

# **Gang stalking explained**

**Surveillance teams, watch lists,  
gang stalking and targeted individuals**

**How it works, it's effects on the target,  
what it tells you about the government  
and it's effects on society**

# Introduction

Gang stalking, also known variously as community stalking, mass stalking, proxy stalking, cause stalking, coordinated stalking, organized stalking and community harassment, is the act of large surveillance teams continuously tracking, stalking and surveilling targets on a watch list. The person being stalked is most likely to refer to themselves as a 'Targeted Individual'.

It's often thought that to be on a watch list you must be a potentially politically influential person, have a significant criminal record or be a danger to society, but that is no longer true. Due to technological advancements, surveillance has become more efficient and cheaper. Now anyone, even someone without any criminal history whatsoever, can be placed on a list.

The tracking is done primarily via picking up the target's mobile phone location using cell site simulators (referred to most commonly colloquially as 'stingray'). The stalking is done primarily by each member of the surveillance team taking it in turns to stalk the target whilst doing 'role play' or 'street theatre'- i.e. trying to blend into the environment. The surveillance is then done via covert cameras which take imagery of the target as they go about their daily business which is then transmitted via 5G back to a control center.

Considering the bizarre nature of gang stalking and the amount of people involved, it is often not believed when people first hear about it. People will often believe instead that the target must be suffering from paranoia or delusion, when they describe what is happening to them.

The purpose is to gather information about the target and potentially to gather evidence of wrongdoing (i.e. to build a case against them), though the specific reason why someone is placed on a watch list is never explained or justified.

Even though attempts are made to make it covert, the target will likely realize quite quickly that they are being followed based on the cumulative effect, and statistical impossibility, of lots of smaller and bizarre things happening all along their journey. This realization will be followed by a 'confusion phase' as the target tries to understand the who, what, why, how and when of the stalking. They will eventually learn to adapt (i.e. form coping mechanisms) to the stalking (such as not going outdoors, leaving their phone at home, developing a safe space etc.) They may also attempt to stop the stalking by contacting the police (likely to result in a referral to mental health services), moving house (which doesn't work) or leaving the country (which is oftentimes the only thing which is successful). The target may also participate in social media, either as a content creator or consumer, which can act as a support network. They will also likely describe intense and chronic stress and being at 'permanent breaking point', as there are so many problems and unanswered questions introduced into the target's life by the stalking.

In the most extreme cases, gang stalking has been associated with extreme forms of

retaliatory violence such as mass shootings, murders and attempted murders.

Even though governments admit to having surveillance teams, watch lists and 'people of interest' that are under continuous 24/7 surveillance, they do not admit to gang stalking.

In addition to the continuous surveillance, a significant proportion of targets report other investigatory techniques used against them, and/or use of experimental military technology.

It is a violation of the human right to liberty, freedom from torture (which includes psychological torture) and privacy, as well as other laws, though these laws remain untested. Part of the problem with mounting a legal challenge is the difficulty in proving who is stalking them (including the lack of access to number plate databases).

The term gang stalking is also increasingly being used on social media to refer to things such as workplace mobbing, family issues or people just being nosy about other people's lives.

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# Background

The government has for a long time followed and investigated suspects such as drug dealers, terrorists, and known criminals, although the stalking was resource-intensive and relatively expensive.

Gang stalking is also believed by many to be a purposeful form of directed aggression towards people whom the government considers unsavory. It is therefore oftentimes considered a modern-day version of historical surveillance, discrediting and psychological torture/warfare programs. The most notable of these are COINTELPRO, MKUltra and Zersetzung.

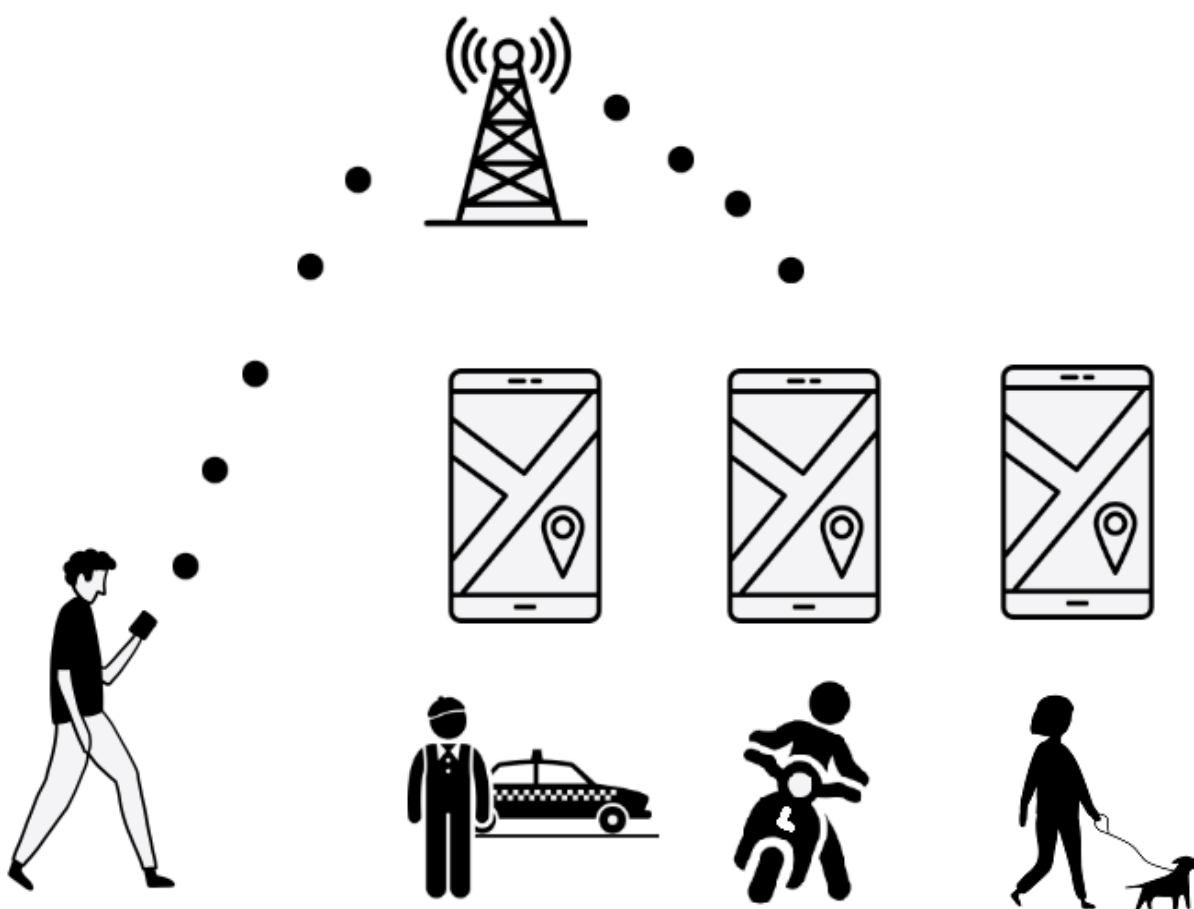
New technologies such as the ability to track people using fake cell towers has enabled the automation of detecting when someone is 'on the move'. Combined with mapping systems and satnav technology, it has enabled much more efficient stalking of individuals. Now a lot of people who would not previously have been followed, including people with no criminal history whatsoever - are being placed on watch lists for years and even decades.

This is a global phenomenon and it appears to be happening in countries all over the world.

# Tracking

## Primary tracking via the mobile phone

Targets are tracked primarily by tracking their mobile phone location using fake cell towers, most commonly referred to colloquially as 'stingray'. This tracking beacon will be passed onto the surveillance teams who will have the location plotted on a mapping system on a custom-made surveillance team app.

