

THE INVISIBLE MAIMING
TORTURE ENTERPRISE
OF ORGANIZED
STALKING ASSAULTS

Tomoo Shibata, Ph.D.

The Invisible Maiming Torture

Enterprise of Organized Stalking Assaults

Organized Stalking Assaults

International Organized Hate Crime

Based on Perceived Psychiatric

Disability

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CreateSpace, North Charleston, SC

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Printed in the United States of America

ISBN-13: 978-1466486515

ISBN-10: 1-466-48651-1

Library of Congress Control Number: 2011961910

I wrote to testify, to stop the dead from dying and to justify my own survival.

Elie Wiesel, *All Rivers Run to the Sea: Memoirs*

My one concern was to save myself—nothing in my hands, nothing in my pockets—through work and faith. With neither tools nor equipment, I gave my entire self to the task of saving my entire self. A whole man, made of all men, worth all of them, and any of them worth him.

Jean-Paul Sartre, *The Words*

Power¹ is tolerable only on condition that it masks a substantial part of itself. Its success is proportional to its ability to hide its own mechanisms.

Michel Foucault, *The History of Sexuality Vol. 1*

¹ Please note that the word "power" signifies both 1) the "ability" to objectify, subjugate and destroy the other (the ability to commit human rights violations in an effective manner), and 2) the ability to influence the other and/or society and/or the world in a way that does not involve any human rights violations 3) the ability to promote human rights/the equality of human worth (the "power" of Gandhi, Martin Luther King and so forth) in a particular society and/or world. Critical conflation and confusion are operative in the definition of the word, "power," itself, repress the ideal of the equality of human worth from the realm of linguistic consciousness.

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I thank Professor Jens Ohlin, Professor Bernadette Meyler and Professor Stephen Garvey at Cornell Law School for their scholarly support freely given.

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Chapter One: At the Inception of Scapegoating

I am placed in the situation where if I do not write and publish the following testimony as a scapegoat, I will continue to be gradually maimed and possibly eventually murdered as a result of long-term (or indefinite) daily invisible torturous¹ assaults (especially against my brain as

¹ The word, "torturous," used in this context does not precisely comport with the definition proscribed to the term "torture" under Article 1 of the 1984 U.N. Convention against Torture in a sense that the torture done in the context of organized stalking assaults is commissioned often by a non-state actor without the state's explicit knowledge (i.e., "the acquiescence of a public official"). As discussed later, the majority of the police (and psychiatrists) have not yet known the phenomenon of organized stalking assaults and misinterpret the victims' complaints as a sign of delusion or paranoia. However, severe pain intentionally inflicted through repeated non-lethal (and possibly maiming) physical injuries marks one of the primary constituents of torture as defined by the Convention. As mentioned in the later part of the writing, an evidence shows that the perpetrators use the word, "torture," to characterize their assaults when they solicit others to assault me by

attempts to prevent me from writing this testimony). Consequently my impairment and even death will appear to be naturally occurring. My writing is dedicated to end invisible, insidious, perpetual, discursive (geographically/spatially and temporary non-confined) organized stalking assaults described in the rest of this writing. The systematic stalking and invisible, plotted and tortuous (maiming physical) assault of one individual by a multitude of conspiring individuals (large enough to prevent the target from identifying the number) often coordinated by hate groups and/or crime syndicates are hereby called organized stalking assaults. Other terms used to denote the same (or similar) phenomenon are cause stalking and gang-stalking.² I use the term "organized" for now to connote the planned, methodical, systematic; highly disciplined and secret criminal activity based on conspiracy and insulated leadership (a leader's no direct involvement in illegal activities), which "successfully" evades incrimination while corrupting and influencing public and private sectors across the board for a long term as defined by The Federal Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms and President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice.³

saying, "Torture her!" Further, under human rights treaties such as Article 7 of the Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (especially the UN Committee of Human Rights' interpretation of this statute: See General Comment no. 20 adopted in 1992), the involvement of state officials is not required depending on the context in which torture is situated. See Paola Gaeta, "When is the Involvement of State Officials a Requirement for the Crime of Torture?," *Journal of International Criminal Justice* 6 (2008): 183-193.

² The lack of consensus on the term to denote this phenomenon may undermine a consorted effort to establish a judicial measure to end this human abuse otherwise indefinitely perpetuated.

³ Howard Abadinsky, *Organized Crime* (Boston, M.A.: Allyn and Bacon, Inc., 1981), 5, 16.

I may be placing myself in more danger by exposing this invisible gross human rights violation to the public. Nevertheless, by casting conscious linguistic light upon the internal psycho-social mechanism of this organized gross human abuse, I hope this testimony will prevent further victimization of this genre based on psychiatric discrimination⁴ whether in my own person or in the person of any other in the future course of humanity.

In mid November 2007, I moved to Lund University in Lund, Sweden as a visiting scholar/guest lecturer and lived in a university residence hall mainly for students in Lund. Across the shared kitchen window, I often saw a person, who appeared to be a male college student in his twenties often facing toward the window of his room working at his desk. I later found on the university website that his name was Christoffer Rosell, which is spelled differently from the name of the same pronunciation in English. The abbreviation, CR, will be used for the rest of this writing. Approximately after two weeks, the way in which he looked at me became seemingly romantically interested. I was not interested in this person of whom I know only the appearance. That is to say, I found the attitude of becoming interested in someone simply out of sheer appearance rather superficial. He had a corridor mate whom I saw communicating with CR frequently from the kitchen window. As CR's corridor mate happened to see me in and near the resident hall, he seemed angry and grim. One evening in mid January 2008, I was talking with a male corridor mate, Sebastian, in front of the kitchen window for more than half an hour, which was observed by CR across the kitchen window. The ways in which Sebastian presented himself in the interaction with me in front of the window

⁴ Psychiatric discrimination marks an unrecognized genre of discrimination expediently practiced by law enforcement personnel (notably, the police) and others based on the complainant's perceived psychiatric credibility/reliability. This notion will be further explained in the rest of this book.

gave the misimpression that a romantic relationship was forming between Sebastian and me. The next day, I realized that CR's room was completely messy, which is unusual of him (he used to keep his room in an ordered manner) plastic bags everywhere in the room and could not find him anymore in the room for the ensuing one week. I saw him a week later from the day I had an extensive conversation with the corridor mate S in front of the window. CR's facial expression showed inner pain and despair and he was simply sitting in his chair for a while. The next day, his room was completely evacuated. His room remained empty for the next coming month, February, which gave the impression that he had left the room in an unplanned manner. I did not take any action to console him, which was neglectful and irresponsible of me.

A few weeks afterword, I started to notice a small number of persons who appeared to be male college students in their early twenties near the resident hall and on campus, who seemed disgustedly appalled and angry as they saw me. I probably encountered the total of four or five of them until the middle of February. Then they seemingly stopped frowning upon me.

