used in this subdivision, "public services facility" means any of the following facilities whether publicly or privately owned:

(i) A natural gas refinery, natural gas storage facility, or natural gas pipeline.

(ii) An electric, steam, gas, telephone, power, water, or pipeline facility.

(iii) A nuclear power plant, nuclear reactor facility, or nuclear waste storage facility.

(l) A petroleum refinery, petroleum storage facility, or petroleum pipeline.

(m) A vehicle, locomotive or railroad car, aircraft, or watercraft used to provide transportation services to the public or to provide for the movement of goods in commerce.

(n) A building, structure, or other facility owned or operated by the federal government, by this state, or by a political subdivision or any other instrumentality of this state or of a local unit of government.

Enacting section 1. This amendatory act takes effect January 1, 2004.

Enacting section 2. This amendatory act does not take effect unless House Bill No. 4513 of the 92nd Legislature is enacted into law.

This act is ordered to take immediate effect.

Clerk of the House of Representatives

Secretary of the Senate

Approved

Governor



Patents

Appendix 6: Patents

There are hundreds of United States Patents similar to those in this appendix. **13**

4,858,612

United States Patent 4,858,612. Stocklin, August 22, 1989.

A method and apparatus for simulation of hearing in mammals by introduction of a plurality of microwaves into the region of the auditory cortex is shown and described. A microphone is used to transform sound signals into electrical signals which are in turn analyzed and processed to provide controls for generating a plurality of microwave signals at different frequencies. The multifrequency microwaves are then applied to the brain in the region of the auditory cortex. By this method **sounds are perceived** by the mammal which are representative of the original sound received by the microphone.

4,877,027

United States Patent 4,877,027. Brunkan, October 31, 1989.

Sound is induced in the head of a person by radiating the head with microwaves in the range of 100 megahertz to 10,000 megahertz that are modulated with a particular waveform. The waveform consists of frequency modulated bursts. Each burst is made up of ten to twenty uniformly spaced pulses grouped tightly together. The burst width is between 500 nanoseconds and 100 microseconds. The pulse width is in the range of 10 nanoseconds to 1 microsecond. The bursts are frequency modulated by the audio input to **create the sensation of hearing** in the person whose head is irradiated.



Patents

5,159,703

United States Patent 5,159,703. Lowery, October, 27 1992.

A silent communications system in which nonaural carriers, in the very low or very high audio frequency range or in the adjacent ultrasonic frequency spectrum, are amplitude or frequency modulated with the desired intelligence and propagated acoustically or vibrationally, for inducement into the brain, typically through the use of loudspeakers, earphones or piezoelectric transducers. The modulated carriers may be transmitted directly **in real time** or may be conveniently recorded and stored on mechanical, magnetic or optical media for delayed or **repeated transmission** to the listener.

3,951,134

United States Patent 3,951,134. Malech, April 20, 1976.

Apparatus for and method of sensing brain waves **at a position remote** from a subject whereby electromagnetic signals of different frequencies are simultaneously transmitted to the brain of the subject in which the signals interfere with one another to yield a waveform which is modulated by the subject's brain waves. The interference waveform which is representative of the brain wave activity is re-transmitted by the brain to a receiver where it is demodulated and amplified. The demodulated waveform is then displayed for visual viewing and routed to a computer for further processing and analysis. The demodulated waveform also can be used to produce a compensating signal which is transmitted back to the brain to effect a **desired change** in electrical activity therein.

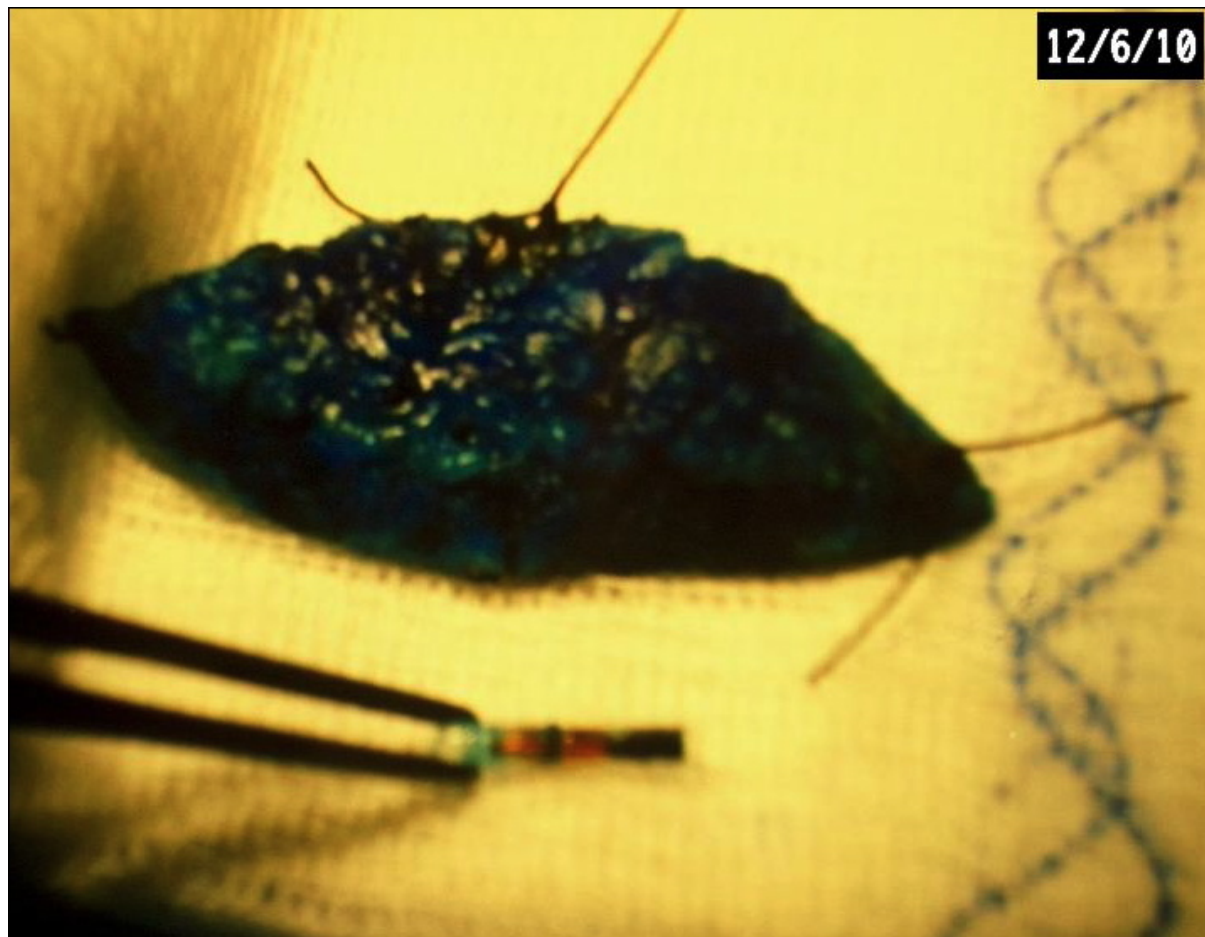
Appendix 7: Proven cases of illegal implantation

8 men have proven that they have been implanted without their knowledge and without their consent. 11

They are well known. 8 They appeared on many websites. 10 They appeared in radio shows. 8 They appeared on TV. 8

The texts are on the following 183 pages. 10

Skip them if they are too difficult. 8



The tumor and RFID of Bob Boyce. 8

robert näslund



Summary.

This victim was implanted without his consent and without his knowledge.

The presence of the devices was revealed after complaints about a disturbing radio signal in his head and mental impairment.

The presence of the devices was confirmed by a physician.

The devices have been surgically removed by a physician.

The devices have no therapeutical value.

The devices have not been analyzed by a toxicologist.

The devices have not been analyzed by an electronics technician.

This victim didn't complain about persecution.

Chronology.

This victim was implanted at *Söder Hospital* in 1967.

This victim was implanted in police custody on March 10, 1972.

This victim was implanted in police custody in 1978.

This victim was implanted either at *Stockholm's* detention centre or in custody at *Vasteras* in 1973.

This victim was implanted under sedation at the *Nacka Police* custody centre on November 26, 1975.

The devices were discovered in 1977.

One device was removed in 1978.

One device was removed in *St. Carolus Hospital* in *Djakarta* on August 12, 1987, but during the same operation a new device was installed, which was discovered the next day.

Types.

Brain transmitters.

Proof.

This victim published [letters and X-ray photographs](#) (*PDF, 276 K*).

This victim wrote a book in Swedish with the title "*Hjärnprojektet*" ("*The brain project*").

This victim was featured in *Paranoia Magazine*, issue 19, winter 1999.

June 20, 1983

Mr. R. Naeslund
Ervallakroken 27
12443 Bandhagen
SWEDEN

Dear Mr. Naeslund:

The enclosed letter of May 30 I had prepared in rough draft. I don't find a copy so I might not have mailed it to you. Later I received your additional skull film, which clearly demonstrated some implanted transmitters, one inside the brain and two probably just underneath the brain. Within a week I shall have that film examined by the radiologists here, but I do not expect them to prove, nor to rule out, any brain damage like granulomatous changes or a superficial brain abscess, at least not based on the findings of the plain skull film you sent.

I have been very busy the last months, which explains why I am uncertain about the mailing of the letter outlined May 30. I am serving as "Certified Consultant" in Neurosurgery and in Dentistry for the U.S. Department of Education. In addition I am very much engaged in teaching and surgical work as Clinical Professor in Neurosurgery at the University of California Hospital in San Diego and also as Senior Consultant at the local Veterans Medical Center. My schedule is as heavy as when I worked in Stockholm. There I was Associate Professor of Dentistry for six years and Consultant in Dentistry for the old Royal Medical Board of Sweden while I was studying medicine at the Karolinska Hospital. I have not done any studies or work in dentistry in this country.

Now you will understand why I cannot spend much time on your serious and complicated problems. Nevertheless, I might have spent more time on your case than any Swedisch physician has done so far-- and without a charge.

With best regards.

Very sincerely,

P. A. Lindstrom, M.D.

P. A. LINDSTROM, M.D.

June 20, 1963

Mr. R. Naeslund
Ervallakroken 27
12443 Bandhagen
SWEDEN

Dear Mr. Naeslund:

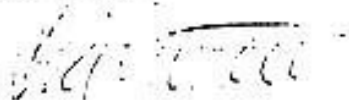
The enclosed letter of May 30 I had prepared in rough draft. I don't find a copy so I might not have mailed it to you. Later I received your additional skull film, which clearly demonstrated some implanted transmitters, one inside the brain and two probably just underneath the brain. Within a week I shall have that film examined by the radiologists here, but I do not expect them to prove, nor to rule out, any brain damage like granulomatous changes or a superficial brain abscess, at least not based on the findings of that plain skull film you sent.

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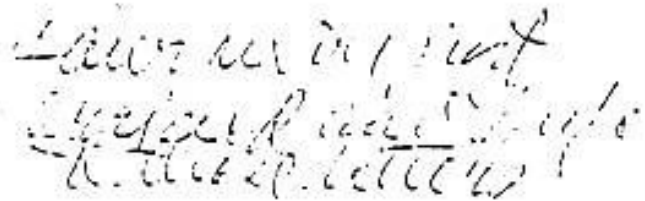
Now you will understand why I cannot spend much time on your serious and complicated problems. Nevertheless, I might have spent more time on your case than any Swedish physician has done so far-- and without a charge.

With best regards,

Very sincerely,



P. A. Lindstrom, M.D.



PA:lmjt



UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL
University of California
Medical Center, San Diego

PROGRESS RECORD

(Typewriter Copy)

Source

Request Date

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Recently I reviewed a skull film marked: NASLUND, ROBERT and dated 26-11, 1981. That film shows a couple of unusual foreign bodies at the base of the skull, possibly some form of brain transmitters.

However, I have not examined or talked to this patient and do not know the pertinent history.

San Diego, CA
October 6, 1983

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Ingmar Wickbom".

Ingmar Wickbom, M.D.
Professor of Radiology
U.C.S.D.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Recently I reviewed a skull film marked: NASLUND, ROBERT and dated 26-11, 1981. That film shows a couple of unusual foreign bodies at the base of the skull, possibly some form of brain transmitters.

However, I have not examined or talked to this patient and do not know the pertinent history.

San Diego, CA
October 6, 1983

Ingmar Wickbom, M.D.
Professor of Radiology
U.C.S.D.

5.4.91

MR ROBERT NASLUND

X RAY SKULL AP LAT FOR COMPARISON

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DR NALIN SACHDEV
RADIOLOGIST.



Sanjeevan Medical Centre

S. No.

DEPTT. OF RADIOLOGY

Date 8.4.91.

Name

MR ROBERT NASLUND

Age

Referred by

REPORT

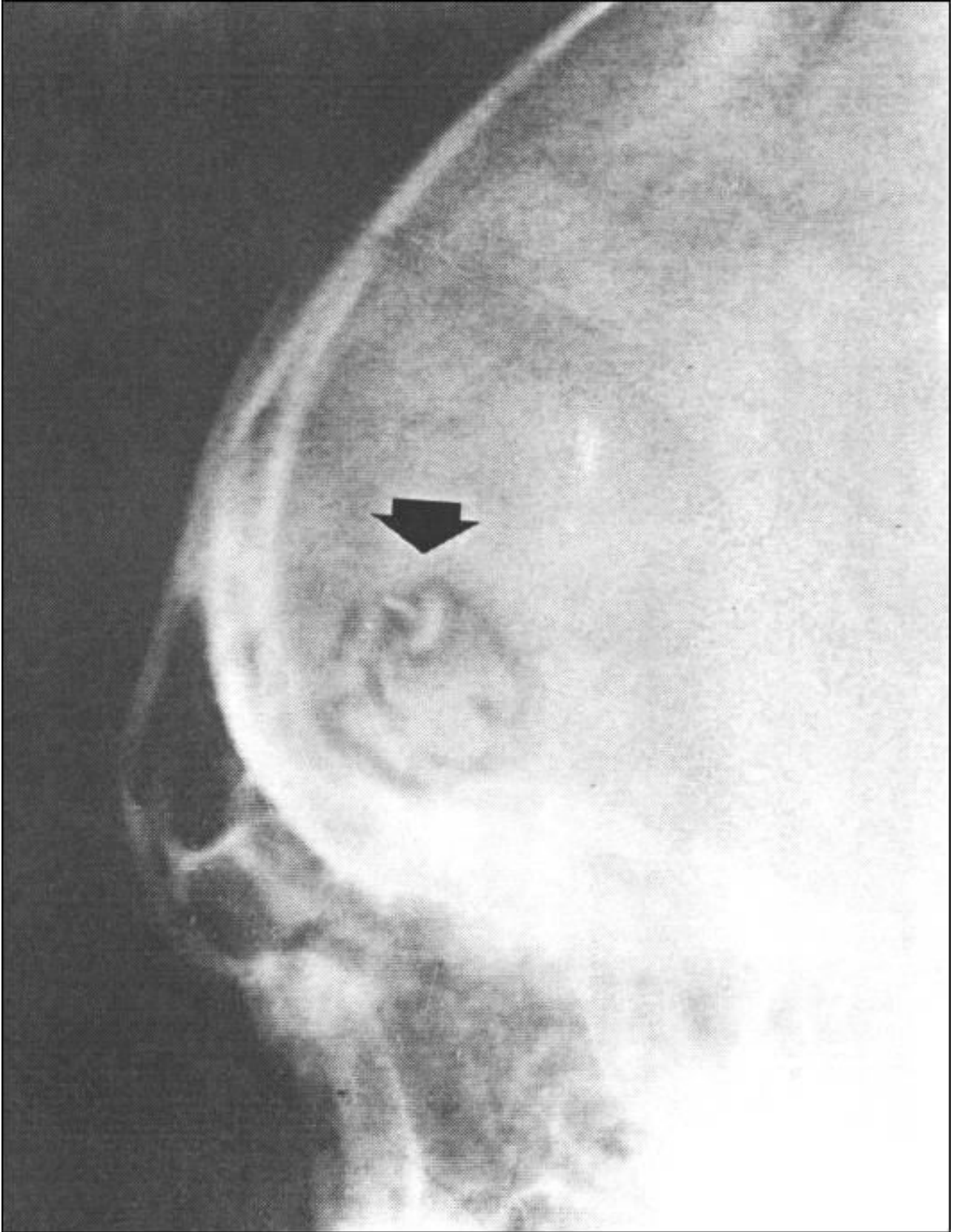
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Nalin
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brian wronge

Summary.

This victim was implanted without his consent and without his knowledge.

The presence of the devices was revealed after complaints about dizziness, nausea, incontinence, headache, inability to sleep, hearing voices and short-term memory loss.

The presence of the devices was confirmed by a physician.

This victim couldn't find a physician who was ready to surgically remove the devices.

Reason: physicians' fear of the FBI.

The devices have no therapeutical value.

The devices have not been analyzed by a toxicologist.

The devices have not been analyzed by an electronics technician.

This victim didn't complain about persecution.

Chronology.

The devices were implanted in *Bayley Seton Hospital* in

Staten Island in October 1987.

The devices were discovered on May 6, 1991.

Types.

Miniature radio.

Proof.

The City Sun published an [article](#) in volume 11, number 49, December 15-21, 1993, a [follow-up article](#) and an [update article](#).

This victim appeared in several radio shows and a *Manhattan Cable* television show.

This is an article from *The City Sun Newspaper*, by Executive Editor Maitefa Angaza.

Maitefa Angaza
Executive Editor
The City Sun Newspaper
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See the [scanned article](#) (PDF, 304 K).

CHARGE OF HOLOCAUST: MEDICAL EXPERIMENT ON BLACK INMATE

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by Maitefa Angaza

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Wrong's story starts in 1979, when he was arrested in connection with the armed robbery of the Ozone Layer, a Brooklyn disco — a crime he claims he did not commit.

"Some people I was known to be affiliated with from the neighborhood were arrested and charged in connection with this incident," he said.

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"We must stop reacting and gain the courage to act. African scientists, medical professionals and researchers of integrity must come forth to help this bother for all our sakes."

Wronge's Case Is Our Case

Brian Wronge is attempting to bring his violators to justice. He says a New York state Supreme Court judge has agreed to hear the case. However, the judge has Wronge's case on hold and has instructed him to find a surgeon to remove one of the chips and an independent scientific researcher who will identify it and what function it performs.

Wronge consulted with a surgeon who prefers to be identified only as *"a well-trained surgeon at one of the reputable institutions in New York City."* This surgeon, recommended to Wronge by a friend, was helpful but turned out not to be able to provide the assistance he most immediately was seeking.

Wronge had decided to try to have one of the chips in his ear removed, as they would be most accessible. But the doctor he consulted was not an ear, nose and throat surgeon. He did examine Wronge's X-rays and agreed to speak briefly with *The City Sun* about his opinion of them.

"My impression is that there is a foreign object in his ear. I'm not sure what it is. ... It's very unusual in appearance but definitely appears to be either metallic or made of some sort of alloy. I can only conjecture from seeing it only on X-ray, and from what Mr. Wronge has told me, that it may be some sort of electrical instrument or prosthetic device. A prosthetic device, however, is usually employed to replace a damaged element of the body. If he's never had a need for such a device, it should not be there, and certainly not without his knowledge."

Wronge intends to persevere with his case. He believes he knows what has been done to him and how and why. He has always been science- and technology-literate, and after his release from prison, he read voraciously on biology, psychological studies and the applications of microwave technology.

He said, *“I believe they are experimenting with people in prisons and mental institutions to see how they react to psychological trauma. Young Black males particularly are targeted and brought into the penal system for political and other reasons. Once they have you in the government’s custody, they can do these biological and psychological studies.”*

He believes some of the implantation was done through an incision made at the back of his throat, causing the pain he experienced after he awoke in the hospital. *“Through the throat they can pass objects down to your chest cavity, and further.”*

In his studies Wronge claims to have gained knowledge of *“a gallium scan that can map the centers of the brain and, along with a transmitter attached to your nervous system, can transmit signals from the brain that go from analog to satellite.”*

At this point, Wronge is representing himself, though he does realize he will need to find an attorney willing to represent him before his case proceeds. He says that he has spoken to a few attorneys, but *“they took at it initially because they see financial potential in it, but they don’t want to touch it because it’s too controversial.”*

When asked about his concerns for his personal safety, Wronge said, *“They have disrespected my temple and for all I know, may have tried to kill me. I’m a soldier at war.”* He said that his family has been notified of his suspicions and knows what to do should some harm come to him.

“A person’s family automatically has rights to the body of the deceased, and no medical examiner has the right to touch a body without the permission of the family. Whoever does something to me has to take my body also, because it contains evidence. If my family were to say, ‘Don’t touch that body, we want an autopsy done to examine his brain,’ they’re going to find what’s there. Believe me, the government doesn’t want that.”

Valentine feels, *“If they try to do anything to Brian, it would*

validate what he is saying. They would prefer for him to look unstable. We have to protect Brian. If we do, we're only protecting ourselves."

2

NEXT WEEK: A CITY SUN PHOTO ESSAY

THE CITY SUN

DEC. 15 - DEC. 21, 1993
NEW YORK CITY METROPOLITAN WEEKLY

SPEAKING TRUTH TO POWER
VOL. 11, NO. 49

60c
85c OUTSIDE NEW YORK CITY

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SEE PAGE 4

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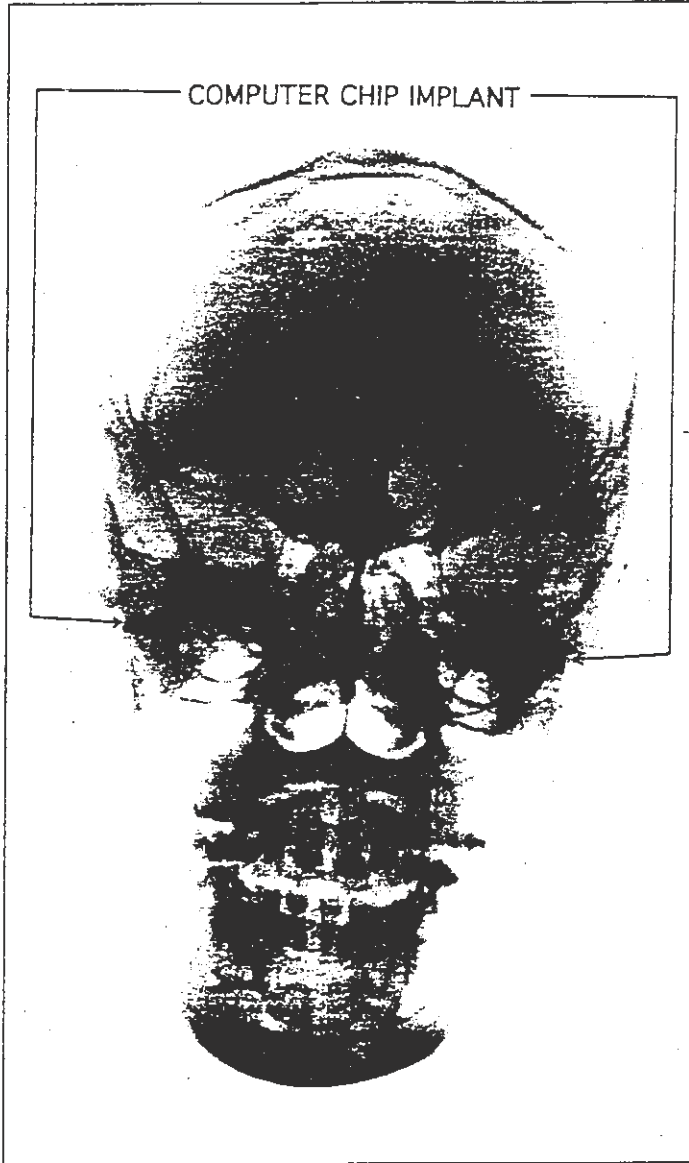
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Arrows point to implants in Brian Wronge's head. (X-rays also reveal metal dental fillings.)

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descent must remain awake and willing to examine painful possibilities. Considering the makeup of the prison population and plans for more prison barges and facilities of all types, this is imperative, he asserts.

"We can't wait for the white man to tell us whether or not we have a suspicion," he said. "That second-class mentality that feels that nothing is legitimate until it has been validated by the government or the mainstream media is suicidal. They prepare us for these types of things by putting them in movies like *Total Recall*, where Arnold Schwarzenegger discovers he's been implanted and removes the device through his nose. Then, when they gradually make the public aware that these things exist, we are supposed to think, 'Oh, that's OK. That's a technological advance. I saw it in the movies.'

"We must stop reacting and gain the courage to act. African scientists, medical professionals and researchers of integrity must come forth to help this brother for all our sakes."

Wronge's Case Is Our Case

Brian Wronge is attempting to bring his violators to justice. He says a New York state Supreme Court judge has agreed to hear the case. However, the judge has Wronge's case on hold and has instructed him to find a surgeon to remove one of the chips and an independent scientific researcher who will identify it and what functions it performs.

Wronge consulted with a surgeon who prefers to be identified only as "a well-trained surgeon at one of the reputable institutions in New York City." This surgeon, recommended to Wronge by a friend, was helpful but turned out not to be able to provide the assistance he most immediately was seeking.

Wronge had decided to try to have one of the chips in his ear removed, as they would be most accessible. But the doctor he consulted was not an ear, nose and throat surgeon. He did examine Wronge's X-rays and agreed to speak briefly with *The City Sun* about his opinion of them.

"My impression is that there is a foreign object in his ear. I'm not sure what it is. ... It's very unusual in appearance but definitely appears to be either metallic or made of some sort of alloy. I can only conjecture from seeing it only on X-ray, and from what Mr. Wronge has told me, that it may be some sort of electrical instrument or prosthetic device. A prosthetic device, however, is usually employed to replace a damaged element of the body. If he's never had a need for such a device, it should not be there, and certainly not without his knowledge."

Wronge intends to persevere with his case. He believes he knows what has been done to him and how and why. He has always been science- and technology-literate, and after his release from prison, he read voraciously on biology, psychological studies and the applications of microwave technology.

He said, "I believe they are experimenting with people in prisons and mental institutions to see how they react to psychological trauma. Young Black males particularly are targeted and brought into the penal system for political and other reasons. Once they have you in the government's custody, they can do these biological and psychological studies."

He believes some of the implantation was done through an incision made at the back of his throat, causing the pain he experienced after he awoke in the hospital. "Through the throat they can pass objects down to your chest cavity, and further."

In his studies Wronge claims to have gained knowledge of "a gallium scan that can map the centers of the brain and, along with a transmitter attached to your nervous system, can transmit signals from the brain that go from analog to satellite."

At this point, Wronge is representing himself, though he does realize he will need to find an attor-

Continued on Page 18

Clinton Commits To Ending Bias Against Minority Loans

Seventeen years after the establishment of the Community Reinvestment Act (CRA) and fair-lending legislation, the federal government stated that many urban, rural and suburban residents with low and moderate incomes are still untouched by banks and their community reinvestment activities.

The U.S. Justice Department and the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development will begin investigations into discriminatory loaning irregularities resulting from 1992 Home Mortgage Disclosure Act statistics released earlier this year.

The report said African Americans and Hispanic Americans "are still being denied loans twice as often as European Americans, even after all financial fac-

tors considered in an application are taken into account."

After a Nov. 4 Home Mortgage Disclosure Act hearing before the U.S. Senate Banking Committee, U.S. Attorney General Janet Reno stated, "We will use our full authority under the law to challenge them [banks] and to obtain appropriate punitive sanctions."

In response to the government charges of discrimination, community groups called for a CRA meeting. Speakers from lending institutions, federal banking regulatory agencies and elected government officials met with these groups and churches from around the metropolitan New York area to discuss the current

and future status of CRA and proposed changes in community reinvestment legislation.

New CRA Legislation Considered

On Friday, Dec. 10, a conference was held at Brooklyn's New York City Technical College and Polytech University to highlight successful reinvestment activities and to recognize those banks and community groups that have endeavored to expand and improve these activities.

One of the main topics of discussion during the conference was proposed federal amendments to national CRA legislation. Also discussed were New York State Banking Department proposals to restructure New York state's Community Reinvestment Act to keep the delivery of related services up to date.

Several topics discussed were:

- Essential techniques to meet CRA/fair-lending requirements
- Successful strategies for participation in local real-estate development through low-income-housing tax credits
- How banks and community-based groups can work together to avoid Pattern Practice Race Discrimination.

Many financial institutions who already have active and successful CRA programs had their representatives attend the conference. These included J.P. Morgan, Chemical Bank, Citibank, National Westminster Bank, Home Savings of America, East New York Savings Bank, Dime Savings Bank, Fleet Bank, European American Bank and Chase Manhattan Bank. The Bank of Tokyo and the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce, among others, were invited.

Also in attendance was the civil rights division of the Justice Department, the Federal Deposit Insurance Company, Office of Thrift Supervision, and Rep. Floyd Flake, who is sponsoring federal legislation to change several CRA requirements.

Other speakers scheduled were New York State Banking Department Superintendent Derrick Cephas; Assemblyman Herman D. Farrell Jr., chairman of the New York state Assembly's Banking Committee; Rep. Major Owens; Rep. Ed Towns, as well as Massachusetts Rep. Joseph Kennedy.

The conference was organized and facilitated by the Brooklyn-based East Fulton Street Group/21st Century Partnership Community Initiative, which has a primary focus of education for community development. Conference co-sponsors included the National Community Reinvestment Coalition of Washington, D.C., the 21st Century Ministerial Alliance and the Church of God in Christ, 2nd Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction for Eastern New York.

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SCI-FACT

Continued from Page 5

ney willing to represent him before his case proceeds. He says that he has spoken to a few attorneys, but "they look at it initially because they see financial potential in it, but they don't want to touch it because it's too controversial."

When asked about his concerns for his personal safety, Wronge said, "They have disrespected my temple and, for all I know, may have tried to kill me. I'm a soldier at war." He said that his family has been notified of his suspicions and knows what to do should some harm come to him.

"A person's family automatically has rights to the body of the deceased, and no medical examiner has the right to touch a body without the permission of the family. Whoever does something to me has to take my body also, because it contains evidence. If my family were to say, 'Don't touch that body; we want an autopsy done to examine his brain,' they're going to find what's there. Believe me, the government doesn't want that."

Valentine feels, "If they try to do anything to Brian, it would validate what he is saying. They would prefer for him to look unstable. We have to protect Brian. If we do, we're only protecting ourselves."

This is an article from *The City Sun Newspaper*, by Roger Hutcheon, Staff Reporter.

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Original link:

<http://brazilboycott.org/BrazilByct/help.html>

IMPLANT VICTIM REFUSED HELP BY 'HUMANITARIAN' PHYSICIANS

The Boston chapter of PHYSICIANS FOR HUMAN RIGHTS (PHR) last month refused to examine or treat government implant victim Brian Wronge, against the protest of some of its members.

Wronge, a New York City resident, and former prisoner at Elmira and Arthur Kill correctional facilities from 1979 to 1989, was found positive for "*paramagnetic metallic foreign bodies*" in his head and chest in 1991 by both MRI and CT scan. The CT scan was performed by MRI-CT Scanning Inc. on May 6, 1991, and the MRI was performed three weeks later by Diagnostic Imaging Associates. Both labs are in New York City.

Further examination revealed miniature radios implanted in the membrane of Wronge's eardrums, according to a

research biologist who examined Wronge with a OTOSCOPE. Use of such radio implants by CIA-funded experiments had been rumored since the 1960's, when individuals testified that institutes in UTAH had been using them on prisoners in that state without the victims' knowledge.

Requests through the Freedom of Information Act to obtain documents on the UTAH experiments, to this date, have not been complied with.

A federal Eastern District Court Judge, Justice REENA RAGGI, has Wronge's lawsuit against the state of New York pending, instructing Wronge to find a surgeon to remove one of the implants. However, in the three years since the May 1991 lab reports, no surgeon would remove the implants, usually citing FBI RETALIATION as the reason.

In an effort to find Wronge a surgeon, his case was brought to the attention of PHR's BOSTON CHAPTER by one of its members three months ago. Although four prominent physicians supported the examination and pursuit of Wronge's covert surgery, the PHR board, according to director ERIC STOVER, decided in a meeting in mid-June to refuse assistance to Wronge. Wronge had offered to finance his own trip to minimize any budgetary reason the group might claim.

There have been repeated requests for the minutes of this June meeting, but the group claims the minutes are still not ready. Despite several attempted interviews throughout July, neither the staff members nor the director would reveal details of the meeting's dialogue, nor reveal which of the board members were present.

One staff member did say, *“Everyone saw the information [the MRI and CT scan results]. It was well-discussed among all the staff and all the board members.”*

On July 21, a staff member stated, *“No one here is allowed to speak with you. I was told to say that,”* mentioning that the director gave the silence order prior to a vacation.

The tense atmosphere at PHR following the Wronge denial was also evident among board members who refused to discuss details of the behind-the-scenes dialogue, although two of them revealed through various conversations that they were subjected to INTENSE CAMPAIGNING BY COLLEAGUES NOT TO SUPPORT PURSUIT OF THE ISSUE. Dr. CAROLA EISENBERG, vice president of PHR, was eager to help Wronge in late April but, in May, was discouraged from doing so after a conversation with STOVER.

The PHR decision was highly controversial, considering the group’s documented statement of purpose — the basis on which it is supported by their large MEMBERSHIP. The statement includes the following mandates:

1. To stop torture that is committed by a government;
2. To investigate violations of humanitarian law and medical ethics in internal conflicts; and
3. To prevent physician complicity in human rights abuses

Furthermore, the denial of help to Wronge follows an early 1994 opinion poll indicating that the group’s membership wanted to use more of its resources to examine prisoners in the United States, strongly inferring

that PHR was avoiding domestic issues.

Since PHR's inception in 1986, it repeatedly has rejected suggestions to address medical misconduct by government agencies. *"We may have a case of a group that is not pursuing the very issues its membership is MAKING LARGE CONTRIBUTIONS to see rectified,"* said one member of the Boston group.

THE CITY SUN spoke with ERIC STOVER about Hutcheon's charges. *"This request went to the board, and the board felt that given the workload and the numbers of cases requiring our attention around the world, that we would not commit our limited resources to this case. We feel that what the plaintiff needs to do is to go to any properly certified general practitioner to obtain help. This does not indicate a lack of caring on our part. We have a small staff and limited funding, and we have to look at each case individually and make a decision."*

In response to Hutcheon's assertion that PHR does not address medical misconduct by U.S. government agencies, Stover said, *"That's categorically and absolutely untrue."* He cited a Syracuse, N.Y., prison case he says PHR investigated which resulted in a 60 Minutes story and the rectifying of the inhumane treatment. Stover said the organization has addressed numerous other domestic cases and also has worked on cases in Rwanda, Burundi, Mexico, Chile, Yugoslavia and other foreign countries.

Stover and the PHR secretary both disavowed knowledge of the opinion poll referred to by Hutcheon.

This is an article from *The City Sun Newspaper*, by Executive Editor Maitefa Angaza.

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Original link:

<http://www.brazilboycott.org/BrazilByct/update.html>

WRONGE REVISITED: UPDATE ON IMPLANT VICTIM'S CASE

As promised last week, we are updating our readers as to recent events surrounding implant victim BRIAN WRONGE. Many have inquired about the progress, if any, of Wronge's efforts to obtain a measure of justice for the heinous crime committed against him.

THE CITY SUN was the nation's first publication to bring Wronge's case to the public in our cover story by this writer, titled: "*CHARGE OF HOLOCAUST: Medical Experiment on Black Inmate*" (Dec. 15-21, 1993). Since that time, a few other publications out of state have covered the story. Also, Wronge has been interviewed by Marjorie Moore, Sean Ashton and Bernard White on WBAI radio, by the Rev. Del Shields and Donna Wilson on WWRL and also has guested on several radio

programs outside of New York. In addition, Wronge has appeared on a Manhattan Cable television show.

Wronge was illegally implanted with paramagnetic computer chips in various parts of his body while a prisoner at Fishkill Correctional Facility. He believes the procedure was done when he entered a hospital for a diagnostic procedure. He emerged a human guinea pig.

In October 1987, he was taken to Bayley Seton Hospital in Staten Island for a bronchoscopy at the suggestion of prison doctors. Immediately upon awaking and for months afterward, he suspected that his body had somehow been tampered with by surgeons, including Dr. Vincent Tarantola, who now heads the hospital's pulmonary clinic.

Wronge's suspicions were verified when, after his release from prison, a CT scan and MRI performed at separate diagnostic labs revealed the presence of *"a paramagnetic foreign body artifact"* under one arm and *"dense rectangular-shaped metal foreign objects"* in both inner ears. Subsequent examinations by physicians also corroborated these findings.

One physician told THE CITY SUN that an implant suspected to have been placed on Wronge's TRACHEA receives and transmits sound, including the high-pitched frequencies of his thoughts resonating on his voice box. *"Remember that saying, 'You can't go to jail for what you think'? Well, not anymore,"* the doctor said.

Though this type of technology has been used for legitimate purposes for some time now, its used for prisoners without their consent is a blatant violation of

the civil and physical rights of citizens. A surgeon who viewed Wronge's X-rays said, "*A prosthetic device... is usually employed to replace a damaged element of the body. If he's never had a need for such a device, it should not be there, and certainly not without his knowledge.*"

Wronge's efforts to secure a lawyer have thus far been unsuccessful. There's been some dodging and dangling by a few attorneys, but as yet no commitment of legal representation. He has, however, filed suit against the federal government and was instructed to have a surgeon remove one or more of the implants for examination by court-appointed experts. He has been unable to obtain this assistance to date, though he has had at least one adventure in the attempt.

David Larson



Summary.

This victim was implanted without his consent and without his knowledge.