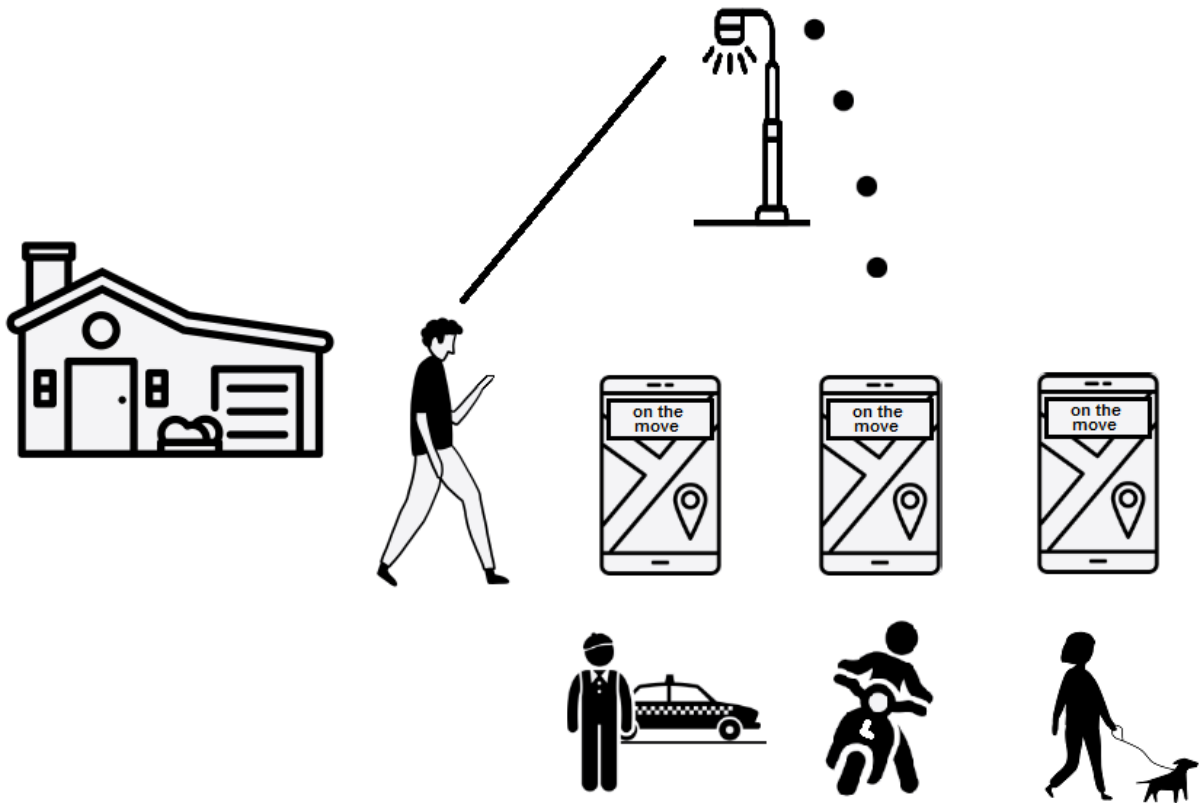


**Fig 1. A target's location is being tracked primarily using fake cell towers** Depicted here are just 3 members of a surveillance team, however these surveillance teams are much larger, consisting of 50+ people.

Using this tracking beacon, the surveillance team can efficiently stalk the individual by automatically detecting when they are on the move, getting satnav directions directly to the target and determining when they are near one of their starred locations (so they can be at a location before the target gets there).

## Secondary tracking using motion detection technology and manual updates

If the target realizes they are being tracked by the government on their mobile phone and leaves it at home, soon after a motion detector will be installed in the street lamp outside their house. This will detect when the target is on the move automatically and will then notify the surveillance team. The surveillance team will then 'rush in' with 3 or 4 people and start stalking them.



**Fig 2. Backup tracking via a motion detector in the street lamp**

Any one member of the surveillance team that spots the target will then manually update the target's position on a mapping system so that the rest of the surveillance team know exactly where they are.

Street lamp's are ubiquitous and afford a power source, lighting source, protection from the elements and the installation can be covert (as it's made to look like regular maintenance of the light bulb). The motion detection technology is also cheap.

### Other forms of tracking

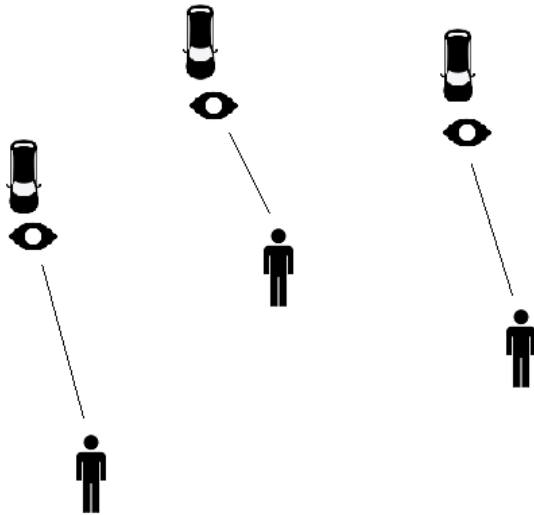
Other forms of tracking exist such GPS trackers and automatic number plate/licence plate recognition (ANPR/ALPR), and other forms motion detectors (such as in the front and back of unmanned parked cars).

## Fundamental significance of automated tracking

This automation of tracking people has been fundamental to the evolution of individual investigators into surveillance teams as they do not have to wait around manually detecting when someone is on the move.

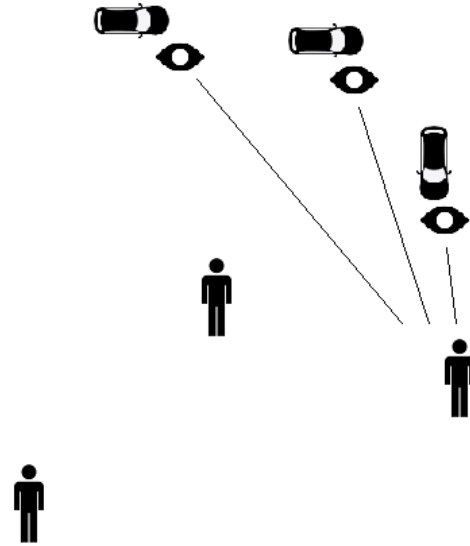
### Previously

Manual tracking by individual investigators



### Now

All the members of the surveillance team are tracking the same individual(s)



**Fig 3. The evolution of individual investigators into surveillance teams**

Previously, individual investigator's would wait around and manually detect when an individual was 'on the move'. That individual would be followed by a single car. Now, due to automation of detection when someone is on the move, the individual investigator's are free to roam about permanently, when one target on the watch list goes 'on the move', they will line that route of that individual.



## Other technological factors contributing to gang stalking

Many other technologies have contributed to the evolution of gang stalking, such as apps, mapping systems, camera technology and increased bandwidth with 5G, which, allows potentially, for the livestreaming of people in HD.



Stingray



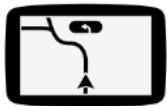
Mobile phones



Apps



Mapping systems



Satellite navigation



Covert HD cams



5G



Motion detectors



Night vision goggles



Thermal imaging

**Fig 4. Technologies that have contributed to the evolution of gang stalking**

This technology means it's cheaper and more efficient than ever to track, stalk and surveil people. Whereas before it was drug dealer's, terrorists and hardened criminals being followed. Now, as it's become so much cheaper and more efficient, people with no criminal history whatsoever are being placed on watch lists in a blasé fashion.