There was a big poster covering one whole side of the living room wall, which had the array of pictures of real-size women's buttocks only covered by their scant underwear. One day, a flat mate at the residence hall who was studying at Malmo University (which is about a half hour away from Lund where the residence by train) to become a secondary school teacher, Elin Damberg (please note that there are many individuals with this name in Sweden alone), told me that she (and perhaps some others) placed this poster since, she said, "Girls' buttocks are prettier than guy's buttocks." ED also told me in a spirited tone at another occasion that she thought Swedish were "spoiled" because there were not enough crimes in Sweden.

In January 2008, I complained to ED about her custom of leaving her dirty dishes in the kitchen. Later I was told that direct confrontation/complaint marked a taboo in a Swedish culture. Instead of direct confrontations, some

Swedish friends said to me that they tend to spread bad gossip about the person whom they find objectionable behind that person's back). This resident refused to listen to my complaint. I had started to interact with this resident in a resentful and agitated manner or at times ignored her altogether. This change of the mode of interaction proved to be an unwise measure to the problem in question. Within a matter of a week or two, ED crouch down (she seemed approximately 1 foot taller than me) and to slide her fingers across my buttocks while I was washing dishes in the shared kitchen.

I filed a police report on sexual harassment at the Lund Police Station on early February, 2008 (Case Number 1200-K16673-08). Friends and acquaintances notified me that the police in Sweden were least interventionist as if the police intervention to the people's lives marks a concretion of anti-democracy. In which case, it seems that those who are most susceptible to violent abuse due to discrimination, objectification and subjection, will be further targeted. In reality, I heard the news in 2008 while I was in the country that an eleven year old girl was murdered partially as a result of the contributory negligence of the police. The police officer who was investigating my report indeed refused to talk to the suspect as if I was being vindictive by reporting this matter to the police for intervention. Being frustrated by ED's perception of me as being disenfranchised (unequal in human worth) so as not to have to consider any legal repercussion of sexual harassment, I notified ED of the fact that the police report was already filed though a housemate, S. Immediately after S told ED about the police report, ED looked utterly and inwardly upset, and did not harass me at all. Several days later, however, ED became suddenly and markedly aggressive. At one instance in the kitchen, ED said to me in a throwing tone, "who wants to touch someone who looks like a twelve year old boy?" At the time I had short hair and my attire was gender neutral. She repeatedly shouted at me saying in the earnest tone while opening her eyes wide open and leaning towards me; she said, "You should know that you are crazy!"

Conversely, I admit that I vehemently complained about her acts of touching my buttocks by shouting and pointing a finger at her. In retrospect, what I lack is the realistic assessment of the given problem in determining the most reasonable course of actions. ED probably decided not to admit her act of sexual harassment not only to myself but also to her parents. Further, ED probably told her parents that I acted to her in this vehement way and that I filed a police report on sexual harassment against her. ED and her parents may have been greatly concerned that the police report on sexual harassment could affect ED's aspired career as a secondary school teacher since schools usually take extensive measures not to hire a teacher who has potential to molest a child. It is reasonable to conclude that ED's parents, who conventionally believe every word which comes out of their child's mouth, would have earnestly taught ED how to "discipline" this kind of a "deranged" person. This plausible parental instruction explains the marked change of ED's attitude.

Further (after the marked change of ED's attitude took place), she habitually opened the door of her room which was located on the other side of the kitchen across the hallway. The mirror on her door reflected the entire hallway space, which allowed her to observe who enters the kitchen. She was almost always at home, her door was almost always open, and almost each time I entered the kitchen, she entered the kitchen herself, and touched the lower middle part of my buttocks while nobody else was witnessing her act. This was the original moment of stalking persecution.

In order to evade further stalking and sexual harassment, I moved out of the residence hall early March 2008 (finding alternative housing was very difficult in Lund). At the moment I was bringing my carton boxes into the taxi which was transporting those boxes to my new residence, I found CR's corridor mate looking at me from a terrace of his residence hall in a rather surprised and grim manner. As he saw me noticing him looking at me, he rashly re-entered the building as if he did not want to be identified by me.

Literary a day after I moved out of the residence hall, I started to notice a phenomenon of underground gossipy fan-club formation throughout the university town I lived in three months after I moved to the town. Each day, an increasingly large number of those who appeared to be male college students on the street in this town seem to recognize me, and smiled at me with flirtatious interest marked by exoticist/orientalist objectification. These people seemed to have received flirtatious information (which instigated desire for exoticist/orientalist objectification) about me plausibly via a picture attached to an email message to their mobile phones or uploaded in the Face Book or Twitter, which allowed them to visually identify my face.

Central (West) Coast News, KION 46 (CBS affiliate), broadcasted a case of organized/gang stalking on January 29, 2011.⁵ This news report included an interview with Santa Cruz Police Lieutenant Larry Richard, who stated the following:

The Police are becoming more aware of gang stalking because of cyber bullying. 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 or Twitter. They just now have gone into those areas.

I had been easy target for digital gossip which allowed infinite transmission of information slanderous or non-slanderous involving visual identification since my unique facial feature and distinctive "aura" renders me easy to be identified and remembered visually.⁶ A sociology professor

⁵ Candice Nguyen, "Gang Stalking, 'Bullying on Steroids,'" *Central Coast News*, Jan 29, 2011, accessed February, 12, 2011, <http://www.kionrightnow.com/Global/story.asp?S-13931348>.

⁶ Yet none of my previous mobbing cases were grave enough to follow me to another country intercontinentally, to

who specializes in racism in Europe at Uppsala University once told me that racism revolves around visibility in Sweden. The gossiping mob seemed to be curious and keen on hearing what I was saying since they often eavesdropped on my conversations in order to find out my personal information (where I live, etc). In a way, it is a form of social objectification and a way of controlling and collectively stalking an individual being gossiped by exchanging information on the individual. The gossiping/stalking mod had multiplied in number each day, and at the end of the school year (around June 2008), almost one out of three people of college student appearance (who are the majority given that I lived in a university town) seemed to visually identify me. Yet at the time, I did not foresee the potentiality of harm involved in the phenomenon (it looked innocuous at the outset). So I ignored it.

In late May of 2008, I heard a voice of a man singing a song, which had a romantic tone, outside of my apartment window. In June, 2008, I decided to move to Uppsala, another university town in Sweden, because they offered me a post of a visiting researcher with a possibility of funding. As a preparation for moving, I went to a post office to ship a number of boxes to Uppsala. When I was at the post office, I noticed a person who appeared to be a male college student in his twenties (though I saw him from only one side) passing by me and left the post office by almost slamming the door with an aura of appalled anger and resentment. In the evening of the same day or a day later, I heard a singing voice of a young man, which sounded exactly the same as the voice I heard in later May, singing a song which had the tone of the mixture of dismayed anger and sorrow. I emailed to CR that I will probably come back for the next fall.

internally/invisibly maim me physiologically (though the injuries were strictly internal/invisible with marginal exceptions), or to attempt to murder me torturously (though slowly) with impunity.