The presence of the devices was revealed after complaints about infections.

The presence of the devices was confirmed by a physician.

The devices have been surgically removed by a physician.

The devices have no therapeutical value.

The devices have not been analyzed by a toxicologist.

The devices have been analyzed by an electronics technician.

This victim didn't complain about persecution.

Chronology.

This victim was implanted in the beginning of 1997.
The devices were removed in 2001.

Types.

Microstimulators.

Proof.

This victim wrote an [extensive report](#) (*PDF, 1.4 MB*).
The report focuses on the technology and the
researchers.

The report doesn't say clearly how many devices were
removed and of which type they were.

The report doesn't have a clear chronology.

Sources.

This victim has a website: www.LarsonMedia.net with
more and larger pictures.

Criminal and Scientific Misconduct Involving Neural Prosthesis Research Funded by the NIH/NINDS/NPP and The Alfred E. Mann Foundation

David A. Larson
lars1212@verizon.net

Articles of Evidence:

The photos contained in this document are of microstimulator devices that were surgically recovered and analyzed by using microscopy and by materials characterization techniques. The recovered devices are an exact match for the devices that were developed by research scientists Joseph Schulman, Gerald Loeb and Philip Troyk under contract from the National Institutes of Health. There are about 4 contracts involved, but the initial contract was #N01-NS5-2325 and funded by the NIH/NINDS/NPP. More information regarding these contracts can be found at the NIH Neural Prosthesis Project website. The following list briefly outlines some of the evidence presented in this document:

1. Microstimulator devices have been surgically recovered by a Physician in Los Angeles CA.
2. Devices have been analyzed using Energy Dispersive Spectroscopy (EDS) at Photometrics (materials characterization lab, Huntington Beach, CA) and confirm the presence of Silicon, Chlorine and other materials used in semiconductor processing.
3. The recovered devices show fabrication and design methods which uniquely belong to research scientists Joseph Schulman, Gerald Loeb and Philip Troyk, and are detailed in their U.S. Patent office filings. The recovered devices precisely match these patents.
4. Additionally, Schulman and Loeb filed US Patent applications for a system of monitoring a patient and methods allowing bi-directional telemetry over greater distances that involves using one frequency typically used for communication between the number of small implants and other near-by devices (between 570Hz and 2Mhz), and then an additional frequency (such as 224.840 MHz, or higher) which carries the data over the necessary long distance to the remote location.
5. Timing 1: My assault occurred during the same quarter in which Schulman and Loeb filed patent applications for implantable devices and patient monitoring systems which employ above mentioned methods of bi-directional telemetry. U.S. Provisional Application No. 60/039,164 was filed on Feb. 26, 1997 and U.S. Provisional Application Ser. No. 60/042,447 on Mar. 27, 1997
6. Timing 2: Schulman and Loeb report the first functional microstimulators in a QPR just prior to my assault and first animal implantations are planned. They subsequently report "tightening up" the accountability and traceability of prototype devices in a QPR following the assault
7. Schulman has an FCC license and broadcasts at 224.840 MHz (K6BWA) and has repeaters operating to the North, South and East of my residence, all within a 22-mile range. Additionally, another repeater in Altadena CA (but with a call sign that begins with a "W"), operating at the same frequency is actually licensed to an individual who lives in Oak Lawn, IL., (14 miles from IIT Chicago).
8. Professor Wise from Univ. of Michigan reports in a QPR that because of bandwidth and impedance issues, 200MHz should be chosen for remote, wireless stimulation using a neural prosthesis. The FCC database shows that Joseph Schulman operates radio repeaters in this frequency as call sign K6BWA.
9. Schulman reported acquiring an ISDN "Connectix" phone as part of contract #N01-NS5-2325 claiming it would be used for file sharing and enhanced communication. Later, a company he founded called "NeuroDyne" markets a new system which used such an ISDN video-phone to enable multiple physicians to tele-conference while analyzing a patients biofeedback signals such as EEG and EMG in real-time as the physiologic data is displayed on the screens and which can be saved for further analysis
10. Schulman reports that a "faulty" diode and resistor required that they be removed in-house (using two weeks worth of labor as well as equipment) and that replacement components would then have to be re-attached, however the patents of Schulman, Loeb and Troyk describe how additional, minimal circuitry can be integrated onto existing circuitry allowing diodes and resistors to be eliminated rather

than replaced and beneficially resulting in a smaller overall device with increased range of telemetry operation.

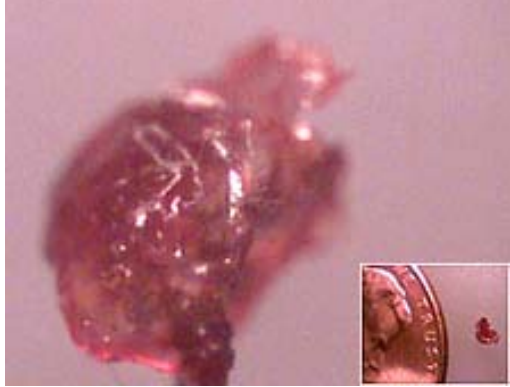
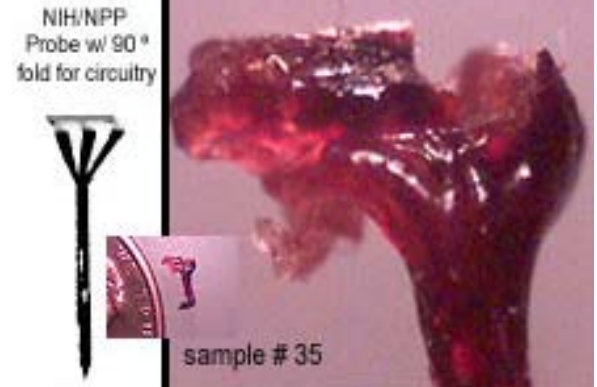
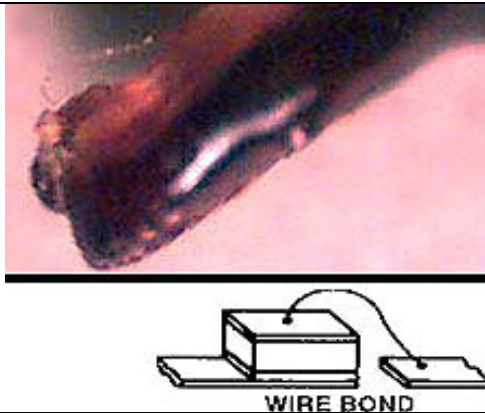
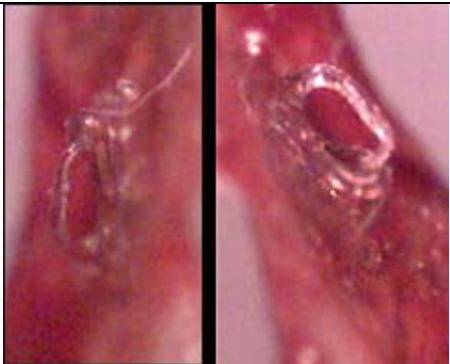
11. In a table of data listing the specs for components of the "BION" microstimulator, Schulman indicates that the diode used in replacement of the "faulty" diode is a "THD9064", however there doesn't appear to be any such diode in existence, and in fact, THD9064 only references low-power, high frequency microcontrollers and frequency doublers from manufacturers such as Siemens, ICS and New Focus
12. Throughout contract #N01-NS5-2325, Joseph Schulman fabricates an absurd amount of "vendor error" and "faulty product" which was done to conceal the real reason for the excessively low yield of microstimulators which can be attributed to the error prone stacking process of the smaller unethical implants as well as his need to secure a number of chips without accounting for them so that they could be used unethically.
13. Much further evidence exists in Joseph Schulman and Gerald Loeb's U.S. Patent Office filings and the Quarterly Progress Reports from contract #N01-NS5-2325. This evidence shows that implantable device invention and related technology discovery occurred during the contract period, and additionally were not reported or claimed to be made with government support. More importantly, many of the inventions involve integrating or stacking additional circuitry that enables additional functionality including long-distance bi-directional telemetry, and the accompanying ability to use this unethically
14. A vendor of Schulman' contract, Tom Wolf at Slicex reported that he sent hundreds of integrated circuits to Schulman and was never paid for the work. Schulman reported to the NIH that they were faulty, but the CEO of vendor, Tom Wolf, maintains that Schulman was happy with the devices and that they indeed worked fine. Schulman had to cook the books and not pay for the devices so they would be off the books, that way he could keep them and use them illegally without having to account to the NIH for them.

Evidence Detail

The following will provide detail as to each instance of evidence that is listed above in "evidence summary". From a criminal/legal perspective, even though the assault occurred some time ago, the devices presented as evidence have remained active and in the control of the defendants up until the time they were recovered, and while implanted, were used violently and maliciously. Additionally, the devices were just recently recovered allowing discovery of their existence, so no statute of limitations is applicable, nor should apply. I wish that Joseph Schulman and Gerald Loeb were not guilty of this, as it would be much easier on everyone involved, however the evidence proves that they did this. Any skepticism or doubt that you may have regarding the legitimacy of my allegations should be weighed against the evidence. If you look at the evidence, it will prove the legitimacy of my allegations, so all that I ask is that you read on and try to comprehend what is presented. Even if the substantial amount of evidence presented here does not overcome all remaining doubt, it should at minimum prompt you to seek and find the answers needed through investigation to arrive at the truth. I had to endure an enormous amount of physical pain and frustration over the last 5 years (and especially as of late) in order to be able to present this evidence to you, and I would not waste your time or mine if I were not in a position to provide the evidence you require in order to take action. This is a call to action and if you received this document, it is because your assistance is needed. The evidence begins on the following page and each allegation listed above (1 – 13), is specifically addressed and the proof presented in detail with substantiated source or fact.

Article 1. - Microstimulator devices have been recovered from my person:

1.1 Images: The devices below have all come from infected sites on my person and have been analyzed, numbered, documented and archived. Some of the images are shown below:

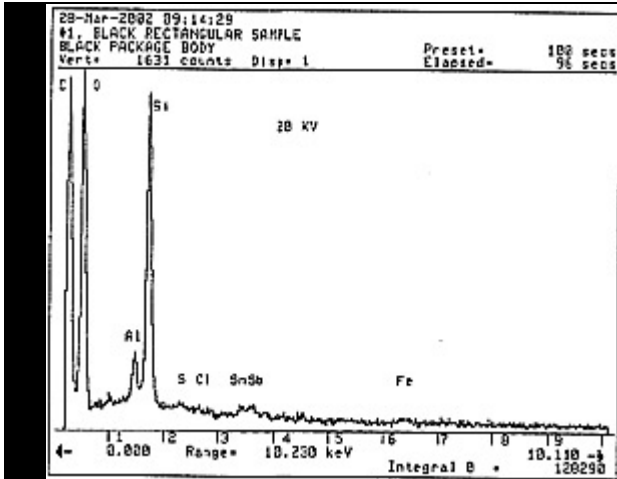
	 <p>NIH/NPP Probe w/ 90° fold for circuitry</p> <p>sample # 35</p>
<p>Image 1: sample # 50 at 60x magnification (main), and at 10x (inset) with penny for size reference. Circuitry is visible as is the (darker) hermetic feed-through w/ 90° bend for connection to electrode array or other component</p>	<p>Image 2: sample # 35 compares in size and shape with probe shown in NIH/NPP documentation. Integrated circuitry of active probe appears damaged from structural failure shown here at 60x. This type of probe has been used by Loeb (and Hambrecht) at the NINDS.</p>
 <p style="text-align: center;">WIRE BOND</p>	
<p>Image 3: Sample # 70 at 60x. A typical wire bond similar to illustration. The substrate appears to have an epoxy or polymer coating.</p>	<p>Image 4: Sample # 95 at 60x magnification. Unknown feature that is definitely fabricated and structured to serve a purpose. Two views shown.</p>

Summary of Article 1: The photos clearly show something foreign that is not organic mixed with the biological tissue.

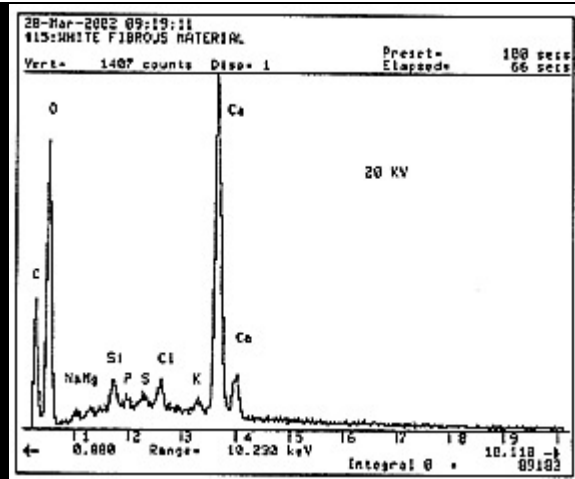
Article 2. - Devices have been analyzed using Energy Dispersive Spectroscopy (EDS):

Energy Dispersive Spectroscopy is a common method used for materials composition analysis and is well known within the scientific community. I had samples analyzed at Photometrics in Huntington Beach CA., which has one of the newer era systems that features light detection ability etc., and confirms the presence of Silicon in devices which I have recovered. Silicon is the primary and most common material in semiconductor chips and is not normally present in the body, and in fact is harmful because it contains trace amounts of arsenic. Additionally, other materials were identified such as Chlorine, which is used in the chip manufacturing process, Tin, and Aluminum. Some of the data from EDS performed at Photometrics appears below and complete information is attached to the end of this document.

2.1: EDS Data



The data for this sample reads left to right as follows (the higher the “peak” the higher the concentration of indicated material): Carbon (C), Oxygen (O), Aluminum (Al), Silicon (Si), Sulfur (S), Chlorine (Cl), Tin (Sn), Antimony (Sb), and Iron (Fe)



Sample #15, L to R: Carbon (C), Oxygen (O), Sodium (Na), Magnesium (Mg), Silicon (Si), Phosphorus (P), Sulfur (S), Chlorine (Cl), Potassium (K), Calcium (Ca) and (Ca) again. The sample that produced this result is shown below at left



This is a photo of sample #15 that showed Silicon and Chlorine being present. This device doesn't look as much like semiconductor as others, but it is and presents an opportunity to address the oxidization that occurs. The oxidization that builds up on the implants is a result of an activated process that occurs when certain metals interface with the electrolytes present in human tissue, and the longer the device is implanted, typically, the thicker the oxidation layer. This is documented in papers and QPR's from Loeb. The presence of the oxidization and some remaining blood and tissue on this device, which was recovered from my nasal cavity, make it difficult to visually see semiconductor components, however if you look closely the circuitry is indeed visible. Note the inset photo which reveals the actual size of this sample by showing a penny next to it on the lab slide for reference.

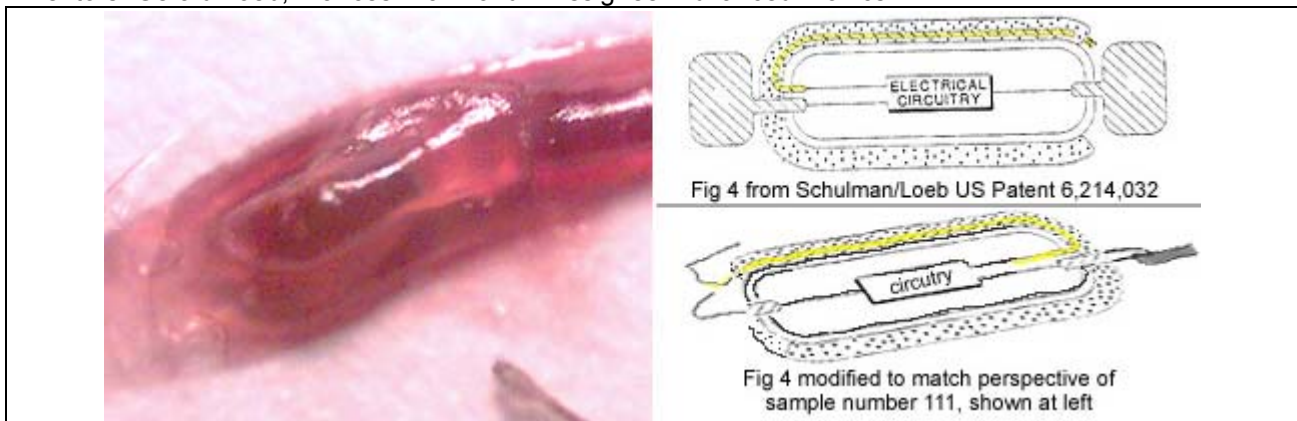
Summary of Article 2: EDS offers proven statistical data that confirms the devices recovered from my person contain semiconductor material and combined with the visual images provide absolute certain proof that these devices are foreign and should not be naturally present in my body. Moving forward, what follows will focus on proving the identity of the individuals responsible for placing them there.

Article 3. - A number of recovered devices show fabrication and design methods which are unique to Joseph Schulman and/or Gerald Loeb, and are detailed in their U.S. Patent Office filings:

The examples below directly compare images of my recovered devices to images from The US Patent Office outlining inventions patented by Schulman, Loeb and others within Alfred E. Mann Foundation. It should be noted that my recovered devices have been implanted for 5 years and obviously will are not in the pristine condition of a line-drawing illustration, but the design and construction of the recovered devices is similar or in some cases, identical. From a research perspective, a neural prosthesis needs to remain implanted for over 40 years to effectively serve a disabled individual, and because not enough research (none in fact, except for simulations) has been done regarding this, it would make sense for Schulman and Loeb to implant a variety of devices as well as materials because the continual real-time feedback (or lack there-of) would allow them to determine which were most effective and also remained biocompatible over time. I have

recovered devices appear to utilize a hardened epoxy coating on them as well as others that appear to have a rubbery type silicone coating. Schulman and Loeb's patents made during the time of the microstimulator contract describe much more than a typical "BION" type microstimulator and specifically address alumina, silicone and epoxy coatings instead of glass or titanium, describe how additional circuitry can upgrade a device from one which requires an external coil to one that is fully implantable, the creation of electrodes as small as 15µm using a YAG/UV laser, and one patent even describes how an implantable system can have it's components "daisy chained" together by microwire (which is slightly thinner than human hair) rather than completely assembled inside a glass package. The devices recovered from my person do not all conform to one design or configuration, and most conform to patent filings of Loeb and Schulman. Some of the comparisons to those U.S. Patent Office filings follow:

3.1 Sample #111 vs. US Patent 6,214,032 "System for implanting a microstimulator"
 Inventors: Gerald Loeb, Frances Richmond Assignee: Advanced Bionics

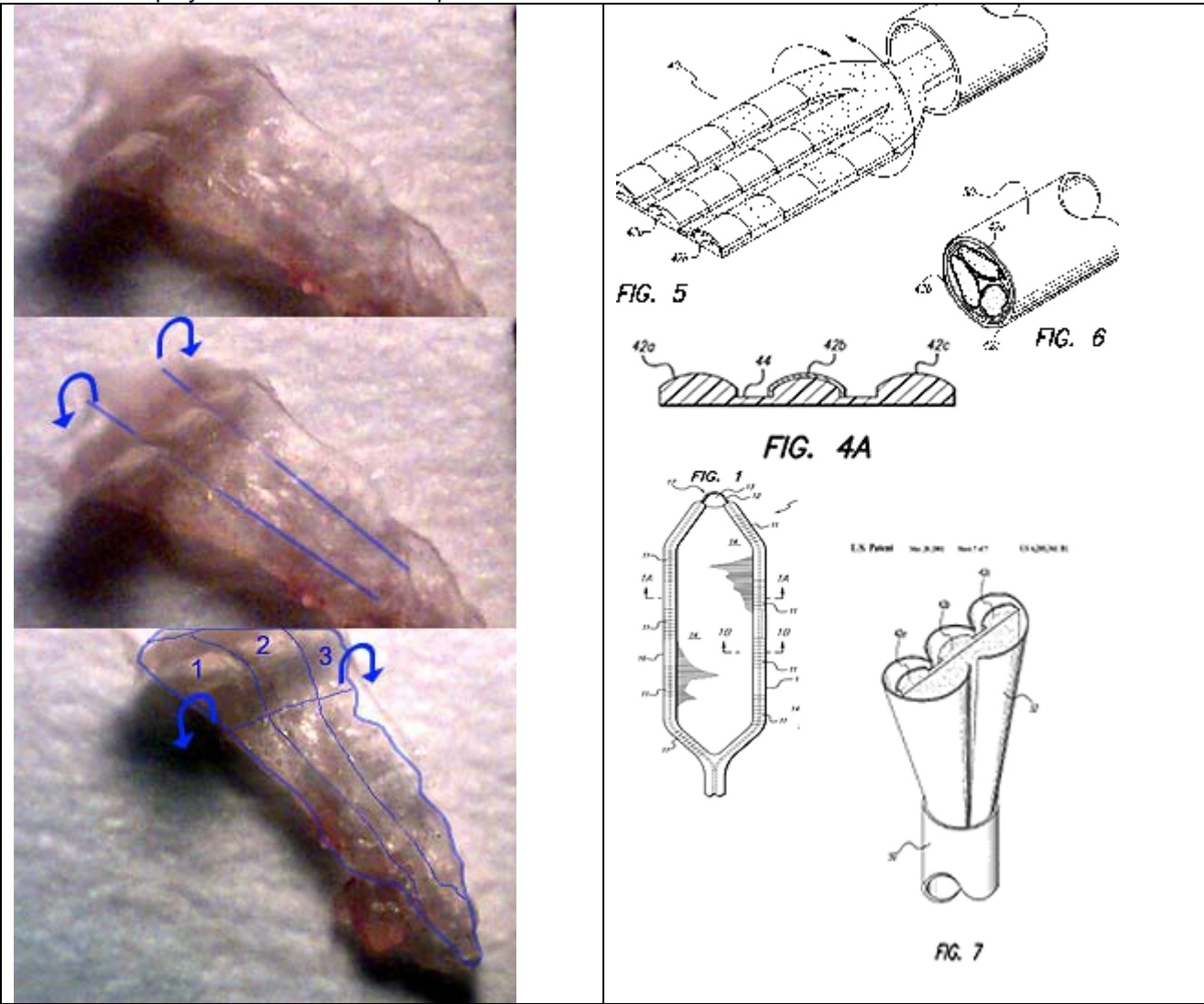


The image on the left shows my recovered device #111. Patent 6,214,032 on the right (top) illustrates an invention of Frances Richmond and Gerald Loeb (this same illustration appears in several patents held by Loeb and Schulman) in which the yellow highlighted path represents encapsulated wire containing electrode sites that are in addition to the electrodes shown at each end. The lower illustration is modified to show the invention in the same perspective as my sample #111. In this photo of my sample #111, the circuitry in the middle of the device is dark and difficult to identify, however the wire bond and path of the wire are clearly shown and it's construction is consistent with that of Loeb/Schulman's filings with the U.S. Patent Office and further, the documentation shows that "parent case" provisional applications were filed May 29, 1998 for U.S., and also Internationally on Feb.19, 1997 (within 30 days of my assault).

Continued Next Page....

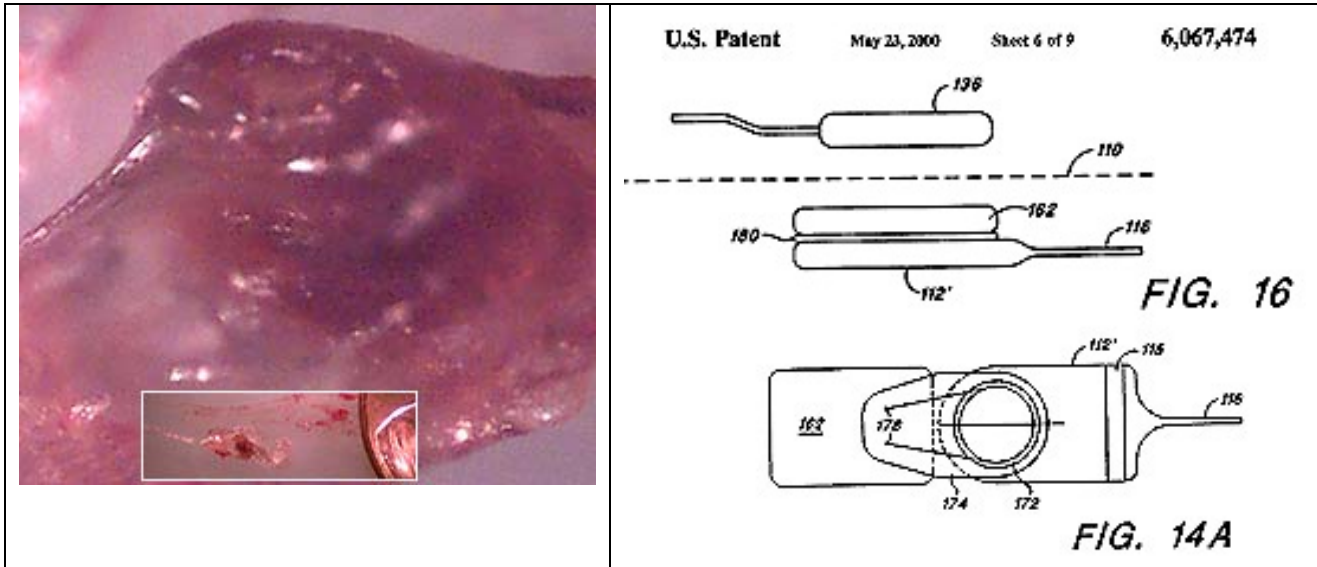
3.2: Sample 110 vs. US Patent 6,205,361 "Implantable expandable multicontact electrodes"
 Inventors: Mann/Advanced Bionics

This invention describes an integrated circuit on flexible substrate (so that it will conform to the shape of the scalp, or muscle etc) with attached electrodes, and is designed to be "folded" into a syringe/hypodermic needle and injected into the target location. Upon being injected, the electrode array unfolds or "expands" to an open position. Although this device lists Mann as the inventor, and Advanced Bionics as the assignee, Gerald Loeb played a role in it's development as Advanced Bionic's "Chief Scientist".



The series of images to the left show my sample #110, and marked-up versions with the blue illustrations showing how my sample #110 compares to U.S. Patent 6,205,361 for a foldable/expandable array of electrodes. My sample #110 is consistent with above invention in that: (1) It has three defined areas at one end, and tapers to one section; and (2) it appears to be on a flexible substrate; and (3) it utilizes a wire perimeter for support

3.3 Sample #122 vs. US Patent 6,067,474 “Implantable device with improved battery (capacitor) recharging and powering configuration” - Inventors: Gerald Loeb, Frances Richmond Assignee: Advanced Bionics This patent lists Gerald Loeb (as well as F.J. R., also a principal investigator involved with the NIH microstimulator contract) as the inventors. In sample #122 recovered from my person, a coil (or “antenna”) can clearly be seen on top of the stack and is represented in the patent drawings as the innermost circle referenced as #172



My sample #122 is shown on the left. Patent #6,067,474 is shown to the right and illustrates a microstimulator that uses multiple circuits in a stacked configuration (with a coil on top, #172 in patent illustration) and the stacking is done to save space, however, such stacking complicates assembly and lowers yield. Schulman and Loeb claim that no such stacking of chips was performed, nor required by the “BION” microstimulator, however my sample #122 at left, US Patent # 6,067,474, at right, combined with Schulman reporting “unexplainable” low yields throughout his contract (as low as 30% in QPR#3) should be more than suspicious and immediately prompt inquiry followed by an investigation. And if the above wasn’t enough, the parent case documentation, U.S. Provisional Application Ser. No. 60/054,480, was filed Aug. 1, 1997 which is during the course of NIH contract #N01-NS5-2325, and not long after my assault.

Summary of Article 3:
 Devices which have been recovered from my person and proven to contain semiconductor material, emulate and resemble devices which are unique to Joseph Schulman and Gerald Loeb.

Article 4. - Schulman and Loeb file US Patent applications for patient monitoring systems and methods for long range bi-directional telemetry:

Joseph Schulman and Gerald Loeb have each filed patents as well as later additions and newer patents for a “Patient Monitoring System” and “System of Implantable Devices for Monitoring and/or Affecting Body Parameters” and I contend that the “affecting” part is painful and has been applied by Schulman and Loeb maliciously through the recovered implanted devices shown in articles 1 and 3 above. What is defined in these systems is:

- Telemetry using multiple modes or frequencies so that one carrier can transmit a short distance with it being processed to another capable of longer range telemetry.
- Real time interaction that includes stimulation and recording from the human nervous system
- Audio and video conferencing are integrated into the system that displays the EEG, EMG and other data allowing Schulman, Loeb and Troyk to simultaneously interact with the system and each other
- A closed loop mode that has a “default” stimulus parameter loaded into memory for each electrode so that if the subject being monitored breaks the telemetry link, he will still be subject to electrical stimulation because power can be derived and stored into the capacitor from the Tantalum capacitor-electrode/bodily tissue electrolyte interface.

Because the illegal and unethical activity of monitoring an unwilling subject involves a database, which one can assume is backed up and stored somewhere (perhaps even online for remote retrieval) and also involves the program to be housed on a server that can be accessed by Schulman Loeb and Troyk, this presents considerable evidence that could be obtained by University personnel or law enforcement agencies, yet unobtainable to me. Because Schulman, Loeb and Troyk participate in this unethical/illegal research both at home and at work, this creates considerable liability for their employers and those who fund this research.

4.1 - U.S. Patent 6,315,721: "System of implantable devices for monitoring and/or affecting body parameters"
Inventors: Schulman; Joseph H. (Santa Clarita, CA); Assignee: Alfred E. Mann Foundation

(This application is a division of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 09/048,826, now U.S. Pat. No. 6,208,894, and claims the benefit of U.S. Provisional Application Ser. No. 60/042,447 filed Mar. 27, 1997 and U.S. patent application Ser. No. 09/030,136, now U.S. Pat. No. 6,185,452, which claims the benefit of U.S. Provisional Application Ser. No. 60/039,164 filed Feb. 26, 1997.)

"...a system implemented using multiple communication channels, e.g., a first sonic channel at a first carrier frequency and a second sonic channel at a second carrier frequency, is also considered to be within the scope of the present invention..."

4.2 – U.S. Patent 6,208,894: "System of implantable devices for monitoring and/or affecting body parameters"
Inventors: Schulman; Joseph H. (Santa Clarita, CA); Assignee: Alfred E. Mann Foundation

(This application claims the benefit of U.S. Provisional Application Ser. No. 60/042,447 filed Mar. 27, 1997 and U.S. Patent Application Ser. No. 09/030,106 filed Feb. 25, 1998 which in turn claims the benefit of U.S. Provisional Application Ser. No. 60/039,164 filed Feb. 26, 1997.)

"...A system for monitoring and/or affecting parameters of a patient's body comprised of a system control unit (SCU) and one or more other devices implanted in the patient's body, i.e., within the envelope defined by the patient's skin. In accordance with a preferred embodiment, the system operates in closed loop fashion whereby the commands transmitted by the SCU are dependent, in part, on the content of the data signals received by the SCU..."

... a preferred SCU is also implemented as a device capable of being injected into the patient's body... Wireless communication between the SCU and the other implanted devices can be implemented in various ways, e.g., via a modulated sound signal, AC magnetic field, RF signal, or electrical conduction....In accordance with a further aspect of the invention, the SCU is remotely programmable, e.g., via wireless means, to interact with the implanted devices according to a treatment regimen ...While the invention herein disclosed has been described by means of specific embodiments and applications thereof, numerous modifications and variations could be made thereto by those skilled in the art without departing from the scope of the invention set forth in the claims. For example, a system including multiple SCUs, e.g., one external and one internal, is considered to be within the scope of the present invention. Additionally, while the use of a single communication channel for communication between one or more SCUs and the other implanted devices has been described, a system implemented using multiple communication channels, e.g., a first sonic channel at a first carrier frequency and a second sonic channel at a second carrier frequency, is also considered to be within the scope of the present invention ...Transponders, e.g., are devices which can be used to extend the interbody communication range between stimulators and sensors and other devices, e.g., a clinician's programmer and the patient control unit. ... The clinician's programmer and/or the patient control unit and/or other external control devices can also communicate with the implanted devices, as described in the parent application, ... Alternatively, such external devices can communicate with the SCU via a transceiver coupled to the programmable controller. Since, in a preferred operating mode, the signal transmitter and signal receiver operate using sound means, a separate transceiver which operates using magnetic means is used for communication with external devices. However, a single transmitter/receiver can be used in place of transceiver if a common communication means is used..."

4.3 – U. S. Patent: 6,175,764: "Implantable microstimulator system for producing repeatable patterns of electrical stimulation" Inventors: Loeb; Gerald E. (Kingston, CA); Richmond; Frances J. R. (Kingston, CA)
Assignee: Advanced Bionics Corporation (Sylmar, CA) Appl. No.: 490921 Filed: January 25, 2000

(This application is a Divisional Application of U.S. application Ser. No. 9/077,662, filed May 29, 1998, now U.S. Pat. No. 6,051,017 which application is incorporated herein by reference, and which application was filed in the U.S. under 35 U.S.C. .sctn.371 based on

international application number PCT/US97/02576, filed Feb. 19, 1997; which international PCT application claimed priority to U.S. Provisional Applications Nos. 60/011,870; 60/012,019; 60/011,868; and 60/011,869; all filed Feb. 20, 1996.)

“...Improved implantable microstimulators are covered with a biocompatible polymeric coating... The microstimulator systems include external control for controlling the operation of the microstimulators. The control include memory for programming preferred stimulation patterns for later activation by the patient or caregiver.... can be implanted non-surgically by injection. ...upon an external command, or at predetermined intervals, power and command signals sent from controller cause the various microstimulators to emit a series of electrical current pulses (i.e., a pulse train) at the desired frequency and amplitude sufficient to cause the muscles to lift the body for the duration of the pulse train. ...also provides storage and production means for a program of output currents and stimulation pulses that may then be produced autonomously by the implanted device without requiring the continuous presence of extra corporeal electronic components, i.e., without the need for an external control device.

4.4 – U.S. Patent 6,164,284: “System of implantable devices for monitoring and/or affecting body parameters” Inventors: Schulman; Joseph H. (Santa Clarita, CA)

(This application claims the benefit of U.S. Provisional Application No. 60/042,447 filed Mar. 27, 1997 and U.S. patent application Ser. No. 09/030,106 filed Feb. 25, 1998 entitled “Battery-Powered Patient Implantable Device” which in turn claims the benefit of U.S. Provisional Application No. 60/039,164 filed Feb. 26, 1997)

“...it is preferably that at least a portion of the program storage be an alterable form of memory, e.g., RAM, EEPROM, etc., whose contents can be remotely altered as described further below. However, it is additionally preferable that a portion of the program storage be nonvolatile so that a default program is always present. The rate at which the program contained within the program storage is executed is determined by clock, preferably a real time clock that permits tasks to be scheduled at specified times of day...”

4.5 - U.S. Patent Application 20010054071: “Audio/video conference system for electronic care giving”
Loeb, Gerald E. December 20, 2001

4.6 - U.S. Patent 5,791,344: “Patient monitoring system”

Inventors: Joseph Schulman, A.E. Mann Foundation Appl. No.: 582756 Filed: January 4, 1996

4.7 – U.S. Patent 5,551,016 “Monitoring system and interface apparatus therefor”

Inventors: Loeb; Gerald E. Assignee: Queen's University at Kingston Appl. No.: 084928

“In monitoring systems for acquiring data about a subject, such as are used, for example, in the medical, scientific and engineering fields, determination of temporal relationships between data acquired from multiple monitoring devices is facilitated by means of an interface unit which interconnects the monitoring devices with tape recorders for storing the data and a computer for processing the data.”

Summary Article 4: These systems allow Schulman, Loeb and Troyk to interact with the implanted devices via radio frequency, and enables this interaction from any location that allows them (Internet access) to connect to a remote server.

Article 5. - Timing 1:

U.S. Provisional Applications No. 60/039,164 was filed on Feb. 26, 1997 and U.S. Provisional Application Ser. No. 60/042,447 on Mar. 27, 1997 –

These patent filings pertain to the patient monitoring systems and other technology applicable to a long term human study and include methods capable of long range bi-directional telemetry.

Summary Article 5: The above patent filings occurred during the same quarter as my assault

Article 6. - Timing 2:

Schulman and Loeb report the first functional microstimulators in a QPR just prior to my assault, and report “tightening up” the accountability and traceability of prototype devices in a QPR following my assault:

“....we were able to demonstrate the feasibility of using a single coil in the microstimulator both to receive power and data and to act as the tank circuit and antenna for outgoing RF transmission at the same frequency. The next silicon breadboard is a demonstration of the feasibility and achievable modulation rates for incoming and outgoing data transmission based on the suspended carrier mode of operation. This will be done by a chip that records in a shift-register the sequence of detected carrier half-cycles during incoming RF transmission. The chip then telemeters out that information as a sequence of AM encoded bits..... This design has passed intensive simulation and is now in layout. Release to the foundry is anticipated in August, with chips likely to be available for evaluation by early October...” (QPR #5 March 10, 1996 - June 9, 1996)

“In the next quarter, we intend to finalize and validate the sealing process and provide the necessary active implants to support preclinical chronic animal tests.....” (QPR #7 September 10, 1996 - December 9, 1996)

“During this quarter, we tightened up the traceability and documentation of BION prototype production units.....” (QPR #10 June 10 1997 – Sept 9 1997)

Summary Article 6: This proves that Schulman had achieved functional implants with back telemetry prior to my assault and that he expressed intent to chronically implant an animal during the following quarter which corresponds with the date of my assault. Additionally, it shows that following my assault, there was concern for the accountability of pre-production devices and chips.