## Stalking

## **Serial vs parallel stalking**

The term gang in gang stalking evokes an image of a street gang all following someone in parallel, when in fact the gang is a large surveillance team who follow the target mostly in serial, i.e.. taking it in turns to stalk them along their route, with a frequency of perhaps on average 1 new stalker per street.

Surveillance teams will consist of at least 50 people in, for example, a city. The members of the team will take it in turns to stalk a target that is 'on the move' street by street or location by location. This stalking will be done mainly in serial (i.e. they will line the target's route in a pass the baton fashion), though it can oftentimes be in parallel (i.e. multiple members of the surveillance team are surrounding the target at any one time). Potentially there can be dozens of members of the surveillance team surrounding one target at any one time.

## **The guise of the surveillance teams**

In order to attempt to make the stalking 'covert' the members of the surveillance team will be branded as regular members of the community - such as taxi drivers, delivery drivers, milk floats (in the early morning), motorbikes with L plates, joggers, cyclists, dog walkers etc. and will try to blend into the rest of the community. The vehicles used are real company vehicles, such as taxis, that the company running the surveillance team will be paying the local company to use.

Any type of vehicle or person that would be 'out and about' traveling all over the place is a candidate for the disguising of the surveillance team members.

This disguising allows the members of the surveillance teams to 'hide in plain sight'. Any type of person or vehicle which would have a reason to be out and about driving all over the place will be a candidate

The members of the surveillance teams are mostly adults, but may also include young people - i.e. 'child spies'.

The fact that they are made to look like regular members of the community is why it is sometimes referred to as community stalking or community harassment.

They never have a real purpose for being near the target, only a fake one.



Regular car



Taxi driver



Delivery driver



Unmarked van



Ambulance



Milk float



Empty minibus



Motorbike with L plates



Scooter rider



Cyclist



Jogger



Dog walker



Mechanic



Child spy



Loiterer

Fig 5. This is what a surveillance team looks like.

## **'Surveillance role play' / 'street theatre'**

When trying to blend in, they will often 'act' in order to appear convincing. A fake taxi, for example, will pretend to have passengers in the back of the taxi (when they are actually also members of the surveillance team). A fake taxi will also drop passenger's off and pick them up in order to try to create the illusion of being real. Another person might be standing in the middle of the road with a phone to their ear, pretending to be on the phone. Another person may be near the target with the car bonnet flipped, pretending to fix their vehicle.

The target notices the unlikely nature of this often very bad acting and how their world has suddenly changed from how it used to be - in terms of traffic flow and unlikely and strange things happening all along their journey - and most commonly refers to this continuous acting all along their route as 'street theatre'.

## **Rotation of the surveillance teams around the country**

It's likely that someone being stalked will attempt to track the number plates of the cars stalking them. In order to prevent this, the surveillance teams are rotated around the country, so that on each day there is a new surveillance team operating in a particular area. If the target attempts to track the number plates, therefore, it will be practically impossible. The effect of this rotation is that, over time, the individual will have literally thousands of stalkers going through the middle of their life.

## **Color coordination and hand signals**

Members of the surveillance team will sometimes color coordinate themselves - such as having mostly red or white vehicles, or all wearing items of red clothing.

They will also use very subtle hand signal gestures to communicate with other members of the team, for example, indicating the target's position (hand signals are a common form of communication in many industries in everything from police and military to sport referees to crane operators). As they are subtle, these hand signals may only be visible when recording the members of the surveillance team with a camera with optical zoom.

## **CCTV camera's used as an adjunct**

There are not enough CCTV camera's to follow an individual 24/7, but they are linked in with the mobile surveillance system and are used as an adjunct. If the target on the watch list manages somehow to evade surveillance they will be picked up again where CCTV cameras are located.

# Surveilling

The purpose of the gang stalking is to continuously surveil the target as they go about their daily business. This is achieved via covert camera's in, for example, the front and back lights of the surveillance vehicles, covert body worn covert camera's and also smartphones pointed in the direction of the target. These camera's are HD and via 5G can transmit a live stream of the illuminated target back to a control center.



**Fig. 6 A control center to which the imagery is transmitted**

The purpose of the stalking is to continuously surveil the target. Here, a target is illuminated and recorded using covert cameras in the headlights of a vehicle. This gets transmitted live back to a control center where they have imagery and tracking data of various targets who are currently on the move.

## Illumination of the target / 'brighting'

As camera's are not as good as the human eye at picking up low-light images, the targets are usually illuminated by various forms of light sources - vehicle headlights, flashlights, body-worn head lamps etc. The target will, particularly at night, and even during the day, notice they are being 'brighted' continuously. Sometimes members of the surveillance team will use existing lighting in the environment to illuminate the target - such as jogging past the target as they walk under a street lamp.



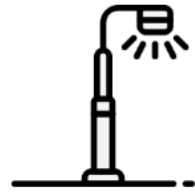
Car headlights



Flashlight



Headlight



Environmental lighting



Smartphone light



Bike / scooter light

**Fig 7. Types of brighting**

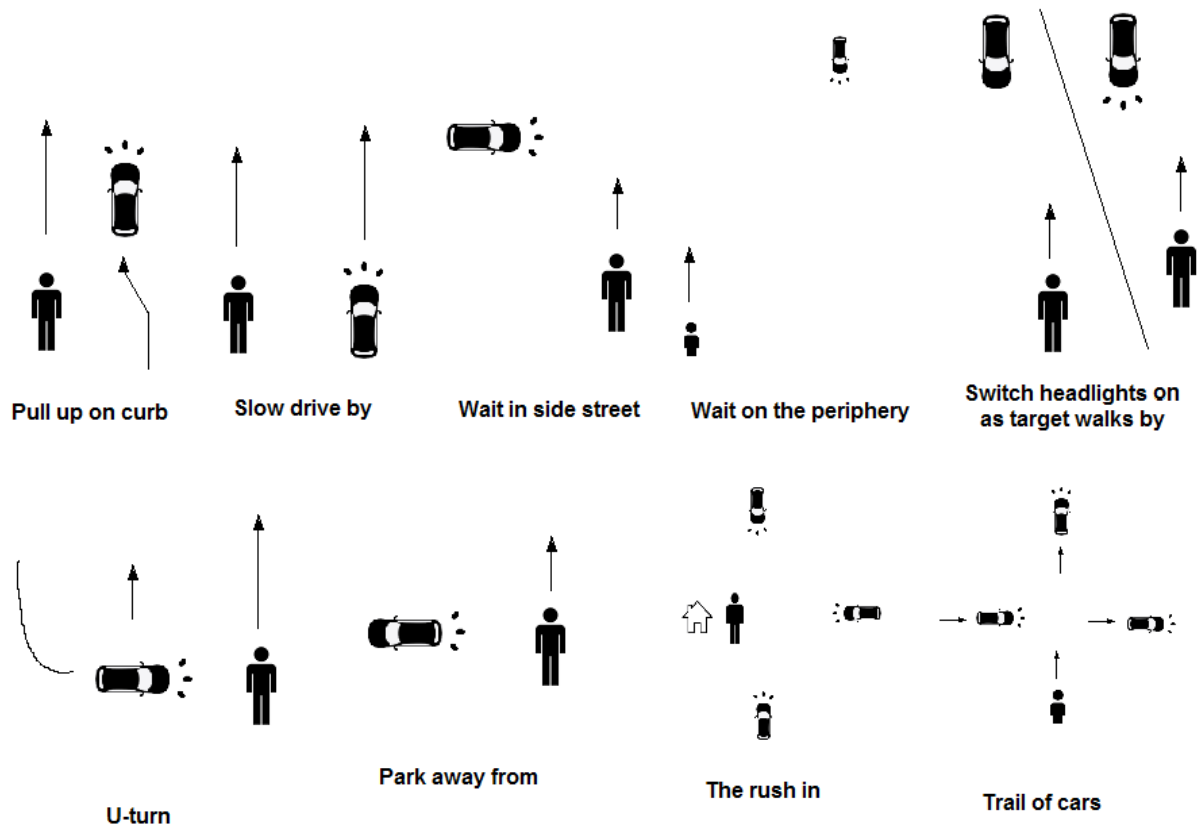
In order to livestream a good image the target is 'brighted'. This is usually with a car maneuvering in such a way as to shine it's very bright headlights on the target. Other forms are flashlight, headlamp lights, environmental lighting and, occasionally, smartphone lights.