If romantic interest or "love" is a constitutive element of the motivation for (either group or one-person) stalking, the modality of this "love" revolves around the objectification, possession, control and domination of the other (i.e., the corruption of romantic love) as opposed to the modality of love that revolves around the equality of human worth and inter-subjectivity. In this pro-human rights modality of love (as opposed to the modality of love where the desire for stalking comes into being), the other is treated not simply as a means but also as an end in her/himself (echoing Kant's "practical imperative" in *The Grounding of the Metaphysics of the Morals*), and one wishes the best for the other for the other's sake (echoing virtuous friendship in Aristotle's *Nicomachean Ethics*).

I moved to Uppsala and there I found an increasing number of those who appeared to be male mainly undergraduate students seemingly recognizing me visually. They plausibly received information about me from a visual cyber-based means (perhaps Facebook or Twitter) to identify me. The number of those who seem to recognize me visually multiplied in the same way as it transpired in Lund.

One difference I noticed is that those who appeared to be blue color white Swedish men in their thirties and forties started to join this cyber-based organized stalking as well within about one week upon my arrival. A friend of mine who was a doctoral student at Uppsala told me that some college students work in factories in Uppsala during summer months. These middle-aged men with the appearance of regular blue color workers did not look at me with curiosity based on exoticist/orientalist objectification as the college male students did. Instead, they looked at me with icy contempt, hate and resentment. A few months later, I read a newspaper article that there was a sharp increase in neo-Nazi membership in Sweden (generally called "white power movement"). I wonder if some of these contemptuous

white men were the members of the violent white supremacy group (i.e., a hate crime organization).⁷

The prevalence of lethally violent neo-Nazism in northern Europe received the world media's attention only after mass murder committed in July, 2011 by native Norwegian Anders Breivik, whose manifesto (including the interpretation of immigration as an imminent 'threat' to 'European identity,' and stress on the complete eradication of such 'threat' as if their 'European being' is predicated upon the complete destruction of the cultural/racial scapegoat) does not differ substantially from those of right-wing politicians in Scandinavia and the rest of Europe. What differentiates him from the rest of those who hold anti-immigration racist convictions to unify, purify and solidify 'European identity' *most tenaciously* through the complete destruction of racial/cultural minorities is that he acted out racist and xenophobic ideology commonly yet secretly held in Nordic society *all by himself*. He completed his mission without making any attempt to hide the very results (injuries and deaths) of his deeds by covertly cooperating with many other anti-immigration neo-Nazi Nordics in order to evade prosecution *while* committing the deeds—the characteristic ways in which organized hate violence (yet to be incriminated) of ultimate ideological tenacity materializes (while interacting with psychiatric discrimination), which this book attempts to illuminate in its entirety.

In November, 2011, Breivik was diagnosed as legally insane⁸ despite the fact that he was fully conscious and in

⁷ On violent racist organizations in Sweden, see, for example: Raymond Whitacker, "Sweden is 'hotbed of neo-Nazism,'" *The Independent*, June 9, 1996, accessed April 28, 2011, <http://www.independent.co.uk/news/sweden-is-hotbed-of-neonazism-1336125.html>.

⁸ "Psychiatric evaluation finds Norway killer Breivik insane, unfit for prison sentence," *Washington Post*, November 29, 2011, accessed December 9, 2011, <http://www.washingtonpost.com/world/europe/psychiatrists->

control of his act of killing 77 human beings at the time he calculatedly prepared for the massacre and at the time he efficiently committed the massacre. This suspicious psychiatric diagnosis seemingly intends to classify the random shooter as socially "deviant" and, *inversely*, to re-establish the reputation of "the normal" Norway as the sane and nice granter of Nobel Peace Prizes. Such diplomatic tactic of establishing the façade of nicety and peace in Norway simply recapitulates what caused this random shooting in the first place, i.e., the rupture of diplomatically repressed racism and xenophobia.

Given the abusive presumption of interchangeability between sanity, normality and impunity operating in the foundation of organized hate violence, the act of not seeking impunity through collaboration and secrecy constituted Breivik's insanity.

The prevalent anti-immigration neo-Nazi sentiment, whereby a "disobedient" foreigner of color is often considered as a threat to be destroyed for the salvation of Swedish identity and community, simply functions as an ideological drive for extreme and unbelievable scapegoat rituals to which I have been indefinitely subjected.

Education critical of racism, xenophobia and psychiatric discrimination (through reading critical literatures on these topics) ought to be given at all levels (pre-school, secondary and college levels) while questioning the xenophobic presuppositions imbedded in the pre-existing education in Europe at all levels. Such education reform in Europe seems to be an integral path to work through the said contemporary European unconscious of repressed xenophobic racism.

Within a few weeks of my arrival in Uppsala, I bought a mountain bike at a local bike shop. Around 2am (two hours after I turned off the light of my apartment),

which was less than a week after I bought the bike, I was almost asleep and yet heard a metallic drilling noise just in front of the apartment. It lasted only for several seconds. The next day, I unlocked my bike in front of the apartment and started to ride the bike. Meanwhile, there was a person with the appearance of a maintenance white man in his thirties or forties sitting on the steps of the apartment and observing my bike with a quietly startled facial expression. I was biking up on a hill toward the main library, and the chain area of the bike broke down. The area where the chains are rolled up ended up breaking into pieces. I pulled the bike to the bike shop where I bought the bike less than a week ago. The next day I came back to the bike shop to pick up the bike and talked with the mechanic worker who fixed the bike. He said in a breathtaking manner, "I have fixed more than one thousand bikes in the last two decades, yet have never seen a bike broke down in this way. A machine must have been used to break this bike in this way." He was so sympathetic towards me about this vandalism, and fixed the bike for free by replacing a metal component of the bike which was mechanically torn apart.

In early July, I sent an email to CR that I will not come back to Lund because the chair of sociology department at Uppsala University had mentioned that they will do what they can to assist me with receiving funding. Soon afterward, as I left my bike in various parts of the town, the saddle of my bike started to be often painted by some chemical liquid which gave skin irritation. In early fall of 2008, I stopped using a bike. Then I noticed almost every car of one particular taxi company started to rub engine when it passed right next to me walking on the street.

