

Appendix 1

Quotes from David Lawson's *Terrorist Stalking in America*

Cause Stalking is one of the tactics used by these groups to intimidate their adversaries. The primary characteristic of cause stalking is that it is done by large groups of people. A target will always be followed, but he is unlikely to see the same stalkers very often.

There are a variety of types of stalking, including casual acquaintance stalking, stranger stalking, celebrity stalking, stalking of juveniles, revenge stalking, electronic stalking, serial stalking, intimate partner stalking and cause stalking. Of all these types, cause stalking affects the smallest number of victims but involves the largest number of stalkers. Many of these groups include hundreds of people.

Cause stalking has been used by extremist groups since the early 1990s. The basic system is alleged to have been developed by the Ku Klux Klan and refined through years of use.

The number of extremist groups across the country and the number of their supporters is small by comparison to the overall population, but it is growing, particularly in rural areas. These groups have appeal to those who have feelings of inferiority, powerlessness and anger.

Groups do not just stalk individuals. They employ organized programs of harassment which include break-ins, property damage, assault and occasionally, even death. The children of a target are a favorite. One extremist leader told me that his group could do whatever a target can do and go wherever he goes. "We will do anything to achieve our objective," he said.

Groups are well financed. They can afford to rent property wherever the target lives. If he drives across the country, he will be followed by supporters of similar groups in that area. If he travels by plane, group members will meet him wherever he lands. They may even accompany him on a plane if they know his travel plan, and there is a good chance that they do.

Recruits tend to be blue collar workers who are at the bottom end of the job scale. They are janitors in apartments, hotels, etc., who have keys to get in any locked doors. They are security guards, who can let fellow members into places where they would not normally be allowed to go. They are city workers, who can, in many cities, follow a target around all day in their vehicles or have a noisy project underway near his residence. They are taxi drivers, who are always on the road. They are cable, telephone and electric company employees who can interfere with a target's service and spend time on patrol with the group, while they are on the job.

[As well as political targets (abortion workers, whistleblowers, etc.),] groups also attack targets of convenience. These people are selected because they are convenient targets, and not for any other reason. These include loners who tend to be more vulnerable to their harassment tactics than those with family and friends around them. Targets of convenience are used for practice.

Groups across the country are large enough to target those of minor importance and even those who might potentially be important. Those targeted for harassment will have no problem concluding that someone is after them, but most never know who it is. When [stalking] groups move into a neighborhood, there is an increase in the number of break-ins, noise, and it will become a high traffic area.

In a typical apartment setting, they will attempt to lease, sublet, or otherwise have access to apartments above, below, and on both sides of the target. Group members maintain a vigil around the target's residence. Surveillance on a residence is by triangulation. They watch it from three different positions. Surveillance is conducted 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

Groups begin their operations with a "sensitization" program.

If they have occupied apartments surrounding a target, typically normal noises like toilets flushing, doors closing, people talking, etc. will not be heard. The only noises that will be heard are in response

to something the target does. If he flushes a toilet, he may hear a car horn honk, the sound of a power tool or hammering, for example.

Typically, harassment tactics are not used unless a target is alone. If he is with others, group members will still surround him, but they will not reveal their presence. Many targets never experience the kind of harassment described here, because they are not alone very often. Others do not recognize that they are being harassed by an organized group. They just think that there are a lot of rude people in the world. Targets who do not experience physical harassment are still targets for other types of attacks.

A common tactic used by groups is noise campaigns. Group members will drive by the target's residence or work place, honking their horns, squealing tires, and making whatever other noise they can. They will also make noise from whatever nearby properties they have access to.

Typically, they will make noise when the target goes outside.

In an apartment setting or in a house, if they have installed listening devices, or if they can maintain a close enough presence to hear sounds coming from the target's residence, it is not uncommon for a target to hear honking horns and occasionally fire engine or ambulance sirens when he uses or flushes the toilet, or makes other noise. Targets can [also] expect to hear tapping on the walls in the middle of the night, taps running, hammering etc. from the upper and/or lower apartments, and possibly the apartments on both sides.

Group members work in shifts. They work 24 hours a day and do not take holidays. Their job is to make noise and alert the group when he leaves. They will continue to "work" on these activities for as long as they can get away with them. This activity can last for many years.

Physical harassment is used when a target has no witnesses. When a target is driving, standard practice is to surround his vehicle and attempt to control his speed. Group members also travel on roads parallel to the road being traveled by the target, in order to intercept his vehicle when he turns. [In addition,] a target will be followed on foot wherever he goes.

Sensitization tactics... are used to make sure the target knows he is being watched. Common harassment tactics used by those on foot include pen clicking, in which they repeatedly click a ball point pen, key rattling, and rattling change in their pockets while standing behind the target. Many tactics are tried and the result is observed. Those which evoke a response from the target are repeated. When a target sits anywhere in public, group members will attempt to sit behind him in order to create noise, by whatever means, including tapping their feet on the target's chair. The objective is to harass the target constantly.

Groups attempt to interfere with any business and personal relationships which the target has.

Groups are rallied by the constant "victories" they "win" in the games they play with their targets. It does not matter that the targets are not playing a game or that they even know a game is being played. Since groups are introverted, their interaction with one another is more important than their interaction with a target.

Supporters of these groups are obsessed with every aspect of their targets' lives. Whether a target is taking the garbage out in the morning, driving to work or sitting in a local coffee shop, group members try to find ways to make the target interact with them. Ideally, he will not be able to go anywhere in public without having to deal with them in some way.

Group members are taught that the target is the reason for their problems. He is the reason why their lives are a failure.

These groups are becoming larger and more numerous. While the people doing the harassing are what would be considered "losers", their tactics are no joke. Groups are well financed, they are operated as businesses, and they do have the power to destroy lives. **These [stalking] groups are cults.**