These lights are usually extremely bright and significantly brighter than, for example, an average set of headlights.

## Maneuvers

### Vehicles stalking individuals

To capture an image of the target, a vehicle needs merely to be pointing towards or away from the target.



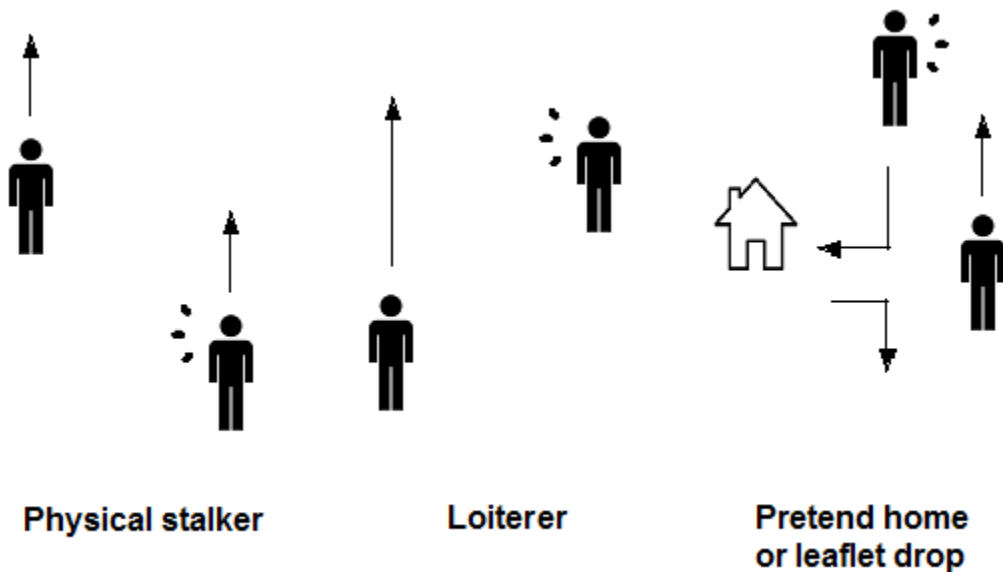
**Fig 8. Examples of vehicle maneuvers when stalking an individual**

In addition to cars driving continuously slowly past them, the individual will be forced to walk past headlights from a car which pulls up in front of them, or is waiting in a side street, will have cars doing U-turns near them and will have cars waiting on the periphery of the targets vision to see which street they turn down next. The cars may park away from the target so they are recorded with the rear camera's.

A common experience is no-one being outside, then as soon as a target leaves their house 3 or 4 people and/or vehicles will appear in close proximity to the target within 30 seconds to 1 minute. The target will also regularly experience trails of 3-4 cars driving past them and sprawling off to different roads to cover different exit points.

The target will also notice that everywhere they go there are idling car's with idle people in them.

## Individuals stalking individuals

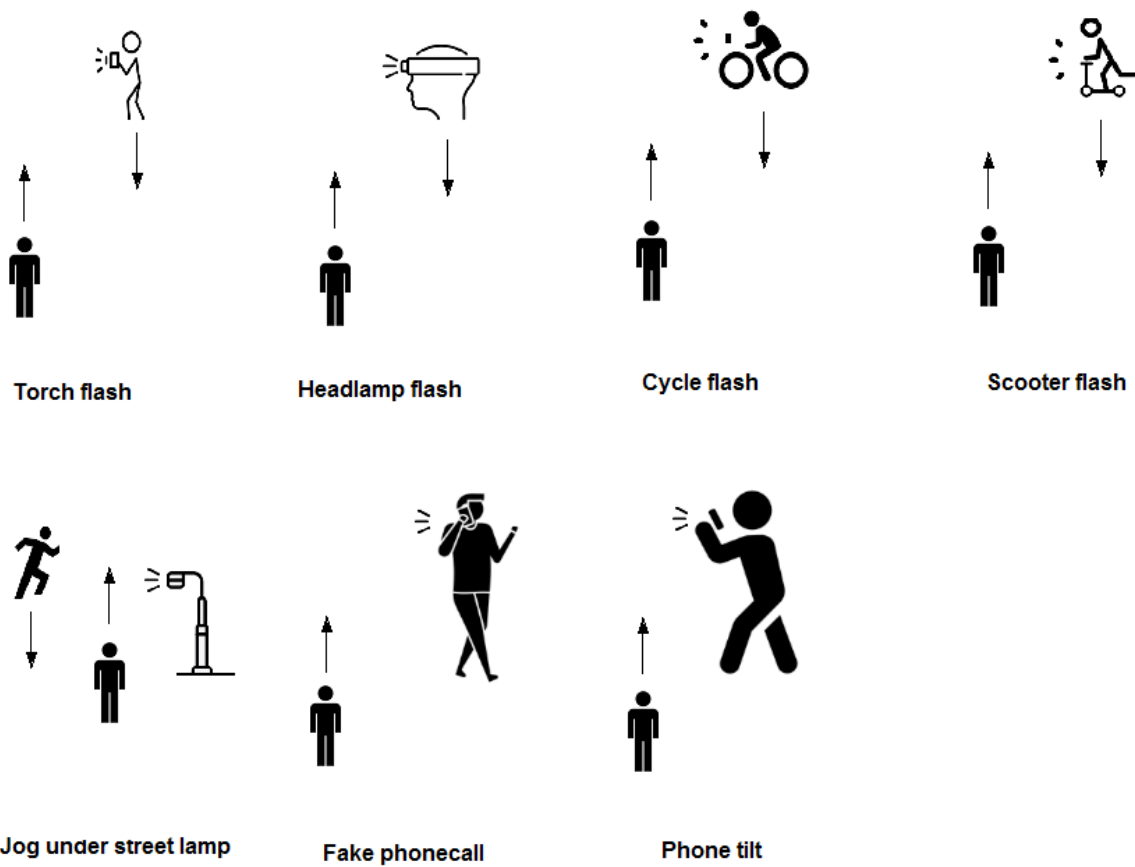


**Fig 9. Examples of individuals stalking individuals**

Individuals will experience other individuals physically stalking them and loitering near them with no purpose, only a fake purpose.

One of the strangest forms of stalking is when walking in the very early hours of the morning these stalkers can sometimes pretend to live in a house near to where the target is walking, walk into the driveway of this house, fiddle with their keys as they are fumbling about, then when they think the target is out of sight, leave that driveway about 30 seconds to 1 minute later. They may also deliver a leaflet as 'role play', but only to that one house.