During the summer of 2008, I shopped for some clothing items at a boutique at the heart of Uppsala. Out of questionably belligerent desire for a customer's rights (I am not sure how this desire has been formed in my psyche) I made an unreasonably excessive complaint about this boutique's staff's decision of not allowing me to return an item. I first spoke to a staff member on the first floor and was asked to talk to another staff on the second floor. By the

time I climbed to the second floor, the staff members on the second floor were staring at me in a suspicious and icy way. As I talked with one of the staff members in the second floor, she honestly mentioned in a lowered voice that the staff on the first floor has informed the staff members on the second floor of my "alarming" attitude concerning the refund policy complaint. This staff member, who honestly disclosed the existence of gossip which instantly took place in the store, assisted me with choosing another item I bought at the store earlier, and, at the time, she seemed to have found me likable. I remember leaving the store with a discontent facial expression, which seemed to have annoyed this staff member as well. In a few days, I noticed now and then that a number of apparently white Swedish women in their thirties, forties and fifties (who are the principle customers of this particular store) across the town of Uppsala seemingly visually recognized/identified me and stared at me subtly emitting the air of opprobrious resentment. Then I started to wonder if the security video cameras in the store were used to capture and distribute the recording which included my face. I remember seeing a series of television program in Sweden which broadcasted the security video camera recordings of suspects (often men of color) captured while committing robbery, the full face pictures of these suspects and the toll free number to call supposedly (because I did not understand what was announced in Swedish on the TV) to report any pertinent information concerning these televised suspects. Provided this kind of televised ritual of collectively visually identifying the "enemy" of the community already in place, perhaps these middle aged white (plausibly Swedish) women who stared at me in the town might have watched my security video camera recordings captured at the store subliminally recalling the security video camera recordings of the robbers in the aforementioned television program. Different socioeconomic and age groups eventually joined tenacious gossip organized stalking, and these groups never ended their acts of gossiping (though in many cases, gossip does not last long).

So-called (in Swedish-English) "mobbing" as a social phenomenon structurally produces the ethnic homosociality of those who exchange information concerning a particular person who is being mobbed, and, concurrently/conversely, the social objectification of a person through the following structure: The person being mobbed is deprived of the equal opportunity to give her/his own account of any instance of her interaction with another person who belongs to the mob, the interaction which can be construed as a conflict. Mobbing institutes the inherent inequality of the freedom of speech between the mobbed and the mob. The mob may collectively harass this person believing that they are simply administering justice/punishment for what they heard s/he has done that is objectionable--the account given by another member of the mob, yet not at all by the mobbed person. This administration of collective "justice" is solely based on hearsay. That is to say, mobbing grounds itself on the mutual faith and assumption in the truth-value of any information provided by a member of the mob concerning the mobbed person. In this strictly one-sided discourse on the mobbed person, the mutual fidelity of each member of the mob multiplies through perceiving and treating the mobbed person solely as a means to establish such homosociality and mutual bonding, but not at all as an end in her/himself. Mobbing marks a form of social objectification, namely, the witch-hunting in the era of mobile-phone technology.

The assumed inter-exchangeability of "deviance" and infraction in juridical discourses functions as an agent for legalizing and promoting this phenomenon of mobbing since mobbing constructs human objectification as a norm in a particular context of human sociality. Mobbing mobilizes/preys upon the "deviance" of those with psychic disability in order to establish the norm and impunity of social objectification as long as deviance is equated with infraction and the lack of juridical reliability. Mobbing succeeds in perpetuating itself as an institution of social objectification to the extent to which it hides its operative

mechanism/evidence especially for the victim and the juridical authority. As long as deviance is equated with infraction, mobbing as a social institution promotes its status as the norm, the non-deviant and the non-punishable while rendering the contestation of the psychic reliability of the victim as the focal point of the socio-juridical discourse (often initiated by the victim as a form of a complaint about mobbing that potentially contests the operation of mobbing).

In retrospect, I always wonder why I did not leave Sweden before the situation became so grave that I started to receive physical violence across town. I remember feeling that I would be subjected to gossip wherever I go and that I cannot escape being targeted for gossiping.

There were some individuals who took advantage of the situation where I was visually identified by myriad of people in the community and where I was not able to attest the truth value of the gossip, which was freely produced by any member of the gossiping mob.

While I was backstroking in a swimming pool in mid October of 2008, I ended up hitting my head at the corner of the swimming pool. I heard a dull sound when my head hit against the edge, and did not lose consciousness or memory at the time of the accident.

Several days later, I ordered a dish with a special request of not pouring the sauce on the dish at one of the student clubs at Uppsala University. The person preparing the dish in the kitchen looked very stressed with the constant orders he was receiving. He ended up not responding to my request. I mentioned to another person at the counter that the dish I received had the sauce, which I asked not to put. The dish I received was then taken by the person who was next in the line. The person at the counter talked to the person in the kitchen. Another dish was brought to me. I noticed later on that the dish did not have the sauce but instead had warm liquid which had the acidic odor often found in sweaty warm socks and tasted awkwardly sour. Four hours later I had diarrhea and later found out that staphylococcus has the taste and the smell of this kind. Then I started to have neuralgia

symptoms on the back and the top of my head probably due to the staphylococcus infection.

My lack of social skills and inability to predict/forecast the feelings of the other before speaking or acting seem to have aggravated my disenfranchised condition. According to Samuel Fenning and others who are the leading researchers on delusional disorder, the difficulty in envisaging other's intentions and motivations is considered as one of the psychological factors of delusional disorder.⁹ Yet the inability in envisaging other's intentions and motivations most plausibly causes the act of unintentionally offending the other. Since one is not aware of offending the other, one is not prepared for shielding the other's "revenge," which renders one more susceptible to the vindictive violence of this kind. It is ironic that the leading researchers of delusional disorder could not realize this social mechanism by which a socially disabled person is rendered more susceptible to violence/abuse.

I did not receive a funding from Uppsala University and the affiliation was terminated. Then I decided to go back to Lund University in late November. I remember talking to a student priest at Lund on the phone at the time that I should try to please the mob since I had always been "mobbed" in my life (i.e., I cannot escape from gossiping mob/crowd). I remember thinking that if the mob in Lund are resentful of my decision to leave Lund, I should go back to please them.

I moved back to Lund and was living in a university related residential hall mainly for students who shared a kitchen. On the day I moved in to the residential hall, I passed by a person on the hallway of the corridor I was moving in (those who lived in the same corridor shared the same kitchen and the shower booth). He saw me in a

⁹ Shmuel Fenning, Laura Fochtmann and Evelyn Bromet, "Delusional and shared psychotic disorder" in Benjamin Sadock, Virginia Sadock and Harold Kaplan, *Kaplan & Sadock's Comprehensive Textbook of Psychiatry* (Philadelphia: Lippincott Williams & Wilkins, 2005), 1532.

suspicious and frowning manner. Later I saw him again in a kitchen and told him that I just moved in. He said his name was Edvard (I found later on his mailbox that Ekstrom was his last name), an undergraduate linguistic student at Lund University (then), who lived right next to my room. Ironically, he was explicitly friendly during the conversation. Approximately a week afterward, I was talking with another corridor mate called Holger in the kitchen about the fact that I hit my head in a swimming pool a few months ago. At the moment I mentioned this head injury matter, Edvard Ekstrom (EE) was passing by the kitchen to grab something from the fridge and showed an icy smile on his face immediately after hearing what I said. A day or so later, Holger said in a concerned manner that, at least in Nordic, the act of mentioning one's injury or illness to those whom one did not know well was considered as a sign of (social) disability.