7. Schulman has an FCC license (K6BWA) and has 224.840MHz repeaters operating to the North, South and East of my residence, all within a 22-mile range

An FCC database search reveals that Joseph Schulman holds an “Advanced” class radio license, call sign K6BWA, and that he upgraded his license as recently as Oct 2001. Evidence shows that repeaters (224.840 MHz) have been arranged in which licenses attributed to Danny Schulman and Barbara Schulman are involved and their location could facilitate access to the repeater data by Gerald Loeb, James T. Bennett, and even Phil Troyk. Because Joe Schulman license is used for a repeater in "Hollywood Hills" (yet lives 35 miles North from this location), and Danny Schulman's (lives in Los Angeles) is used for one located in "Altadena", which is 9 miles from Gerald Loeb, there seems to be some confusion as to where this hardware is and who can access it. Additionally, Robert Mancini (WB6PRR, note the “W” in call sign) apparently lives in Oak Lawn, IL (14 miles from Troyk @ IIT), but his license is attributed to another repeater in Altadena (why two both in Altadena?), this is also more than suspicious. Barbara Schulman will not even admit she is a radio operator, as attempts to contact here by email result in replies from Joe Schulman. Because Joe Schulman’s license is attributed to a repeater located in Hollywood Hills, so the repeater at his home or AEMF in Santa Clarita is operated by Joe under his wife’s license. One interesting observance is that neither “Sand Canyon”, nor “Hollywood Hills” is a real city, which again, is more than suspicious. Businesses bearing the name “Hollywood Hills Whatever” (such as Plumbing or Cleaners), are located in zipcode 90027 (which is Los Angeles, 4 miles from zipcode center to James Bennett’s residence) and “Sand Canyon” is a road in Santa Clarita that runs past the residence of Joseph Schulman. The tables of information that follow show:

The Repeater Network (Frequency / Call Sign / Location of the Hardware / Status <open or private>)

The FCC Licenses (Callsign / Assignee / Address)

Physical Map of Repeaters (Shows locations of repeaters in relation to my residence)

Private Repeater / Auxiliary Network:

Freq (MHz)	Call Sign	Location of Repeater Hardware	Status / Mode
224.820 -	KJ6JY	SANTIAGO PEAK (CONDOR)	OPEN
224.840 -	K6BWA	HOLLYWOOD HILLS	PRIVATE
224.840 -	KA6UFC	SAND CANYON	PRIVATE
224.840 -	KS6E	SHERMAN OAKS	PRIVATE
224.840 -	KS6K	SILVERLAKE, L.A.	PRIVATE
224.840 -	N6EHD	ALTADENA	PRIVATE
224.840 -	WA6MTM	YORBA LINDA	PRIVATE
224.840 -	WB6PRR	ALTADENA	PRIVATE
224.860 -	N6ENV	LA COUNTY FIRE CAMP 49	OPEN

Information above has been confirmed from three sources:
www.220sma.org/smarpt.htm
http://www.gsl.net/cora/222_Mhz_Repeater_Guide.htm
<http://www.geocities.com/CapeCanaveral/Hangar/6847/>

Identity of above call signs from FCC:

FCC Callsign Lookup www.fcc.gov		
Callsign	Licensee Name	City (according to FCC license)
K6BWA	SCHULMAN, JOSEPH H	SANTA CLARITA
N6EHD	SCHULMAN, DANNY I	LOS ANGELES
KA6UFC	SCHULMAN, BARBARA L	SANTA CLARITA
KS6K	LEIDNER, JOEL D	LOS ANGELES
KS6E	FREEDMAN, MARVIN	LOS ANGELES
WB6PRR	MANCINI, ROBERT F	ALTADENA

Physical Locations:

Legend:
● = My Residence
● = Repeater

Joseph Schulman's repeater / auxiliary station locations (*yellow) are shown in relation to my residence (*red) in the map above. Schulman's RF repeaters are located to the North, South, East, and South East of my residence, all within a 22 mile radius. There is reason to believe Schulman arranged this repeater network through his membership in the ARRL (American Radio Repeater League).

Summary of Article 7: Joe Schulman has repeaters surrounding my residence and their locations do not match that of the licensee's. Additionally, one of the licensee's is located 14 miles from Phil Troyk at the Pritzker Institute/IIT. Other repeaters are located near Loeb and Bennett. The repeater locations are more than just coincidence. Enforcement is needed from the FCC and law enforcement.

*Update - I just spoke to Marvin Freedman KS6E at his home. Marvin Freedman told me that “he hasn’t been active as a HAM for years” and that “I’m not repeating from Sherman Oaks” and “I’m looking at my equipment,... it’s unplugged, sitting here in Los Angeles”. He also told me that he and Joe Schulman were “friends”. This suggests that Joe Schulman could be using Marvin Freedman’s FCC license without his consent”.

Joe Schulman is using his “old friend’s” FCC license for a repeater that is located on or near my Mother’s property in Encino. He is also using his own license, K6BWA for a repeater that is being operated by James Bennett located at 2288 Bronson Hill Dr. Los Angeles (aka “Hollywood Hills”), and he is using a license that he obtained in his wife’s name (his wife would not admit to me that she was a radio operator and insisted I speak to her husband about it) for a repeater at his residence in Santa Clarita (aka “Sand Canyon”). In fact, of the six repeaters listed in the table below, 3 are in non-existent cities (Hollywood Hills, Sand Canyon and Silverlake are not real cities with no US zip code). Joe Schulman is using this radio signal to control biomedical sensors which is part of his work at the Alfred E. Mann Foundation (<http://www.aemf.org/>) which developed sensors called the “BION”, (<http://ami.usc.edu/Projects/Bion/media.asp> or

<http://npp.ninds.nih.gov/ProgressReports/MicrostimulatorsAndMicrotransducersForFunctionalNeuromuscularStimulation%20NS52325/MicrostimulatorsAndMicrotransducersForFunctionalNeuromuscularStimulation%207NS52325.pdf>

Marvin Freedman lives in Los Angeles and can be contacted below:
Marvin Freedman KS6E 310-470-1116

8. Professor Wise from Univ. of Michigan reports in a QPR that because of bandwidth and impedance issues, 200MHz should be chosen for remote, wireless stimulation using a neural prosthesis

As if articles 1 through 4 were not enough evidence to prompt action, further evidence of the repeaters use is the frequency Joseph Schulman’s repeater/auxiliary stations are operating at (224.840 MHz). The significance of this is best explained by Professor Kensall D. Wise, University of Michigan, respected for his many years and considerable contributions to the NINDS/NPP:

“...the most important issue of an implanted biotelemetry system is power dissipation. To minimize the power of a transmitter, we have to select the lowest practical RF carrier frequency, since RF circuits dissipate power that is proportional to their operating frequency. The FCC has authorized unlicensed use of the 38-41MHz, 88-108MHz, and 174-216MHz Very High Frequency (VHF) bands for Industrial, Scientific and Medical (ISM) telemetry purposes. Other bands in the microwave region (900MHz and above) are not considered because of high tissue absorption at those frequencies. On the other hand, a higher carrier frequency is desired for wider bandwidth in data transmission. As the result of these trade-offs, 200MHz is chosen as the carrier frequency...” (recent QPR #5, (Oct/Dec 2001) Contract NO1-NS-0-2329 “Thin-Film Intracortical Recording Electrodes)

Ken Wise has been involved with the NPP and using micromachined Silicon electrodes to stimulate and record from the nervous system since as early as 1992, and is obviously very accomplished and knowledgeable. In the above, he establishes 200MHz as the preferred carrier frequency because higher frequencies use too much power, and lower frequencies do not penetrate the impedance of the tissue as well as higher frequencies.

Summary Article 8: If someone wanted to use wireless radio frequency to stimulate and record from an unwilling human participant, a frequency near 200 MHz would be desired

9. Schulman reported acquiring an ISDN “Connectix” phone as part of contract #N01-NS5-2325 claiming it would be used for file sharing and later, a company he founded called “NeuroDyne” markets a new system which used such an ISDN video-phone to enable multiple physicians to tele-conference while analyzing a patients biofeedback signals

In QPR #5 (March 10, 1996 - June 9, 1996), Schulman reports:

“In order to facilitate communication between the Mann Foundation (Schulman) and Queens University (Loeb), an ISDN telephone line and high speed modem have been installed with service to the Internet. The Connectix VideoPhone system is in use and remote file access and terminal sessions will soon be available between engineering and documentation computers at both locations...”

This ISDN video phone was actually used to provide real-time bio-feedback data from Schulman in Valencia CA, to Loeb at Queens University, and allow them to conference and interact while monitoring me and the biofeedback from their microstimulators during this unethical and illegal research. They also based parts of their “patient monitoring system” patents on this. The fact that Schulman and Loeb used the Connectix Phone for more than “remote file access” is substantiated by this press release from NeuroDyne, a corporation founded by (not a coincidence) it’s President, Joseph Schulman:



NeuroDyne/E-Tech Press Release:

August, 1999: A new Internet technology will allow a patient to carry on a face-to-face conversation with a doctor who is a few miles or even thousands of miles away while his physiological measures, such as EKG, EEG, EMG, GSR etc. are displayed in real-time on the doctor’s screen for assessment... the ability for healthcare colleagues and specialists several thousand miles apart to conference concerning a patient, while interacting via audio, video and active monitoring of the patient’s physiology.... Optionally, a Video Camera, VoxPhone software, and an Internet connection, allow two individuals virtually anywhere in the world to carry out a private conversation or to support a conference with up to five individuals. Under the joint venture, the VoxPhone interface will be expanded to allow the transfer of real-time data from NeuroDyne Medical’s biomonitors instrumentation in addition to voice and video information. This physiological information can then be displayed graphically on both computer screens as well as being saved for further analysis.....”

Summary Article 9: It is becoming obvious (it isn’t already), that Schulman and Loeb are guilty of my allegations. They implanted these microstimulators using a syringe leaving virtually no externally visible evidence and they expect you and others not to believe it because “it sounds crazy”. You don’t have to believe me but you do have to believe the evidence. The evidence is far too much and too convincing to be “amazing coincidence”. All of the evidence presented is documented, factual and proven. No speculation or fabricated conclusions. Just fact. This is currently page 15 of about 50 and the evidence in the following pages don’t make Schulman and Loeb look any more innocent. That is because they are not.

10. Schulman reports a “faulty” diode and resistor required that they be removed in-house and replaced, however the patents of Schulman, Loeb and Troyk allow diodes and resistors to be eliminated by integrating a chip based on the suspended carrier telemetry protocol resulting in a smaller device package size.

Schulman reports vendor errors have required a diode and resistor to be cut from the chip (removed) and then replaced. It is specifically indicated that these components were “defective” and that they would be

replaced with two new (off the shelf) surface components and that doing so required in-house post-processing. The legitimate reason behind elimination of the resistor and diode involves Schulman's want and need for a smaller implant, so placing tiny additional circuitry with the implanted chip would be needed and thus, also would need to be explained. I contend that the components were not defective and that they were not replaced with two comparable components as indicated. The reason Schulman removed them is because the diode and resistor would not be necessary after stacking an additional, small circuitry, (based on the Suspended Carrier telemetry protocol) onto the existing ASIC as described above. This additional circuitry was for the mixed signal demodulation required for long-range RF bi-directional telemetry and also performed DAC, clock, state machine and other functions. Schulman lays it on thick in QPR's, however contradicting (but accurate) explanation exists in their patent filings where they are forced to be honest in order to protect their invention:

QPR #3 conceals the reason for removing the diode and resistor by claiming the components are defective:

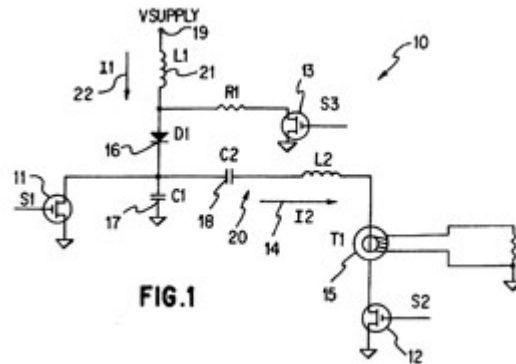
"...we were dealing with a chip that had a defective diode on board, which made the chip useless. Luckily, the position of the diode in the circuit and physically on the chip was such that it could be effectively removed from the chip and replaced by an external diode. Moreover, the resistor, essential for the data demodulation, was also conveniently placed and could be replaced by an external device. Having two additional devices in a small package required redesign of the package which in turn demanded repositioning of the bonding pads using a relatively inexpensive gold-bumping process..." (QPR #3, Sept 10, 1995 – Dec 9, 1995)

In the patent below, Schulman describes how additional circuitry can be used to upgrade an implant device from a system that requires an external coil and driver circuitry, to one that is fully implantable. One doesn't have to look far past contract #N01-NS5-2325 when wondering how Joseph Schulman came up with such a concept. Other descriptions in U.S. Patent 6,067,474 have allowed me to assess that Schulman and Loeb refer to the system used for their illegal and unethical research as a "proximity system" and that it was developed as part of NIH microstimulator contract N01-NS5-2325 and substantiated by its filing date.

"Appropriate switching circuitry is included with the battery (or capacitor) in the second device to convert the dc power of the battery to ac power for transmission to the first device. This ac power may be modulated, as desired, to also transmit information, e.g., control signals, from the second device to the first device. Yet a further embodiment of the invention, hereafter referred to as the "proximity system" embodiment, resides in a fully implantable system that includes first and second implantable devices. The first device houses electronic circuitry for performing a desired function. The second device houses a replenishable power source, and may also include additional circuitry. Thus, one use of this proximity system embodiment allows a second device.. that has heretofore been included in an external device, to be implanted proximate an implant device of an existing system, thereby effectively upgrading the existing system to a fully implantable system." (6,067,474: "Implantable device with improved battery recharging and powering configuration" Inventors: Joseph Schulman (U.S. Provisional Application Ser. No. 60/054,480, filed Aug. 1, 1997)

U.S. Patent Office filing contains accurate information:

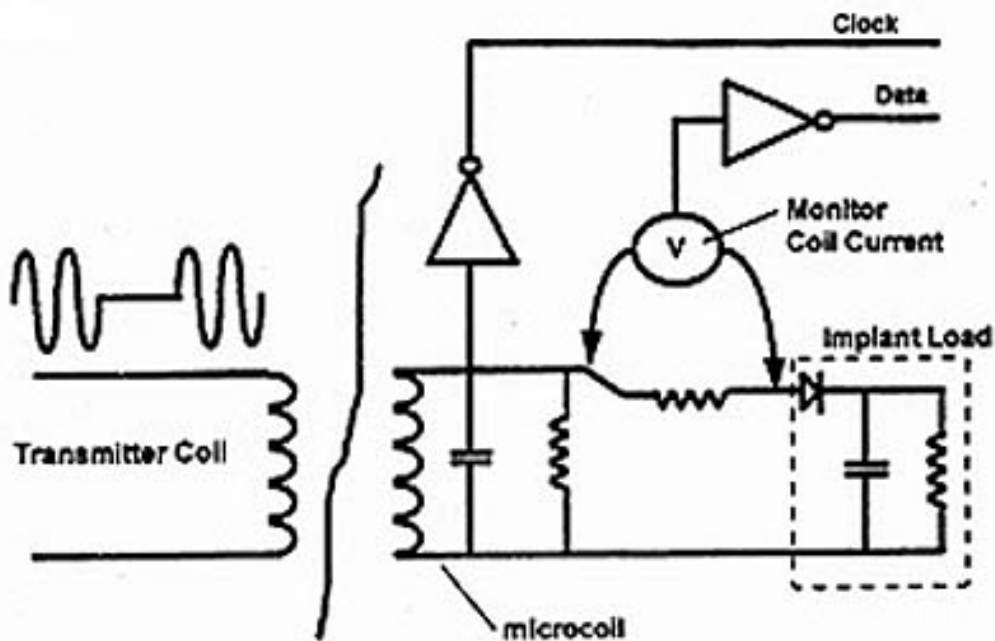
Patent 5,697,076: "Suspended carrier modulation of high-Q transmitters" (the only patent legitimately indicating that it was made under government support) December 9, 1997, Inventors: Troyk; Philip R.; Heetderks; William; Schwan; Martin; Loeb; Gerald Assignee: Illinois Institute of Technology (Chicago, IL); United States of America as represented by the Department of Health and Human Services (Washington, DC) Appl. No.: 432605 Filed: May 1, 1995



“...When switch 13 is closed, current 22 rises to $(V_{supply}/R1)$ with an $R1/L1$ time constant. Thus, with the proper choice of $R1$, if switch 13 is closed long enough in advance of the closing of switch 12 (restart), the proper initial condition for current 22 can be achieved. When switch 12 is closed and Class E operation resumes, switch 13 opens, causing current 22 to flow into diode 16 instead of $R1$.

...Elimination of the $R1-S3$ branch may be possible with an appropriately sized choke inductor 21. In this case, the current 22 is allowed to go to zero, even for “short” off periods.”

The above diagram is from their patent and obviously shows accurate information. The diagram that follows however, from NIH QPR #10 contains less “precise” information and further conceals how suspended carrier was being used during contract #N01-NS5-2325 :



This diagram is pictorial only, and does not precisely show the method used to sense the rectifier currents

“Not precisely” isn’t even truthful because the truth would read “not even close”

The patent filing below shows how diode and resistance are present in the circuit diagram, but are not represented by actual components:

U.S. Patent 6,035,237: "Implantable stimulator that prevents DC current flow without the use of discrete output coupling capacitors"

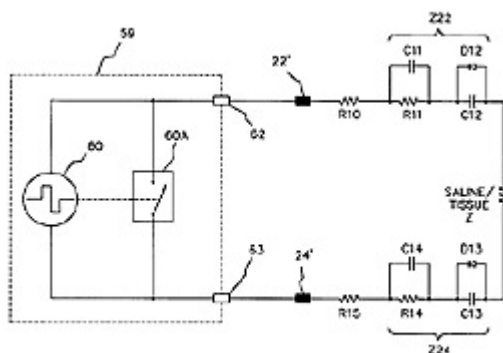


FIG. 10

"As illustrated in FIG. 10, the coupling capacitor is actually formed by using the electrode-saline interface that results when a conductive electrode comes in contact with saline body fluids. In FIG. 10, Z24 represents the complex impedance between electrode 24 and the saline. Capacitor C12 and diode D12 (as well as capacitor C13 and diode D13) represent the passivation or oxide insulation layer that exists at the surface of each stimulating electrode."

In this invention, the result of the oxide insulation layer functions as a capacitor and diode, so although the circuit layout shows a diode, there is only oxide build-up that causes some resistance and capacitance and no true hardware components.

There is no mention of chip stacking in the text body of contract QPR's and when Schulman finally reports using a chip allowing elimination of the diode and resistor (which ironically doesn't happen until the final QPR in 1999), the additional circuitry is showed next to the existing circuitry in a planar configuration. This poses the following question: If no chip stacking occurred, what is meant in the text header contained in QPR #2 following subject header "Work at the Alfred E. Mann Foundation" that reads as follows:

3. Electronic assembly, stacked chips, side by side chips

"As reported in the 1st Progress report of this Contract, a plan was developed to rework the microstimulator integrated circuit wafers which had been fabricated at the end of the first microstimulator NIH contract. That circuit was not fully functional due to problems associated with the on-the-chip demodulation / rectifier diode....."

Additionally, if no chip stacking was used for the BION microstimulator, what was the cause for the abnormally low yield of microstimulators which was consistently around 30%? The "Evidence Detail" section of this document has shown a stacked chip device recovered from my person and Schulman's patents also describe a stacked chip configuration, most of which were initially filed during the microstimulator contracts period. Although Schulman eventually revealed the method of additional circuitry that was capable of eliminating the diode and resistor, the added chip was shown in a planar configuration rather than stacked which requires more substrate area. He concealed this throughout the duration of the contract and only partially revealed it in ironically, the final QPR of the contract in 1999. His U.S. Patent applications prove that he was aware of and practicing this invention as early as 1995 and the QPR's during the four years of the contract never mention fixing the chip design so as not to necessitate the addition of replacement components which suggests that this method of adding additional circuitry was occurring for the duration of the contract beginning with QPR1 in 1995 when he reported a need to cut "faulty" diodes from the chip. The final QPR from 1999 offers an illustration which shows one simple chip added next to (not stacked) the existing circuitry:

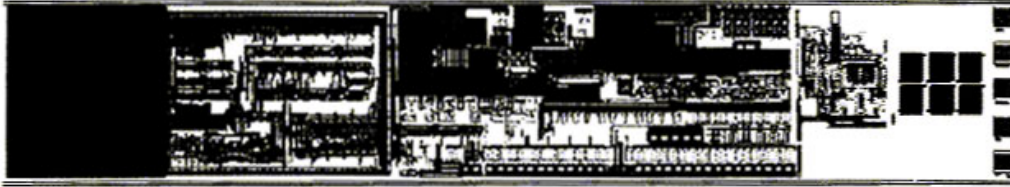


Figure 10 - 2MHz microstimulator with integrated rectifier and telemetry front end. (Front End)

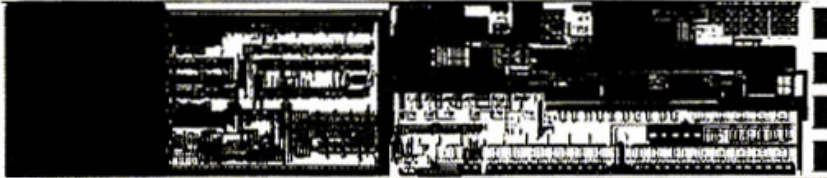


Figure 11 - Original 2MHz microstimulator that used external diode rectifier

“...we revised the rectifier/data demodulator of MOS8 for integration with existing 2MHz microstimulator circuitry. The existing external diode, amplitude demodulator, and clock recovery circuit were replaced by a new ASIC cell that uses the techniques of MOS8. (Images 10 and 11, above) Presently these chips are under test...”

It is reported that the above ASIC “cell”, which finally solves the 4 year old resistor/diode problem “uses techniques” of MOS8. I contend that this “cell” exists on a ASIC design layout that was submitted during the first year of the contract and that Schulman waited until the final QPR#16 to reveal it. This cell could have been present on (and cut from) any number of the early wafer/chip runs that he falsely reported being “unusable”.

It is reported multiple times that a “faulty” diode needed to be replaced and is shown again in this instance:

“A major effort was expended dealing with the new microstimulator development and in correcting silicon foundry errors via chip microsurgery ...a new corrected layout was sent to the foundry for another run of wafers... when the wafers returned, it was observed that they did not work ...the design rules provided by the foundry allowed the shorts ...by cutting a trace on the integrated circuit, the external diode could be reliably removed. A diode-resistor combination could then substitute for the defective on-chip components.” - Schulman/Loeb/Troyk QPR#1 – March 10, 1995 – June 9, 1995

Again, patent documentation makes argument against Schulman’s reporting, and here he describes how removal of components followed by adding additional small circuitry can actually result in a smaller overall package:

Patent 6,035,237: “Implantable stimulator that prevents DC current flow without the use of discrete output coupling capacitors”

“The implantable stimulator of claim 3 wherein said first and second circuit means are realized using CMOS transistors configured to function as prescribed circuit elements on the same semiconductor chip ...while such DSP circuitry may utilize a significant number of CMOS transistors, configured into appropriate processing and logic circuitry, the overall space required by such DSP or other circuitry on the chip, or a supplemental chip, particularly given the smaller trace sizes associated with modern CMOS devices (0.8 micron and smaller) could still be less than using discrete coupling capacitors (resistor).

The repositioning of the bond pads was done to create electrical contacts for attaching the additional suspended carrier/long-range telemetry circuitry which also allowed the elimination of diode/resistor. This activity is not revealed in NIH QPR's, because Schulman claims that the additional bond pads were needed to attach the diode and resistor which was cut off of the original chip. Further evidence can be found in U.S. Patents 6,315,721 and 6,164,284 which describe the following:

"...The SCU 302 is primarily comprised of (1) a housing, preferably sealed and configured for implantation beneath the skin of the patient's body as described in the parent application in reference to the implanted devices, (2) a signal transmitter in the housing for transmitting command signals, (3) a signal receiver in the housing for receiving status signals, and a programmable controller, e.g., a microcontroller or state machine..."

The "state machine" mentioned above is included in the additional circuitry that Schulman used which allowed the elimination of the resistor and diode

"...For example, sensor circuitry can be coupled to the electrodes ...and provided the sensed data to the controller circuitry. Preferably, the sensor circuitry includes a programmable bandpass filter and an analog to digital (A/D) converter that can sense and accordingly convert the voltage levels across the electrodes into a digital quantity. Alternatively, the sensor circuitry can include one or more sense amplifiers to determine if the measured voltage exceeds a threshold voltage value or is within a specified voltage range. Furthermore, the sensor circuitry can be configurable to include integration circuitry to further process the sensed voltage. The operation modes of the sensor circuitry is remotely programmable via the devices communication interface..."

The programmable bandpass filter is also part of the additional circuitry that Schulman integrated after eliminating the diode and resistor during his NIH contract and the additional functionality of the added circuitry enabled bi-directional telemetry over greater distances than with a normal inductively coupled link. In order to sense and monitor as described above in patent text, and also the ability to do so with only 2-5% modulation and switch in 4 clock cycles or less which is described in Schulman's QPR's, the "sensor circuitry" mentioned above must be implanted with (onto or next to) the microstimulator. This is in contrast to a typical inductive link where this sensing and monitoring takes place between a coil attached outside the skin and an implanted device where the impedance of the tissue and the increased distance do not allow the low modulation and instantaneous switching. Although much of this evidence pertains to Schulman and Loeb, Phil Troyk worked very closely with them on the Suspended Carrier chip, the back telemetry and also the overall packaging. The fact that it is reported that Martin Schwan performed the removal of diodes and resistors at IIT also suggests that both Troyk and Schwan direct knowledge of Schulman and Loeb's intent with the device. In email correspondence, Phil Troyk responds to my inquiry about addition of the small circuitry by denying any intent for it to be added to the implanted package and claimed that it was to exist outside the skin, but then in an about face, claims that the idea was "one of the other team members" and that he "saw no benefit to it". This email correspondence is attached at the end of this document.

Summary Article 10: Respected Investigators, Professors and Scientists are capable of telling lies, they do tell lies, and Schulman has told more than his share. The diode and resistor were not defective. They just needed the additional circuitry integrated / added into or onto the implanted portion.

11. In a table of data listing the specs for components of the "BION" microstimulator, Schulman indicates that the diode used in replacement of the "faulty" diode is a "THD9064", however there doesn't appear to be any such diode in existence.

In QPR #2 (June 10, 1995 - Sept 9, 1995), a table of "Specifications" is present that provides details regarding each of the "BION" microstimulator components and indicates a mystery diode. Additionally, a table of "Suppliers" lists an undetermined vendor for an unknown component.

Suppliers:

1. Kimbel Borosilicate Glass

- 2. AVX Tantalum Corp
- 3. Vendor to be selected by A.E. Mann Foundation

Specifications:

Part	Abbrev	Specification
Glass Capillary	cap	0.079" OD
Glass Bead	bd	0.015" ID 0.065 OD
Iridium Ball	Ir ball	0.065" OD
Diode	D	THD 9064
Integrated Circuit Chip	IC chip	3 micron, double poly, CMOS

1. THD 9064 does not appear to be a commercially available diode. The fact that no such "THD9064" diode exists should alone prove that Schulman eliminated the diode rather than replaced it and the false data above is reason for Alan Price and John Krueger at the Office of Research Integrity to find Schulman guilty of misconduct and because he didn't act alone, the other Investigators should be subject to disciplinary measures as well.

2. A search for THD 9064 on two popular search engines (Hotbot and Google using the terms diode thd 9064 in various forms) returns a total of 3 results: (1) New Focus 12-GHz Amplified Free-Space Photoreceiver (which uses a MEMS class 25µm schottky diode), (2) Siemens SDA9064-5 Digital Deflection MicroController (frequency doubler), and (3) another microcontroller from ICS.

12. Throughout contract #N01-NS5-2325, Joseph Schulman fabricates an absurd amount of "vendor error" and "faulty product" which was done to conceal the real reason for the excessively low yield of microstimulators which can be attributed to the error prone stacking process of the smaller unethical implants

"Yield of the microstimulators after winding is approximately 30%. The reason for this poor yield is not yet known. The integrated circuits have been pretested. In some of the defective stimulators, measurements show that the external diode and resistor are not properly connected. In others the precise cause is unknown. Presently, test fixtures are under development, at the Mann Foundation, to permit testing of the electronic module at all assembly levels." (Contract N01-NS5-2325 QPR#3)

This atrocious yield of 30% is factual evidence and should have flagged concern upon NIH review. For those not totally familiar regarding ASIC fabrication process, a brief explanation may help. When Schulman says the circuits have been pretested, this is pretty understandable as testing a single IC after production is a simple process. The window of consistency for yield of chips from foundry runs industry wide (in process sizes ranging from .05µ to 3.0µ, CMOS or BiCMOS) is always in excess of 96% and is typically approaches 99%, which means there is very little "vendor error". Schulman indicates that after he gets his hands on them, yield falls to 30% and struggles to explain, but indicates that the problem is "unknown", but "some" of the problem is that the diode and resistor replacing the "faulty" components that were removed at IIT are not "properly connected". The "BION" microstimulator documented in this contract does not stack circuits in a vertical or 3D fashion and attaching basic components to bond pads in a 3.0µ or 1.5µ CMOS process is not immensely difficult, especially when you take into account the experience of Mann personnel who have prior experience with smaller chip processes used in cochlear implants and at IIT who is a leader in MEMS scale and Nano scale fabrication. There is another reason for 70% of the finished product being non-functional and the problem is not "unknown", it is deception that Schulman must conceal because the only legitimate explanation for this poor yield is that the chips were being stacked in order add functionality (long range telemetry) and save space and a quantity were being misappropriated as well.

Here a “clerical error” causes open pads, however open pads such as these would be beneficial if your intent was to dice and stack the chip:

“Among the chips included on the wafer run was a test chip for the suspended carrier front end. Due to a clerical error in the process of combining the chips onto one reticule, that test chip had open circuits at many of the pads, making testing of the chip essentially impossible. These opens and any other problems which can be fixed with metal layer changes will be corrected on the wafers which have been held in the early stages of processing. As this report is being prepared for submittal, the corrections in the metal layers have been submitted for two more wafer releases.” (QPR #15)

In this quarter, Schulman blames Slicex, a vendor in Salt Lake for two different errors and claims an entire run of chips are useless

“Prior to delivery of the chips it was discovered that an unfortunate error existed in the layout at the upper-most cell level. A long strip of via/contact had been placed, by Slicex, across the entire length of the repeater chip rendering it inoperative. Equally unfortunate was the substitution of cells from an earlier revision of the layouts in the test chip. Therefore neither of these chips were functional upon delivery. Fortunately, some of the circuits used in the Repeater chip design had been included in another MOSIS submission as part of work on ITT's contract: Multichannel Transcutaneous Cortical Stimulation System. Therefore we were able to use that chip, MOS2, to test the power supply regulator, and rectifier/data decoder Both of these circuits are key components for the telemetry of the proposed micromodules” (QPR #10)

E-mail correspondence with Tom Wolf, President of Slicex, reveals conflicting information:

Mr. Wolf writes: "... We brought Dr. Huber in primarily to address the latch up problem as AEM (Alfred E Mann Institute) was pushing the IC process beyond its ability... Dr. Schulman wanted to use an entire reticule which meant we placed 5 IC's in a stack, and then 2 IC's rotated 90 degrees at the end. At this point, the industry did not have good tools for debugging multiple IC's on a reticule (I am not sure if this is possible even today). But at that point, the only way to check was with the human eye. Shortly after the IC came back and was deemed acceptable by Schulman, I visited Schulman at AEM. He expressed his satisfaction with our work and then introduced me to Ron Liebel of MiniMed. He told Ron that he should use us and that we were great, just expensive. After which, we helped MiniMed with their artificial pancreas chip. At this point Dr. Schulman stated he had lots of new work for us, but we never saw any more from him. Just his sister companies, MiniMed and ABC (ABC = Advanced Bionics Corp) Now at ABC, we did several million dollars worth of business. I don't understand that Schulman could say we didn't understand anything, when we designed 1 IC for him that worked and 17 for ABC. Especially since according to Schulman, the only IC that had worked first time for AEM up until that point in time was the one done by SliceX...."

In email correspondence between Joseph Schulman and myself, a different scenario is portrayed:

"I WAS CONCERNED BECAUSE THEY ALL SAT QUIETLY AND DIDN'T ASK ANY QUESTIONS, AND WHEN I ASKED THEM IF THEY WERE SURE THEY UNDERSTOOD ALL THE SCHEMATICS WE WERE DISCUSSING THEY WOULD ALWAYS ANSWER YES. FINALLY WHEN THEY PRODUCED THE CHIPS, IT WAS OBVIOUS THAT THEY DIDN'T UNDERSTAND ANYTHING AND THUS HAD MANY ERRORS IN THE LAYOUT. WHEN I POINTED OUT THE ERRORS TO THEIR MANAGEMENT, THEY PROMPTLY RETURNED THE FUNDS WE PAID THEM. ANOTHER COMPANY THAT WORKED WITH THEM LOST OVER A MILLION DOLLARS DUE TO THEIR SCREWUPS..."

Mr. Wolf mentions that Schulman was stacking a full reticule as well as “pushing the process beyond it’s ability” which indicates that the design was sacrificing reliability in favor of a smaller chip size. If this chip were just being used for the BION, space savings should not have been a concern as this chip was in a 1.5µm process which is considerably smaller than the 3.0µm chip that the project began using initially and as shown below in another section, there is enough room inside the BION glass capsule for circuitry and this is definitely not an issue. Although Mr. Wolf does admit some troubles with the full reticule, he indicates that he

is certain that Slicex is not responsible for an entire run of chips being non-functional and that they provided Schulman and AE Mann with a working design.

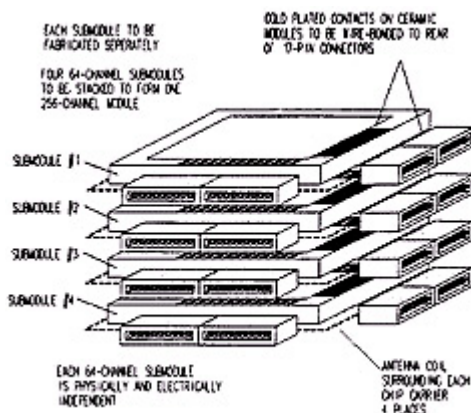
Summary Article 12: There are far more instances than what I report here. Schulman was keeping some of the chips for the smaller devices and was forced to cover this up by saying yield was poor and vendors made mistakes.

13. Other Evidence

Much further evidence exists in Joseph Schulman and Gerald Loeb's U.S. Patent Office filings and the Quarterly Progress Reports from contract #N01-NS5-2325. This evidence shows fraudulent reporting, that technology and alternative implantable device invention discoveries occurred during the contract period, and also provides insight regarding motive and other factual evidence. Most evident however is that many of the inventions and methods involve integrating or stacking additional circuitry allowing smaller implant sizes and the ability to eliminate external components and increase the range and options for bi-directional telemetry, and also making it possible to pursue the unethical long term research involving an unwilling subject.

Previously, in article 12, Mr. Wolf from Slicex reports that "Dr. Schulman wanted to use an entire reticule which meant we placed 5 IC's in a stack, and then 2 IC's rotated 90 degrees at the end". The following shows an illustration from Philip Troyk's separate NIH contract for a visual prosthesis as well as text from those QPR's:

"...the NPP is highly motivated to initiate the development of a fully implantable cortical stimulation system which could be used to provide inputs and computer control for hundreds, to over one thousand, implanted cortical electrodes. This project used the combined capability four organizations, the Illinois Institute of Technology,, and the A.E. Mann Foundation. The device specified and designed in this contract has significantly higher packaging and functional density (is smaller) than any other implantable neural prosthesis previously developed."



Stacked visual prosthesis chips with portion rotated 90 degrees

Individuals at the Mann Foundation have expressed a desire to create a "universal family" of microstimulators that could be used for a visual, auditory or motor prosthesis. Such a universal device would have to be much smaller than the "BION" developed under contract #N01-NS5-2325 and be flexible so as to conform and stretch in response to it's implanted environment. The evidence presented here suggests that Schulman began development of this universal device using NIH grant funding from #N01-NS5-2325 and fundamentals learned are applied today by Mann Corporate ventures Advanced Bionics and Second Sight

“Work at the Alfred E Mann Foundation is increasingly directed towards a medium to large scale manufacturing of microstimulators. Methods are being developed for reliable and reproducible manufacturing procedures that can utilize batch-processes rather than production steps on an individual basis” (Schulman, QPR #3)

Later, from R. Greenberg, NC retinal chip investigator and now President of Mann founded “Second Sight”

“Also, by splitting the chips up into smaller components, and utilizing techniques such as solder bumping to connect the chips with flexible electrode substrates, we shall keep the sizes to a minimum....” (Robert Greenberg Mann Foundation Multiple-Unit Artificial Retina Chipset System To Benefit The Visually Impaired)

Most recently from USC media:

*“Health & Medicine – USC News;
...developing an eye chip that would be placed in the retina and restore some vision to people with degenerative diseases. The intraocular retinal prosthesis is created through microelectronics. The eye chips will be manufactured by Second Sight, a company that was founded by Alfred E. Mann, the Chair of the Board of Directors of the Alfred E. Mann Institute for Biomedical Research at USC
(<http://www.usc.edu/student-affairs/dt/V144/N26/04-doctor.26c.html>)*

Schulman defines smaller devices in patent applications with descriptions far smaller than the “BION”. At 25 mils total thickness, this is approx 1mm, and thus many times more compact than the BION.