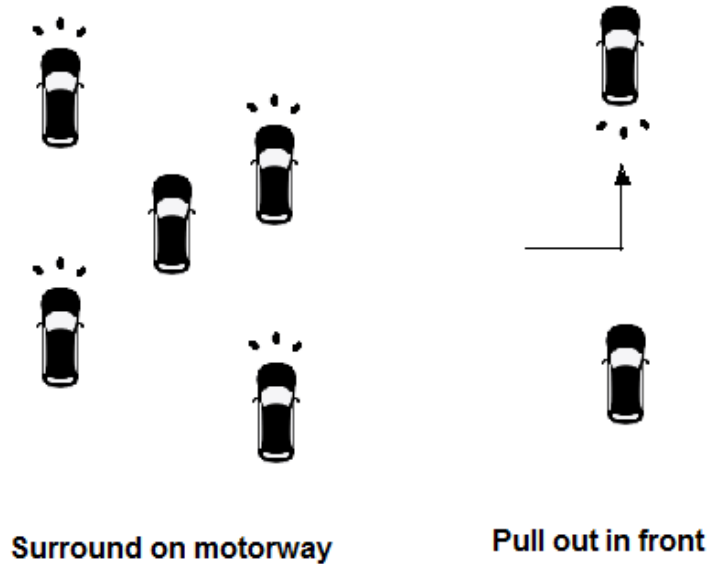


**Fig 10. Examples of individuals brighting and taking imagery**

In order to get a good image of the target, the surveillance team member will often 'bright' the target. This can be with a torch, headlamp, on a bicycle or scooter with a very bright light on the front, or it can be by using existing lighting in the environment, such as jogging past the target under a street lamp.

They may also utilize their smartphone camera by pretending to be on the phone and recording the target through the cameras or pretending to use their smartphone for something else, then subtly tilting the camera in the direction of the target to take a picture.

## Vehicles stalking vehicles



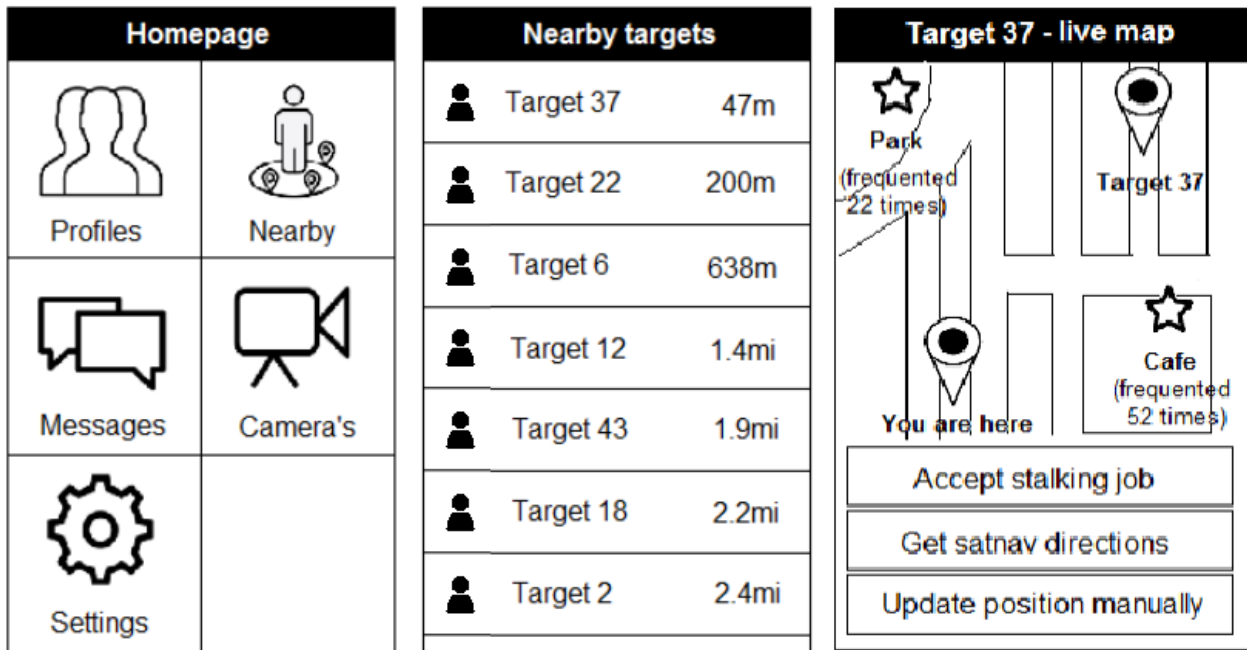
**Fig 11. Examples of vehicles stalking vehicles**

Vehicles may be stalked by pulling out in front of the target's vehicle (so that they can be recorded using the rear cameras).

If the target goes on a journey, a subset of the surveillance team will split off and form a smaller team to follow them. This may be noticed, and described, by the target as being continuously surrounded on a motorway by the same group of cars.

## The surveillance team app

Surveillance teams have custom-made apps, which are fundamental to the tracking stalking and surveillance. What follows is a depiction and description of what the surveillance team apps will look like and how they will function.



**Fig 12.** A depiction of a custom-made surveillance team app.

The homepage of the app contains profiles for each target, a list of nearby targets, a messaging system for the surveillance team members to communicate with each other and live camera feeds (of, for example, the front and back camera on the surveillance vehicle).

If the user selects 'nearby targets', it brings up a list, ordered by proximity. If the user clicks one of the target's, they are presented with a map of the target's exact location, commonly frequented locations (so the surveillance team member can be there before the target get's there) and various options including getting satnav directions straight to the target.

The app can also detect automatically when the target is on the move, using the tracking beacon. It can also have a feature whereby, if the target leaves their phone at home, the target's position can be updated manually. All it takes is for one member of the surveillance team to spot the target and they can then update the target's position on the map so everyone in the team knows where they are.

One of the buttons is 'accept job'. If this button is clicked. the surveillance team member will be expected to travel close to the target and surveil them using the covert camera's

(the footage of which will be transmitted back to a control center using 5g). Once the user finishes the surveilling, they will end the current job, and find a new target to stalk.

### **Surveillance team tactics**

Surveillance teams will often have trails of 3-4 cars which sprawl off to cover different exit points that the target may take.

Other tactics include:

- **If the target leaves the local area** a subset of the surveillance team will 'split off' from the main team in order to continue to track the target. This may be described by a target as being, for instance, surrounded on a motorway by vehicles.
- **If the target goes to a large area (cemetery, forest etc.)** they will form a boundary line of spotters on main roads around the area that the target is in and wait for the target to cross that boundary line so they can start being stalked again when they leave that area.
- **If the target takes a regular route and seems to disappear each day at the same location** (this could be if they nip down an alley way each day when a surveillance car is out of sight) - more and more role players will be placed at that location each day (up to dozens at the same time) until they figure out which route the target is taking.

# Response in the target

The effect on the target's life is devastating. The duration of being surveilled is often exceedingly long, being years, decades, or, even, if the parents are under continuous surveillance, from birth.

## Realization

Numerous steps are taken to make the surveillance covert - branding of the members of the surveillance team, surveillance role play, rotation of the teams etc. Even so, the target will likely quite quickly realize they are being followed. This is due to the cumulative effect of lots of smaller things happening to them all along their journey, which will give them a sense that something is not right.

As an analogy, when someone is communicating, the message they are conveying may be based on the cumulative effect of lots of things such as the words they use, their body language, their facial expressions, the amplitude and intonation of their voice etc. It's the cumulative effect of all of these things that allows someone to understand their message.

In the same way, it's the cumulative effect of lots of smaller things that can contribute to the target being able to almost instantaneously approximate who are real people and who are surveillance team members.

Parked cars will switch on their headlights just before the target walks past. Other cars will be going in and out of streets near the target as though they are lost, and/or making ostensible driving mistakes (in order that they can surveil the target). Cars will be pulling up on the curb near the target. Other cars will be doing U-turns near the target. Everywhere they go, there will be vehicles idling with idle people in them and headlights on. They will drive slowly past the target. On every street the target goes on - even on backstreets - there will be someone with some kind of very bright light ready to flash it toward the target. Other cars will pull up on the periphery of the target's vision with no purpose, idling with the headlights on. None of these people will be acting normally. There is higher traffic flow than normal on every street and particularly around the target. There will be people waiting to see which street the target goes down next. There will also be idle cars switching on headlights just before the target walks by, waiting on the target's street with headlights on just before the target leaves their house (if they have detected they are about to go on the move), turning into and driving slowly past the target when they get back to their house, vehicles pulling up in the same park that the target is in.