A week or so later, I complained about noises late at night and early in the morning to EE. When he was listening to my complaint, he was placidly polite. He said that perhaps his girlfriend, Emmy Hansson (EH), who was a nurse working at Lund University Hospital and lived in his room, may be causing some noise since she left early in the morning to go to work. He said he would pass this complaint to her. Then he said his father, Per Ekstrom, was studying at the same university and had a noisy neighbor in the residence hall he lived in. Recently the father encountered this old noisy neighbor on the street, who was selling a homeless magazine called "Big Issue." EE said rather in a content tone that his father was happy to see the noisy neighbor become homeless. I said wouldn't it be against the principles of human rights to be happy about people's deprivation? He said it is natural to be happy about the misfortune of those who have annoyed you. I found out later that his father was an associate professor at the Medical Faculty, Lund University specializing partially on the mechanism of neurologic degeneration. His mother, he said, is the Director of the Division of Research and Development of a pharmaceutical company.

The noise problem became worse. I complained to EE again, yet he was once again mysteriously placid and polite when he talked to me. Yet the noise problem became further worse. One time I heard from a Swedish post doc who did her PhD in the U.S. during a dinner after a conference that Swedish counteracts interpersonal conflict mostly in a hidden way. Perhaps I was acting in a North American manner (given the cultural context I was in), which was not realistically feasible to rectify the problem. I talked to EE and EH together for a third time mentioning that police takes noise complaints especially if it is done in a harassment purpose. He was still polite mentioning that the source of the noise may be other than theirs. EH said, "It is insane to think that we make noise to harass you." In another occasion, he asked if I associate with Japanese people in the university town. I said no.

Soon I noticed that the mop of which I am the only user at that time was contaminated by some liquid which had nauseating smell. I realized this as I used the mop to sweep the floor of my room. I was hoping to talk to the landlord about this problem, yet it was during the Christmas vacation and the landlord was out of the office. I remember calling the non-emergency number of the police to report these incidents. While talking with the police officer on the phone in my room, I heard noise from the direction of the room where EE and EH lives in. I did not quiet down, but, instead, kept speaking loudly on the phone and even mentioned their names on the phone while one of them can plausibly hear what I say. Realistically, it was risky to let them know that I filed this kind of complaint. The complaint was taken by the police on the phone (Case # 1200-K195610-08) yet the officer who took my complaint judged that the allegations were not grave enough to note the names of the alleged on the report.

A few days later, I took my milk bottle from the fridge which I shared with six other residents on the floor including EE and EH. I poured milk into a cup and drunk it. About twenty minutes later, I felt nauseous, developed a headache on the both sides of the head, and found numerous

small red crosses (a few millimeters long) all over my cheek. The symptoms did not last more than an hour as I drank non-contaminated milk immediately after I realized the symptoms developing.

Some days before or after this milk incident (when both of EE and I happened to be in the kitchen), EE (again, most ironically) friendly asked me if I were part of the Asian community in Lund. He then said that there seemed to be many Chinese people while making his eyes wide open as if he were impressed by the sheer size and presumed solidarity of this community. I said plainly that I was not affiliated with this community. A day or two before or after the day when EE asked this Asian community question, I said to another corridor mate in the kitchen that Arimand Café (in town) was the only affordable café/restaurant open at that time of the year so that I went there frequently. EE was present in the kitchen then as well (I noticed that he swiftly walked to the kitchen showing a solemn and suspicious facial expression almost every time I was there as if he tried to patrol me in the kitchen). Immediately after he overheard this statement while facing his back, he turned his head around toward me and looked at me in a surprised manner.

Soon I realized that the gazes of numerous male college students (though not many around at the time of the year due to the Christmas) have changed critically in its modality that they started to look at me in the manner that is the mixture of shock and simmering anger.

Several days later, on December 30th, I went to a nearby cheap restaurant popular among students in Lund alone for a quick dinner. At the moment I entered the restaurant, a white woman cook apparently in her early twenties looked at me in a disgusted manner. The moment I noticed something wary about her facial expression, she swiftly changed her facial expression and attitude, and looked at me in an extremely courteous and questionably obedient manner. It was clear that she was intentionally performing when she changed her attitude into an apparently "positive" one. I ordered a dish, and the cook who usually prepares a dish in front of customers ended up going

somewhere else at the middle of cooking. I ate salad which tasted a bit like chemical medicine. I did not pay attention to the unusual taste of the salad. The cook passed by me when I just finished eating the dish. She did not see my face. She just saw my empty plate and her facial expression became instantly joyful. I went back home and about thirty minutes after eating I started to have a headache which lasted for about 36 hours.

There was an undergraduate law student at Lund University called Mariam. She was an African-Swedish anti-racism activist and I felt at the time that I was forming a friendship with her. Right after she came back to Lund from the winter break early January, 2009, she called me about five times in one day to reach me. Never before had she tried to reach me in such a committed manner. I finally picked up the phone and she asked me how I am in a concerned manner. I said I do not feel well and said that I'll explain later. I made an appointment with her on January 8th and met her in her room. Mariam seemed very concerned how I am doing. So I told her that I was poisoned. Mariam told me that it is impossible to seek restitution on poisoning since poisoning leaves no evidence. Instead of filing a report, she suggested that I seek therapy. I told her that I collected urine sample in a water bottle at the time I had symptoms and brought it to the police station. Immediately after she heard this, she shook one of her ankles and made an irritated facial expression for only one or two seconds.

Then I told Mariam that I am not willing to receive psychological services because it tends to interpret real victimization as a case of delusion. Then she said she knew of a thing called existential psychology and such branch of psychological treatment cannot interpret victimization as delusion. She said that my police report will destroy the career of the person who poisoned me. I asked her then if I should proceed with the report. She said "do it" in an upright tone. The woman, who seemingly put chemical drug in my dish when she prepared it, appeared to be a university student in her early twenties. Was destroying her career due to the police report a punishment disproportional to what she

had done provided the possibly promising future she could have without the criminal persecution?

1. Psychiatric discrimination primordially crystallized in the production of a desire to target and to abuse the psychiatrically wounded

During the conversation, Mariam also said who would want to poison me since I am highly educated, and at another moment, she said in a spirited and energized way, "you can do *anything* to an illegal immigrant." Statements of this kind seem to imply the existence of a desire to select a "right" (i.e., the most vulnerable) victim to seek the most foreseeable impunity. It is further not a coincident that ED shouted at me, "You should know that you are crazy!" A heinous stratagem of organized stalking assaults marks the act of picking the "right" victim, who seems to have the history of psychiatric treatment (what a psychiatrically prejudicial word, 'crazy,' implies), which *systematically* undermines the credibility of the victim's complaint, and thus whom the mob can abuse with the most foreseeable impunity.