“...A thin hermetically sealed electrical feedthrough suitable for implantation within living tissue permits electrical connection between electronic circuits sealed within an hermetically sealed case and electrical terminals or contacts on the outside of the case ...For example, using currently known processing techniques, the frame and lid can be as thin as approximately 4 mils. The height of the cavity can be as small as about between 5 to 10 mils depending on the connections of the electronics contained within the cavity. The insulating layers, as indicated above, can be on the order of less than 1 mil thick, it is thus feasible using presently available processing techniques to construct an implantable device less than 25 mils thick, yet still providing an hermetically sealed case and hermetic feedthroughs.” (U.S. Patent 5,750,926: “Hermetically sealed electrical feedthrough for use with implantable electronic devices” Inventors: Joseph Schulman Filed: Aug 16, 1995)

6,067,474: “Implantable device with improved battery recharging and powering configuration”

“Although the preferred power source for use within the fully implantable systems described herein is a rechargeable battery, it is to be understood that other power sources may also be employed. For example, an ultracapacitor (also known as a supercapacitor) may be used.. Thus, for this type of application, where recharging must occur on a regular basis, and when appropriate discharge circuits are employed to control the rate of discharge or energy withdrawal, the ultracapacitor provides a viable alternative to a rechargeable battery for use within the implantable system.”

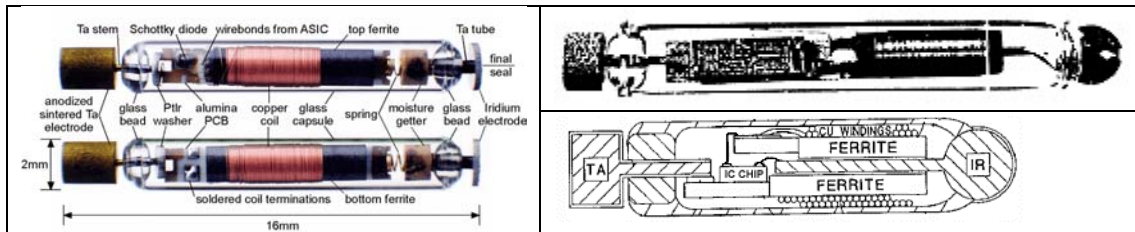
Patent 5,522,865 “Voltage/current control system for a human tissue stimulator”

Multiple Chip Control: “In the preferred embodiments thus far described, the ICS comprises a single chip. However, multiple chips of the same or similar circuitry may be usefully employed in a human tissue stimulator. In such an embodiment, a circuit at the input of each chip permits the interconnection of several chips into one functional unit by making one of the chips a master device which receives data and clock signals and then distributes such signals to all the slave chips. In this manner a large number of chips may be connected together forming a system with a large number of output channels”

Chips too big?

“To provide an easier fit in the small Microstimulator package, the chips must be lapped from a thickness of about 500 microns down to under 200 microns. While this can be done on individual chips, it is much easier (and more economical) to do it on an entire wafer before it is diced into individual chips. As mentioned in the previous report, an additional passivation layer (probably silicon nitride) is needed to protect the chips from damage due to the attached ferrites.” (QPR #6)

Schulman reports above that post-processing is needed to get the chips thin enough to fit into the microstimulator package, however there appears to be ample room within the glass housing for the tiny 1.5µ and 3.0µ process chips of the BION. A photo of an early and more recent BION is shown below:



Summary

Joseph Schulman and Gerald Loeb have both acted irresponsibly, selfishly and have caused me considerable pain, suffering and other damages during the last 5 years. They have anticipated that no proof would exist of their crimes and that nobody would believe a story of this nature. This will no longer be possible as the evidence and cause for investigation is presented here and now. Loeb’s plans for the future at USC-AMI show a new improved version of the “Connectix” Video Phone mentioned as Article 9 in the “Evidence Detail” section above, however in this embodiment the server for this criminal misconduct will remain on campus allowing Schulman and Loeb to record data from and stimulate their unfortunate research subjects who are unwilling recipients of microstimulators, whether at home, on campus, on vacation, or at a National conference or event by remotely accessing the university “Telemedicine” server from their location. I’m certain that Mr. Steven Sample, President of USC did not anticipate this kind of trouble when welcoming the Alfred Mann Institute to USC, and had he known, he may have reconsidered, because this kind of human research misconduct far exceeds any that has existed, even at Johns Hopkins, whose Biomedical Dept has also received Mann funding. Loeb’s future plans and ulterior motive for developing tele-medicine technology are a liability for USC and should not be allowed to continue regardless of revenue or finances, because this is a losing proposition no matter how you look at it.

Loeb’s newest invention for USC is as follows: United States Patent Application 20010054071
 Inventors: Loeb, Gerald E.; (Los Angeles, CA)

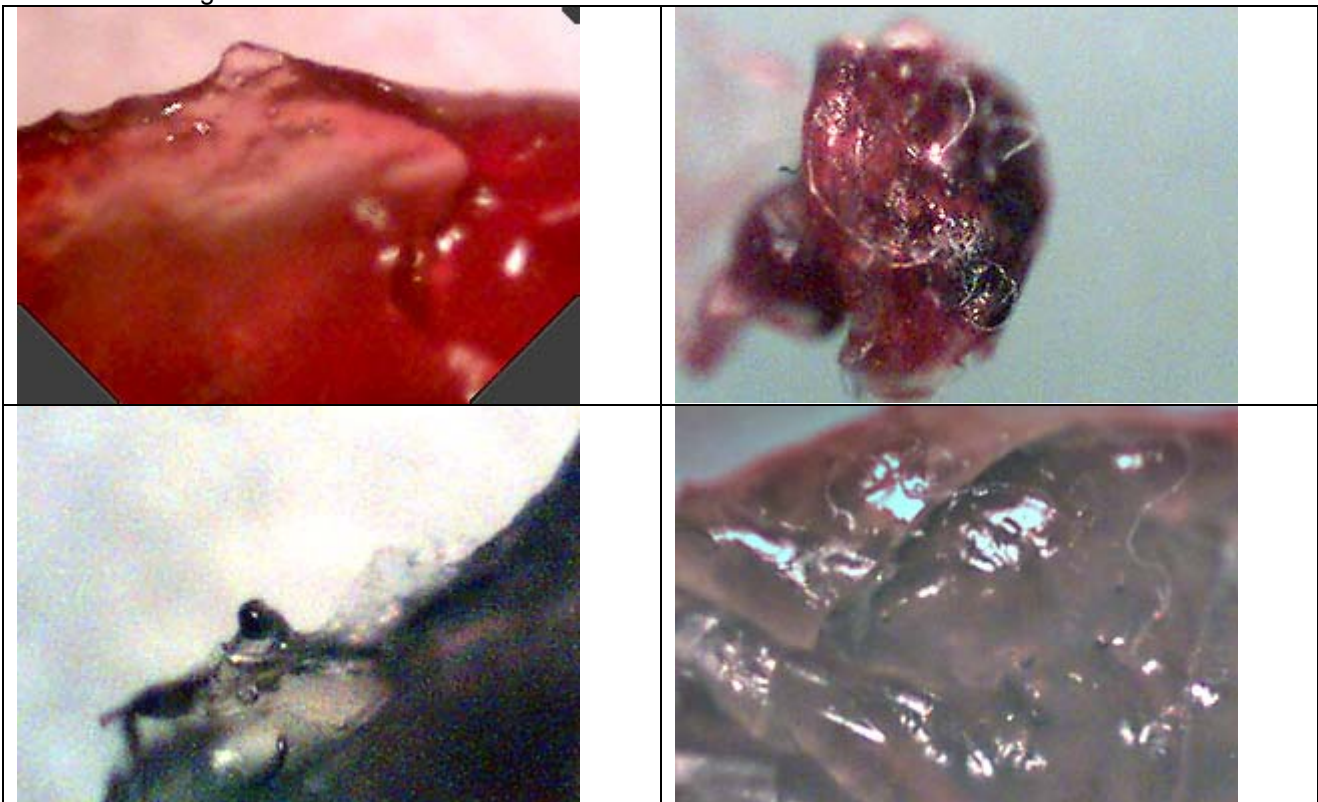
“...audio/video-call system allows communication using audio, video and/or data. The system includes two communication systems--one for the user and one for the caregiver. Each communication system includes a console coupled to a television. The console has a digital processor, storage, software, and connections to telephone equipment, channel tuner, a video camera, and steering for the video camera. A remote control issues commands to the console to initiate or accept calls to the other communication system. The phone line is used to carry the audio portion of the call while the network is used to carry any video and/or data portion of the call. In some embodiments, a passkey allows the caregiver’s communication system to control the user’s communication system without any interaction by the user. In other embodiments, more than one video camera is used for a communication system. A microphone can be coupled to the remote control to collect the audio channel for the call...”

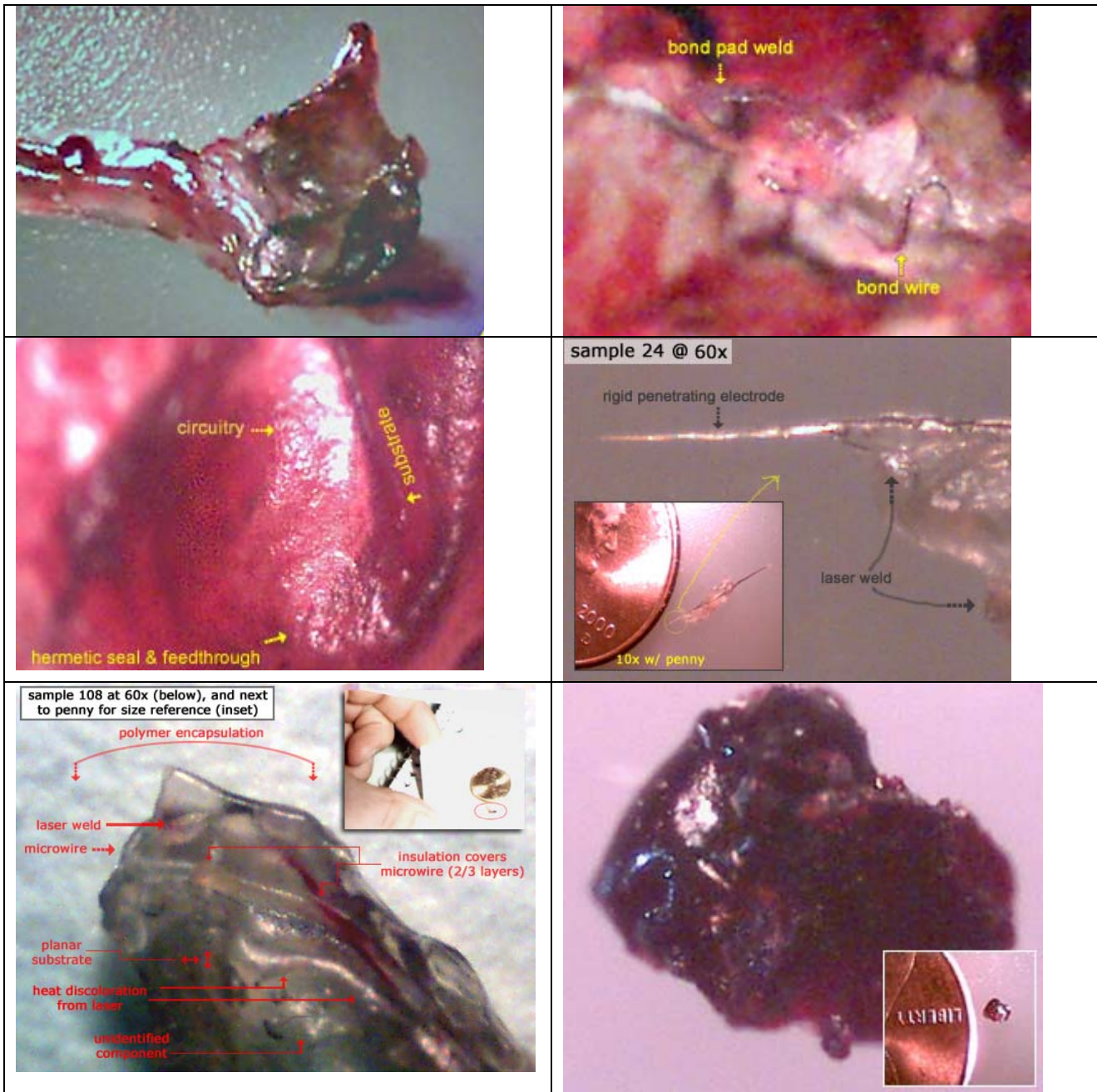
In conclusion, I hope that everyone who reads this will do what he or she can to ensure this behavior is discontinued and that disciplinary measures are pursued. I cannot take the law into my own hands. I need your assistance resolving this. I am willing to cooperate in any fashion that will assist authorities in realizing the truth regarding this situation and this would include having these devices analyzed using techniques or methods that are available which I cannot currently arrange due to financial reasons. Thank you for your assistance regarding this manner.

Attachments

1. Additional recovered device images
2. Glossary
3. Recovered device materials analysis documentation and data from Photometrics
4. N01-NS5-2325, titled "Implantable Microstimulators and Transducers for FES"
5. N01-NS-7-2365 titled "Multi-Channel Transcutaneous Cortical Stimulation System".
6. E-mail correspondence

More images of devices recovered from my person are presented here. Despite the overwhelming evidence presented above, these devices will make the strongest case against Joseph Schulman and Gerald Loeb and cannot be ignored.





There is a reason why these devices look the way they do. The first reason for their appearance is that they have been implanted for 5 years. The second is that if they were to be recovered, Schulman and Loeb would not want you to recognize them, and the third reason is explained by Jerry Loeb himself:

“Therefore, modification of the microstimulators' chemical nature and/or superficial physical contours to avoid, prevent and/or discourage an immunological response by the body, would be advantageous.”

Glossary

Glossary links on the Internet:

Everything: <http://whatis.techtarget.com/whome/0,,sid9,00.html>

Semiconductor: <http://semiconductor glossary.com/>

Medical: http://www.medicinenet.com/script/main/Alphaldx.asp?li=MNI&p=A_DICT

AEMF: Alfred E. Mann Foundation

ASIC: Application Specific Integrated Circuit

ARPA: a way universities have of saying "DARPA" (since when has "defense" become a dirty?)

BiCMOS: Complimentary Metal Oxide Semiconductor implementing bipolar transistors

BION: "Bionic Neuron"; brand name that Schulman stole from Europe and used for the microstimulator that he stole from Najafi

CMOS: Complimentary Metal Oxide Semiconductor

DAC: Digital Analog Conversion

DARPA: "Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency" "...circumvents normal red-tape by reporting directly to the Secretary of Defense, established to develop imaginative, innovative and often high-risk research ideas that will go well beyond the normal evolutionary developmental approaches" www.darpa.mil

DSP: Digital Signal Processing

EDS: Energy Dispersive Spectroscopy; analysis for materials characterization

EEPROM: A form of "read only memory"

FES: Functional Electrical Stimulation; the use of electrical stimulation only to replace lost function in the human body [Hambrecht, 1992]. While this may be the most accepted definition, it is not the most accurate. "FES" is more accurately defined as the use of ES (electrical stimulation) to produce a functional movement and/or replace a physiological function [Reswick, 1973]

FET: Field Effect Transmitter

FPGA: Field Programmable Gate Array

IC: Integrated Circuit

Micron: Short for "micron" (short for *micrometer*) is one-millionth of a meter. It can also be expressed as: One thousandth of a millimeter, or One 25-thousandth of an inch

MOSIS: a low-cost prototyping and small-volume production service for CMOS/VLSI circuit development, originally a DARPA-funded program <http://www.mosis.org/>

MCM: Multi-Chip Module; the stacking of chips vertically or even horizontally to use less chip real-estate and realize a smaller package. (Related; Hybrid, stacking, gold bumping; solder bumping; summit; mumps)

NIH: National Institutes of Health

NINDS: National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke; division of the NIH

NPP: Neural Prosthesis Project; a project headed by William Heetderks within the NIH/NINDS
<http://npp.ninds.nih.gov/>

QPR: Quarterly Progress Report

SCU: System Control Unit

μm : Symbol for “micron” (short for *micrometer*) is one-millionth of a meter. It can also be expressed as: One thousandth of a millimeter, or One 25-thousandth of an inch

Wafer: Foundation that chips are constructed from

PHOTOMETRICS, INC.
THE MATERIALS CHARACTERIZATION LAB
15801 GRAHAM ST., HUNTINGTON BEACH, CA 92649
(714) 895-4465 • FAX (714) 893-4682

Packing List

Invoice No.: 29984
Date: 3/28/2002
Terms: Net 30 Days

ACCOUNTS PAYABLE
Dave Larson

Dave Larson
Dave Larson

5676 Lindley Ave.
Encino, CA 91316

5676 Lindley Ave.
Encino, CA 91316

Purchase Order Number: cash
Release Number:
Client Number: DLAC

Shipped Via: Visit/PRR/cc
Shipped On: 3/28/2002

Qty.	Description	Unit Price	Total Price
1.0	Hour(s) Energy Dispersive X-ray Spectroscopy	165.00	165.00

PHOTOMETRICS, INC.
15801 GRAHAM ST.
HUNTINGTON BEACH, CA 92649

paid cash
3/28/02

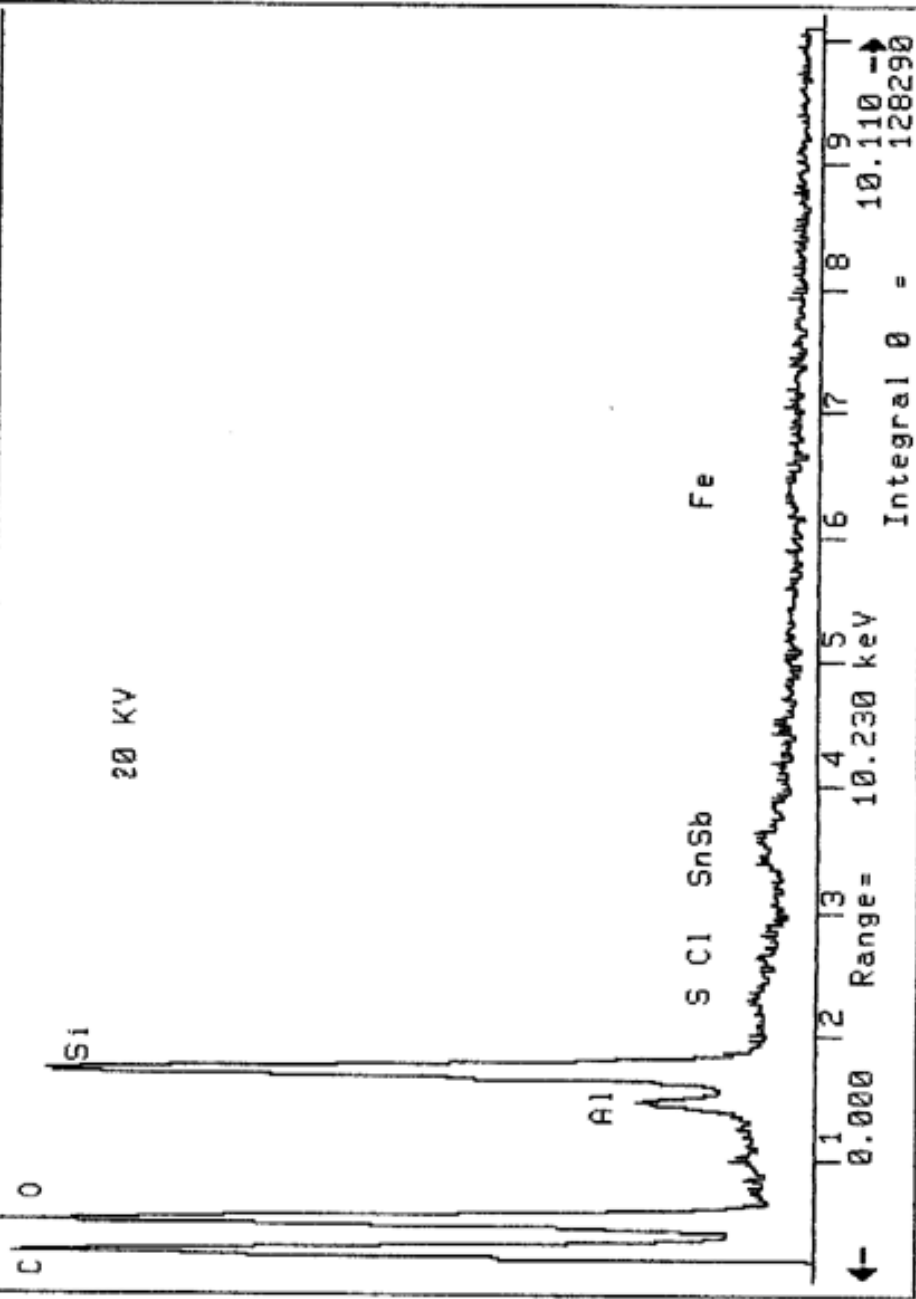
Received by _____

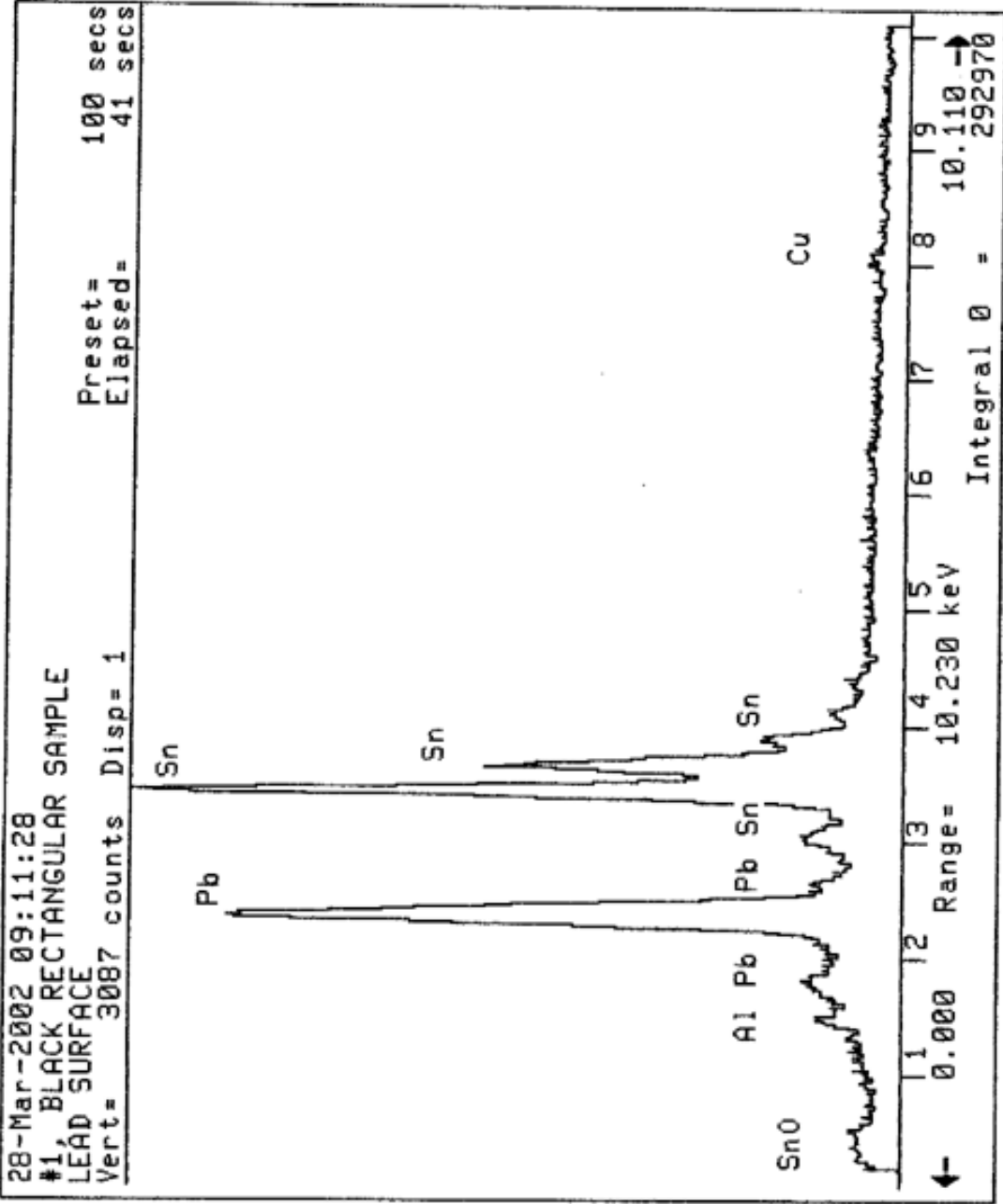
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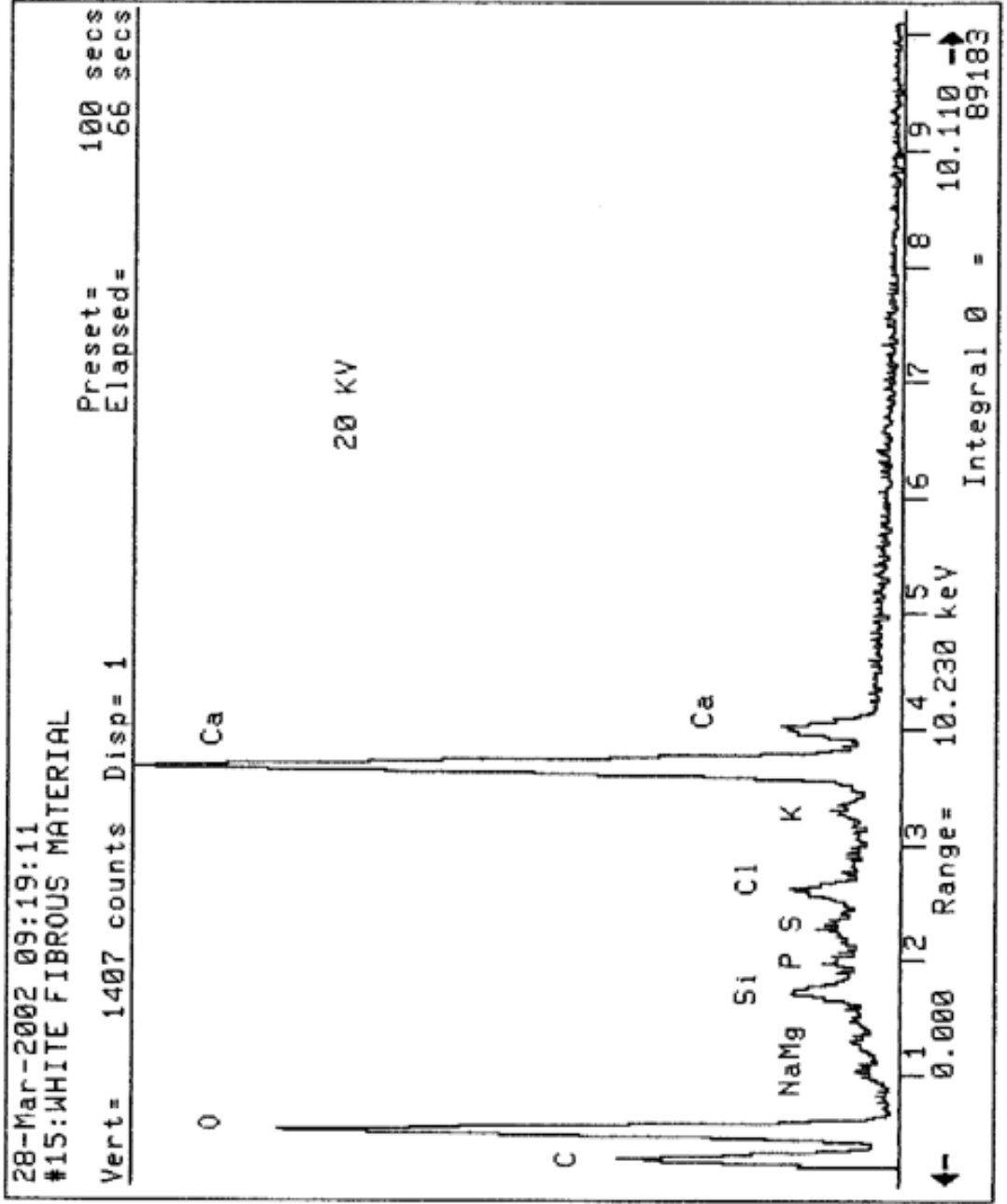
Please Forward to Accounts Payable

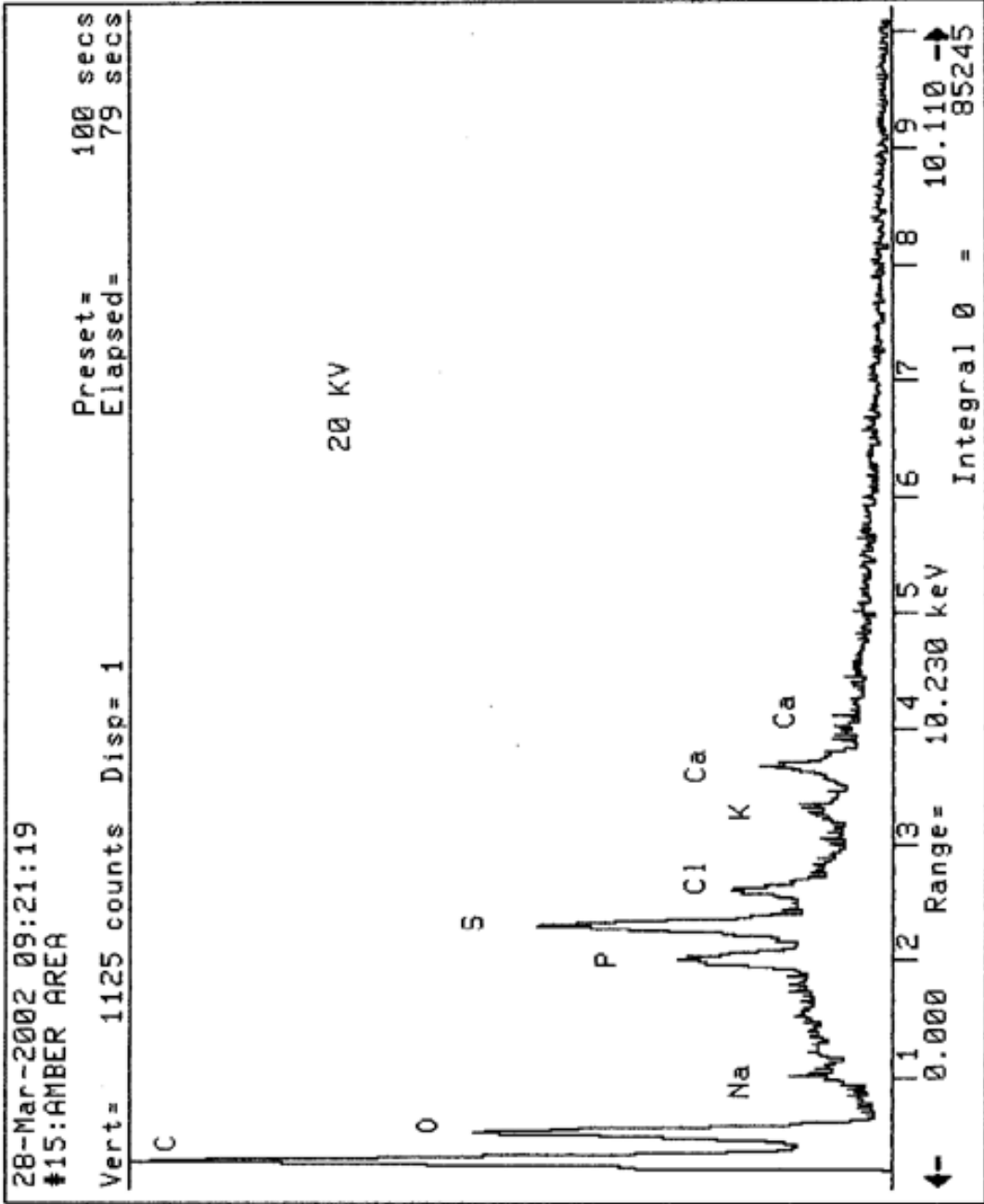
PROBLEM SOLVING WITH SURFACE SCIENCE FOR RESEARCH, PRODUCTION AND QA/QC

28-Mar-2002 09:14:29
 #1, BLACK RECTANGULAR SAMPLE
 BLACK PACKAGE BODY
 Vert= 1631 counts Disp= 1 Preset= 100 secs
 Elapsed= 96 secs









Microstimulators and Microtransducers for Functional Neuromuscular Stimulation

Principal Investigator	Affiliation	Contract Number	Link
Joe Schulman, Ph.D.	A.E. Mann Foundation	N01-NS5-2325	

ARTICLE C.1 BACKGROUND

The Neural Prosthesis Program (NPP) of The National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke is committed to the development of safe, reliable, and effective systems for functional neuromuscular stimulation (FNS) in spinal cord injured individuals. Multiple implantable microstimulators which selectively stimulate paralyzed muscles in a controlled fashion may permit an individual to use his or her own muscles as the motors to produce limb movement. Multiple implantable microtransducers that sense contact, grasp force, and limb position from either implanted transducers or intact sensory receptors may provide sensory feedback from an otherwise insensate limb. To produce a useful system, these sensory and motor prostheses are being developed together as standard and compatible building blocks of an integrated FNS system.

The NPP is supporting research and development of a system consisting of an extracorporeal coil and a family of implantable microstimulators and microtransducers (Loeb et. al., Injectable microstimulator for functional electrical stimulation., Med. & Biol. Eng. & Comput. 29:NS13-NS19, 1991; Troyk and Schwan, Closed-loop class E transcutaneous power and data link for microimplants., IEEE Trans. on BME 39:589-599, 1992). The system is designed to power and control up to 64 individual transducers and stimulators through a single external coil. During the past five years significant progress has been made in developing addressable, implantable microstimulators and an extracorporeal coil and transmission system. This work has progressed to the point where first generation devices are available for implantation. Work was also begun during the past 2 years on the development of implantable addressable transducers. This contract will continue the engineering development of the microstimulators and transducers. In addition, in-vivo evaluation of these devices will be initiated in an animal model.

This RFP represents a competitive renewal of an ongoing contract. Copies of progress reports from current contracts related to this work and a bibliography of Neural Prosthesis Program publications are available from the Contracts Management Branch, Room 901 Federal Bldg., 7550 Wisconsin Ave., Bethesda, MD 20892.

ARTICLE C.2. STATEMENT OF WORK

Independently, and not as an agent of the Government, the Contractor shall exert its best efforts to develop and test a system for functional neuromuscular stimulation (FNS) consisting of implantable receiver-stimulators and transducer-telemeters and an easily donned extracorporeal transmitter.

Specifically, the Contractor shall:

A. Design, fabricate, and test implantable receiver-stimulators, implantable transducer-telemeters, and an extracorporeal transmitter for FNS.

1. The implantable receiver-stimulators, consisting of power receiver, control receiver, stimulus and control circuitry, electrodes, and encapsulation shall meet the following specifications:

- a. They shall be made as small as possible while still being compatible with the other requirements described below. The target volume of each stimulator shall be 60 cubic mm or less.
- b. An individual stimulator shall initiate a stimulus pulse only in response to a properly addressed command from the transmitter. There shall be at least 64 different stimulator addresses that can be selected.
- c. The stimulators shall derive their power and commands by an inductive link from a transmitter coil with field specifications as outlined below.
- d. The stimulus current waveform shall have two phases of opposite polarity. The duration of the first phase shall be variable from 0 to 200 microseconds in at least 200 steps on a pulse by pulse basis.
- e. The stimulus current level of the first phase of a stimulus pulse shall be adjustable and shall include levels of 1 and 10 milliamps under control of the transmitter. The current of the second phase shall guarantee long

term charge balance at the electrodes under all pulsing conditions within specifications. Stimulator compliance voltage shall be at least 10 volts.

f. Stimulating electrodes shall be made of corrosion resistant and biocompatible materials (e.g. platinum, platinum-iridium, iridium, or tantalum pentoxide) and shall be stable in physiologic saline at 37 degrees C for at least 1 year at the maximum charge delivery rate.

g. The stimulator shall be encapsulated in a manner that permits stable operation in physiologic saline at 37 degrees C for at least 1 year with materials that are known to be biocompatible.

2. The implantable transducer-telemeters consisting of transduction unit, power receiver, control circuitry, digitizer, telemetry circuitry, and encapsulation shall meet the following specifications:

a. The transducer-telemeters shall not interfere with the operation of the receiver-stimulators and vice-versa.

b. The transducer-telemeter package shall occupy a volume of no more than 125 cubic mm (not including magnets, electrodes, or other passive elements which can be external to the package if they are needed for the design). Biocompatibility and life expectancy shall be as specified for the microstimulator in part 1.

c. The transducer-telemeters shall derive power and commands from the same transmitter coil as the microstimulators and shall transmit information to this coil upon command.

d. The transducer-telemeters shall be addressable with at least 64 unique addresses using an addressing scheme that is compatible with the microstimulator addressing.

e. The telemeter's digitizing and telemetry circuits shall be designed to provide at least 8 bits of digital data per sample. Signal conditioning for sensing biopotentials suitable for closed-loop control and/or sensory feedback shall be incorporated in telemeters with addresses 1 through 16.

f. A joint angle transducer-telemeter shall be designed to provide wrist joint angle information for use as a command signal with a resolution of at least 5 degree as the wrist moves through its physiological range of flexion and extension. The error of angle measurement (including drift, hysteresis, and errors due to wrist movement other than pure flexion and extension) shall not exceed 15 degrees.