There will also be a lack of genuine emotion/behavior in people. Normal, genuine behavior might be getting home from work, slamming the door due to being stressed and going into one's house, a kid cycling down the road singing to themselves without a care in the world, a car listening to loud music driving fast past the target without any care about the target whatsoever, two acquaintances meeting in the street and their faces 'lighting up' with

genuine emotion. The people doing surveillance do not emote whatsoever, and in their attempts to appear normal, actually tend to appear like zombies. They also rarely show any eye contact or genuine facial expressions.

Even though the surveillance team will try to vary the types of surveillance techniques on the target, the same patterns and techniques will be used again and again - it will still be obvious to the target as all of a sudden their world has changed. If the target is out and about every day, within a week they will know they are under some form of surveillance.

## The 'confusion phase' and intense and chronic stress

Once the target knows they are under surveillance, they will become very confused about what is happening to them. The specific reason why they are placed on a watch list is never explained or justified.

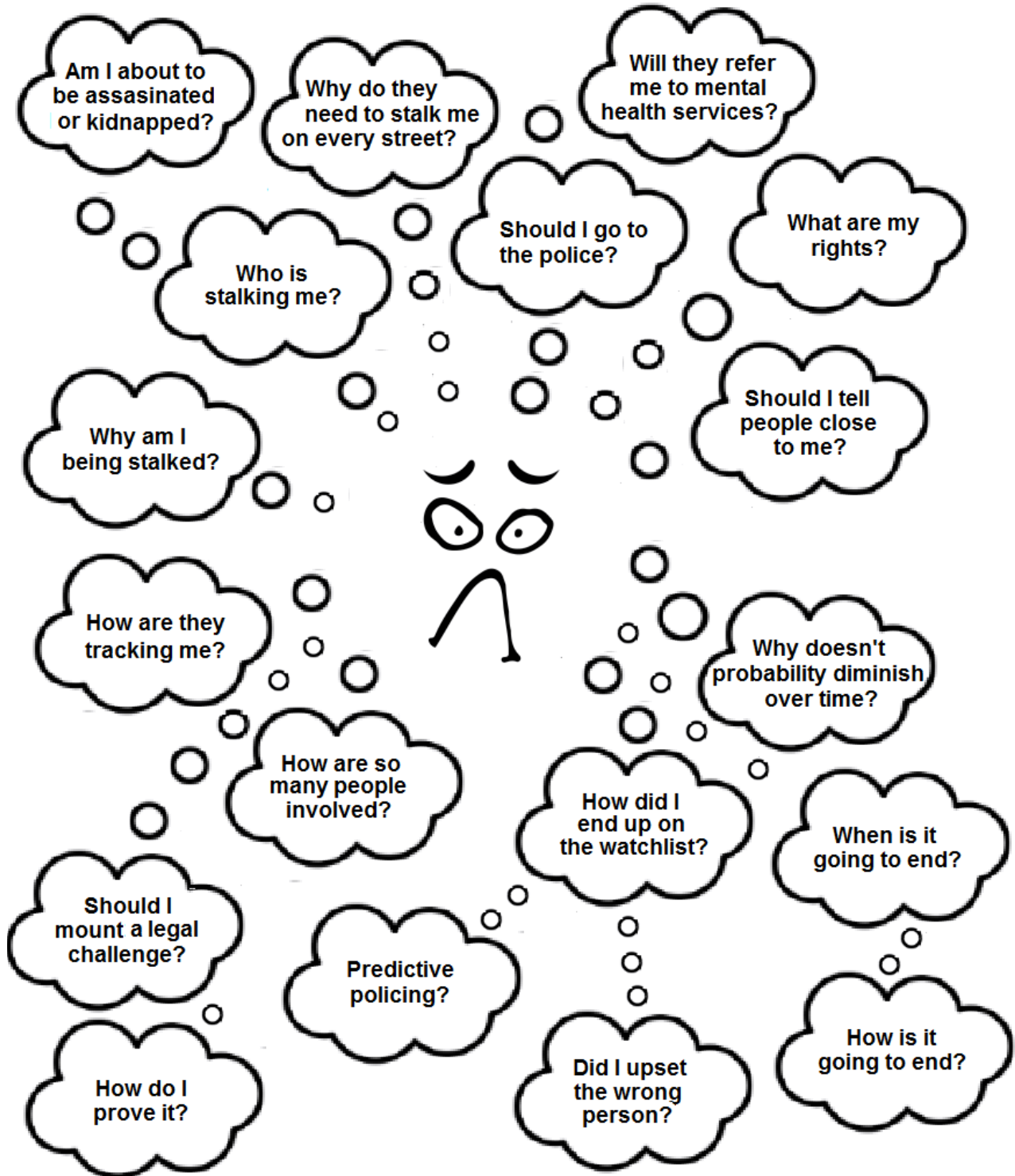


Fig 13. So many unanswered questions and stress imposed upon the target's life

The target may seriously consider that they are in danger of being kidnapped or assassinated, considering the amount of resources being devoted to stalking them.

They will also wonder if they should go to the police or if this will make it worse due to most people reporting that they will try to refer the target to mental health services, rather than admit to gang stalking. They will also wonder if they should attempt to explain it/prove it to the people around them (or if they will then just be accused of paranoia or delusion).

They may also wonder if they should mount a legal challenge, and if so how they might go about collecting the evidence necessary?

In addition, the target will wonder why does the probability that someone is doing something wrong not diminish over time? Also, why, if they have tracking information, do they need to stalk that individual permanently on every street?

Initially, they will not be believed by people close to them and so the target will lack support from people close to them. These people are likely, instead, to believe that due to the unlikely nature of being stalked so intensively by so many people, and the perceived strange and erratic behavior of the individual, that they may be suffering from paranoia or delusion, and may also think they are arrogant to think that so much resources would be dedicated toward stalking them. They may say things to the target such as: 'I hope you get the help you need'. This lack of support may add to the stress.



## Adaptation / coping mechanisms

Once the target has accepted that they are on a watch list and have a basic understanding of it, they will likely develop coping mechanisms to limit the harm of being stalked.

These will include:

- Staying indoors (so as to limit the stalking). In general, the target is likely to become socially withdrawn. The target may describe the surveillance team as having 'stolen the best of me'
- Wearing headphones when outside (so as to try to block out what is happening)
- Developing a safe space where they can spend time without being stalked (such as in a garden or workplace)
- Leaving one's phone at home (to make it more difficult to be tracked, otherwise they will always know exactly where the target is), then going to a large area, particularly at night, such as a cemetery or forest, which is likely to provide some much needed short-term relief from the stalking.

## Attempts to be taken off the watch list

The target will contend with how to end the stalking.

- **If they try to wait it out** this is unlikely to work as people report being stalked for years, decades even.
- **If they go to the police**, they are likely to be referred to mental health services, rather than the police admitting to the existence of gang stalking.
- **If they try to eradicate it by moving to a different location within the same country**, it is highly likely to start up again soon after moving, as these programs seem to be nationwide
- **If they contact other government departments** they may face a wall of bureaucracy and those government departments are unlikely to understand the stalking.
- **If they try to convey to the surveillance team that they know they are being stalked** in an attempt to get them to stop the stalking, it is highly unlikely to work as the company doing the stalking on behalf of the government will be profiting from the stalking and will not want to give up that profit.
- **If they try to mount a legal challenge**, they will likely have trouble collecting the evidence necessary, particularly as they do not have access to number plate databases, so cannot prove the identity and nature of employment of the individuals stalking them.