Given current law enforcement's bias and prejudice toward those with perceived psychiatric disability, organized stalking assailants intentionally select victims because of the victims' perceived psychiatric disability in order to seek impunity. **Organized stalking assaults based on psychiatric bias and prejudice toward those with perceived psychiatric disability thus constitute organized hate crime.**

The survivors of child abuse committed by her/his own parents or a survivor of orphanage seem to be often carefully selected for (re)victimization of various kinds¹⁰ partially because it is relatively expedient to undermine the psychic reliability of the complaints of these survivors who already have the history of receiving psychiatric care due to

¹⁰ Judith Herman, *Father-Daughter Incest* (Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 2000), 29-34.

their profound suffering during childhood by deploying the covert techniques of organized stalking violence (often manifested in the forms of severe depression). In other words, it is expedient to inveigle law enforcement personnel as well as psychiatric professionals to interpret the history of psychiatric treatment of these survivors as a circumstantial evidence for their delusional disorder or paranoid schizophrenia. Judith Herman (Professor of Clinical Psychiatry), who treated more than forty incest survivors, notes that, most ominously, those who are exploited as children are perpetually exploited as adults.¹¹ The re-victimization of child abuse survivors is judicially permitted (though unwittingly) due to the psychiatric disenfranchisement of the incest survivors as psychiatrically unreliable beings. The appellation of those who are considered to lack psychological credibility, "crazy," vividly illuminates the depth of the expedited disenfranchisement of child abuse survivors.

During the conversation with Mariam, I mentioned my concern about having possibly internal bleeding in my head like a stroke due to the poison that I took because it caused a 36-hour headache. I also mentioned to her that I had a brain injury less than three months ago, which may aggravate the effects of the poison. She said that what I mention did not sound like a stroke at all. Toward the end of the conversation, I mentioned that I have disabilities as to self-protection. I am not good at detecting and avoiding dangerous situations. She looked pleased to hear this self-disclosure of mine. Then she and I ended the meeting and I parted her room.

Now and then I started to encounter some people of different generations and of both genders passionately frowning at me on the street. They seemed to be profoundly inflamed by my mere presence as they encounter me on the street.

¹¹ Ibid.

On January 17th, a corridor mate Johanna invited me to her birthday party in the corridor. I saw neighbor EE again in the hallway. He saw me, and passed right next to me (looking forward) while having a torrent of silent manic laughter that seemed too intense to suppress in his face. In the room where people were dining, I was asked by a stranger (yet probably a friend of the corridor mate) if I am from Japan and where specifically in Japan I was from. I answered these questions. Another guest whom I do not know well gave me a plate of dessert. I received the plate and ate the dessert. A half hour later, I developed a headache similar to the one I had after eating at the restaurant and the headache lasted equally for 36 hours.

I made an appointment for a dinner with Mariam on January 18th. On the day of the dinner appointment, I mentioned to her that I was probably poisoned again by the same substance. Instead of responding to my complaint, she asked if she can bring her twin sister whom she called Karren (the spelling uncertain) to the dinner meeting. I said yes. They arrived at the corridor of my residence hall. Mariam's facial expression was radically different from usual. They looked non-sexually "aroused" when they saw me at the entrance door of the corridor (they looked at me as if they were looking at pornography of a social, not sexual, kind). I shopped some ingredients with them and cooked with them.

Then Karren asked if she can borrow my bathroom. I said sure. I gave her the direction. I then realized that she did not come back for 5 to 10 minutes. She did come back. Then later in the cooking, she asked to borrow the bathroom again. She once again did not come back for more than 5 minutes. I started to wonder and went to the bathroom. I ended up finding her in the middle of my bedroom instead of my bathroom. She left my bedroom immediately when she noticed me. After the dinner meeting, I felt alarmed and checked if my wallet was still there. It seemed that there was no money stolen. Later I drank a bit of water from an opened water bottle which I left in my bedroom. Within a half hour or so, I noticed that my heart beat became hard and

fast as if I ran very fast for a long time. At the time I noticed this unusual physiological reaction, I did not perceive the causal relation between the water I drank and that particular physiological abnormality.

One of my corridor mates at the time, Holger, was first sympathetic to my story of persecution, and suggested that I go to a nearby small town for a few days and think over what I should do at this point. I first stayed over at a nearby small town for a couple of days and then went to a larger town near Lund called Malmo and stayed in a hotel right next to the train station. I went to the information desk of the train station, and the woman staff member, who was working there, strongly suggested that I go to Hotel Duxiana as she knew the owners there well. I walked to this hotel. The man who worked at the reception desk of this hotel, who was one of the owners, asked me to fill out a form which asked detailed information about me. I was reluctant to fill in all the blanks in the form, and then he asked what my social security number was (which was one of the required spaces to be filled). Since he asked for an ID, I showed a student union member card I received from Smalandsnation. Although I was not a student, I lived in the student resident hall, which was not, in retrospect, a wise decision, and the issuance of this card was required for the residency there. The card printed an impromptu social security number (which seems to work only for the union function purpose). The hotel receptionist/owner asked if this is my social security number. Since I was feeling uneasy about the arrays of questions being asked about personal information, I simply nodded. He then quickly dialed a number which he seemed to remember already, briskly said a bunch of digits (which I believe was the digit of the social security number listed on the card) in a lowered tone, waited for a moment, said a word or so, and hung up the phone. This brief scene looked rather inexplicably out of place given the fact that the tone of his voice was very polite and somewhat mysteriously coquettish throughout the conversation. I entered a room, a small but nice modern room, opened a glass bottle of gassed water which was placed right next to the bed, drank a bit (did

not drink all of it), and placed the bottle in the area behind the iron desk and left the room and the hotel to meet with Holger in a nearby café. He told me that he talked with his corridor mates extensively about me, and reported that the corridor mates think I am being psychotic. He seemed rather upset and I felt a bit of sorrow in his face. The mode of his facial expression changed when he started to ask what my plan was, which airport I am flying out of, exactly when, and how I would purchase the ticket.

I came back to the hotel room and drank the rest of the water from the opened glass bottle. I felt both coolness and heat in my throat when the water passed my throat. I walked to the reception with the rest of my stuff (just a backpack) and told the receptionist (who was the co-owner of the hotel and the wife of the man who was at the reception desk earlier) that I believed the water was contaminated. Then I left the hotel and took the train back to the residence hall in Lund.

Then I developed a lasting headache similar to the ones I had earlier. Sometime during the night I drank a table spoon of flax seed oil and water from the plastic water bottle left in the room (both of which were left open when Karren entered my bedroom). Then I noticed that the skin all over my body started to become markedly red; my heart beat became very fast as if I was having a heart attack (even though I usually have a healthy heart). I started to have a kind of intense headache I had never experienced before all night long; my arms continuously shook for about 24 hours. A half year later, I talked to a police officer in Ithaca, New York, about this incident, and he told me that a drug which is called "beehive" might have been mixed in the water I drank. The district attorney I have talked to about this incident told me that the substance placed in the water (in the hotel in Malmo) may have been vasodilator. In retrospect, I consumed two different chemicals/drugs. The water in the hotel may have been mixed with vasodilator and the water in the room was mixed with something which causes heart attack. I noticed that some chemical was also poured into the flaxseed oil placed in my room; after placing the oil on

the skin of a hand, I felt on the skin the kind of heating sensation. I brought this oil to an Emergency Room at a hospital at a neighboring city and asked two receptionists there to place this oil on the skin of their hands to see any problem. They complied with my request saying that there would not be any problem anyway, and yet some minutes later they seemed to have noticed abnormal skin irritation. I saw these receptionists displaying worried facial expressions and washing their hands rigorously with soap and water. The chemical interaction of these two chemical substances caused the aforementioned aggravated damage.