3. The extracorporeal transmitter shall meet the following specifications:

a. The transmitter field shall permit specified operation of the stimulators and transducers anywhere within a cylindrical shaped volume of physiologic saline at least 9 cm. in diameter and at least 16.0 cm in length.

b. The transmitter field shall permit specified operation with up to 10 degrees of axial misalignment between the transmitter coil and the receiver coils in the stimulators and transducers.

c. The transmitter, under the control of a computer, shall be capable of powering and controlling at least 64 stimulators and/or transducers in any combination.

d. The transmitter coil shall be designed to be donned and doffed as easily as an item of clothing.

e. The transmitter shall operate reliably in the presence of electromagnetic interference commonly found in a home or work environment.

4. The Contractor shall make its best effort to deliver to the Project Officer one set of 32 receiver-stimulators each with a different address, one set of 4 joint angle transducer-telemeters each with a different address, and one transmitter with specifications as outlined above by the end of the contract period.

B. Select a suitable animal model and evaluate implanted microstimulators in this animal model.

1. Evaluate the tissue reaction to implanted stimulators placed intramuscularly and subdermally for periods of at least 3 months.

a. Evaluate the tissue reaction to active and inactive devices.

b. Evaluate the tissue reaction to any components used in making the device that might be exposed to tissue should the encapsulation fail.

2. Investigate the threshold stability and motor recruitment stability of microstimulators over a period of at least 3 months.

3. Investigate the function of implanted transducer-telemeters over a period of at least 3 months.

C. Cooperate with other investigators in the Neural Prosthesis Program to integrate this work into practical FNS systems.

Multichannel Transcutaneous Cortical Stimulation System

Principal Investigator	Affiliation	Contract Number	Link
Phil Troyk, Ph.D.	Illinois Inst. of Technology	N01-NS7-2365	

BACKGROUND

The Neural Prosthesis Program (NPP), National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke, National Institutes of Health develops implanted devices that interface directly with the nervous system to replace or supplement function in neurologically disabled individuals.

Significant advances have been made in demonstrating the feasibility of bypassing peripheral sensory organs such as the ear and the eye to restore lost sensory functions. Recently, a blind individual had an array of 38 microelectrodes with percutaneous leads implanted into her visual cortex for a period of three months. During this time she was able to see and describe visual phosphenes produced by electrical stimulation through the microelectrodes. Critical engineering parameters, such as phosphene thresholds as low as 4 microamperes and a two point resolution of 500 microns, were determined which now permit the design of a permanent implant controlled by electromagnetic signals passing across the skin. (Ref. Hambrecht, F.T., 1995, Visual prostheses based on direct interfaces with the visual system. In Brindley, G.S. and Rushton, D.N. eds., Baillière's Clinical Neurology: Neuroprostheses, Baillière Tindall, London, pp 147-165.) Because such a permanent implant would not require any leads passing through the skin, there should be little risk of infection and the implant could be left in place indefinitely.

Specifically, a transcutaneous stimulation system consisting of a computer controlled transmitter and a group of implantable receiver-stimulator modules, each with 256 stimulus channel outputs, is needed. Research and development are required to assure that the implanted portion of this system will be small enough to fit safely and comfortably beneath the scalp and that the stimulus outputs are flexible enough to provide the range of stimulus parameters necessary for producing patterns of phosphenes by intracortical microstimulation. This transcutaneous transmission system will interface not only with discrete wire microelectrodes but also with silicon microstimulating microelectrodes presently being developed by other investigators in the NPP. The extracorporeal portion of the system will include a computer controlled transmitter for sending power and control signals across the skin to the implanted receiver-stimulator modules.

This contract research is a new project not previously supported by the NPP. A bibliography listing publications resulting from NPP studies related to this project is available, free of charge, from the Neural Prosthesis Program, NIH, Federal Building, Room 916, Bethesda, MD 20892-9170. (fax: 301-402-1501, e-mail: fh2@cu.nih.gov)

STATEMENT OF WORK

I. Independently, and not as an agent of the government, the contractor shall exert its best efforts to design and fabricate a transcutaneous transmission system suitable for use in a human visual prosthesis. The system shall consist of: 1.) a group of appropriately packaged, implantable, 256 channel receiver-stimulator modules each with high density connectors suitable for connection to 256 cortical microelectrodes; 2.) an external transmitter interfaced to an external computer which can be used to control the implanted receiver-stimulator modules; 3.) a reverse telemetry system for monitoring key voltages in the receiver-stimulator modules. The contractor will not be required to furnish the microelectrodes nor perform any animal or human testing.

Specifically the Contractor shall:

- A. Design the overall system such that it can be expanded in modules of 256 channels up to 1024 channels.
- B. Design the receiver-stimulator module to meet the following target specifications. (Note: Priorities and

limits will have to be assigned to some of the stimulus parameters under certain operational conditions to avoid conflicts. These rules of operation will be established shortly after the beginning of the contract in a joint meeting between the contractor and the Project Officer.)

1. Capable of passing truly simultaneous biphasic current pulses through at least 16 of any of the 256 microelectrodes that will be connected to its output with the capability of passing interleaved biphasic current pulses through any or all of the non-simultaneously pulsed microelectrodes.
2. Capable of stimulating each channel at repetition rates of 10 to 250 Hz. The repetition period should have a resolution of 250 microseconds.
3. Phase durations of each phase of a biphasic pulse pair controllable over the range of 50 to 750 microseconds (50 microsecond resolution/phase)
4. Output compliance voltages of at least +/- 5 volts.
5. Amplitude of each phase controllable over the range of 0 to +/- 64 microamperes (0.5 microampere resolution) unless limited by the compliance voltage.
6. Have an anodic bias supply adjustable over the range of 0 to 0.75 volts referenced to a standard calomel electrode (SCE). In a functional system, the actual voltage of this bias must be translated to correspond to the use of a large surface area platinum reference electrode that will be used in place of a SCE. Each channel must be connected to the anodic bias supply through large bias resistors (e.g. 10 megohm)
7. Train length on each channel of 1 to 255 biphasic pulse pairs.
8. Train delay times for each channel referenced to a reference timing pulse (e.g, a reference pulse for channel #1) adjustable over the range of 0 to 12700 microseconds (100 microsecond resolution).
9. Maximum total output current of each module at least 1024 microamperes.
10. Have built-in safety features that include the ability to sense the failure of any of the output drivers or other modes of operation that could result in charge imbalance and tissue damage.
 - a. Since it is assumed that space will not permit output coupling capacitors on each channel, a desired feature would be the ability to disconnect a shorted output driver from its power supply.
11. The modules should be capable of independent operation, i.e. should any of the modules fail, such failure should not affect the operation of the remaining modules.
12. Have a reverse telemetry system for monitoring the following voltages within each module on demand
 - a. The voltage waveform developed across any remotely selected microelectrode during stimulation.
 - b. The anodic bias supply.
 - c. The positive and negative power supply voltages
13. Contained in a hermetic package
 - a. Suitable for implantation between the scalp and the skull with dimensions no greater than 5 mm thick, 30 mm wide, and 30 mm long, not including any receiving antennae which can be external to the package.
 - b. With 4 separate 66 contact, high-density, low disconnect force, connectors in the package walls that interface with appropriate connectors terminating the leads from the microelectrodes or on dummy loads during in-vitro testing.

c. With smooth, rounded edges and attachment sites for immobilizing the package to the skull in an appropriate manner.

C. Design the external transmitter portion of the system to supply power and full control of up to four receiver-stimulator modules.

1. The transcutaneous transmission signal should be capable of reliably operating through human scalp tissue with thicknesses ranging from 2 mm to 10 mm.

2. The transmitter shall be under the control of a computer whose output can be altered by keyboard entries, by software or by a remote interface that will eventually be controlled by an image sensing device such as a television camera. (The contractor does not need to supply the image sensor, nor any interface electronics between the image sensor and the computer, only the remote interface that will allow full control of the receiver-stimulator modules.)

3. Although the external portions of the systems to be supplied under this contract do not need to be "patient portable", the design should not ignore the fact that future generations of the system will be portable.

D. Fabricate and test, in-vitro, a complete system with 1024 channels.

1. Document the ability of the system to deliver the specified design stimuli at the specified rates without significant cross talk between channels.

2. Test functional receiver-stimulator packages with integral connectors for hermeticity and proper electrical operation in an accelerated aging environment of heated saline solution for a period of at least 6 months.

E. Before the end of the first year of the contract, furnish the Project Officer with 5 empty but hermetically sealed receiver-module packages with at least one 66 contact connector for in-vivo testing by other investigators in the Neural Prosthesis Program (NPP).

F. Before the end of the second year of the contract, furnish the Project Officer with at least 5 fully functional, 256 channel systems, complete with mating connectors so that other investigators in the NPP can attach microelectrode leads and test the complete system in animals.

G. Before the end of the third year of the contract, furnish the Project Officer with at least 2 fully functional, 1024 channel systems, complete with mating connectors for attachment to microelectrode leads for human testing by other NPP investigators.

H. Should failures occur during the above mentioned in-vitro or in-vivo testing, the remaining required deliverables will be reduced, upon mutual agreement between the contractor, the Project Officer and the Contracting Officer, to allow resources to be applied to the redesign and fabrication of relevant parts of the system.

I. The contractor shall coordinate his work, through the Project Officer, with other investigators in the NPP.

Dave Larson

From: "Philip R. Troyk, Ph.D."
To: "Dave Larson" <lars121@pacbell.net>
Sent: Sunday, September 16, 2001 5:49 PM
Subject: Re: NPP Quarterly Report #

This meant that the electronic transmitter circuitry would be small enough to physically mount on the extra-corporal transmitter coil, not that both coils would be implanted. This was a goal of one of the other team members. I was never convinced that there was any functional advantage to this.

P. Troyk

At 05:03 PM 9/16/01 -0700, you wrote:

Dr. Troyk,

I am hoping you can help me with a question regarding some of the research performed by yourself and other colleagues as part of NIH contract N01-NS5-2325. The text below is taken from a quarterly report and mentions an interest in reducing coil driver circuitry so that it could potentially be located on the transmission coil itself. This in essence would mean both coils would be implantable correct? I did not see any mention of this interest in subsequent quarterly reports. Do you know if any efforts were made to achieve this? Thank you in advance for your assistance.

"We are working on a re-design of the coil drivers in which the driver circuitry is sufficiently small that it can be located outside the bedside controller and close to, or even on the transmission coil" (Microstimulators And Microtransducers For Functional Neuromuscular Stimulation. Quarterly Progress Report #6 - June 10, 1996 - September 9, 1996).

D. Larson
Los Angeles, CA.

Dave Larson

From: "Philip R. Troyk, Ph.D." <troyk@iit.edu>
To: "Robert Arzbaecher"
Cc: "Dave Larson" <lars121@pacbell.net>
Sent: Monday, September 10, 2001 11:59 AM
Subject: Re: Fwd: Email to Dr. Troyk

As far as I know little to no imaging work has been done in the living subject at resolutions that would be high enough to be informative.

Phil

At 06:53 PM 9/9/01 -0700, Robert Arzbaecher wrote:

Date: Wed, 05 Sep 2001 17:57:11 -0700
From: Dave Larson <lars121@pacbell.net>
Subject: Email to Dr. Troyk
To: arzbaecher@iit.edu
Organization: Home
X-Mailer: Microsoft Outlook Express 5.50.4807.1700

Dr. Arzbaecher,

My attempt to send this email to Dr. Troyk was unsuccessful. Would you be so kind as to forward this to him? Also, I copied you on the original as I am sure you may have some insight as well. Thanks again.

- DL

Dr. Troyk,

I have followed the development of the NINDS NPP for the last couple of years and admire your more than significant contributions to this project. I am quite familiar with the published data, however there is one aspect of the research that I have not found in the papers and I am hoping you can help.

Papers outlining NPP background and statement of work often refer to various electrode designs as well as leadless implanted receiver-stimulator modules for chronic implantation offering between 256 and 1024 individual recording/stim sites. Testing of these devices is also mentioned both in primates and a small number of human based experiments.

I am curious if any research effort has been made to examine the devices and surrounding tissue using radiology and diagnostic imaging in the living subject. There is only mention of histological inspection for evidence of substrate breakage, insulation damage etc. I would think that the ability to check for tissue or electrode damage as well as migration could be accomplished in-vivo using high field MRI or radiography and would prove especially useful during the longer term, chronic studies. Can you provide any insight regarding this?

Regards,

DL

9/16/01

-----Original Message-----

From: Dave Larson [mailto:lars121@pacbell.net]

Sent: Friday, January 25, 2002 10:42 PM

To: hajimiri@caltech.edu

Subject: CMOS ASIC Question.....

Ali,

Hello and happy new year. You probably don't remember me as I have only met you once on campus. I occasionally depend on the help of Steve Potter and others in Biomedical Imaging Center for help with Physiology studies etc., however I find myself in need of help regarding Integrated Circuits and Sensors.

1. If developing ASIC for implantable microstimulator for functional nerve stimulation (FES), mention is made in various papers of both CMOS and Bi-CMOS process. Can you provide a general or "approximate" idea as to what kind of yields from wafer are typically achieved in this process? Assume 3.0 μ or 1.2 μ process through MOSIS run?

The yield is usually very high (better than 99%) on those processes.

2. When testing chips and assemblies, what factors are used in determining the amount of difference in carrier levels? I have seen reference made to the lower level at 80% or 90% of the upper level. I am trying to determine what factors would require a greater depth of modulation to be desired.

Consider the following: If one were to multiplex a single electrode driver to multiple electrode sites and assuming a nominal stimulation rate of approximately 30 Hz, 10 to 100 electrodes could share a common driver provided that temporal and phase modulation of individual electrodes were not required for control. In such a scheme, creative circuit techniques would be needed to insure electrode charge recovery. Could this configuration require a greater depth of modulation?

I quite frankly don't follow this question entirely. If the question is how many electrodes can you control using one wireless driver, the answer is quite a few, if you use the right coding schemes. In general this depends on a large number of factors, such as bandwidth, the sophistication of the electrode function and the frequency of stimuli.

In an ASIC design that functioned appropriately at 5 volt compliance, and then encountered latch-up problems when redesigned for 20 volt compliance, how difficult do you think this problem would be to correct? If the process plays a significant role, consider the problem for both 3.0 and 1.2 μ CMOS through MOSIS run.

Latch up is primarily determined by the substrate doping level, and is usually avoided by following the design rules, including, but not limited to, close proximity of substrate contacts with the active devices. In general it is not advisable (at all) to use a process qualified for 3 or 5 volts with higher voltages. Even if the circuits work, you will have reliability and longevity problems.

Many thanks for your assistance and best wishes.

Dave Larson

Mr. Larsen: In going through my efiles as part of my year-end cleanup, I did not have a clear record that the following response was actually sent to you with regard to your September inquiry. Hence, I am sending it to you now. My apologies if it duplicates an earlier transmittal.

Donna J. Dean, Ph.D.
Acting Director
National Institute of Biomedical Imaging and Bioengineering
Building 31, 1B37, MSC 2077
National Institutes of Health
Bethesda, MD 20892-2077
Phone 301-451-6768
Fax 301-480-4515
deand@nibib.nih.gov
<http://www.nibib.nih.gov>

Dear Mr. Larson,

I have asked some people at NIH for an informed opinion on your query and am pleased to transmit the following response.

There are several parts to this inquiry, but basically the concern is the possibility that a clinical researcher could implant a clinically undetectable (with standard imaging methods) probe without approval to do so. A second part is if NIH is considering this possibility.

With regard to unapproved implantation, there is always the chance that a researcher could perform such an implant in conjunction with other clinical research activities without approval or without including this in the reviewed research protocols. Patient rights and informed consent are major concerns for clinical research, and the NIH requires stringent reviews of clinical procedures and on-site monitoring of clinical research for their funded grants. However, a knowledgeable researcher absolutely intent on implanting a sub-millimeter size probe may be able to find a way to do it during experimental activities.

Information obtained in such a manner could not likely be published in a reputable journal, since the methodology would have to be part of the article, which makes it less tempting if the unethical clinician is seeking acclaim. Also, the fact that such work could not then be replicated by others would heighten the likelihood of scrutiny and ultimately, exposure as fraud.

Is possible unethical research of concern to the NIH? Certainly. There is a Bioethics Office that explicitly deals with such issues, and the Office of Extramural Research coordinates clinical research requirements for NIH grantees for all the NIH research institutes and centers. On-site reviews of NIH-funded clinical research are conducted by NIH staff to evaluate compliance with patient rights issues and adherence to planned experimental protocols. The issue of unauthorized implants is one of many causes for concern in the general realm of unethical clinical research, and the NIH endeavors to deal with such issues before and during clinical investigations.

By way of information, all micro devices that are capable of sending signals into or out of the body are readily detectable using relatively standard x-ray imaging methods. You are correct that we use extensive histological analysis to evaluate the tissue response to implanted micro devices. This is not because we cannot detect the devices using x-rays but because there is a need to do safety studies that involve detailed light and electron microscopic analysis of the tissue response at a cellular and subcellular level.

The question of informed consent applies to all research involving human volunteers and is clearly one of increasing importance in light of recent shortcomings. Informed consent as outlined in the Belmont Report and subsequent guidelines as well as trust between the physician and human volunteers is essential for ethical research and should be a high priority at NIBIB as well as at the other institutes.

-----Original Message-----

From: Dave Larson [mailto:lars121@pacbell.net]

Sent: Tuesday, September 18, 2001 4:10 PM

To: Dean, Donna (OD)

Cc: Leonard, Laurie (NINDS); Wheelles, Timothy (OD)

Subject: NIBIB Information

I have a question and I am hoping you can provide some insight. Current research in the NIH/NINDS Neural Prosthesis Project (NPP) has led to the development of implantable sensors and probes (Professors Troyk, Najafi, Banks etc., PI on NIH NPP contracts) that are just below the size of feature detection in typical clinical radiology (MRI/CT etc). Continuing research on animal models and a select few human cases show that these probes can not be imaged and the only means of examination is a histological method after the research subject dies with no in-vivo examination due to the sub-millimeter size. The MRI capability of a clinical MRI system (1.5T) is in no way capable of imaging an object below 500x500 microns, however there is development of new high field MRI as high as 7.0T and research at Caltech has used fields as high as 11.7T in rodents. My question Donna pertains to the potential that exists for an unethical researcher to implant probes in an unwilling human in order to gain long-term research data that is otherwise unattainable in animal models. The work of Professors Loeb and Troyk also involve passive, radio frequency techniques that make remote sensing and stimulation of the probes attainable. If this were to happen, there would be no way to detect the probes in a clinical situation and begin any treatment for the potential victim/subject. A horrible thought, yes, but it appears to be a potential cause for concern at this moment. Do you think the establishment of the NIBIB will address this, or has anyone in the NIH addressed this issue at all? Many thanks for your help.

David A. Larson
Los Angeles, CA

Dr. Kerns received a Ph.D. in Electrical Engineering from the California Institute of Technology and has been kind enough to take an interest in my situation and I am grateful because his knowledge of implantable devices and experience with integrated circuits and sensors has been very beneficial. His prior professional experience includes: Senior Analog Designer, Analog Devices, Inc. (A leading manufacturer of high performance analog and digital IC's) Staff Scientist, Tanner Research (IC design, simulation and layout software development), and Dr. Kerns has also worked for the Jet Propulsion Laboratory and Fermilab.

Date: Tue, 19 Feb 2002 12:16:27 -0500 (EST)

From: Kernsd@██████████

Subject: Re: Hello?

Dave,

Your "wirebond" pic does look very much like a single wirebond from a substrate to the top of a die, but I would have expected at least two bonds to a device capable of wireless communication and local stimulation. My opinion is certainly not the last word.

It looks like you're making good progress in pushing forward the analysis of the object.

- Doug K

"flip-chip" is an assembly process for connecting

an IC chip to other electronic devices. The process essentially consists of soldering the chip face-down (hence the name "flip-chip") onto the other stuff. Flip-chip assembly is full of technical hassles, but it's one of the most compact assembly techniques yet invented. The truly most-compact I've ever seen is "chip stacking." That has hassles that make flip-chip seem like a walk in the park, but there are still people who care so much for compact stuff that they'll pay the outrageous prices.

I hope that's helpful.

- Doug K

----- Original Message -----

> From: <Kernsdou[REDACTED]>
> Sent: Sunday, January 20, 2002 1:47 PM
> Subject: Re: semiconductor technical stuff....

Chip stacking is the assembly technique of gluing several silicon chips together, typically adding metal interconnections between the layers of the stack by lapping the edges and doing the usual evap/resist/litho/etch process that's used to make the chips in the first place. The hassles one encounters are usually of two types:

- (a) one of the chips in the stack is flawed, so it doesn't work correctly, and it's difficult to discover the flaws prior to assembling the stack. The end result is that the stack containing the flawed chip has to be thrown away, even though most of it is composed of good pieces. Sometimes a flaw can be caused by the stacking process, so even if you start with chips that are all known to be good, the stack may still be flawed after assembly.
- (b) The interconnection between chips in a stack may have flaws, so there's a missing connection or a shorted connection. Again, the stack may have to be thrown away, even if all the chips were good.

> I believe that the implanted devices have on-chip
>> memory allowing "event-related" or closed-loop stimulation. This would allow the
>> use of naturally occurring events to trigger a stimulus response
>> from the implant. I have noticed that when I'm on vacation or in the
>> Faraday cage that the stimulus is consistent in its properties and is
>> event related which is in contrast to the stimulus that I am typically forced to
>> endure which is more spontaneous and random in its occurrence as well as its amplitude and duration. This leads me to believe that even if I am able to disrupt the signal, I will still be subject to
>> closed-loop, event related stimulus. I believe this is made possible by an electrode made from tantalum which is able to act as a capacitor which stores a
>> charge derived from an electrolytic/voltammetry condition resulting from
>> interaction with the body fluid, or perhaps the implantable devices
>> can continue to store a charge from a carried signal even if the data
>> communication is non-functional. I'm trying to assess what wireless communication method
>> would be feasible for command of the implants and what possible
>> counter-measures may exist. I'll assume
>> that the individual responsible for this is licensed by the FCC and has his own
>> little piece of the spectrum unless a programmable micro-controller would allow
>> variety of frequencies to be used. I'm wondering if a frequency in the
>> vicinity of 220.000 MHz as the carrier signal and amateur radio relay used to
>> establish a network is being used. If this were the case, what equipment would I
>> need to purchase that would be capable of jamming this signal and what kind of trouble can I create by attempting to disrupt the signal? Can a specific
>> frequency be targeted in a manner that would not cause problems elsewhere, or is
>> the idea to simply stomp on everything in the vicinity with noise and power?
>> Thanks for your insight Doug.
>>
>> Sincerely,
>>
>> Dave Larson

Hi David,
EDS would NOT be able to identify an epoxy polymer.
FTIR would be able to identify it as an epoxy, but probably not a specific type. However, if it is not epoxy and is some other polymer FTIR would be able to determine that.
With EDS, epoxies, urethanes, acrylics.... all look like they are carbon and oxygen.
If you are interested in the FTIR let me know, I will have Greg Ansten call you.
If you would like to schedule an appointment for EDS let me know

Thanks

Paul Reidel
PhotoMetrics
(714) 895-4465

<lars121@pacbell.net>; Mon, 10 Dec 2001 14:41:21 -0500 (EST)
Date: Mon, 10 Dec 2001 14:42:45 -0500
From: Stuart Cogan <scogan@eiclabs.com>
Subject: Re: Implantable Microstimulators
Dave,

We have only a little experience evaluating tissue.

If the tissue samples are in an appropriate form we can look at them with the electron microscope and probably identify the chemical nature of the substances that may be foreign bodies. This we have done with specially prepared histology slides with some success.

If you want to discuss this further, please feel free to call me.

Regards

Stuart Cogan
EIC Laboratories, Inc.
1 781 769-9450

<lars121@pacbell.net>; Fri, 01 Feb 2002 17:52:42 -0500
Date: Fri, 01 Feb 2002 17:56:00 -0500
From: wise@umich.edu
Subject: Re: Supply Voltage

The level shifter problem was just a design error. The output bus has a fair amount of capacitance and the driver was too small to drive it quickly. The best solution was to resize the driver, which we have done. But with the existing probes, another solution that helped a bit was to increase the voltage. This isn't desirable long term because it puts more stress across the encapsulating dielectrics. We would like the probes to operate as low in voltage as possible to minimize our packaging problems; however, ultimately, we are limited by the water window and the spreading resistance drops in the solution. They make it hard to operate below 5V for small sites. So the voltage is really a trade off between device site size and the needed stimulating current levels. Hope this helps a little.
... Ken D. Wise, Professor.

>Professor Wise:

>

>Hello, and greetings from California. I have recently had the
>opportunity to read published papers regarding micromachined stim
>electrode arrays and one your papers mentions level shifters that
>operate slower than which is desired. You acknowledge that an
>adjusted (higher I assume) voltage is a solution, but only for
>present day use. Why would adjusted voltage not be a solution for a
>"standardized" device? Thank you for your insight and any help you
>may be able to provide.

>

>Regards,

>

>Dave L

>Northridge CA

> There is a new 8.0T system at OSU which can image particle sizes of
> 200umx200umx2000um, so new advances in imaging are becoming attainable

Petra Schmalbrock Ph.D.
Associate Professor
The Ohio State University, Dept. Radiology
170 Means Hall, 1654 Upham Dr, Columbus OH 43210
Phone 614-293-4139
FAX 614-293-8129

james walbert



Summary.

This victim was implanted without his consent and without his knowledge.

The presence of the devices was revealed after complaints about electric shock sensations, and hearing electronically generated tones, including popping and ringing sounds.

The presence of the devices was confirmed by a physician.

This victim couldn't find a physician who was ready to surgically remove the devices.

Reason: physicians' fear of the government.

The devices have no therapeutical value.

Some of the devices have been analyzed by a toxicologist.

The devices have not been analyzed by an electronics technician.

This victim first complained about persecution.

Chronology.

The devices were implanted in 2004.
The devices were discovered in 2010.

Types.

Microstimulators.

See *stimulated muscle powered piezoelectric generator* on [page 90 of the Scientific and Technical Aerospace Reports, Volume 45, Number 10, May 29, 2007 \(PDF, 48 K\)](#).

Original link:

<http://202.118.250.135/nasa/STAR/star0710.pdf>

Proof.

This victim is supported by a [letter of Dr. Hildegarde Staninger](#), a [letter of Representative Jim Guest](#) and a [letter of Private Investigator Melinda Kidder](#).

This victim [requested a protection order \(PDF, 392 K\)](#) against his stalker on November 25, 2008.

This victim obtained a [protection order \(PDF, 164 K\)](#)

against his stalker on December 30, 2008.

It was the first time that the court recognized electronic harassment.

On August 19, 2010 this victim appeared on 557,000 websites.

This victim was featured in *Wired Magazine*.

This victim appears in radio shows.

This victim spreads the idea that he has RFIDs. This is wrong.

20070017325 NASA Glenn Research Center, Cleveland, OH, USA

Carbon-Carbon Recuperators in Closed-Brayton-Cycle Space Power Systems

Barrett, Michael J.; Johnson, Paul K.; [2006]; 13 pp.; In English; 2nd International Energy Conversion Engineering Conference (IECED), 16-19 Aug. 2004, Providence, RI, USA

Contract(s)/Grant(s): 22-973-80-10

Report No.(s): AIAA-2004-5652; Copyright; Avail.: CASI: [A03](#), Hardcopy

The use of carbon-carbon (C-C) recuperators in closed-Brayton-cycle space power conversion systems was assessed. Recuperator performance was forecast based on notional thermodynamic cycle state values for planetary missions. Resulting thermal performance, mass and volume for plate-fin C-C recuperators were estimated and quantitatively compared with values for conventional offset-strip-fin metallic designs. Mass savings of 40-55% were projected for C-C recuperators with effectiveness greater than 0.9 and thermal loads from 25-1400 kWt. The smaller thermal loads corresponded with lower mass savings; however, at least 50% savings were forecast for all loads above 300 kWt. System-related material challenges and compatibility issues were also discussed.

Author

Brayton Cycle; Regenerators; Closed Cycles; Carbon; Spacecraft Power Supplies; Thermodynamic Cycles; Satellite Solar Energy Conversion

20070017901 NASA Glenn Research Center, Cleveland, OH, USA

An Implanted, Stimulated Muscle Powered Piezoelectric Generator

Lewandowski, Beth; Gustafson, Kenneth; Kilgore, Kevin; [2007]; 24 pp.; In English; University of Texas Workshop on Piezoelectric Energy Harvesting, 30-31 Jan. 2007, Arlington, TX, USA; Original contains color illustrations

Contract(s)/Grant(s): NIH HD40298; BRTT0-03-10; Copyright; Avail.: CASI: [A03](#), Hardcopy

A totally implantable piezoelectric generator system able to harness power from electrically activated muscle could be used to augment the power systems of implanted medical devices, such as neural prostheses, by reducing the number of battery replacement surgeries or by allowing periods of untethered functionality. The features of our generator design are no moving parts and the use of a portion of the generated power for system operation and regulation. A software model of the system has been developed and simulations have been performed to predict the output power as the system parameters were varied within their constraints. Mechanical forces that mimic muscle forces have been experimentally applied to a piezoelectric generator to verify the accuracy of the simulations and to explore losses due to mechanical coupling. Depending on the selection of system parameters, software simulations predict that this generator concept can generate up to approximately 700 W of power, which is greater than the power necessary to drive the generator, conservatively estimated to be 50 W. These results suggest that this concept has the potential to be an implantable, self-replenishing power source and further investigation is underway.

Author

Piezoelectricity; Electric Batteries; Implantation; Medical Equipment

20070017910 NASA Glenn Research Center, Cleveland, OH, USA

Developmental Considerations on the Free-Piston Stirling Power Convertor for Use in Space

Schreiber, Jeffrey G.; 2006; 16 pp.; In English; 2006 4th International Energy Conversion Engineering Conference (IECEC-2006), 26-29 Jun. 2006, San Diego, CA, USA

Contract(s)/Grant(s): WBS 138494.04.01.01; No Copyright; Avail.: CASI: [A03](#), Hardcopy

ONLINE: <http://hdl.handle.net/2060/20070017910>

Free-piston Stirling power conversion has been considered a candidate for radioisotope power systems for space for more than a decade. Prior to the free-piston Stirling architecture, systems were designed with kinematic Stirling engines with rotary alternators to convert heat to electricity. These systems were proposed with lightly loaded linkages to achieve the necessary life. When the free-piston configuration was initially proposed, it was thought to be attractive due to the relatively high conversion efficiency, acceptable mass, and the potential for long life and high reliability. These features have consistently been recognized by teams that have studied technology options for radioisotope power systems. Since free-piston Stirling power conversion was first considered for space power applications, there have been major advances in three general areas of development: demonstration of life and reliability, the success achieved by Stirling cryocoolers in flight, and the overall developmental maturity of the technology for both flight and terrestrial applications. Based on these advances, free-piston Stirling convertors are currently being developed for a number of terrestrial applications. They commonly operate with the power, efficiency, life, and reliability as intended, and much of the development now centers on system integration. This paper

This is a letter from Dr. Hildegarde Staninger.

February 5, 2010

RE: Mr. James Walbert's Removal of Foreign Bodies

This letter is to be used in conjunction with the medical support reports that I have previously authored. My reports and findings were based on review of previous medical records/reports and advanced biological monitoring test results conducted through Integrative Health Systems, LLC.

It is of a severe medical necessity, that Mr. Walbert has these particular foreign bodies removed. The foreign bodies are composed of an implantable self-powered piezoelectric generator (generates 288 MHz) that is interfering with his normal muscle stimulations and severe overstimulation of site specific muscle contractions...

The over stimulation from piezoelectric micro/nano foreign bodies will cause Mr. Walbert's plasma membrane to form anchors for glycoprotein "oxyglycosides" within the skeletal muscles and membrane vesicles on the surface where any previous bacterial, fungal, or viral residue may have lodged within his neurological system (Ex: ... exposure to containment SV 40 (Simian Virus 40-45) from polio vaccines as a child). As the anchoring effect occurs a magnification of the neuro electrical output from his bodies nervous system will be enhanced over 100% and cause internal electrical shock stimulations to his muscles.

These oxtyl glycosides are also associated with new clinical data from China... mu multiple sclerosis and muscular dystrophy. Therefore, if Mr. Walbert's muscles (through the overstimulation of the plezoelectric generators) cause the production of oxty glycosides, he will be at an increased risk to these diseases.

Dr. Hildegarde Staninger

This is a letter from Representative Jim Guest.

March 22, 2010

Re: Mr. James Walbert, Implant of Foreign Device

I have been acquainted with Mr. James Walbert for over three years and his personal struggle to get relief from the continuing electronic harassment, physical abuse and intimidation he is subjected to. I have complete confidence in the honesty and character of Mr. Walbert. He is an individual who is exhausting all avenues to get the RFID implanted device removed from his body.

There is sound medical evidence and medical evaluation to verify that an implanted device does exist in the body of Mr. Walbert.... Technicians, medical clinicians and physicians, private detective agencies and other mental health professionals have verified the accuracy of reports and MRI scans about James Walbert.... I implore those who have the experience and authority to remove this device or devices from the body of Mr. James Walbert as soon as possible. It is a humanitarian issue to let Mr. James Walbert return to a normal life.

Jim Guest

This is a letter from Private Investigator Melinda Kidder.

January 28, 2010

I am the owner of Columbia Investigations, a licensed and bonded private detective agency. My firm has been retained by Mr. Walbert to assist him in investigating his claims of continuing electronic harassment, physical abuse, and intimidation.

All clinicians and physicians consulted by Mr. Walbert have confirmed the presence of RFID implants on his person through copious medical testing, including an MRI, toxicological testing, telemetric scope and frequency testing and more. These professionals in the fields of medicine and electronic harassment have confirmed the presence of physical trauma related to these implants as well as the locations of the implants themselves....

Based on the previously referenced reports and mechanical analysis of the suspected type of implants, it is my professional investigative conclusion that the perpetrator of implantation of Mr. Walbert has been using, and will continue to use, this technology to electronically stalk and harass Mr. Walbert if the judicial system and law enforcement do not intervene.

I, the undersigned individual, do hereby under the penalties of perjury swear that I have written and re-read the contents of this letter and I hereby certify that the statements made therein are factual and accurate to the best of my knowledge.

Melinda Kidder

FILED

ER

2008 NOV 25 PM 2 39

6

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF SEDGWICK COUNTY, KANSAS

James Walbert

18TH JUDGE
SEDGWICK COUNTY, KS

COPY

BY

08DM8647

Case No.

Plaintiff

vs
Jeremiah Redford

Defendant

PETITION FOR PROTECTION FROM STALKING ORDER
(Pursuant to K.S.A. 60-31a01, et seq.)

1. My name is James Walbert, I live in the City of Wichita,
in the County of Sedgewick, Kansas.

2. I am seeking protection for: (check all that apply)

- myself
- my minor child (under age 18)
- a minor child who lives with me

3. The following minor children are involved in this matter: (give full names and ages)

Name	DOB	Mother's Name	Father's Name

4. The defendant's name is ~~James~~ Jeremiah Redford (intervenor in my intervention)

5. I am seeking a protection from stalking order because the defendant has: (Briefly describe the specific facts about why you are seeking a protection from stalking order)

Stalked myself and family members
with electronic & microwave device's proof
of these accounts are documented

08DM8647

Officer Birdwell of the WPD
and P.F. William J. Taylor, WPD
are attached for reference to this

COPY

(FOR ADDITIONAL SPACE SEE ATTACHED SUPPLEMENT)

6. The defendant's conduct has caused me to feel: Stalked, the guy is
straight creepy

7. The acts complained of occurred on these dates: from Jan 01 - currently

in the county of Sedgewick, Kansas.

8. The defendant can be found at: (give all available address, if known)

HOME: street 2614 N Wedgewood
city Wichita state KS zip code 67213
phone number _____
times when defendant is usually there _____

WORK: street _____
city _____ state _____ zip code _____
phone number _____
times when defendant is usually there _____

OTHER: street _____
city _____ state _____ zip code _____
phone number _____
times when defendant is usually there _____

WHEREFORE, plaintiff requests that the Court issue an order of protection restraining defendant from:

- a) following, harassing, telephoning, contacting or otherwise communicating with the victim
- b) abusing, molesting or interfering with the privacy rights of the victim
- c) entering upon or in the victim's residence or the immediate vicinity thereof
- d) other any and all electronic forms of harassment

Plaintiff further requests that copies of orders be given to the appropriate law enforcement agencies; that a date, time and place for a hearing on this matter be set; and that summons be issued to defendant, notifying the defendant of this action and the relief requested.

SUPPLEMENT TO QUESTION 5

COPY

Please see All attached Request
from Attorney's and the Dept of
Defense proving that the seized devices
are real and are being used detection
of this is provided per William J. Taylor
Agencies

FILED OK

2008 NOV 25 PM 2 40

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF SEDGWICK COUNTY, KANSAS

James Walbert

18TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT
SEDGWICK COUNTY, KS

COPY

BY _____

Case No. 08DM8647

Plaintiff

Jerimiah Redford

VS.

Defendant

**NOTICE OF HEARING AND
TEMPORARY ORDERS OF PROTECTION FROM STALKING**

To defendant (name):

Jerimiah Redford

You may appear in this Court as follows to give any evidence you may have why orders sought in the petition should not be granted.

Date: 12/11/2008

Time: 9:00 am

Place: JURY ROOM; 1ST FLOOR
SEDGWICK COUNTY COURTHOUSE
525 NORTH MAIN
WICHITA, KANSAS 67203

If you do not attend the hearing, final orders may be made against you. You have the right to appear and oppose the petition with or without an attorney.

REASONABLE ACCOMMODATIONS WILL BE PROVIDED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE AMERICANS WITH DISABILITY ACT.