The only thing that is reported to have a reasonable chance of success is to leave the country.

## Other effects on the target



Powerlessness



Self doubt



Lack of trust



Loss of faith / respect



Annoyance



Fear



Disappointment



Disbelief

In addition to the chronic stress induced by all of the questions and the effective restrictions on their liberty, the target will likely feel:

- **Powerlessness** Due to a huge power imbalance - the police, military, large government departments, global companies (doing the stalking on behalf of the government departments and supplying literally thousands of stalkers), local companies (being paid to supply real vehicles so that they can 'hide in plain sight'), mainstream media and local media all working together against the target.
- **Self doubt** Have I actually done something wrong?
- **Lack of trust** Are the people close to me real (or are they covert human information sources employed by the government)?
- **Loss of faith and respect in authority** As it's not being regulated properly and the system is highly fallible. The people in government suffer from double standards as they wouldn't want it happening to them, but it's ok to do it to other people. They are dishonest about 'lack of resources' in these government departments. They also let people be diagnosed with false mental health diagnoses when they know it is real. The entire form of surveillance is unreasonable.
- **Annoyance** At not being able to carry their smartphone around with them
- **Fear** Of further punishment should they speak out about it

- **Disappointment** At the lack of care for the physical and mental health of the target (in particular the emotional wellbeing) and also people close to the target who may be indirectly affected
- **Disbelief** At the fact that stalking is meant to be a serious crime yet the government can do it ad infinitum and that's ok
- **Feeling of not living in a human society** Automation bots, zombie's (surveillance team members), large companies - none of which have human emotion or act and can be interfaced with like human beings
- **Constantly having to separate truth from fakery** Very stressful. One of the reasons why going into nature feels so relaxing as everything from the sky, stars, moon, tree's and stream are all real. The part of the brain which separates truth from fakery - constantly being activated when being gang stalked - can switch off, and the brain can finally relax

The target may also suffer financial losses and hardship.

In addition, they may also find it difficult to plan for the future (i.e. if I move will the stalking stop? If I have children will they be 'gang stalked from birth? etc.)

# Role of social media

## Mainstream media vs social media portrayal of watch lists

The mainstream media when discussing watch lists are likely to portray them as being covert, and as having dangerous people - such as terrorists and criminals - on them.

A different side of the story is being told by people on social media - where the stalking and surveilling is not covert but overt, and, where the people being stalked are simply regular people - clearly not dangerous criminals. A lot of people on these watch lists have no criminal history whatsoever and are placed on watch lists and stalked for years, even decades.

	<b>Mainstream media</b>	<b>Social media</b>
<b>Visibility</b>	Covert	Overt (due to the cumulative effect)
<b>People stalked</b>	Dangerous people and hardened criminals	Regular people, no criminal history, not dangerous
<b>Effect on target</b>	No effect	Devastating effect
<b>Proportionality</b>	Proportionate	Severely disproportionate

The terminology is also different. The government, through the mainstream media, will refer to things such as surveillance teams, surveillance role players (as advertised in job listings) people of interest and 'directed' or 'targeted' surveillance. Individuals, through social media, will refer to the surveillance teams variously as gangstalkers (i.e. the surveillance team is a 'gang' of 'stalkers'), perpetrators, zombies (referring to the lack of genuine human emotion and purpose in the people doing surveillance role play which make them appear abnormal), bots (referring to the fact that the surveillance team members are being coordinated by a back-end server) and community-based agents.

	<b>Mainstream media</b>	<b>Social media</b>
<b>Group of stalkers</b>	Surveillance team	Gang stalkers
<b>Type of stalking</b>	Targeted/directed surveillance	Gang stalking
<b>Individual stalker</b>	Surveillance role player Mobile surveillance op.	Gang stalker, perp, zombie, bot, community based agent
<b>Target</b>	Person of interest	Targeted Individual

## Things commonly pointed out by people being stalked on social media

These are the most common things pointed out on social media by people being gang stalked:

- **'Brighting'** Everywhere the target goes, they are being 'brighted' i.e.. illuminated (in order for the surveillance team to get a good image of them). It's common for a car idling with usually very bright headlights on facing the target.
- **One head lighted vehicles** Surveillance vehicles are often equipped with toggle switches to switch each headlight on and off. The idea is that the car can be made to look like a different one at night. However, this backfires as the target notices a much higher frequency of these 'one head lighters' along their journey.
- **Color coordination** The surveillance teams will sometimes color coordinate, such as for example, having all red or white cars, or wearing red items of clothing.
- **Hand signals** Hand signals are used for communication in many industries - from police and military to sports referees. Surveillance teams will use very subtle hand signals to communicate with each other - such as to indicate the position of the target. These hand signals may only be visible when recording the members of the surveillance team with a camera with optical zoom.
- **The same types of vehicles around them** e.g. delivery vehicles or taxi's from the same company, motorbikes with L plates etc.
- **Someone always being near them** Despite lots of other places an individual could be in the area
- **Synchronization with the target** The target can look outside their house and see no-one about. As soon as they leave their house, 3 or 4 cars will appear (within 30 seconds to a minute) near the target. The target can be in a park and see no traffic flow around it - as soon as the target ventures onto the road they will experience numerous cars 'synchronizing' with them - i.e.. driving at the same time near time. They will experience cars turning onto the same road the target is on, even when there may be over a dozen other parallel streets available. This becomes highly predictable.
- **The people around them not being local** They will have license plates from another part of the country and if the target tries to speak to them they will not have a local accent.
- **Trails of vehicles which sprawl off to different exit points** To cover potential exits of the target
- **Street theatre** Such as people pretending to be fixing a vehicle near them
- **Same time entry/exit** i.e. members of the surveillance team arriving at a

particular location at the same time as the target, then leaving very shortly after the target leaves that location

- **Subtly taking pictures of the target with their phone**
- **Continuous traffic around them** Even on backstreets
- **A lack of purpose in the people around them** - they only ever have a fake purpose for being near the target, not a real one.

# Components other than surveillance

Stalking and surveilling is the mainstay of gang stalking, however a significant proportion of people also report additional effects. These include investigatory tactics, such as:

- Fake relationships (termed 'covert human information sources' in the UK)
- Cameras in the house (termed 'intrusive surveillance' in the UK)
- Interception of communication

Although it may seem highly unlikely, many people also claim to experience things such as experimentation with military technology, such as:

- Harassment with energy weapons
- Audio spotlight or voice to skull technology
- RFID implants

In addition, some people report experiencing 'directed conversation' - i.e.. members of the surveillance teams having conversations close to the target about private details of the target's life which they couldn't possibly know unless they had access to private information about that person.

Other effects include noise harassment and home break-ins.

Another effect on the target may be health effects from night vision goggles which the surveillance team members may use. These will contain a powerful infrared torch. If this is focused on the target for an extended period it may be able to impart serious health effects such as eye problems and also heating of the skin.



# Lack of proper regulation ('watching the watchers')

There is a lack of proper regulation of watch lists (i.e.. no-one 'watching the watchers').



## **No time limit**

The duration of being surveilled is often exceedingly, disproportionately and unnecessarily long, being years, decades or even, if the parents are under continuous surveillance, from birth.



## **No Judicial oversight**

To prevent corruption.



## **No algorithm accountability**

For algorithms and/or predictive policing that result in people being placed on watch lists



## **No proportionality**

Hardened criminal get 18 months surveillance, a terrorist 24 months, yet someone who has no criminal history whatsoever can get left on the watch list for years.



## **No ability to challenge the reasons**



## **No diminishing probability**



## **No formal standards**



## **No adherence to policing principles**

Such as challenging the target / opening up a dialogue.



### **No removal mechanism**



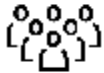
### **No science into the health effects**

The physical and mental health effects of being stalked, particularly emotional wellbeing.