The next morning, I got up from the bed and stood on the ground and noticed that my left leg did not move in the way it used to. I went to the sink and brought my hands there and realized that my left arm is not moving well either. It was what I heard about the symptom of stroke. It lasted only a few minutes. Yet I felt alarmed that I went to the Emergency Room of Lund University Hospital (there was only one hospital in the town I lived) where the neighbor EH worked as a nurse. There the doctor was very kind except that she was not interested in finding out what caused this symptom. She decided to hospitalize me in the neurology department. She was quite kind and sympathetic till the end.

In the Emergency Room, one nurse had taken blood samples from me. She opened the new needle package and placed the needle into a little white container, pulled the needle out and injected the needle into my vein. She left the container into which the needle was placed in the room I stayed, and, inside of the container, I found sticky dark red liquid.

Around 3am, a neurologist on call came to speak to me. I explained the symptoms and mentioned what led to the emergence of the symptoms including the water bottle matter. He said in an intensely surprised facial expression and tone of voice, "do you think you were poisoned?" Instantly I noticed that this young doctor (a privileged social status), a white man seemingly without any disability of any kind, had not experienced grave enough victimization due to oppression in his life history. Consequently, the possibility

of being poisoned was beyond the scope of his imaginable expectation and comprehension of what he perceived. People project their life history onto the story of the other when they try to comprehend and interpret the story. Then I denied the possibility of poisoning in front of this doctor.

The mob abuse of a single victim (i.e., organized stalking assaults as a form of scapegoating) succeeds in perpetuating itself as an institution of social objectification to the extent to which it hides its operative mechanism/evidence especially for the victim and the juridical authority. As long as deviance is equated with infraction, mobbing as a social institution promotes its status as the norm, the non-deviant and the non-punishable while rendering the contestation of the psychic reliability of the victim as the focal point of the socio-juridical discourse (often initiated by the victim as a form of a complaint) that potentially contests the operation of organized stalking violence. The "success" of destroying someone is proportional to the extent to which the evidence of destruction can be hidden. If so many people are involved in the assault of a single victim, it is easy to hide the trace of evidence of the assault itself. Because of the number of the people involved in assaulting me and there was no evidence that proves or disproves my claim of victimization, and when the claim sounds something that is far beyond the scope of what is normal and expected, then people tend to disbelieve the claim.

Most plausibly, the envisaged strategy of the aforementioned cyber stalking marks that the more extensive and exhaustive the slander and assaults in geographic and demographic scopes (made possible by the efficacy of cyber communication devices such as Facebook and Twitter), the more delusional the complaints of these assaults appear in the eyes of law enforcement personnel and medical care professionals.

2. *The conflation technology of psychiatric discrimination*

According to Derrick Robinson, the President of a non-profit organization called Freedom from Covert Harassment and Surveillance, who has interacted with over 1000 targeted individuals in the last 5 years, and Eleanor White, who has interacted with at least 2000 targeted individuals in the last 14 years, the techniques of invisible assaults used in organized stalking are engineered to make the target's experience resemble either the diagnostic description of the persecutory subtype of delusional disorder or the paranoid subtype of schizophrenia as stipulated in the most authoritative manual of psychiatry written by American Psychiatric Association, *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders 4th ed.*¹² Human abuse is tolerable as long as human abuse can hide its internal operative mechanism by conflating and confusing two critically different phenomena, which have exactly the same appearance-- the delusional case and the real case of organized stalking victimization. That is to say, delusional reports end up making the real occurrence of organized stalking less credible. Organized stalking strategically exploits this grand legal loophole created by the profound abuse of the mental illness diagnosis.

DSM adds that hearing deficiency and low socioeconomic status may predispose an individual to the development of paranoid type of delusional disorder, and that major depressive episodes probably occurs in individuals with delusional disorder more frequently than in the general population.¹³ According to the U.S. Department of Justice's survey report titled *Stalking Victimization in the United States*, "as with crime more generally, a pattern of decreasing risk for stalking victimization existed for persons

¹² American Psychiatric Association, *The Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders*, 4th ed. (Washington, DC: American Psychiatric Association, 2000), 323-328.

¹³ *Ibid.*, 326.

residing in households with higher incomes."¹⁴ That is to say, DSM does not instruct how to perspicaciously discern the profound ways in which underworld violence, to which those with low socioeconomic status and disability are significantly more likely targeted than socio-economically privileged psychiatrists, constitutes major depressive episodes. Instead, the concept of delusional disorder essentially allows psychiatrists and others 1) to project their privileged reality/life-history onto the interpretation/diagnosis of the narrative of the oppressed,¹⁵ and 2) to conclude that the narrative is simply unrealistic (for whom?), "delusional" constituting the psychiatrically discriminatory preconception of the organized stalking victims. Organized stalking thus succeeds (at the level of the functional operation of law where the psychiatrist is considered by law enforcement as a pre-judge to the judge) by manipulatively abusing the notion of psychiatric disability. The psychiatrists ought to learn from their socio-economically disadvantaged clients, whose experiences and backgrounds critically differ from those of the privileged psychiatrists, instead of objectifying the clients with systematic preconception.

According to Nietzsche, "knowledge is not to know, but to schematize for a pragmatic necessity."¹⁶ A pragmatic necessity in this context marks the doctors' act of gaining the satisfactory perception that the doctors came to fully diagnose/understand the narrative of the "patient." The concept of "delusional disorder" unwittingly authorizes the

¹⁴ Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Department of Justice, *Stalking Victimization in the United States* (Washington D.C., U.S. Department of Justice, 2009), 3.

¹⁵ Ironically, Wiesel's *The Night* starts with the story that people first judged the story of the concentration camp, which was told by a foreign Jewish man who managed to escape there, to be delusional. The scope of the victimization that was taking place in the camp was beyond what is normal and expected.