08DM8647

TEMPORARY ORDERS OF PROTECTION FROM STALKING

COPY

INFORMATION ABOUT DEFENDANT: Race W Sex M

THIS TEMPORARY ORDER SHALL EXPIRE ON THE DATE SCHEDULED FOR HEARING UNLESS EXTENDED BY THE COURT.

On this date, 11-25-01, plaintiff's petition for temporary orders of protection from stalking comes for consideration under the provisions of K.S.A. 60-31a01, et seq.

After considering the verified petition filed with the court by the plaintiff, the court finds that the plaintiff has established a prima facie case of stalking sufficient for the court to issue a temporary order of protection from stalking.

IT IS THEREFORE BY THE COURT ORDERED THAT:

- 1. The defendant shall not follow, harass, telephone, contact or otherwise communicate with the victim.
- 2. The defendant shall not abuse, molest, or interfere with the privacy rights of the victim, wherever the victim might be.
- 3. The defendant shall not enter upon or in the victim's residence or the immediate vicinity thereof.

4. Other: Shall not text message, e-mail 3rd party contact, & no contact by any electronic means

5. CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE WITH THE VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN ACT (VAWA): This Order meets all the requirements of the Violence Against Women Act, 18 U.S.C. 2265. This Court has jurisdiction of the parties and the subject matter; the defendant has been afforded notice and a timely opportunity to be heard as provided by the laws of Kansas. This Order is enforceable in all 50 states, the District of Columbia, all Indian tribal courts and all United States territories and shall be enforced as if it were an order of that jurisdiction pursuant to 18 U.S.C. 2265.

THIS ORDER IS EFFECTIVE WHEN SIGNED BY THE JUDGE. LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS SHALL ENFORCE THE ORDER IMMEDIATELY UPON RECEIPT.

08DM8647

THE DEFENDANT IS HEREBY PUT ON NOTICE THAT VIOLATIONS OF THIS ORDER MAY CONSTITUTE STALKING AS PROVIDED IN K.S.A. 21-3438, AND AMENDMENTS THERETO, ASSAULT AS PROVIDED IN K.S.A. 21-3408, AND AMENDMENTS THERETO, BATTERY AS PROVIDED IN K.S.A. 21-3412, AND AMENDMENTS THERETO, CRIMINAL TRESPASS AS PROVIDED IN K.S.A. 21-3721(A)(1)(C), AND AMENDMENTS THERETO, AND VIOLATION OF A PROTECTIVE ORDER AS PROVIDED IN K.S.A. 21-3843 AND AMENDMENTS THERETO AND MAY RESULT IN PROSECUTION AND CONVICTION UNDER KANSAS CRIMINAL STATUTES.

COPY

VIOLATION OF THIS ORDER MAY ALSO BE PUNISHABLE AS A CONTEMPT OF THIS COURT.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

JUDGE OF THE DISTRICT COURT

OK to file w/o a temporary order. Set for hearing.

[Signature]
11.25.08



Certificate of Clerk of the District Court. The above is a true and correct copy of the original instrument which is on file or of record in this court. Dated this 25 day of Nov, 08.
CLERK OF THE DISTRICT COURT
3rd JUDICIAL DISTRICT
SEDGWICK COUNTY, KANSAS

By *[Signature]*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF SEDGWICK COUNTY, KANSAS

James Walbert,
Plaintiff,

vs.

Jerimiah Redford,
Defendant.

2614 N Wedgewood
Wichita KS

Defendant Address

FILED
APP DOCKET NO. _____

Case No. 2008-DM-008647-DEC 30 A 10:31

CLERK OF DISTRICT COURT
18TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT
SEDGWICK COUNTY, KANSAS
BY **COPY**

08 DM 8647

FINAL ORDER - PROTECTION FROM STALKING

INFORMATION ABOUT DEFENDANT: Race: White Sex: M

THIS FINAL ORDER SHALL EXPIRE AT MIDNIGHT ON Wednesday, December 30, 2009
UNLESS EXTENDED OR MODIFIED BY THIS COURT.

On this date, Tuesday, December 30, 2008, plaintiff's petition for protective orders comes for consideration under the provisions of K.S.A. 60-31a01, et seq.

The plaintiff appears: in person and pro se
 by his/her attorney Pro se

The defendant appears: not, but was duly served and is otherwise in default
 in person and pro se
 by his/her attorney _____

WHEREAS, the plaintiff filed a verified petition for issuance of protective orders, and the cause has been heard after duly serving and notifying the defendant, and

- the plaintiff has proved the allegations of the abuse by the preponderance of the evidence;
- the parties have reached an agreement upon the issues before it.

Whereupon the Court adopts the agreement of the parties as to the order of Court as set forth below:

IT IS THEREFORE BY THE COURT ORDERED:

1. This final order of protection supersedes any temporary order previously entered by the Court and serves as notice of termination thereof.
2. The defendant shall not follow, harass, telephone, contact or otherwise communicate with the victim.
3. The defendant shall not abuse, molest, or interfere with the privacy rights of the victim, wherever the victim might be.
4. The defendant shall not enter upon or in the victim's residence or the immediate vicinity thereof.
5. Defendant shall pay costs.

6. (CHECK IF APPLICABLE) Defendant shall pay the following plaintiff's attorney fees:

7. OTHER ORDERS:

8. CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE WITH THE VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN ACT (VAWA): This Order meets all the requirements of the Violence Against Women Act, 18 U.S.C. 2265. This Court has jurisdiction of the parties and the subject matter; the defendant has been afforded notice and a timely opportunity to be heard as provided by the laws of Kansas. This Order is enforceable in all 50 states, the District of Columbia, all Indian tribal courts and all United States territories and shall be enforced as if it were an order of that jurisdiction pursuant to 18 U.S.C. 2265.

THIS ORDER IS EFFECTIVE WHEN SIGNED BY THE JUDGE. LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS SHALL ENFORCE THE ORDER IMMEDIATELY UPON RECEIPT.

THE DEFENDANT IS HEREBY PUT ON NOTICE THAT VIOLATIONS OF THIS ORDER MAY CONSTITUTE STALKING AS PROVIDED IN K.S.A. 21-3438, AND AMENDMENTS THERETO, ASSAULT AS PROVIDED IN K.S.A. 21-3408, AND AMENDMENTS THERETO, BATTERY AS PROVIDED IN K.S.A. 21-3412, AND AMENDMENTS THERETO, CRIMINAL TRESPASS AS PROVIDED IN K.S.A. 21-3721(a)(1)(C), AND AMENDMENTS THERETO, AND VIOLATION OF A PROTECTIVE ORDER AS PROVIDED IN K.S.A. 21-3843 AND AMENDMENTS THERETO AND MAY RESULT IN PROSECUTION AND CONVICTION UNDER KANSAS CRIMINAL STATUTES.

VIOLATION OF THIS ORDER MAY ALSO BE PUNISHABLE AS A CONTEMPT OF THIS COURT.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

[Handwritten Signature]

 JUDGE OF THE DISTRICT COURT

 Plaintiff's Attorney

[Handwritten Signature]

 Plaintiff

 Defendant's Attorney

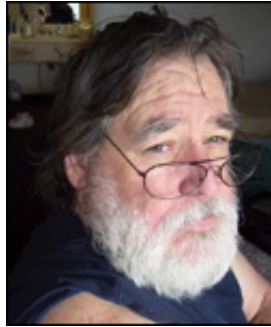
Certificate of Clerk of the District Court. The above is a true and correct copy of the original instrument which is on file or of record in this court.

Dated this 30 day of Dec,
 CLERK OF THE DISTRICT COURT
 18th JUDICIAL DISTRICT
 SEDGWICK COUNTY, KANSAS



By _____
[Handwritten Signature]

bob boyce



Summary.

This victim was implanted without his consent and without his knowledge.

The presence of the device was revealed after complaints about a tumor.

The presence of the device was confirmed by a physician. The device has been surgically removed by a physician.

The device has no therapeutical value.

The device has not been analyzed by a toxicologist.

The device has not been analyzed by an electronics technician.

The photographs show clearly a RFID type device.

This victim didn't complain about persecution.

Chronology.

The device was discovered on December 14, 2009.
The device was removed on December 6, 2010.

Types.

RFID.

Proof.

This victim published [photographs of the reports](#) (*PDF, 1.3 MB*).

The reports describe in detail the detection, removal and study of the tumor and the device.

This victim appears in radio shows.

Sources.

This victim has a website: www.BobBoyce.org with more pictures.

Patient Name: **BOYCE**
 Age-Sex-DOB:

Procedure Date: 10/13/2009
 Accession Date: 10/13/2009
 Report Date: 10/20/2009

PATHOLOGY REPORT

DIAGNOSIS:

Type:
 Growth phase:

Malignant melanoma, desmoplastic type.
 Vertical present.
 Horizontal present.
 3.5 mm

Referral will be made when skin care coming

Breslow thickness:
 Clark's Level:
 Ulceration:
 Mitoses:
 Tumor infiltrating lymphocytes:
 Regression:
 Satellites:
 Precursor lesion:
 Vascular invasion:
 Margins:

IV
 Not present.
 One per square millimeter.
 Not present.
 Not present.
 Not present.
 Not present.
 Present at deep and lateral margins.

Age:
 Sex: **Male.**
 Site: **Right shoulder.**

Comments:

The lesion is present at the deep and lateral margins. Therefore, the Clark's level and Breslow's thickness are provisional. Perineural invasion is identified. The dermal melanocytes are subtle in that they are spindle and in a background of a cellular and fibrotic dermis. The dermal melanocytes highlight with S100 and fail to highlight with melan-A immunohistochemical stains. The junctional melanocytes readily highlight with melan-A. All controls react appropriately. Clinical pathologic correlation and clinically appropriate therapy are required. Dermatopathologist, Jaweed Ansari, MD, has reviewed this case and agrees.

Joshua D. Gapp, M.D.
electronically signed 10/20/2009 at 6:02 PM

Gross Description:

The specimen is labeled "Boyce, right shoulder lesion". Received in formalin is a 1.5 x 1 cm portion of light tan skin. The surface is smooth and dull. The entire specimen is submitted. 5/1 (NEW,dgr,10/13/2009)

Microscopic Description:

Microscopic examination is performed. See the melanoma checklist, comment, and images.

Procedure:

Biopsy right shoulder lesion

Clinical History:

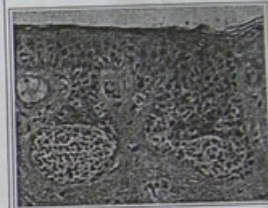
Right shoulder lesion

Specimen List:

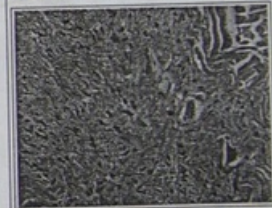
Right shoulder lesion



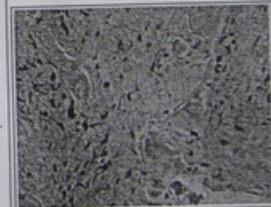
H&E 4X w/ junctional and dermal melanocytes



H&E 20X w/ epidermal melanocytes



H&E 20X w/ dermal desmoplastic melanocytes



S100 IHC 20X staining dermal melanocytes



Melan-A IHC 4X staining epidermal melanocytes

(Continued on page 2)

JW 103007

MURPHY MEDICAL CENTER
4130 US HWY 64E
MURPHY, NC 28906
(828) 837-8161

RADIOLOGY TRANSCRIPTION REPORT

Name:	BOYCE	Date of Birth:	
Age:		Acct Number:	
Sex:	M	Film Number:	
Stay Type:	2	MR Number:	
Room Number:		Trans Date:	
Admit Phys:		Trans Initials:	
Ordering Phys:			
SHOULDER COMPLETE	COMPLETE: 12/14/2009 12:04	Accession #:	
RT MIN OF 2 VIEWS			
Reason for Procedure(s):	FOREIGN BODY OF RT SHOULDER		

Unsigned transcriptions represent a preliminary report and do not reflect a medical or legal document.

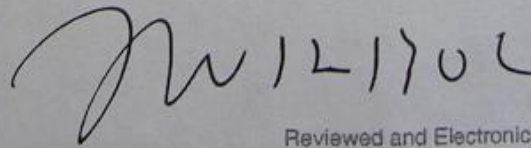
CLINICAL HISTORY: FOREIGN BODY RIGHT SHOULDER.

RIGHT SHOULDER, TWO VIEWS:

Two AP views of the right shoulder were obtained. There is a subcutaneous 5.3 mm x 1 mm metallic foreign body superior to the humeral head and lateral to the AC joint. Whether this is anterior or posterior is uncertain since a transscapular Y view was not obtained. The AC joint and glenohumeral joint otherwise appear well maintained.

IMPRESSION: 5 mm x 1 mm subcutaneous metallic foreign body lateral to the acromion and above the humeral head as described.

D: 12/14/09 13:48
T: 12/14/09
Job# 6126
RB/Spheris;ml23700



Reviewed and Electronically signed by:
ROBERT BERGER, M.D.
RADIOLOGIST

Fannin Regional Hospital
2855 Old Highway 5
Blue Ridge, GA 30513
706 632 3711

OPERATIVE REPORT

Name: BOYCE

MRN:	Room #:	DOB:	
Account #:	Bed #:	Age:	
Service Code: SOP		Sex:	M
ADM DATE: 12/06/2010		DOS:	12/06/2010

Dictating Practitioner: TIMOTHY WHITAKER, MD
 Attending Physician: TIM MD WHITAKER
 Primary Care Physician:

PREOPERATIVE DIAGNOSIS: Melanoma and foreign body, right shoulder.

POSTOPERATIVE DIAGNOSIS: Melanoma and foreign body, right shoulder.

PROCEDURE:

1. Excision melanoma, right shoulder 10 cm.
2. Sentinel lymph node biopsy, right axilla.
3. Removal of foreign body, right shoulder

SURGEON: Timothy Whitaker, MD.

ASSISTANT: John Stafford, FNP-C.

ANESTHESIA: General endotracheal and local.

IV FLUIDS: 1500 cc.

ESTIMATED BLOOD LOSS: Minimal.

DRAINS AND PACKS: None.

COMPLICATIONS: None.

INDICATIONS: The patient is a very pleasant gentleman who developed a melanoma on the right posterior shoulder. He had undergone biopsies of this region for pathology confirmation. He also had a foreign body noted in the right shoulder on a x-ray. He was seen and scheduled electively for the above-mentioned procedure.

PATHOLOGIC FINDINGS: The melanoma was on the right posterior shoulder. This was excised with approximately 1 cm margin and into the deep subcutaneous adipose tissue. The specimen was marked for appropriate pathology orientation. There was a hot blue sentinel lymph node removed from the axilla as well as some overlying abnormal appearing lymph nodes. The radioactive counts in hot blue sentinel lymph node were approximately 860, and the background counts were less than 20. Foreign body was a glass encapsulated device with Copper coated wire wound within the device and was felt to be consistent with some sort of microprocessor.

DESCRIPTION OF PROCEDURE: The patient was properly identified, taken to the operating room, and

OPERATIVE REPORT**Name: BOYCE**

MRN: [REDACTED]

DOB: [REDACTED]

Account #:

ADM DATE: 12/06/2010

placed supine position on operating table. The patient was taken to the operating room after sentinel lymph node localization was done in nuclear medicine. After induction with general anesthetic and successful endotracheal intubation, the patient's right axilla was prepped and draped in a sterile surgical fashion. The Neoprobe was used to identify the area of increased radioactive counts. Local anesthetic was infiltrated this lesion. In this area, a small skin incision was made. Dissection was carried down to the axillary fat pad, and the hot blue sentinel lymph node was identified. Prior to this incision, 5 mL of Lymphazurin blue dye had been injected in a peritumoral fashion on the right posterior shoulder and then 5 minute massage was performed. The wound was copiously irrigated. Adequate hemostasis was assured using electrocautery. The deeper subcutaneous tissues were approximated using interrupted 3-0 Vicryl sutures. Skin was closed using running 3-0 Prolene suture. The area was dressed with Neosporin, Xeroform, gauze, and tape. Attention was then turned to the melanoma on the right shoulder which was prepped and draped in a sterile surgical fashion. An elliptical incision was made around this area. Dissection was carried down to deep subcutaneous tissues. The lesion was removed in its entirety with approximately 1 cm margins. The wound was copiously irrigated. Adequate hemostasis was assured using electrocautery. The specimen was placed under fluoroscopy and foreign body was noted to be within the specimen. The deeper subcutaneous tissues were approximated using interrupted 3-0 Vicryl sutures. Skin was closed using running 3-0 Prolene suture. The area was dressed with Neosporin, Xeroform, gauze, and tape. Attention was then turned to the specimen which was excised from posterior standpoint, and the glass encapsulated foreign body metallic processor appearing object was removed. This was sealed in a container and given to the patient postoperatively. The patient was awakened, extubated in operating room, taken to the recovery room in good condition. Sponge, needle, and instrument counts were reported as correct at the end of the case.

Disclaimer: PRELIMINARY Report until authenticated.

Print CC:

Fax CC: [REDACTED]

D Date / Time: 12/06/2010 01:24 PM ET

T Date / Time: 12/06/2010 08:49 PM ET

S Job #:

D Job #:

MT: [REDACTED]

FANNIN REGIONAL HOSPITAL2855 Old Highway 5, Blue Ridge, GA 30513
J. Ross Slemmer, M.D., Medical Director

ACCESSION #:

Physician(s): Timothy S. Whitaker, MD*
* Delivered Report Copy To PhysicianPatient Name: **BOYCE**

MRN:

Age-Sex-DOB:

Procedure Date: 12/06/2010

Accession Date: 12/06/2010

Report Date: 12/16/2010

Fannin Regional Hospital

Account#

2855 Old Highway 5,

Blue Ridge, GA 30513

Route: AP25

PATHOLOGY REPORT**DIAGNOSIS:****1. Sentinel lymph node, right axilla:**

- One lymph node, negative for malignancy (0/1).
- A Melan-A immunostain is negative for metastatic melanoma cells.

2. Additional lymph nodes, right axilla.

- Three lymph nodes; negative for malignancy (0/3).
- A Melan-A immunostain is negative for metastatic melanoma cells.

3. Skin and subcutis, right shoulder, wide local excision:

- Invasive malignant melanoma, desmoplastic type.
- Breslow thickness: 4.3 mm.
- Clark's level: IV.
- Ulceration: absent.
- Mitoses: less than 1 per square mm.
- Tumor-infiltrating lymphocytes: absent.
- Regression: absent.
- Satellites: absent.
- Precursor lesion: absent; incidental intradermal nevus noted.
- Lymph-vascular invasion: absent.
- Margins: negative for involvement by in situ or invasive melanoma.
- Distance between invasive melanoma and closest deep margin: 5.8 mm.
- Distance between invasive melanoma and closest peripheral margin: 4 mm.
- Healing biopsy site changes.

Comments:

See also 09-SC-2734.

A CAP Cancer Checklist has been formulated for this case and is attached at the end of this report.

J. Ross Slemmer, M.D.*electronically signed* 12/16/2010 at 2:31 PM**Gross Description:**

1. The specimen is received in formalin labeled "hot blue sentinel node from axilla" and consists of a lymph node with marked fatty replacement measuring 2.2 cm. Sectioned and entirely submitted in three cassettes.

2. The specimen is received in formalin labeled "#2 additional lymph nodes right axilla" and "Boyce" and consists of a solitary portion of pale yellow adipose tissue measuring 4 x 3.5 x 1.5 cm in greatest dimension. Sectioning reveals three lymph nodes with marked fatty replacement measuring up to 2.5 cm. Entirely submitted in eight cassettes with one node in 2A - 2C, one node in 2D - 2F, and the third node in 2G - 2H.

3. The specimen is received in formalin labeled "Boyce" and "melanoma right shoulder" and consists of an elliptical excision of tan skin and superficial subcutaneous tissue measuring 5.2 x 2.2 x 0.8 cm. Four metal clips are sutured to the skin, designating cranial, medial, coital, and lateral. The cranial tag is at one tip which is designated 12:00. The coital tags at the opposite tip which is designated 6:00. Medial is designated 9:00 and lateral is designated 3:00. The margins are inked as follows: black=12-3:00.
(Continued on page 2)

Technical services provided by Anatomic Pathology Laboratory of Chattanooga, 4071 South Access Road, Chattanooga, TN 37406, Richard B. Hessler, M.D., Director
Case reviewed and diagnosis rendered at 2305 Chambliss Ave., Cleveland, TN 37311, J. Ross Slemmer, M.D., Director

CONFIDENTIAL

FANNIN REGIONAL HOSPITAL2855 Old Highway 5, Blue Ridge, GA 30513
J. Ross Slemmer, M.D., Medical Director

ACCESSION #:

Patient Name: **BOYCE**

MRN:

Age-Sex-DOB:

Procedure Date: 12/06/2010

Accession Date: 12/06/2010

Report Date: 12/16/2010

(continuation of report)

(GROSS continued)

blue=3-6:00, green=6-9:00, and red=9-12:00. Sectioning reveals aquamarine blue staining. Entirely submitted from 12-6:00 in seven cassettes labeled 3A-3G. (JRS,kjt,12/16/2010)

Microscopic Description:

Microscopic examination is performed.

Procedure:

Sentinel node dissection right axilla. Wide excision melanoma right shoulder with foreign body.

Clinical History:

Melanoma right shoulder. Foreign body right shoulder. (Foreign body to patient.)

Specimen List:

1. Blue hot sentinel lymph node right axilla
2. Additional lymph nodes right axilla
3. Melanoma right shoulder with markers

CAP Cancer Checklist Data:

SPECIMEN

Procedure

Re-excision

Lymphadenectomy, sentinel node(s)

Specimen Laterality

Right

Tumor Site

Specify (if known): right shoulder

Macroscopic Satellite Nodule(s)

Not identified

Macroscopic Pigmentation

Not identified

TUMOR

Histologic Type

Desmoplastic and/or desmoplastic neurotrophic melanoma

EXTENT

Maximum Tumor Thickness

Specify (mm): 4.3

Anatomic Level

IV (Melanoma invades reticular dermis)

Ulceration

Not identified

MARGINS

Peripheral Margins

Uninvolved by invasive melanoma

Distance of Invasive Melanoma from Closest Peripheral Margin:

4 mm

Uninvolved by melanoma in situ

Deep Margin

Uninvolved by invasive melanoma

Distance of Invasive Melanoma from Margin: 5.8 mm

ACCESSORY FINDINGS

Mitotic Index

Less than 1 / mm²

Microsatellitosis

Not identified

Lymph-Vascular Invasion

Not identified

(Continued on page 3)

Technical services provided by Anatomic Pathology Laboratory of Chattanooga, 4071 South Access Road, Chattanooga, TN 37406, Richard B. Hessler, M.D., Director
Case reviewed and diagnosis rendered at 2305 Chambliss Ave., Cleveland, TN 37311, J. Ross Slemmer, M.D., Director

CONFIDENTIAL

FANNIN REGIONAL HOSPITAL2855 Old Highway S, Blue Ridge, GA 30513
J. Ross Slemmer, M.D., Medical Director

ACCESSION #:

Patient Name **BOYCE**

MRN:

Age-Sex-DOB:

Procedure Date: 12/08/2010

Accession Date: 12/08/2010

Report Date: 12/16/2010

(continuation of report)

(CANCER CHECKLIST continued)

Perineural Invasion

Not identified

Tumor-Infiltrating Lymphocytes

Not identified

Tumor Regression

Not identified

Growth Phase

Vertical

LYMPH NODES

Number of Sentinel Nodes Examined: 1

Total Number of Nodes Examined (sentinel and nonsentinel): 4

Number of Lymph Nodes with Metastases: 0

STAGE (pTNM)

Primary Tumor (pT)

pT4a: Melanoma greater than 4.0 mm in thickness, no ulceration

Regional Lymph Nodes (pN)

pN0: No regional lymph node metastasis

Distant Metastasis (pM)

Not applicable

ADDITIONAL NON-TUMOR

Additional Pathologic Findings

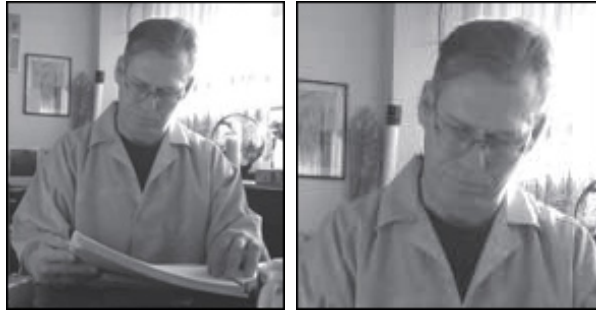
Other (specify): Separate intradermal nevus

End of Report, page 3

Technical services provided by Anatomic Pathology Laboratory of Chattanooga, 4071 South Access Road, Chattanooga, TN 37406, Richard B. Hessler, M.D., Director
Case reviewed and diagnosis rendered at 2305 Chambliss Ave., Cleveland, TN 37311, J. Ross Slemmer, M.D., Director

CONFIDENTIAL

terrance parker



Summary.

This victim changed his name from *Robertson* into *Parker*.

This victim was implanted without his consent and without his knowledge.

The presence of the devices was revealed after complaints about pain along the cranium incision line and about an increase and variation in seizures.

The presence of the devices was confirmed by a physician. The devices have not been surgically removed by a physician.

The devices have no therapeutical value.

The devices have not been analyzed by a toxicologist.

The devices have not been analyzed by an electronics technician.

This victim didn't complain about persecution.

Chronology.

The devices were implanted during brain surgery by *Dr. Harold J. Hoffman* in the *Hospital for Sick Children* in *Toronto, Ontario, Canada*, on December 9, 1969 and January 27, 1972.

Types.

Unknown.

There are 43 implants of which 4 are in the right optic nerve.

Proof.

This victim published [the pathology report, the discharge report and a photograph of the X-ray \(PDF, 316 K\)](#).

The reports describe in detail the removal of perfectly normal brain tissue for no reason resulting in loss of part of his vision and increased seizures.

A landmark decision in 1999 by the *Ontario Supreme Court* filed by this victim allowed him and others to use medicinal marijuana to ease their pain.

This victim appears in radio shows.

HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN
Toronto

LABORATORY REPORT

Laboratory No. S. 2570.69

Patient's Name ROBERTSON, Terry Age 11.9.55 Sex M History No. 414895

Date Received 3.12.59 Date Reported 17.12.59 Ward 5D

Physician Dr. Hoffman Specimen (A) Temporal lobe - ant., sup., post., inf;

(B) Temp. lobe radially; (C) Temporal lobe;
(D) Lat. wall temp. horn; (E) Med. wall Temp. lobe;
(F) Hypocampus.

Initial Diagnosis
and/or History

Temporal lobe epilepsy.

- CROSS: Specimen consists of:
- (A) A piece of brain, 5.0 x 3.0 x 1.0 cm. One blood vessel seen running across center.
 - (B) Four pieces of brain, 1.0 x 0.4 - 0.4 x 0.3 cm.
 - (C) Piece of brain tissue - 1.0 x 0.4 cm.
 - (D) Three pieces of brain, etc speckled with haemorrhage 1.0 x 0.5 - 0.5 x 0.6 cm.
 - (E) Two pieces of brain tissue, 1.0 x 0.6 and 0.8 x 0.9 cm.
 - (F) Two pieces of brain, 1.5 x 1.3 and 1.2 x 0.8 cm.

Microscopic Description:

- (A) Temporal lobe: In all 6 sections were taken from this piece of tissue. Although many of the nerve cells showed shrinkage and basophilic staining, & this is not unusual in any brain biopsy. There were no definite areas of gliosis and in no place could dropping out of nerve cells be identified.
- (B) Temporal lobe radially: This is essentially similar to (A) except that the shrinkage and basophilia of some of the nerve cells is even more pronounced. This in all probability represents degeneration of some of the nerve cells.
- (C) Temporal lobe: This is one small piece of tissue which is essentially the same as (D). The tissue is grey-matter.
- (D) Lateral wall, temporal horn: This shows part of the hippocampus. In the hippocampus there is definite shrinkage and pyknosis of some of the nerve cells. There is no appreciable gliosis.
- (E) Medial wall, temporal lobe: Again no specific changes. This shows a few small groups of oligodendroglial cells which may be around degenerated nerve cells.
- (F) Supposed to be hippocampus, but there is no hippocampus in the sections taken. One shows the portion of the wall of a ventricle. This shows no specific changes.

(continued - page 2)

THE HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN
Toronto

PATHOLOGY REPORT

Laboratory No. G.2570.69

Patient's Name ROBERTSON, Terry Age 11.9.55 Sex M History No. 414895
Date Received 9.12.69 Date Reported 17.12.69 Word 50
Surgeon Dr. H. Hoffman Specimen Brain tissue (See page one)

Clinical Diagnosis
and/or History:

page TWO

Gross:

Microscopic Descriptions:

In summary, a large number of sections were taken from the tissue received. In none was there any definite histological evidence of chronic change. The changes that were found in most instances could be referable to relatively short term degeneration of neurons.

Diagnosis Temporal epilepsy - no specific histological changes.

Codes: T.00.00 (SIF 2861) 2865



Pathologist

THE HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN

555 University Ave.

DISCHARGE REPORT

Patient's Regular Physician Dr. J.C. Steele
Referring Physician H.S.C. Dr. J.C. Steele
Staff Physician Service No. 14
Name ROBERTSON, Terry Ward 5D History No. 414895
Date of Birth 11/9/55 Admitted 27/10/69 Discharged 19/12/69

This 14 year old boy underwent a right temporal lobectomy for control of his seizure disorder which was refractory to conventional anti-convulsants and an associated behavioural problem present for several years.

His operation was uncomplicated and sections of the temporal lobe failed to indicate pathological change. Postoperatively he had a left upper quadrantic healed ^{epileptic} defect and several brief seizures were apparent in the postoperative period.

FINAL DIAGNOSIS: Right temporal lobectomy for seizure disorder and behavioural disturbance.

/gda
10/3/70

J.C. Steele, M.D., F.R.C.P.(C).

JOHN MARK FRIEDBERG, M.D.

NEUROLOGIST, BOARD CERTIFIED
3000 COLBY STREET, SUITE 305
BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA 94705

644-2282

September 23, 1999

Terry Parker/Robertson
2209 55 Triller Ave
Toronto, Ontario
Canada M6R-2H6

Dear Mr. Parker/Robertson,

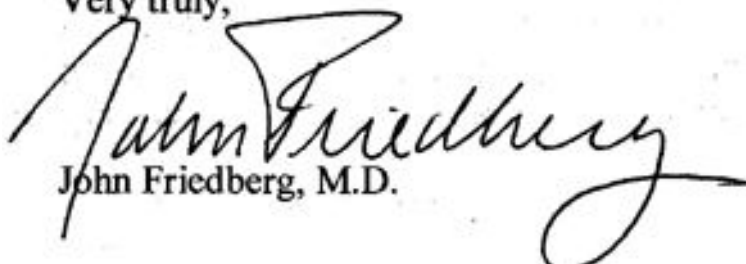
I am not sure why the authorities need a doctor or anyone else to interpret the Discharge and Pathology reports concerning your surgery at age 14 in 1969. Rarely have so few records told such a clear story.

But since you ask and since my conscience is aroused, I am writing to state that based on those records and your mother's letter of July, 1989, brain surgery was performed upon you at age 14 in 1969, without informed consent and consisted of the removal of perfectly normal brain tissue and resulted immediately in loss of part of your vision and increased seizures.

The reasons stated in the discharge summary were "seizures and behavioral disturbance."

It is unethical to do psychosurgery without consent, especially on a minor but whether the first stated indication for the surgery - your seizure disorder - gets anyone off the legal hook I couldn't say. It would seem to me that if your seizures were so bad that removal of your right temporal lobe was justified they shouldn't have needed a second indication and that perhaps their main interest or focus was your behavioral disturbance or depression or other psychiatric excuse for experimentation. But I am speculating as I have no other information on those involved and I would have to charge you for my time for any further response.

Very truly,


John Friedberg, M.D.



petrit demo

Summary.

This victim was implanted without his consent and without his knowledge.

The presence of the devices was revealed after complaints about degrading health and extreme pain.

The presence of the devices was confirmed by a physician.

Some of the devices have been surgically removed by a physician.

The devices have no therapeutical value.

The devices have not been analyzed by a toxicologist.

The devices have not been analyzed by an electronics technician.

The photographs show clearly microstimulator type devices.

This victim complained first about persecution.

Chronology.

The persecution started in 1993 when he searched a better life in the USA.

He became aware of implants in 1994-1995 because of his dentist.

The persecution was renewed and intensified in 2001.

This victim lost a front tooth filling in 2007 and found an implant in the filling.

3 MRI scans and 1 CT scan revealed nothing. (CT scan is a sort of X-ray.)

Ultrasound scans revealed 20 implants.

Implants were surgically removed on:

- August 24, 2008,
 - June 7, 2010,
 - December 21, 2010,
 - December 25, 2010,
 - February 19, 2011.
-

Types.

Microstimulators, unknown.

Proof.

This victim published [copies of the reports and photographs of the scans, the operation and the devices \(PDF, 2.2 MB\)](#).

The reports confirm the removal of the devices.

In 2005 this victim appeared in the popular *Free zone* show on the *Vision plus* TV channel in Albania.

This victim talked to a reporter of an Albanian

newspaper.

Sources.

This victim has sent his proofs to this website.

Microchip 1











REGIONAL HOSPITAL OF VLORE
DEPARTMENT OF SURGERY



EXIT PERMIT

Name, surname	PETRIT DEMO
Address	VLORE
hospitalized in the Hospital on	24.08.2009
diagnosis	Extraneous body in the superior cervical zone
has gone on	24.08.2009
consultation	Superior extraneous body was extracted with the environmental tissue.
N.1605 of register	

DOCTOR
Besnik ELEZI
Signature

DEPARTMENT RESPONSIBLE
K.BISHOLLA
signature

HOSPITAL STATISTIC
-seal-

REPUBLIC OF ALBANIA
CHAMBER OF VLORA NOTARY
NOTARY JETMIRA VERAJ

Repertory Nr. 512

Vlora, on 05/09/2009

TRANSLATION CERTIFICATE

I, undersigned **JETMIRA VERAJ**, in quality of Notary, registered in Vlora Chamber of Notary, verify that this document is translated exactly in English language from the Albanian language.

NOTARY

JETMIRA VERAJ



Microchip 2













Republic of Albania
Regional Hospital of Vlora
Service of Surgery



Vlora on 07.06.2010

CASE RECORD ACCOMPAGNATORY

Direction of Regional Hospital
File of Hospital of Vlore

We inform you that Petrit DEMO, paternity Feruk
Born on 20.11.1960 profession: unemployed
resident in Vlore
recovery by recommendation of Dr. _____ directly in the Regional
Hospital of Vlore.
With diagnosis _____
Hospitalised with diurnal briefcase
With clinical briefcase Nr.106 from 07.06.2010 up to 07.06.2010
With diagnosis extraneous body in retrodoriculum sinistra region.
Other illnesses _____

The following treatments he has been submitted to chirurgical intervent and
extraction of extraneous pieces- some thin filaments

Complementary analysis :

Blood : Normal
Urine: Normal
Ez. Rotgen Normal .
Other: N/A .

Biopsy:.....

Up to the.....

Recommendations: He is dismissed and continues the ambulatory care daily.
Is released the present second the request of interested.