### **No science into mass shootings**

The link with mass shootings, murders and attempted murders, and the potential for danger within the society of stalking large amounts of people. It's quite possible that placing potentially dangerous people on watch lists, considering this induces intense and chronic stress, could increase the prevalence of dangerous acts, rather than decrease them.



### **No intensity limits**

i.e. there could be dozens of people all surrounding and stalking an individual at any one time



### **No human rights adherence**

Liberty, freedom from torture, privacy



### **Little law adherence**

Part of the problem is that most of the people running the watch lists have never been on a watch list themselves so have no idea of the devastating effects it has on the targeted individual's life.

# The law

Gang stalking constitutes far more than just surveillance and it has devastating effects on the lives of the people being stalked.

Human rights laws are designed to guarantee a basic standard of living in most countries. Of particular interest are:

- **The human right to liberty** - Liberty is: 'the state of being free within society from oppressive restrictions imposed by authority on one's way of life and behavior'.
- **The human right to be free from torture** - This includes psychological torture. Gang stalking is often described as a form of psychological torture.
- **The human right to respect one's private and family life**

Considering the high degree of people being gang stalked not leaving their own home and/or adapting their life significantly due to the distress caused, and also the fact that gang stalking is universally described as torturous, these human rights are being contravened.

The people doing the surveillance seem to have no regard for these laws.

One of the main challenges is how the individual being stalked proves what is happening to them in a court of law. They do not have access to number plate databases so they cannot prove, for example, that the cars following them and surrounding them are not local and/or that they are owned by people who work for the same company. They are also up against so many forces in the government - police, military, other big government departments - global companies, local companies and the mainstream and local media. It is difficult for someone to put themselves up against such power, and it would deplete the individual's resources, such as time, money etc.

It's also very hypocritical when the government take stalking so seriously when an individual does it with potentially up to 10 years in prison, yet when they do it, continuously for years, it's considered ok.

## Link with mass shootings and murders

Gang stalking has been linked with an ever-increasing number of retaliatory mass shooting's and attempted murders, some of the most notable examples being Myron May, Aaron Alexis, Everton Brown and Gavin Long.

## Other uses of the term

Other organizations which are reported to gang stalk people include Scientologists, Freemasons, and private companies which can be paid solely to harass someone, and harassment from the company that someone works for or used to work for.

The term gang stalking is also increasingly being used on social media to refer to things such as workplace mobbing, family issues or people just being nosy about other people's lives.

# Popular culture

## Notable YouTube videos

- **The Nightmare World of Gang Stalking** The documentary maker Vice meets up with victims of gang stalking and those who think it is a delusion.
- **Why Are We Stalking You? To Keep You Out of Jail** A description of an 'outreach' program. A police officer in the video says: "Once they grab onto you, they don't let go". The presenter jokes: "We roam the streets. We call what we do relentless outreach. It is really stalking, but that is not legal". They are also running a "pay for success contract" with investors.
- **Turning the Tide on Police Surveillance** - Discusses predictive policing, Stingray, ALPR (Automatic license plate readers) and other technologies, the lack of knowledge and input from the general public on the use of these technologies, and the threat to civil rights and liberties. Also discusses how some communities are empowering themselves and 'turning the tide' on these forms of surveillance.

## Movies

- **The Truman Show** - Being gang stalked is often likened to being in The Truman Show. The difference being that a targeted individual will experience an interweaving of real and fake people and the stalking and surveilling is ostensibly for the purpose of government surveillance rather than for entertainment.

## Songs

- **We're the Gang Stalkers - Rusty Cage** Features the lyrics: "We're the gang stalkers, buddy, and we're everywhere. When you see a gang stalker then you better beware. We follow you around in our bright red cars. We're all gang stalkers and we know where you are"
- **Somebody's Watching Me - Rockwell** Featuring a sample from Michael Jackson. It features the lyrics "I always feel like somebody's watching me and I have no privacy" alluding to the possibility of having cameras in the house. This is followed by "Are the neighbors watching me? Who's watching? Well, is the mailman watching me? Tell me, who's watching?"

# Appendix A: How to temporarily evade surveillance teams

## **Temporary evasion of surveillance teams by going to the forest at night**

In order to gain some temporary relief from the stalking, the target can leave their phone at home so they have to be tracked manually. They can then, at night, travel towards the nearest forest/wooded area or cemetery and enter it, for example, in between surveillance cars passing them.

The surveillance team will not know where they have gone and the whole mechanism of bite-size stalking breaks down.

Although most people will understandably be scared of the forest at night, this can become a regular occurrence for the target and the forest can become like a second home. It's the only time they can be in public without being stalked. They will come to realize there are very few humans in the forest at night and the animals are either up in the tree's or, if on the ground, away from the trails.

This is far from a long-term solution but can offer immense and necessary relief from the constant stalking. It can act as a pressure valve and allow the target to clear their head and relax.

The immense relief experienced is due in part to the brain no longer continuously having to separate truth from fakery - the moon, the sky, the stars, the tree's and the stream - are all real. If the forest is big enough they are likely to find lots of interesting hang-out places in and around the forest that they never knew existed.

The target can also leave the forest at a random time and place. When they do this, they will be temporarily free from the surveillance and can sample what it is like to walk through a street again without being stalked. It may be that they can get from 30 minutes up to a couple of hours before they are spotted and picked up by the surveillance team again.

## **Carrying a torch**

A torch is needed in the forest, particularly if there is little light from the moon. However, by using a torch normally, it might give away the target's position in the forest.

A torch can be dimmed by shining it through a pocket down downwards onto the trails. This amount of light is enough to light up the trails but will probably not be enough to give away the target's position.

The torch can be hung from a trouser or bum bag belt to ensure it doesn't get lost.

## **Health and safety**

It is recommended to take adequate water (such as in a hydration bladder/rucksack), as

many liters of fluid can be lost when hiking trails.

If one is doubling up walking the trails as a weight loss/fitness program, it is advisable to also take seriously foot care so as not to develop blisters. Adhesive dressings can be placed on parts of the foot prone to blistering. Rotation of footwear to alter the pressure and friction on the foot can also help prevent blisters.

Other safety concerns are low-hanging branches which can poke an individual in the eye or catch them on the eyelid, particularly if trying to be economical with the torch, slipping when the ground (and tree roots) are wet and being on a trail which is up high.

### **Response of the surveillance team**

Eventually, the surveillance team will figure out that the target is going into the forest. Once they do, they may send a scooter around the trails of the forest, or a group of walkers with a torch soon after the target enters the forest. They may also park cars with motion detectors, at the entrances, or setup other forms of motion detectors at these areas - so they get notified when an individual, and therefore probably the target, exits that location.

### **Alternatives to the forest**

If the target cannot get to a forest, they could instead find hiding places within a city. Simply by walking around at night they may find avenues which lead to various places that they can spend time in without being stalked. This can include car parks, playing fields, small wooded areas and stairwells.

Spontaneity, creativity and unpredictability play a role here in avoiding the surveillance teams.

Stone walls and stairwells are good temporary places to hide and they offer an obstacle to night vision and thermal cameras which might be being used by the surveillance team.

Adding in a wait of 30 minutes, can make a surveillance team spend this time looking for the target and eventually giving up, which can help shake the surveillance team off.

Walking through a new housing estate can also make it difficult for a surveillance team as their mapping system on their app is wrong.

Of course, these measures may make the target look suspicious to other people, but there doesn't seem to be a lot of choice in terms of getting rid of the surveillance team in the short-term.

### **CCTV camera's**

It is also necessary to become aware of where the publicly-run CCTV cameras are located in the area. This may be publicly available information. If they travel past these publicly run CCTV cameras they will be picked up again by the surveillance team.



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