Care Physician
Dott. Besnik ELEZI
Signature, seal

Director

Responsible of Service

REPUBLIC OF ALBANIA
CHAMBER OF VLORA NOTARY
NOTARY JETMIRA VERAJ

Repertory Nr. 2501

Vlora, on 2008/2010

TRANSLATION CERTIFICATE

I, undersigned JETMIRA VERAJ, in quality of Notary, registered in Vlora Chamber of Notary,
verify that this document is translated exactly in English language from the Albanian language

NOTARY / JETMIRA VERAJ

[Handwritten signature]

Microchip 3



@sacte MyLab

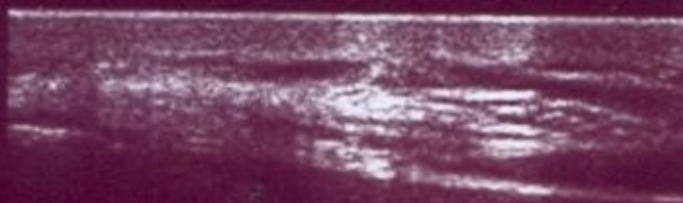
DC EUROMEDICA IKEDA

14 SEP 2010 11:45:51



B	RES-L	G	63%
D	59mm	XV	2
PRC	6/1/1	PRS	B
PST	2	C	0

4 13
SMALL PA LA523



46.47 5

@saote My Lab

DC EUROMEDICA IKEDA

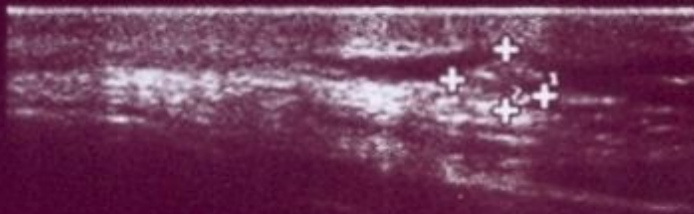
14 SEP 2010 11:44:36



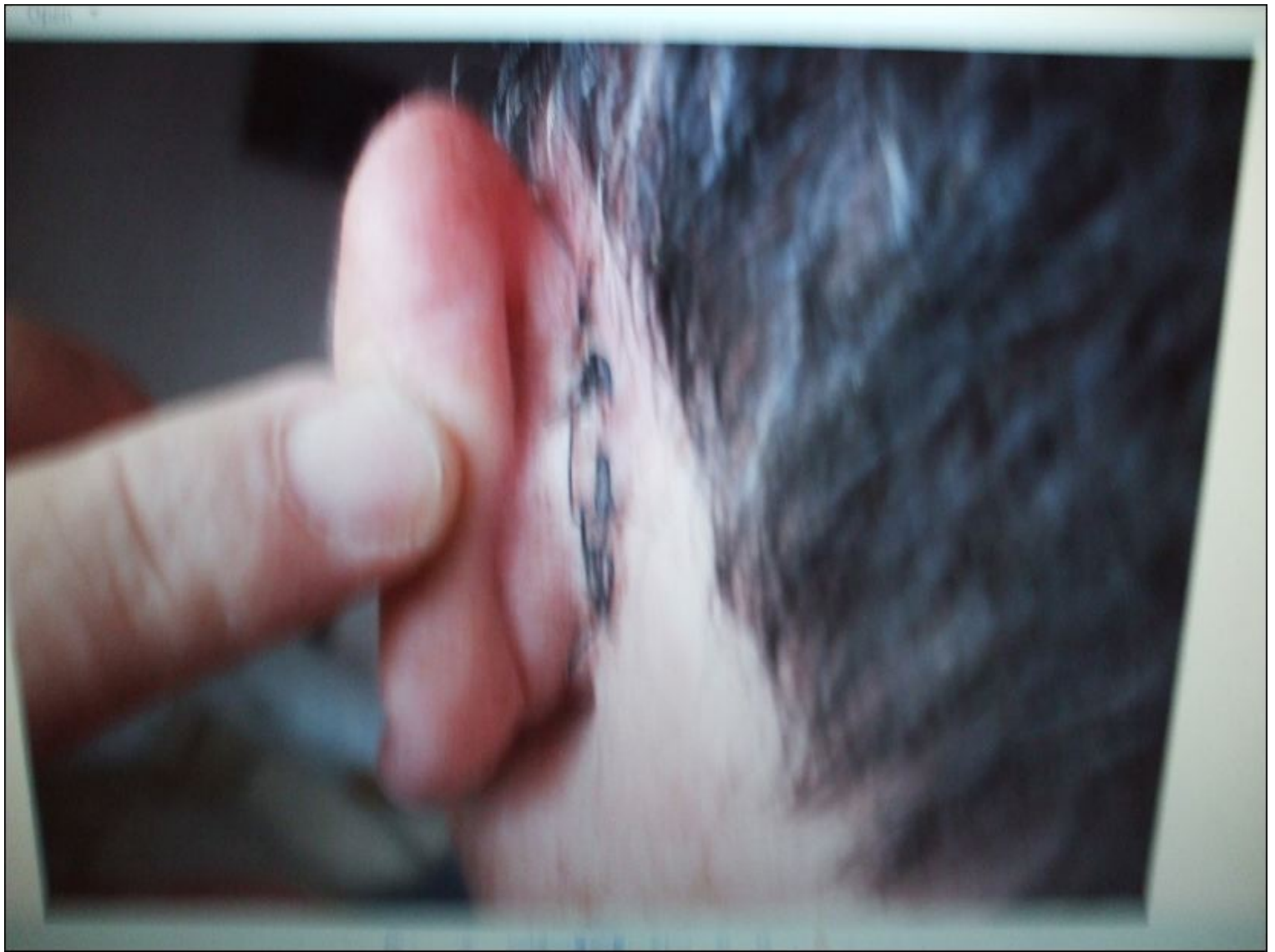
B RES-L G 63%
D 59mm XV 2
PRC 6/1/1 PRS 8
PST 2 C 0

4 13
SMALL PA LA523

D1 0.63 cm
D2 0.42 cm



30.53 s





Date: September 14.2010

Name/Surname: Petrit Demo

Echo Mono –Bi Dimensional Doppler Colour of soft tissues

Conclusion: At the retroaurikular subcutan is highlight a formation hiperkogen heterogenic at dimensions 0.6x0.5 cm (probably foreign troupe).

Examinant doctor
Dr.Shuaip Beqiri
seal



REPUBLIC OF ALBANIA
NOTARY OFFICE VLORA

Vlora on April 12, 2011
Repertory No. 379

AUTHENTICATION OF TRANSLATION

I, the undersigned ARJAN XHAFERLLARI, Notary Agent of Vlora certify that this document is translated exactly from Albanian into English .-----

ARJAN XHAFERLLARI
NOTARY

Vlore, me 11/04/2011

REPUBLIKA E SHQIPERISE
DHOMA E NOTEREVE
VLORE



Repertori N. 379

VERTETIM PERKTHIMI

Une i nenshkuari ARJAN XHAFERLLARI, Noter i rrethit Vlora, vertetoj se, dokumenti i mesiperm eshte perkthyer sakte ne anglisht prej origjinalit ne shqip .-----

ARJAN XHAFERLLARI
NOTER



It is issued the present with request of interested.

The patient is submitted to excisions under local anaesthesia. (lobotomy 2%) in dextral et sinister retroarticularis regions, as from topographic description in Echography.

As results in the chirurgic operation register and the permission of the patient the operations are the follows:

Date	register number
19.02.2011	355
25.12.2010	305
21.12.2010	295

On 24.05.2011

Doctor / Leonard LIKAJ /signature, seal

REPUBLIC OF ALBANIA
 CHAMBER OF VLORA NOTARY
 NOTARY JETMIRA VERAJ

Repertory Nr. 1271

Vlora, on 31/05/2011

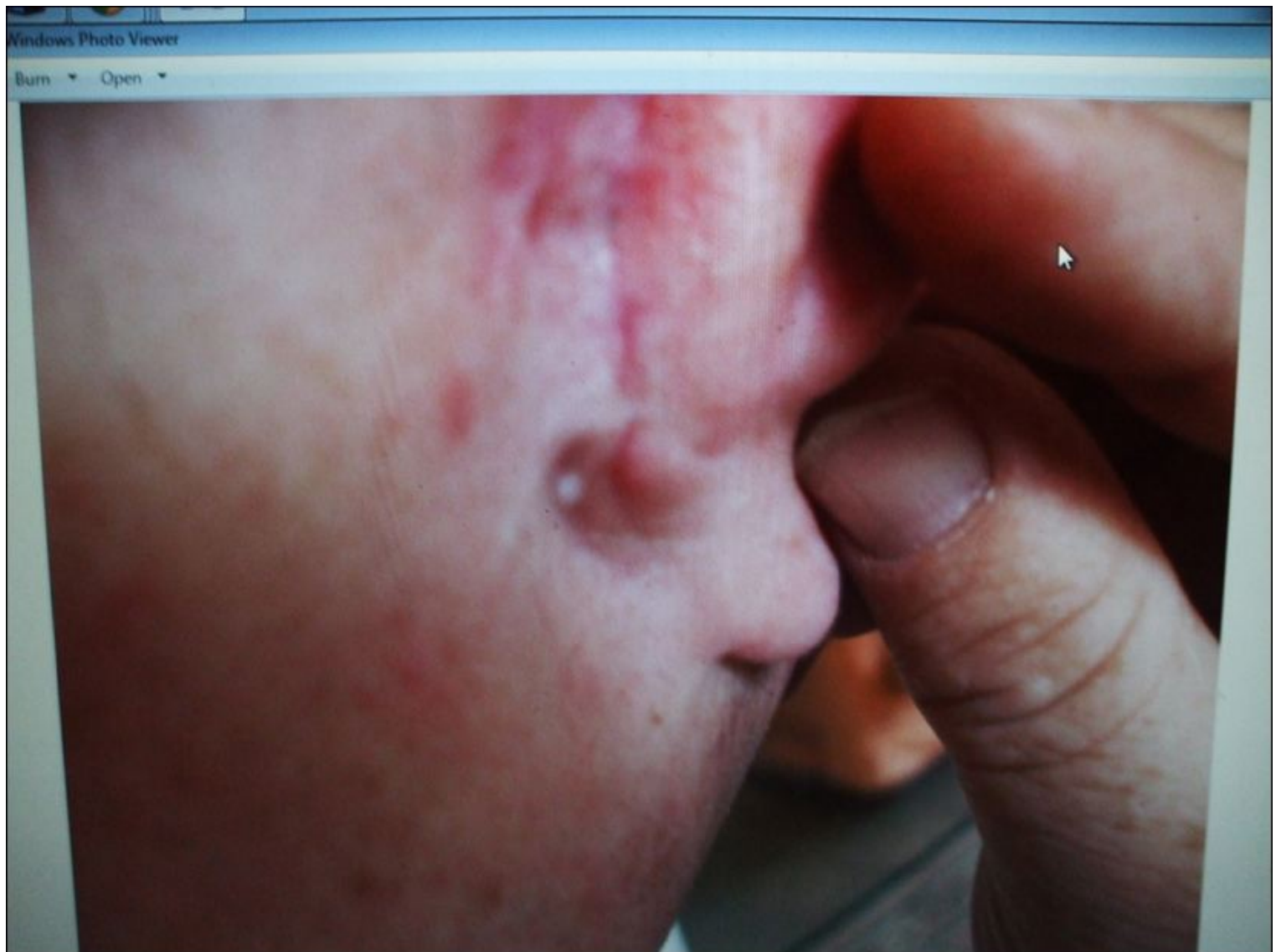
TRANSLATION CERTIFICATE

I, undersigned **JETMIRA VERAJ**, in quality of Notary, registered in Vlora Chamber of Notary, verify that this document is translated exactly in English language from the Albanian language.

NOTARY
JETMIRA VERAJ



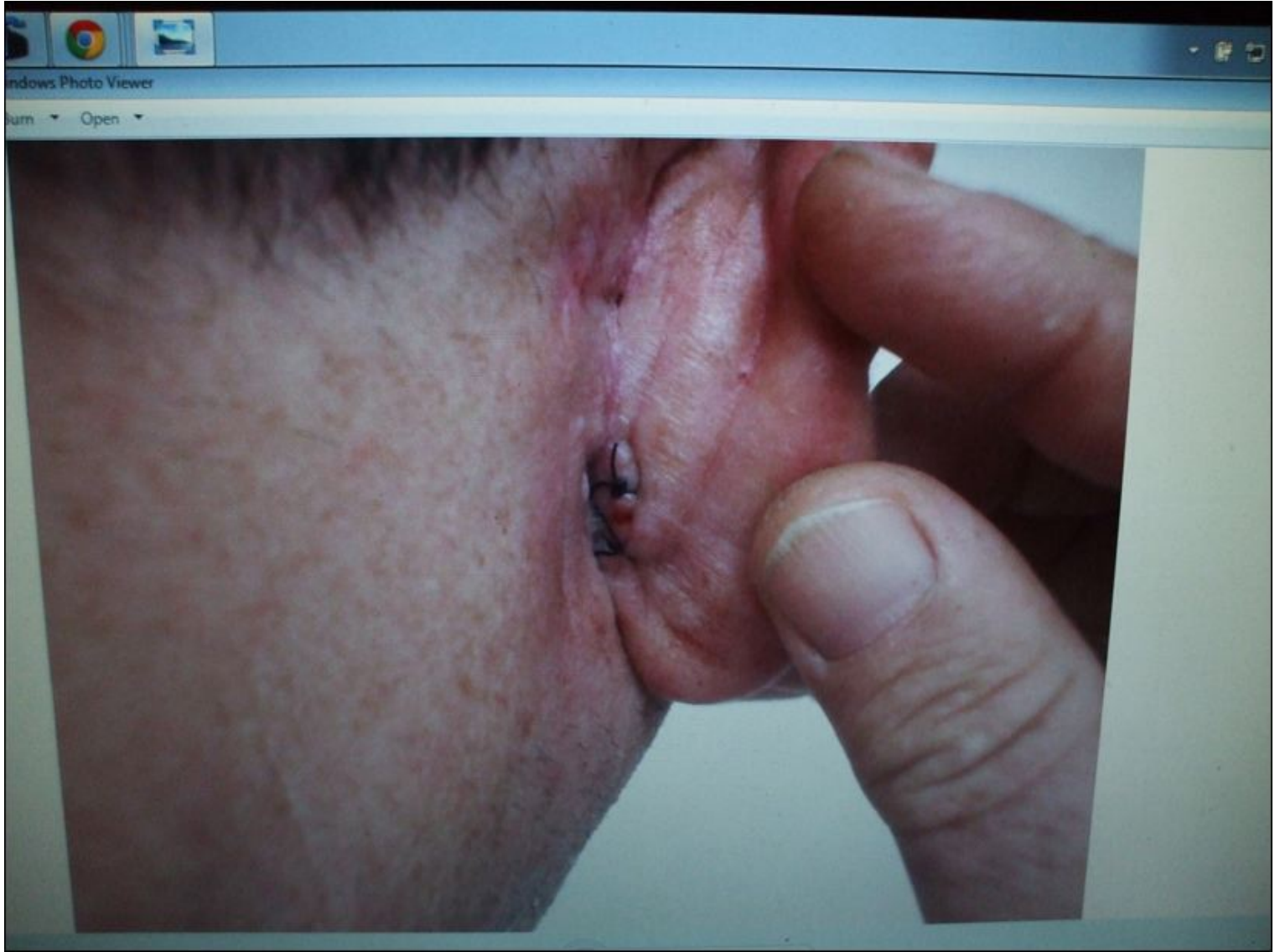
Microchip 4





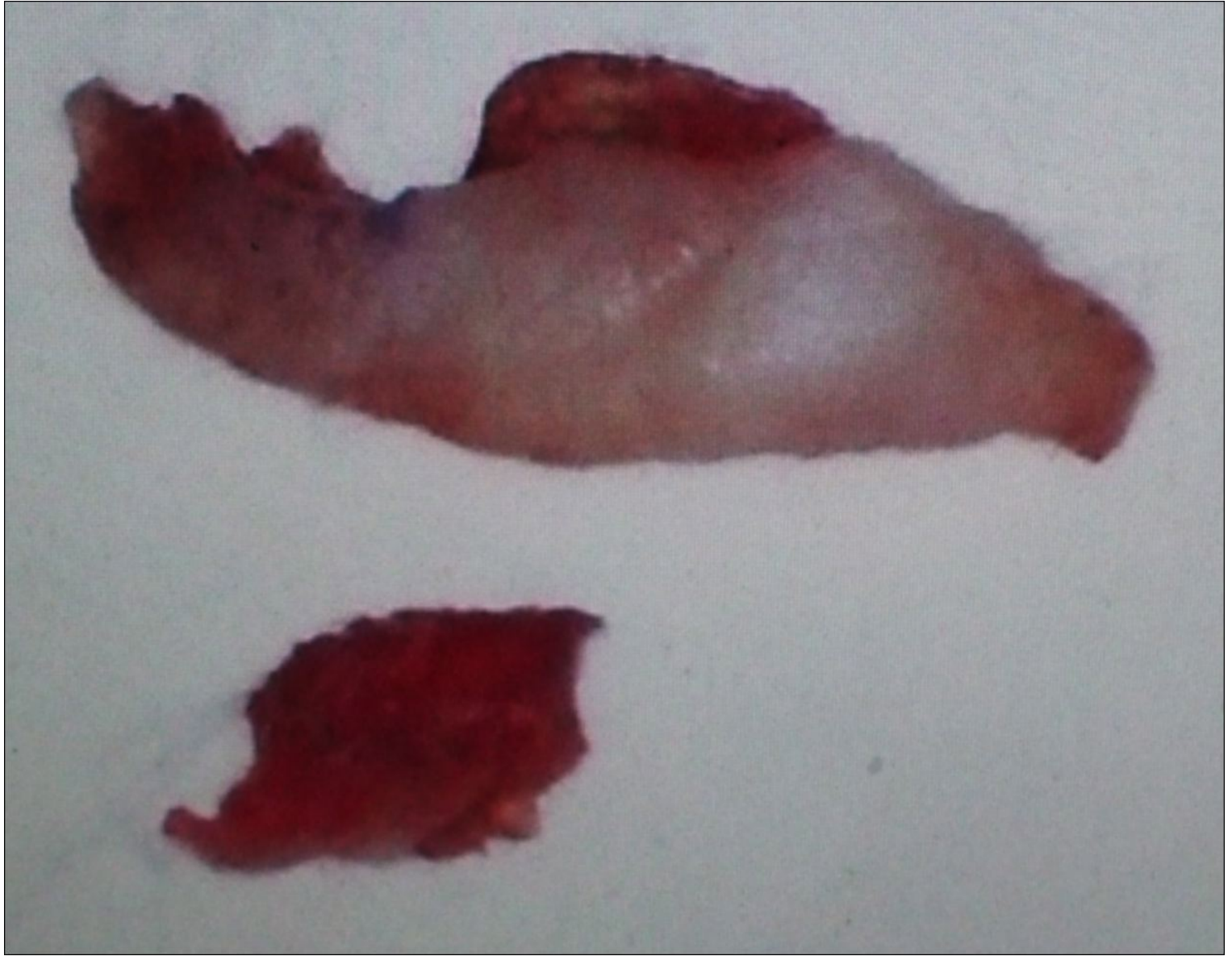




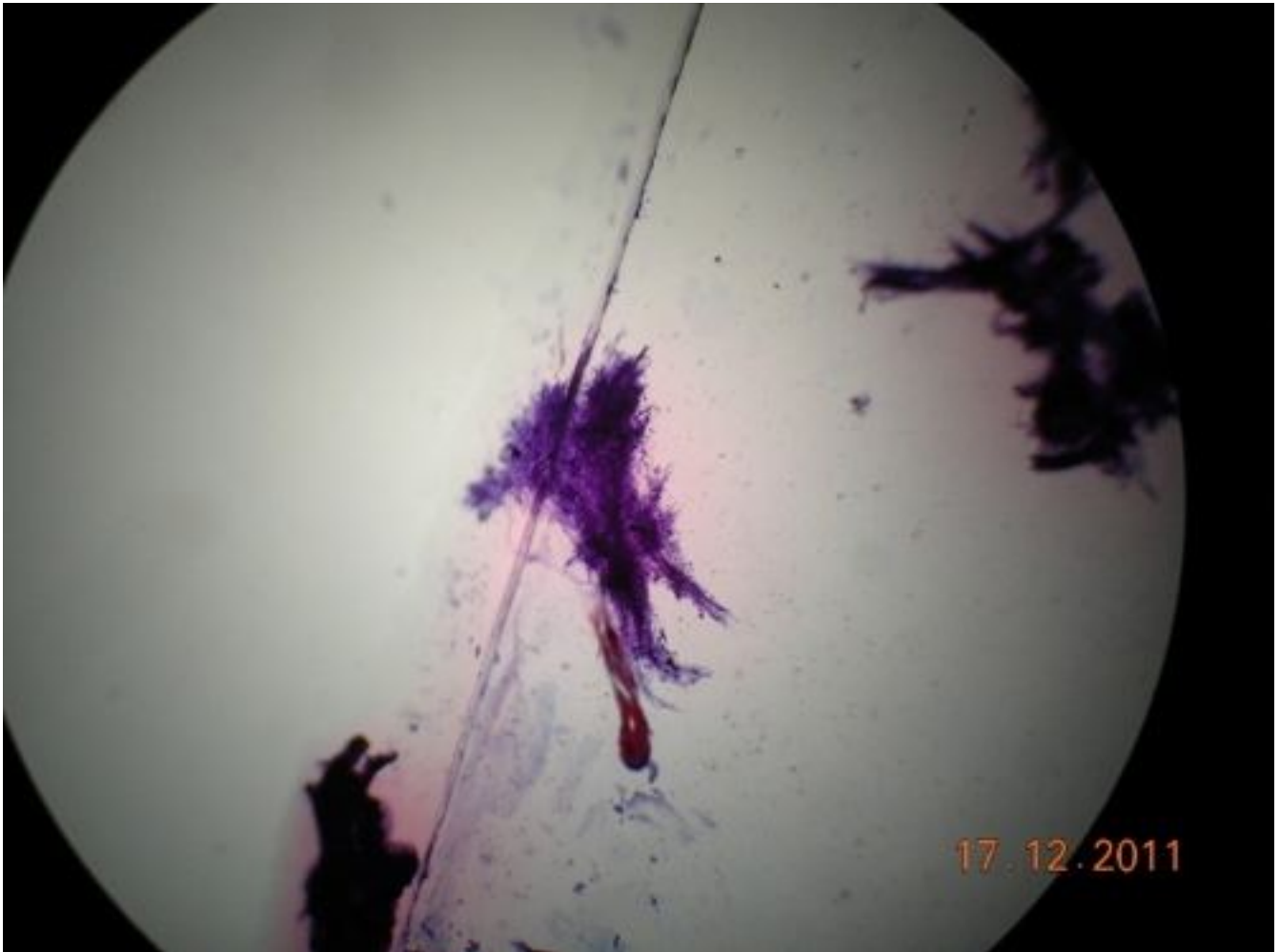








In December 2011 microchip 4 was analyzed by a specialist of histology and by Dr Anna Fubini who made the following pictures:







Ultrasound images









john nicholson



Summary.

This victim was implanted without his consent and without his knowledge.

The presence of the devices was revealed after complaints about chronic inflammation.

The presence of the devices was confirmed by a physician.

Some of the devices have been surgically removed by a physician.

The devices have no therapeutical value.

Some of the devices have been analyzed by a toxicologist.

The devices have not been analyzed by an electronics technician.

This victim complained first about persecution.

Chronology.

The persecution was severe between 2005 and 2008. He became aware of implants in the beginning of 2011. X-ray and ultrasound scans revealed several tumors, calcifications and foreign objects. They were surgically removed on:

- October 25, 2011,
 - November 7, 2011,
 - November 14, 2011,
 - March 11, 2012,
 - April 10, 2012.
-

Types.

Unknown.

They are made of metal, tantalum and silicone.

Proof.

This victim published [photographs of the reports](#) (*PDF, 2.8 MB*).

The reports confirm the removal of the devices.

Sources.

This victim has a sensationalized website:

www.baeimplantworld.com with more reports and pictures, where he blurs the line between proof and opinion.

Medical report- Echography with colour duplex-sonography inguinal

Patient: Mr. **John Nicholson**, born 01.06.1948

Date of examination: 15. July 2011

History: unclear radiological clinical finding inguinal left side

Indication: Further clarification

Inspection and palpation inguinal left side:

Skin normal, no hernia, no intestinal incarceration, small pulsation on the left side lateral of the root of the penis.

Sonography-report:

On the left side next to the testis and to the root of the penis, a small lump of about 13mm x 9,2 mm was presentable; the echostructure of the lump was inhomogen, clean bordered with an echofree border; in the colour duplex sonography, vasculature with arterial pulsation. Beside these findings, normal echography.

Executive summary:

Small inhomogen lump with the size of about 13mm x 9,2mm, clean bordered with an echofree border and a pulsating blood vessel to the hilus. On spec of a normal lymph-node, but because of the inhomogen structure, a non-benign lymphnode or a tumor could not be excluded.


Claudia Caspari, MD.

CASPARI

Claudia Caspari-Jenn
Fachärztin für innere Medizin

Praxisklinik Dr. Caspari - Maximilianstrasse 54
D-80538 München - +49 (0) 89 / 12 11 46 80
claudia@dr-caspari.com - www.dr-caspari.com



Clinica Naranjal

ULTRASOUND SCAN REPORT

NAME : JHON NICHOLSON
INDICATION : PRIVATE DOCTOR
DATE : 24 October 2011
TEST CARRIED OUT : SOFT-TISSUE ULTRASOUND

EVALUATION OF THE LEFT INGUINAL AREA, OF THE SPERMATIC DUCT,
HAD THE FOLLOWING FINDINGS:

- SKIN AND SUBCUTANEOUS TISSUE INTACT
- MUSCLE SURFACE INTACT
- VASCULAR STRUCTURES WITH NO ALTERATION
- ON THE SPERMATIC DUCT 02 CALCIFICATIONS OF 2.4 mm AND 2 mm WITH A LARGE ACOUSTIC SHADOW AT THE BACK, SEPARATED BY A DISTANCE OF 28.6 mm WERE DETECTED LESS THAN 3 mm UNDER THE SKIN.

CONCLUSION:

1. CALCIFICATION IN SPERMATIC CORD IN LEFT INGUINAL AREA OF E.A.D..
2. CONSIDER THE CONSEQUENCE OF UROGENITAL INFECTION OF THE VAS DEFERENS.

[Signature]

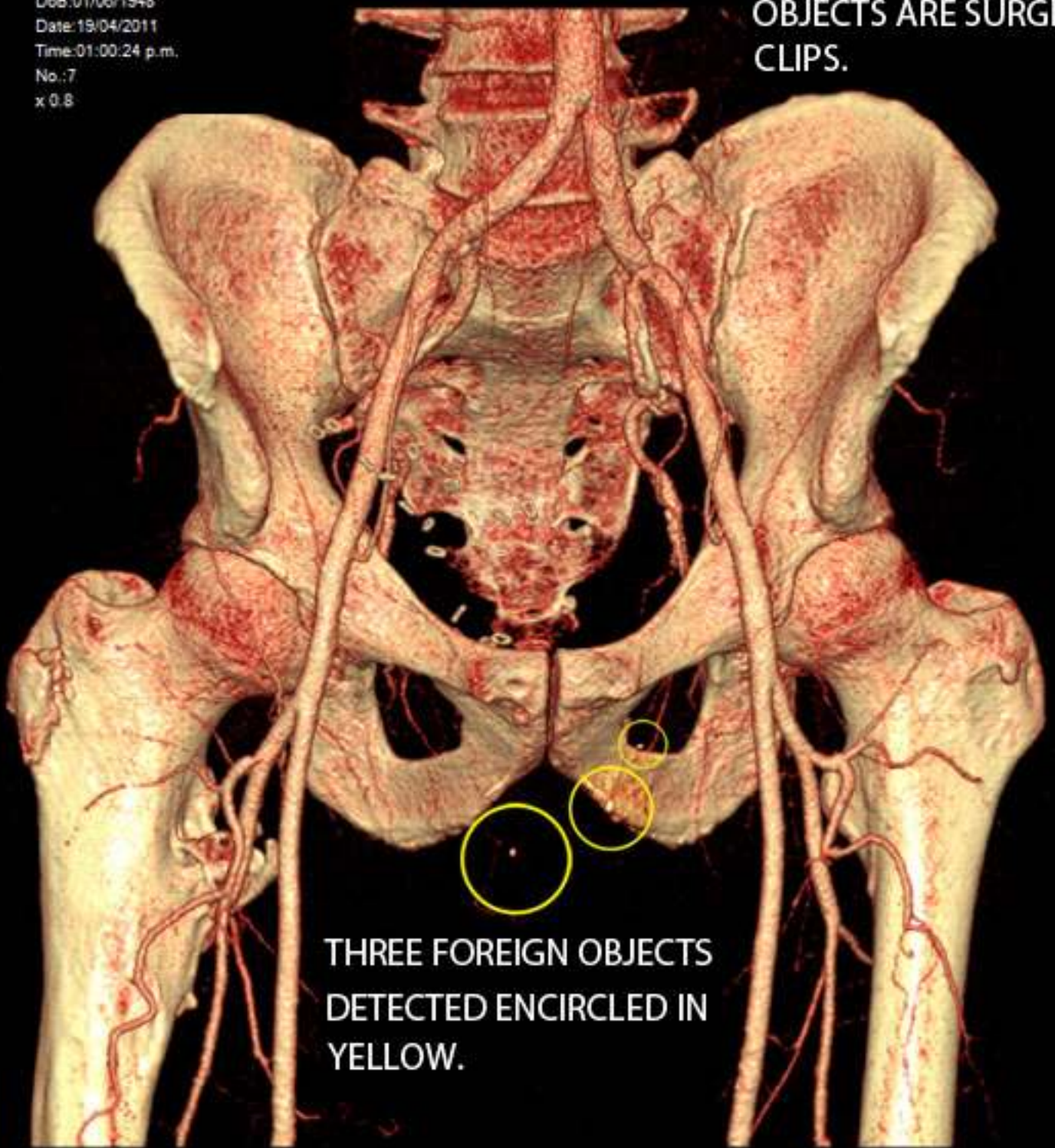
[Illegible stamp]

VASCULAR ANGIOGRAM OF PELVIS

LAO/RA
CRAN/CAU

Name: NICHOLSON JOHN MURDO**
ID: 11-160822
DoB: 01/06/1948
Date: 19/04/2011
Time: 01:00:24 p.m.
No.: 7
x 0.8

THE POLO-MINT SHAPED
OBJECTS ARE SURGICAL
CLIPS.



THREE FOREIGN OBJECTS
DETECTED ENCIRCLED IN
YELLOW.

Clinica Naranjal

MEDICAL REPORT

1. PATIENT DETAILS

1ST SURNAME: MURDO 2ND SURNAME: NICHOLSON FIRST NAME: JOHN
PASSPORT NO.: 540088895 PLACE: CLINICA NARANJAL - LOS OLIVOS TEL: 5217823
DATE OF SURGICAL INTERVENTIONS 25 OCTOBER 2011
07 NOVEMBER 2011
14 NOVEMBER 2011

2. MEDICAL REPORT (To be completed by the primary care or specialist doctor treating the patient or the doctor at the Centre for Assessment and Guidance)

2.1 Diagnosis and treatment

DIAGNOSIS : VASCULAR CALCIFICATIONS IN THE SPERMATIC CORD, THE LEFT INGUINAL DUCT AND THE ANAL CANAL
TREATMENT : EXPLORATION AND REMOVAL OF CALCIFICATIONS
HOSPITALISATION : 25-26 OCTOBER 2011, 07 - 08 NOVEMBER 2011 AND 14-15 NOVEMBER 2011

2.2 SURGICAL findings.

25/10/2011 EXPLORATION OF LEFT SPERMATIC CORD + REMOVAL OF VASCULAR CALCIFICATION
07/11/2011 EXPLORATION OF THE LEFT INGUINAL AREA + REMOVAL OF CALCIFIED CIST IN THE LEFT SPERMATIC CORD
14/11/11 EXPLORATION OF THE ANAL CANAL + REMOVAL OF TWO TUMORS OF 0.5 cm

2.3 Special care needed, (probe, insulin therapy, oxygen therapy, placement of prosthesis, etc.)

- Hospitalisation and antibiotic treatment.

MEDICAL REPORT (To be completed by the primary care or specialist doctor treating the patient or the doctor at the Centre for Assessment and Guidance)

2.4 Comments (About what is stated in previous sections or not specified but considered to be of interest)

TREATMENT RECEIVED

- ClNa 9*** 1000cc XXX drps x min
- CEFTRIAXONA: 1 gr EV every 12 hrs x 2 doses
- RANTUDINA 1 AMP EV every 8 hrs x 4 doses
- METAMTZOL 1 gr EV every 8 hrs or as required for pain
- METOCLOPRAMIDA 1 amp EV every 8 hrs x 1 dose
- CFV

3. DETAILS OF THE DOCTOR TREATING THE PATIENT

SURNAME, NAME AND SPECIALIST AREA:

DR. DIAZ SILVA, MANUEL ANGEL	: SURGEON - UROLOGIST	C.M.P. 35758	R.N.E. 18603
DR. ROJAS RIVERA, CHRISTIANROLAND	: SURGEON - GENERAL SURGEON	C.M.P. 33965	R.N.E. 18755
DR. PEREZ SOVERO, RICARDO ENRIQUE	: SURGEON - GENERAL SURGEON	C.M.P. 35569	R.N.E. 17455

4. DETAILS OF DOCTOR ISSUING THE REPORT

NAME AND SURNAMES: JORGE WILLIAM ESPINOZA SOLIS -

ESTABLISHMENT: CLÍNICA NARANJAL

MEMBERSHIP NUMBER: 35763

CONTACT TELEPHONE NUMBER: 5217823

LOS OLIVOS, 15 NOVEMBER 2011 [Stamp: CLÍNICA NARANJAL, LOS OLIVOS]

[Stamp: JORGE ESPINOZA SOLIS
SURGEON
[Illegible]
MEDICAL DIRECTOR
CLÍNICA NARANJAL

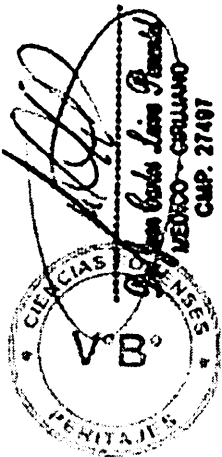
- * LOS OLIVOS: Av. NARANJAL 1582 (a media cuadra del Ovalo Huandoy) Tel.: 5217823
- * PUENTE PIEDRA: Mz. E-1 Lot. 17 PORTALES DE CHILLON (Entrada a la Ensenada) Tel.: 5511414
- * COMAS: Av. Guillermo de la Fuente N° 245 (frente al Centro de Salud Sta. Luzmila)
- ACCIDENT AND EMERGENCY: M: 99961-5155 - 99660-9002 H: 987404987 / 987404980

FORENSIC EXPERT MEDICAL APPRAISAL

I. GENERAL:

A. THE EXPERT

The undersigned expert Dr. Juan Carlos Leiva Pimentel, holder of ID card no. 43363633, Surgeon, registered under PMA no. 27497, Medical Forensic Expert for the Criminal Investigation Dept. of the Peruvian National Police Force, personal code no. 292486, holding a master's degree in Legal Medicine and Forensic Science from the UNFV, qualified to undertake Medical Assessments, Investigative Criminal Reporting, Crime Scene and Forensic Identification at the PNP Criminology College, having specialized in Forensic Anthropology at the Universities of Alcalá de Henares and Granada in Spain; the undersigned is Professor of the Criminology College, Criminal Investigation College, Higher Police College, State Prosecution College, Magistracy Academy and Postgraduate Units of the UNFV, UNMSM and USMP, Member of the Peruvian Legal Medicine Association and of the Latin-American Institute of Forensic Sciences; with his official address in Lima - Peru, at the request of Mr John Murdo NICHOLSON (63), shall make an expert appraisal in accordance with examinations based on HUMAN MEDICINAL procedures, applying to them his wide professional experience and veracity.



AIM OF THE STUDY

THE PRESENT FORENSIC EXPERT MEDICAL APPRAISAL is based on a study of the medical, radiology and ectoscopy reports and other imaging examinations carried out on the British citizen John Murdo NICHOLSON (63), with the aim of establishing the relationship between them and his current clinical status.

/Forensic Sciences: Expert Appraisals: Lima, 26th March 2013

Dr Juan Carlos Leiva Pimentel /*Signature*

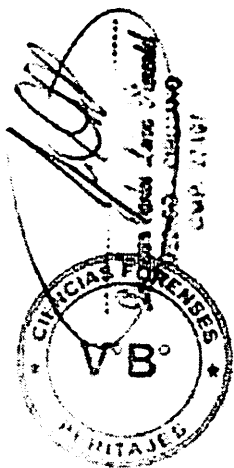
PHYSICIAN - SURGEON/ PMA 27497 FORENSIC EXPERT/

C. METHODS USED

1. In the present case a study of the medical reports, radiology report, imaging diagnostic (echogram) and ectoscopic examination will be carried out, with the aim of determining the aetiology underlying the present state of health in connection with the injuries suffered and their consequences.
2. The methods employed to produce this expert study are **OBJECTIVE, ANALYTICAL AND COMPARATIVE.**

D. MATERIALS USED

The following literature, described below, was used:



FOREIGN BODIES

Pathologies due to foreign bodies within an organism merit some special considerations.

General

- . They are very common and, generally speaking, the patient requires immediate attention in all cases.
- . In many cases they are not very significant in terms of causing pathologies; but in certain circumstances they may become very serious and require rapid therapeutic attention.
- . All physicians need to be well aware of the overall problems generated by the presence of a foreign body.
- . Diagnosis may be extremely difficult and therapeutic determination often involves a very complex and difficult problem, characterized by risks.
- . This may be one of the areas of surgical practice in which more than just good judgement is required to be able to act intelligently.

We shall examine only those instances of foreign bodies which have entered a patient by accident. We shall not consider the instance

of foreign bodies introduced into the body's natural cavities (trachea, bronchia, rectum and auditory canal, *inter alia*).

It is useful to determine the nature of the foreign body. Contemplation of its physical nature and organic tolerance, in particular, leads to diagnostic, prognostic and therapeutic considerations.

Metal objects: these are usually well tolerated for a time, depending the type of metal concerned.

- . Well tolerated for long periods of months or even years: steel needles;
- . Quite well tolerated: iron (pins, pieces of tools or industrial fragments);
- . Poorly tolerated: lead (bullets, shot), copper (wires).

As they are all radio-opaque they are easily identified.

Vegetable matter: splinters of wood, thorns, pieces of clothing (cotton) - these are poorly tolerated and are radio-transparent. They may be detected in certain cases, using special radiological procedures involving X-rays, Computerized Axial Tomography and, in particular, Magnetic Nuclear Resonance.

Glass: well tolerated and difficult to detect by radiological methods. Red glass (gold salts), fine glasses or painted glass (lead salts) are radio-opaque.

Animal matter: pieces of bone, fish-bones, catgut. These are poorly tolerated and cannot usually be detected by radiological methods.

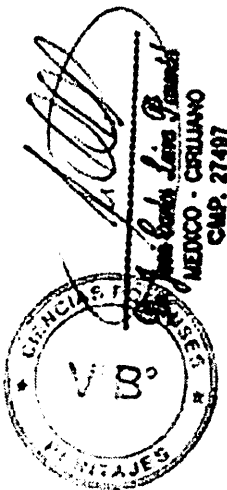
Symptoms:

- Background: in most cases symptoms are preceded by a puncture wound, from either a fragile or brittle object (glass, splinter, thorn), metal (needle), projectile (bullet), etc. However, two situations which are likely to lead to error may arise in this respect:

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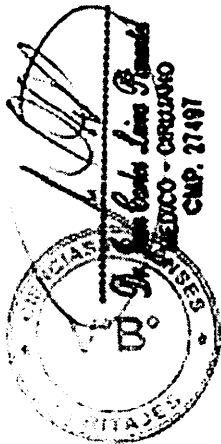


. It is usually the case that the patient is unaware of having suffered a puncture wound and so may fail to realize that he or she has incorporated a foreign body. This happens with wounds caused by very sharp objects (needles, fragments of glass, very thin wooden splinters, etc.) in everyday accidents or incidents accompanied by other circumstances (road accidents, falls, fights, etc.), being drunk, unconscious, etc. This means that the absence of a clear causative event should not rule out the possibility that a foreign body has been incorporated.

. The patient erroneously believes that he or she has injured him or herself with a foreign body and that it has been incorporated.

Both instances occur frequently and should be reported by a doctor.

- . Pain: variable according to the size, nature, whereabouts and location with respect to nerve fibres and branches, potentially enhanced by the patient's sensitivity and fear of having incorporated a foreign body.
- . Indications of inflammation: variable in intensity, according to the time elapsed and the nature of the foreign body (well or poorly tolerated).
- . Indication of neurological irritation: affecting nearby nerve fibres or in wounds directly.
- . Indication of vascular irritation: mainly affecting the arteries: vascular spasm, alteration of the pulse, pallor due to reflex vasoconstriction.
- . Palpation: foreign bodies are usually very hard to detect by touch, either because they are very small or because they are very deep.



Radiology

This is only of definite usefulness in the case of foreign bodies made of metal, fragments of densely calcified fragments of bone and, in general, objects that are radio-opaque.

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Very delicate radiological techniques involving low-penetration rays ('soft' X-rays) in examinations under strong light may sometimes

identify foreign objects of low radiological density (wood splinters, glass).

Computerized Axial Tomography and Magnetic Nuclear Resonance are highly performing diagnostic techniques.

Diagnosis: this may be simple if there are irrefutable facts and reliable background information, such as in the case of metal objects, for example.

But, as often happens, the lack of background information, a poor assessment of the facts by patients and X-rays revealing nothing may cause serious problems for diagnosis.

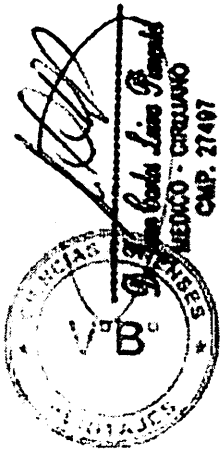
Treatment

In most cases there is no sense of urgency or of risk to the patient. The main problem, which may be very serious and require urgent resolution, involves the possible complications caused by the foreign body: vascular damage, bullet fractures, penetrating or perforating injuries. If these aggravating circumstances are absent, there is no imminent risk, the situation is not immediately serious and there is no urgent need of extraction.

The facts are unknown to the patient and his or family who usually demand immediate treatment; the doctor should inform them calmly and truthfully of the significance of the incident, enabling him to avoid precipitate action. Not infrequently, attempts to remove a foreign body immediately result in surgical (iatrogenic) tissue damage much worse than that cause by the foreign body, and this can lead to a uncontrollable outbreak of infection which might not have occurred without the surgeon's intrusive action.

Indications for the removal of a foreign body

In the absence of secondary complications, such indications include:



- . Persistent, insurmountable and unbearable pain (due to nerve damage, for example);
- . Foreign body made of a poorly tolerated material such as wood, thorn or fish-bone, for example;
- . Insurmountable anxiety on the part of patients or family members;
- . Forensic demand, provided that this does not involve a risk of incapacity, complications or threat to the patient's life.

Indications requiring extraction of a foreign body

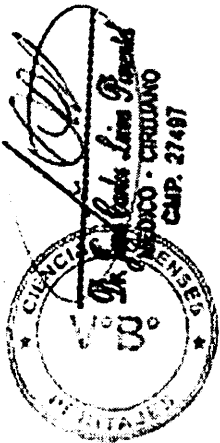
There are circumstances which involve obligatory and, sometimes, urgent action. This depends on the location of the foreign body, its nature or the particular circumstances of the patient.

Specific locations:

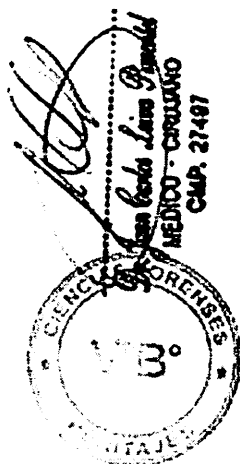
- . Eyes: as fragments of metal, stone and glass. A foreign body in the eye requires urgent removal, and this must obviously be done by a specialist (metal particles, for example);
- . Intra-thoracic, intra-abdominal, intra-cranial: according to the clinical circumstances characterizing the case. In general, indication of treatment is due not so much to the existence of the foreign body itself as to the complications generated: perforations of internal organs, haemorrhages, etc. The situation should be carefully evaluated in each particular case;
- . Intra-articular (bullets);
- . Close proximity to main arteries or nerves;
- . Impaired physiological functions: fingers, hands, feet;
- . Urgent demand of the patient or family members.

Removal of the foreign body in any of the the aforementioned circumstances should comply with the following procedures:

- . Inform the patient and all responsible family members that this is an important operation, depending on the size of the foreign body, its location and the apparent ease of its removal.



- . Never present its removal as a sure and certain fact. It would irremediably discredit the surgeon if he failed to remove the object and, what is worse, induce him to take the surgical procedure to dangerous limits in his desire to fulfil what was promised in an unthinking manner.
- . The surgeon should promise a reasonable surgical procedure, receive the patient's consent and refuse to operate if he considers this prudent.
- . The foreign body should be securely located if it is radio-opaque. Dual-plane radiography, conventional tomograms and CAT are techniques that assist with this judgement.
- . Hospitalize the patient. Never operate in an out-patients' department, as it may not always be possible to anticipate the extent of what needs to be done.
- . General anaesthesia.
- . Restrict the blood supply with a compression cuff, where necessary.
- . Operating theatre: the surgeon is entitled to operate on patients of this type if he does not have access to a properly equipped operating theatre. Undertaking such interventions in minor-surgery clinics, which are cramped, poorly lit and do not have the required levels of antisepsis, is a sure route to disaster.
- . Excellent lighting.
- . Very good surgical team: at least two assistants, one to ensure sufficient separation and the other to provide good aspiration; do not use compresses to absorb haemorrhaging in the operated area.
- . Sufficient time to operate: do not agree to short operating slots which mean that the surgeon is unable to work in the relaxed manner required. It is preferable to postpone the operation if there is insufficient time.
- . Never use radioscopy devices. The use of portable radioscopy equipment is prohibited, including devices of low amperage and an image amplifier. If such equipment must be used, request intra-operative X-rays.
- . Operate calmly and tranquilly, do not become anxious if the foreign body is not located quickly and easily.



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. It is better to halt the operation than to carry on working under pressure and in anxiety. In such conditions any accident may happen.

. If, after reasonable and properly executed attempts, the operation is going on for so long that the patient is put at risk, if a dangerous surgical area is being entered and if, lastly, the surgeon is tired or exasperated, it is better to abandon the attempt to remove the foreign body. It is preferable to halt the operation and, if necessary, to repeat the attempt on another occasion, having re-examined the case or using a different approach.

. If the foreign body to be extracted is a projectile, keep it in a sealed envelope bearing the patient's name, the date of the operation and the names of the surgeon and team. Hand it to the hospital's management. It may be of unsuspected forensic value.

FOREIGN BODIES - WHAT IS A FOREIGN BODY?

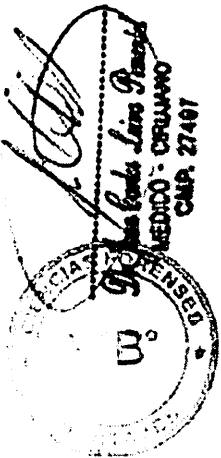
An object which accidentally penetrates the human body via the natural orifices or after injuries of various kinds. It may cause problems of lesser or greater seriousness, ranging from a simple local reaction to considerably more serious and occasional lethal phenomena.

WHICH ARE COMMONEST POINTS OF INGRESS?

The commonest entry points for foreign bodies are the nose and mouth. If entering through the mouth, the foreign body may block:

- . the deepest airways: larynx, trachea and principal bronchia;
- . the digestive tract: oesophagus, stomach, large and small intestine.

Other entry routes for foreign bodies are: the auditory canal, the conjunctival sac, the cornea, anus and vagina.



BIBLIOGRAPHY:

- 1- García Rodríguez MR, Crusat Braña S. Foreign Bodies in the Ear, Nose and Throat. In: Cabrera Solé R, Peñalver Pardines C, eds. Emergencies in Diagnostic Medicine and Treatment. Madrid: Aula Médica, 1997:213-218.
- 2- Lisa Catón V, Marco Aguilar P, Millán Revuelta E, Ochoa Prieto J. Foreign Bodies in the Eye. Medical Emergency Protocol (II). FMC 1996; 3 Supl 2: 26-27.
- 3- Monroy Salamanca E, Escuder i Pérez J, Capellá i Munar G, Jover i Biosca J, León González C. Oesophageal perforation. Foreign bodies in the oesophagus and upper airways. In: Lloret J. Muñoz J, eds. Emergency service therapeutic protocols. Hospital de la Santa Cruz y San Pablo. Barcelona: Glaxo. 1992; 505-509

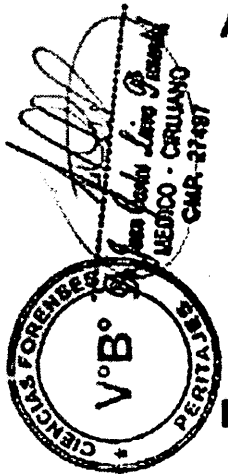
II. SPECIALIST EXAMINATION:

GENERAL

From a doctrinarian perspective, it should be emphasized that the study of human medicine in general and forensics in particular requires an understanding in the present case of the aetiology of injuries (forensic lesionology) and its consequences, physiology, physiopathology, differential diagnosis, diagnostic criterion and treatment.

THE EXAMINATION

The patient John Murdo NICHOLSON, of British nationality, 63 years of age, reports pain, irritation and discomfort for approximately the past 10 years, increasing in recent years due to the presence of foreign bodies in both thighs, the inguinal region and scrotum (right), causing an ongoing deterioration of his state of health and significantly affecting his quality of life. Some results of the medical procedures undergone by the patient should be mentioned.

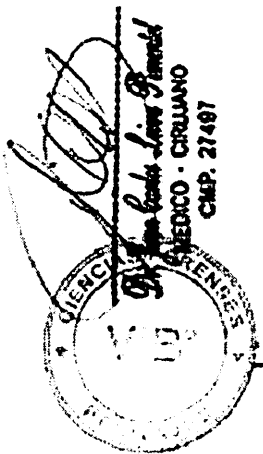


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Dr Juan Carlos Leiva Pimentel / *Signature*

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- Report of the Thoraco-Brachial Angiogram (right side) using multi-section axial tomography (Angio Tom) of 30-9-2011, carried out at RESOMASA, which states:
 “Incidentally, an area of higher density is identified in the subcutaneous surface, located in the anterior view of the right axillary region, captured faintly by the contrasting medium, of non-specific aetiology. The image should be amplified by means of an echogram for better characterisation”. Signed Dr. Yui López Centeno CMP. 32451.
- Report of the Echogram of the upper extremity, carried out at Quirós Sonar Diagnostico, Clínica Ricardo Palma, on 5-10-2011, with the following findings: “on the anterior surface of the scapular belt we note the bulk of the subscapular muscle to be thickened inhomogenously, with echogenic images of calcic appearance and alteration of the fibrillar pattern”.
- Radiology report (X-ray of F. Thorax) at the Clínica Montefiori on 11-10-2011, stating: “in the right subclavicular region there is a small image of irregular shape”. Signed: Dr. Robert Aliaga Gastelumendi CMP.25293
- Medical report of the Clínica Naranjal Los Olivos of 15-11-2011, indicating that there were surgical interventions on three occasions: on 25-10-2011, 7-11-2011 and 14-11-2011, with the diagnosis: Vascular calcifications in the spermatic cord, left inguinal duct and anal canal.
 With the following surgical findings:
 25-10-2011: exploration of the spermatic cord (left) + resection of vascular calcification.
 7-11-2011: exploration of the inguinal area (left) + resection of a calcified cyst in the spermatic cord (left).
 14-11-2011: exploration of the anal canal + resection of 2 tumours measuring 0.5 cm. Signed: Dr. Jorge Espinoza Solís CMP.35763
- Medical report the Clínica Santa Lucia SAC: “Patient underwent a surgical operation in our out-patients’ department



on 10-4-2012, showing symptoms of fibrosis of the inner surface of both thighs. D/C foreign bodies”.

Signed: Dr. Neiser Gonzaga Jaramillo CMP.255363.

- Pathology report issued by Dr. Gustavo CERRILLO SANCHEZ, HISTOPATHOLOGY EXAMINATION no. 13-C-10445, receiving tissue from the right thigh measuring 1.2 x 0.9 x 0.8 cm in the form of a lozenge-shaped piece of skin. With the diagnosis:

SKIN OF THE THIGH SHOWING CHRONIC GRANULOMATOUS INFLAMMATORY REACTION - FOREIGN BODY - SILICONE.

NO EVIDENCE OF A NEOPLASM IN THE SAMPLE SENT.

III. CONCLUSION:

According to the findings described in the medical reports reviewed, in particular the report issued by the “SANTA LUCIA” Clinic, study of the images taken and of the ectoscopic examination undergone by the patient John Murdo NICHOLSON (63), of British nationality, indicates that his clinical situation is consistent, *inter alia*, with an aetiology characteristic of foreign bodies, the commonest being metal particles, tantalum, silicon, among other inorganic substances, which were removed from his body in two operations and which were apparently the cause of the constant pain in parts of his body and of the deterioration in his quality of life mentioned above.

IV. ATTACHMENTS:

We attach hereunto photocopies of the medical report, radiology report, images and illustrative photos.

Forensic Sciences: Expert Appraisals: Lima, 26th March 2013

Dr Juan Carlos Leiva Pimentel /Signature/

PHYSICIAN - SURGEON

PMA 27497

FORENSIC EXPERT



Lima, 26 de Marzo del 2013

Dr. Juan Carlos Leiva Pimentel
MEDICO - CIRUJANO
CMP. 27497

PERITO MEDICO FORENSE



CLINICA SANTA LUCIA S.A.C.

Av. Guardia Civil 301 - San Borja

Tel.: 475-2402 / 475-4430

Fax: 476-3961

MEDICAL REPORT

Patient: JHON NICHOLSON
Company:

Cia Code:
HC No.:
Reg. No.:
Age: 63 years
Date:

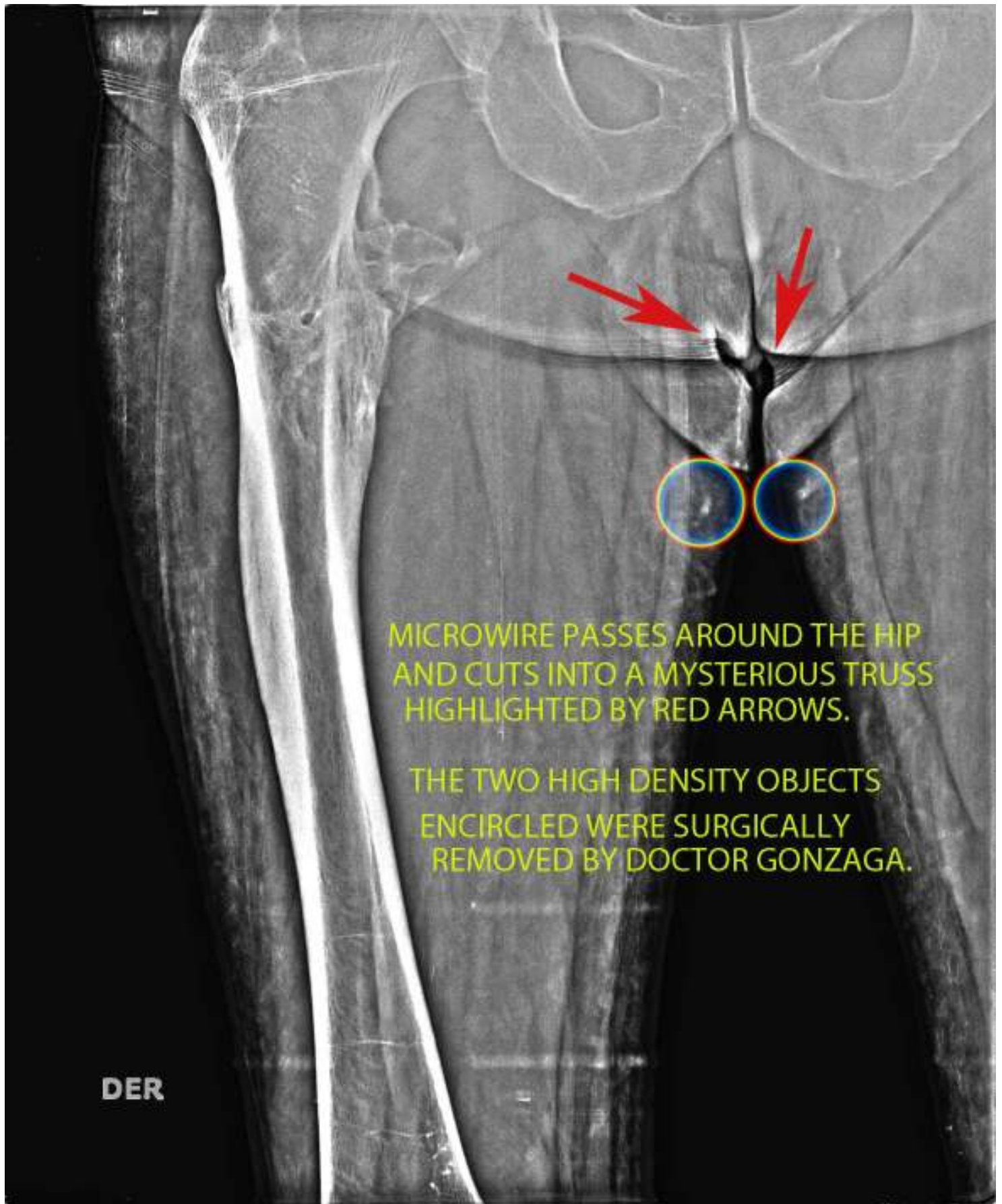
1. The patient underwent surgery on an outpatient basis on 10 April 2012 due to presenting with the symptoms of Fibrosis on the inside part of both thighs, D/C foreign bodies.
2. The operation performed was Exeresis of Fibrotic Tissue on both Thighs.
3. His intra-surgery and post-surgery state was favourable, and he was discharged on the same day.
4. This report is issued at the request of the interested party.

[Signature]
CIP 255363
NEISER GONZAGA JARAMILLO
CRNL MED PNP
HEAD OF UROLOGY SERVICES
"AUGUSTO LEGUL" HOSPITAL

Name of Doctor

CIP. 255363
CMP





MICROWIRE PASSES AROUND THE HIP AND CUTS INTO A MYSTERIOUS TRUSS HIGHLIGHTED BY RED ARROWS.

THE TWO HIGH DENSITY OBJECTS ENCIRCLED WERE SURGICALLY REMOVED BY DOCTOR GONZAGA.

DER



NICHOLSON
35683-12-06-13-1

SP 6.12P PEQ
3.5cm / 19Hz

MI 0.9
TIs 0.1

CIMEDIC: IMAGENES MEDICAS

13.06.2012 07:41:29 AM

Peq Partes
12.00 - 3.00
Pot 88 %
4Gn 3
C7 / M5
P3 / E1



COLECCION T DERECHA

OBJECT DETECTED IN RIGHT TESTICLE

1	D1	2.09cm
2	D2	1.71cm
3	D3	1.70cm
		Vol 3.18cm ³

D'FARROS MEDICAL CENTRE

Av. Las Palmeras no. 5235 – T.: 4002521 – 985044516 – jcfs1807@yahoo.es

D'FARROS MEDICAL CENTRE

MEDICAL REPORT

NAME: JOHN NICHOLSON
SEX: MALE
AGE: 64 YEARS
PRESUMPTIVE DIAGNOSIS: D/C MN
DATE AND TIME OF ADMISSION: 11th MARCH 2013 at 16:30

ANAMNESIS: REPORTS THE PRESENCE OF A SMALL LUMP ON THE ANTERIOR SURFACE OF THE RIGHT THIGH

PHYSICAL EXAMINATION: BP: 140/90 mmHg CF: 69 X' RF: 9 X' T: 37 °C

SKIN: SWELLING AND SLIGHT HARDENING, 0.6 X 0.5 CM, ON THE SKIN OF THE RIGHT THIGH

CV: CR 1 AND 2 RHYTHMIC, NO MURMUR. LUNGS: RN GOOD IN BOTH PULMONARY FIELDS. ABDOMEN: SOFT, DEPRESSIBLE, RHA(+). NEUROLOGICAL: LUCID, SPATIALLY AND TEMPORALLY AWARE.

DIAGNOSIS: SMALL TUMOUR ON THE ANTERIOR SURFACE OF THE RIGHT THIGH

TREATMENT: BIOPSY OF THE SKIN OF THE RIGHT THIGH. ANTIBIOTICS – PROPHYLACTIC THERAPY

ANATOMICAL SAMPLE HANDED TO PATIENT FOR OWN ASSESSMENT

CONDITION: DISCHARGE

This is my report for other persons involved.

/Signature/

*/Dr José Farro Sánchez
SURGEON, PMA: 37711
INTEGRAL MEDICINE – NRS /illegible/
ULTRASOUND TECHNICIAN/*

D'FARROS MEDICAL CENTRE

D'FARROS MEDICAL CENTRE

HC no.: 0023CE

Date and time: 11th March 2013, 16:30

CLINICAL RECORD

FULL NAME: JOHN NICHOLSON

PASSPORT no.: 540088895 – Address: Calle Shell 237, Ap. 701 – T.: 996588188

BP: 140/90 mmHg - CF: 69 X' - T: 37 °C - RF: 19 X' – Weight: 76 kg – Height: 1.75 m

Accompanied

Background: NO ALLERGIES

Present condition: REPORTS THE PRESENCE OF A SMALL LUMP ON THE ANTERIOR SURFACE OF THE RIGHT THIGH

PHYSICAL EXAMINATION: Lucid, in apparent general good condition, well nourished, well hydrated

SKIN: SWELLING AND SLIGHT HARDENING, 0.6 X 0.5 CM, ON THE SKIN OF THE RIGHT THIGH

CV: CR 1 AND 2 RHYTHMIC, NO MURMUR. LUNGS: RN GOOD IN BOTH PULMONARY FIELDS.

ABDOMEN: SOFT, DEPRESSIBLE, RHA(+). NEUROLOGICAL: LUCID, SPATIALLY AND TEMPORALLY AWARE.

Secondary examinations:

DIAGNOSIS: SMALL TUMOUR ON THE ANTERIOR SURFACE OF THE RIGHT THIGH

TREATMENT: BIOPSY OF THE SKIN OF THE RIGHT THIGH. ANTIBIOTICS – PROPHYLACTIC THERAPY

ANATOMICAL SAMPLE HANDED TO PATIENT FOR OWN ASSESSMENT

Next appointment: 19th March 2013

Treating physician: Dr José Farro Sánchez – Reg. no.: 37711

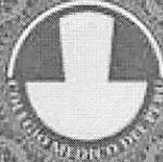
/Signature/

/Dr José Farro Sánchez

SURGEON, PMA: 37711

INTEGRAL MEDICINE – NRS /illegible/

ULTRASOUND TECHNICIAN/



COLEGIO MÉDICO DEL PERÚ
CONSEJO NACIONAL

CERTIFICADO MÉDICO

El que suscribe, Médico Cirujano CMP N° 37711

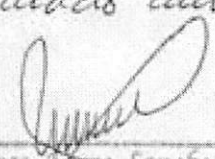
Certifica: Haber atendido al Sr. John Nicholson (64), quien al momento del examen presenta un granuloma con ligero endurecimiento de 0,6 x 0,5 cm, localizado en piel de muslo derecho, Realizándose una biopsia e indicando tratamiento antibiótico.

Se solicita pieza anatómica a pete. para evaluación particular.

Se extiende el presente a solicitud del interesado a fin de ser presentado ante quien correspondiera.

11 Marzo 2013

Fecha:


Dr. Jose Marco Sanchez
MÉDICO CIRUJANO - CMP 37711
MEDICINA INTEGRAL MRE 01
BIOGRAFIETA

N° 5584962



PERUVIAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION
NATIONAL COUNCIL

MEDICAL CERTIFICATE

The undersigned surgeon, reg. no. 37711,

Certifies: that I have attended to Mr John Nicholson (67) who, at the time of the examination, had a swelling with slight hardening, 0.6 x 0.5 cm, on the skin of his right thigh. A biopsy was taken and treatment with antibiotics prescribed.

Anatomical sample handed to patient for own assessment.

This report is issued at the request of the interested person for presentation to whomever it may concern.

11th March 2013

Date:

/Signature/

*/Dr José Farro Sánchez
SURGEON, PMA: 37711
INTEGRAL MEDICINE – NRS /illegible/
ULTRASOUND TECHNICIAN/*

No. 5584962

10 NUEVOS SOLES

[LOGO: CLINICA MONTEFIORI]
EXAMINATION ORDER No: 94802

[LOGO: PRONTO IMAGEN]

Date: 11-10-2011 11:46
Patient: 0000000 – JHON
Doctor: ALIAGA GASTELUMENDI
Observations: CONSULTATION PX 74773

Preliminary invoice: 295440
Consultation No. 0

REPORT

X-RAY THORAX F:

- Well-ventilated lung fields without signs of nodular lesions or suspicious interstitial areas.
- Normal broncho-vascular tissue.
- Normal cardio-thoracic index. Mediastinum not widened.
- Clear costophrenic sinuses
- In the right subclavicular region there appears a small image of irregular shape.
- CONCLUSION
-
- The transparency of the lung fields is maintained.

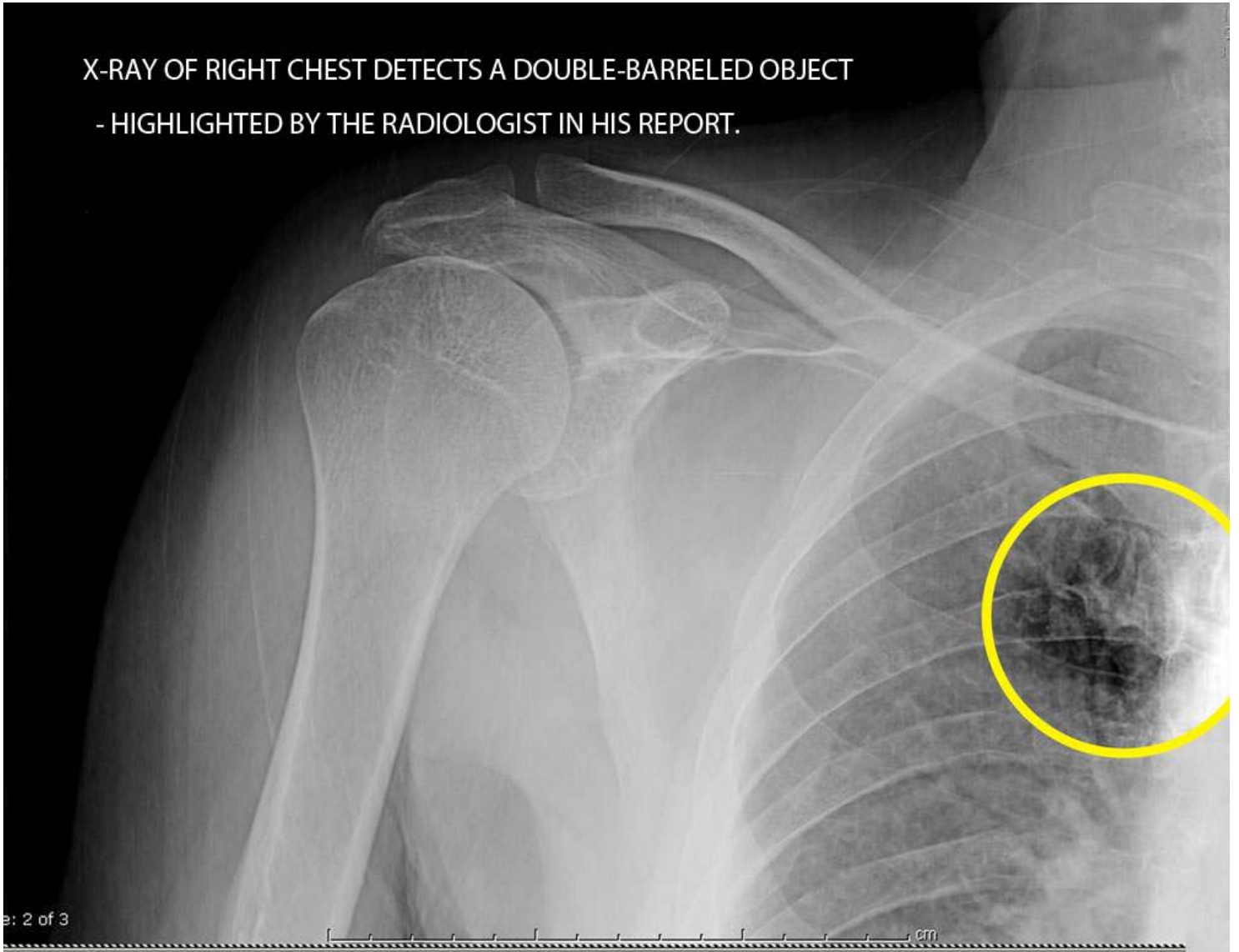
11/10/11
LC/rg

[Initials]
Dr Ribert Aliaga Gastelumendi
Radiology Physician
CMP 25293

Av. Separadora Industrial 380
Urb. Los Cactus/La Molina
T: 437-5151/437-5252
F: 437-0900
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prntoimagenes@montefiori.com.pe

THE HEALTH OF YOURSELF AND YOUR FAMILY COMES FIRST

X-RAY OF RIGHT CHEST DETECTS A DOUBLE-BARRELED OBJECT
- HIGHLIGHTED BY THE RADIOLOGIST IN HIS REPORT.



Sensation Cardiac

Ex: 8

Topograma 1.0 T20s

Se: 1/12

Im: 1/1

Cor: A171.0 (COI)

H

RESOMASA

NICHOLSON JHON MURDO

1948 Jun 01 M 00241562

Acc: 38044

2011 Sep 30

Acq Tm: 12:41:03.469076

Mag: 1.4x

512 x 512

T20s

R_A

L_P

SCOUT SCAN

DETECTS CAPSULE

SHAPED OBJECTS

120.0 kV

50.0 mA

Tilt: 0.0

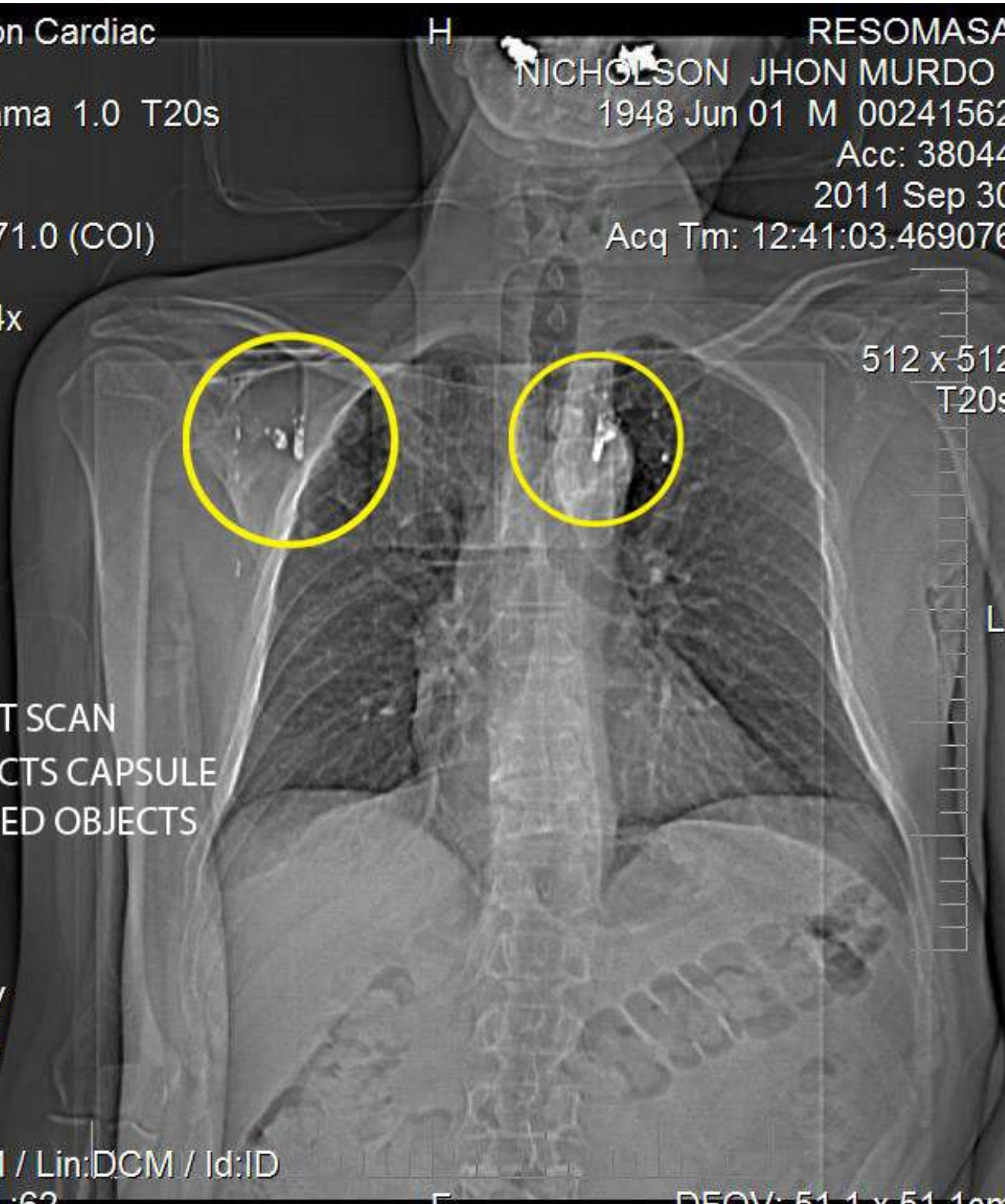
5.3 s

Lin:DCM / Lin:DCM / Id:ID

W:362 L:62

F

DFOV: 51.1 x 51.1cm



GUSTAVO CERRILLO SANCHEZ
Psje. Hernán Velarde 231
T.: 4337741 - 999221704
gacerrillos@yahoo.com

PATHOLOGICAL/ANATOMICAL EXAMINATION

NAME : John Nicholson (64).
SAMPLE : Cutaneous biopsy from thigh
PRESUMPTIVE DIAGNOSIS : D/C malignant neoplasm
DATE OF RECEPTION : 12 March 2013
DATE OF SUBMISSION : 14 March 2013

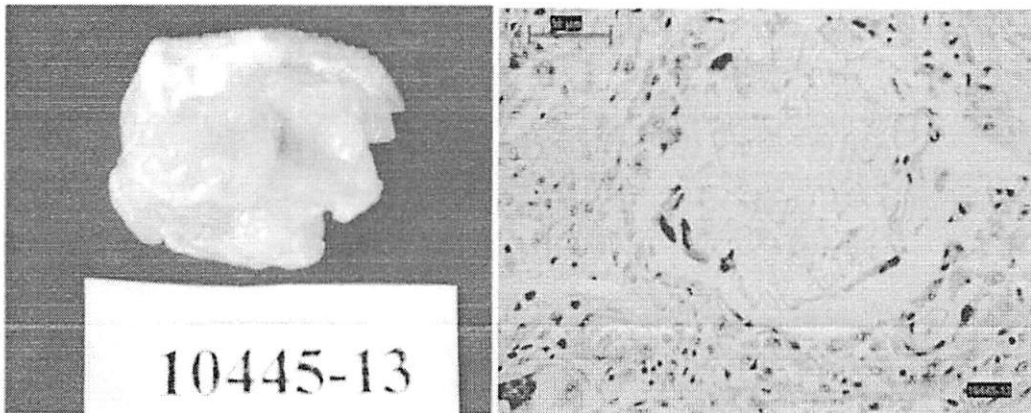
HISTOPATHOLOGY EXAMINATION No. 13-C-10445

MACROSCOPIC:

Received, taken from the right thigh: a lozenge-shaped cutaneous sample measuring 1.2 x 0.9 x 0.8 cm. Colour: yellowish-grey.

MICROSCOPIC:

The sections taken indicate well-distributed adipocytes, connective tissue in place, chronic granulomatous inflammatory reaction, foreign-body type, includes refringent material in the deep dermis, morphologically consistent with silicone. Congestive vessels, well distributed. Epidermic component present and well distributed. No histological evidence of malignancy.



DIAGNOSIS:

- SKIN OF THIGH SHOWING A CHRONIC GRANULOMATOUS INFLAMMATORY REACTION, FOREIGN-BODY TYPE, CONSISTENT WITH SILICONE.
- NO EVIDENCE OF A NEOPLASM IN THE SAMPLE SENT.

Dr Gustavo Cerrillo S. (PMA.: 21422. NRS: 21635)



- Stop Gang Stalking
- NO Amnesty For Perps
- God save the brain
- Less Taxes
- Protect The Constitution
- Term Limits for Congress
- American Nuclear, Oil, Coal, Solar Wind
- Support Our Military

THE END
OF
GANGSTALKING
THE FORBIDDEN BOOK

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