¹⁶ Fredrick Nietzsche, trans. Walter Kaufmann, *The Will to Power* (New York: Random House, 1968), Section 515.

underground persecution by providing the self-deceivingly satisfactory avenue for psychiatrists to *expediently* "diagnose" the material reality of invisible oppression, which not easily and conveniently decipherable for the privileged psychiatrists as delusional. The systematic preconception and objectification of the client, which come into being in the psyche of the psychiatrists while practicing psychiatric discrimination, thereby discourages the psychiatrists to comply with the following fundamental principle of clinical judgment: "The most sensible approach is to gather as much data as possible from many sources and then use clinical judgment in determining whether a threshold indicating psychopathological disturbance has been passed."¹⁷ The psychiatric concept of delusional disorder frequently functions as the psychiatrically discriminatory technology of human objectification and subjugation by foreclosing criminal investigation which may lead to the discovery of the premeditatedly covered evidences of the underworld organized crime.

When I woke up next morning and got out of the bed in the neurological department of the hospital, I noticed that I no longer had stroke-like symptoms. Then I was told that I could leave the hospital. I asked if I could talk to a priest on call in the hospital. She came approximately an hour afterword, and kept asking a series of questions on my personal information: "where specifically are you from in Japan? Tokyo, Osaka? Where would you like to go after going back to Japan?"

As I arrived in my room at the residence hall, I realized that I left the room to the ER without locking the door. The room smelled like strange chemical like pesticide. As I stayed in the room for a while, I became to feel sick and weak. I sought medical advice on the phone regarding infection through blood (given the most plausibly blood

¹⁷ Fenning et al., "Delusional and shared psychotic disorder," 1532.

covered needle the nurse in the ER injected into my vein), and was told that AIDS and Hepatitis B were the possible infections against which vaccinations are available. I decided to leave Sweden and go to a hospital in Denmark to receive the vaccinations.

Next morning I got out of the bed, the left leg was too weak to stand up well for a moment. The stroke like symptom reemerged to a lesser extent. I noticed that the bed linens were sprayed by pesticide-like substance. I tried to pack up my belongings in boxes and in suitcases as quickly as possible, and noticed that all of my clothes were sprayed by the same chemical as well. I shipped the boxes to a friend of mine's address in Paris from a post office near the station. One of the staffs there intently looked at the address label of one of my boxes with a curious and leering facial expression.

I took a train to Denmark in the mid afternoon right after leaving the post office.

Chapter Two: Globally Tracked and Tortured

At night, I arrived at Arhus, Demark, and a doctor at the hospital there gave me the vaccination (for Hepatitis B) and treated me in a very friendly manner.

The next day, I tried to take an airplane to London. As the airplane took off, I ended up having increasingly terrible headaches pressuring outward and soon later nausea increasingly developed. The degree of the headache correlated with the latitude of the airplane, and the nausea followed the same trajectory of degree. At one point of the course of the flight, I felt the headache become drastically less intense, and later found out that it was when the pilot decided to fly at the lower altitude to decrease the difference of air pressure in the craft (from the normal air pressure on the ground). I notified the flight attendant of the problem and she talked to the pilot who decided to return to the departing airport. The flight attendant called the ambulance for me on the airplane, and the ambulance staff members were ready to transport me to a nearby hospital at the moment I left the airplane. I felt and still feel so grateful for the unlimited kindness of the crew members who took exceptional measures for my medical emergency. Since I mentioned that

I was hospitalized at the neurology department at a hospital in Sweden, a few nurses at the Danish hospital insistently asked at which hospital in Sweden I was hospitalized. I refused to answer that question saying that the hospital will be affronted if I disclose its name since the doctor there apparently gave me a wrong advice by saying that I could take an airplane anytime. I was also concerned that, once the hospital where the neighbor Emmy Hansson works found out where I was at the moment, those who were abusing me in Sweden will try to spread slander, which inveigles the addressee of the slander/biased information to take assaultive actions against me. Yet the nurses there were so keen to know the name, seemingly contacted the Japanese Embassy to figure out where in Sweden I was staying (since I received a phone call from the embassy personnel at the hospital), and eventually and presumably found out the name of the hospital in Sweden.

As I found out that my brain is not yet ready to be in the lower air pressure of the higher altitude in the airplane), I took a train to a station where I needed to wait to take a night train to Holland where my ex-boyfriend live, and went to a nearby eatery place to have a chicken pita. The person who prepared the food went to the back room even though all the ingredients used for the food seem to be placed in front of the counter where I was standing. Then he came back with some ingredients and prepared the rest of the pita sandwich. I ate the sandwich, and when the food was passing through the throat, there was a peculiar sensation in my throat that felt both scorching and cooling at the same time. It was the same sensation as the water I drank which caused me to be hospitalized in the neurological department. Fifteen minutes afterword, I started to develop a headache which was exactly the same as the kind of headache developed before the hospitalization. I decided to go to the emergency room of the nearby hospital. Before taking a cab to the hospital, I went back to the restaurant and told the person who prepared the food that I felt strange sensation in a throat and started to have a headache and that there must have been poison in the pita sandwich. I also said to this person that I will report the

matter to the police, which was an unwise action to take in retrospect.

I went to the Emergency Room and the nurse at the reception leered at me the moment she saw me. Irresistible leer it seemed. I explained the situation to her quickly and she gave me a back to throw up. I used my fingers to throw up everything in my stomach. The nurse kept laughing at me when she saw me throwing up. After vomiting, I stopped having any symptom. Then I said to the nurse that I no longer have the symptom probably because I managed to vomit what I ate and that I will leave the ER. She said that I shall talk to the doctor anyway and receive his advice. So I waited for almost one hour and the doctor came. He was not wearing a name tag. I saw swelling pleasure present in his eyes, which were looking at my face, as if he was looking at pornography. I went to his office and explained that I have been poisoned a number of times by those who seem to want to bully me. The doctor nodded and seemed to believe in what I said. I felt relieved that this doctor believed in what I said since the doctors in the hospital in Sweden where I was hospitalized seem to conclude that to think of the possibility of being poisoned is a sign of psychiatric disorder. He told me that I should drink milk right after being poisoned. He then suggested that I buy milk from the nearest store which is located at the gas station about a five-minute walking distance from the ER. He repeatedly gave me a detailed instruction on how to get to the store.

Toward the end of the conversation, he asked if I was traveling alone. I said yes. He asked a series of further questions on my personal information including a question on my final destination. I left his office and was staying at the entrance area of the hospital. The doctor I saw earlier came by and told me that I should go to the store and drink the milk. I left the ER without receiving any paper from the hospital (yet at the time I did not realize that it was the case), and looked for the store while pulling my two large suitcases, but could not find the store. It was very cold and I lacked sleep (since the person whom I shared the room with in the other hospital overnight was coughing loudly all night long

that I could not sleep well). When I was returning to the ER, there was a man apparently in his twenties who said to me that he will give me a ride. I felt a bit suspicious about the situation, but there was a woman seemingly in her twenties in the car, and I felt so exhausted at the time that I ended up accepting this ride.

They took me to the store at the gas station between the hospital and the train station. It was a small store where only two staff persons were working. I thanked them and bought a litter of milk and opened the plastic cap. Then I noticed that the plastic cap was already opened since it did not click when I opened it. I drank all the milk all at once. Yet a queasy feeling remained concerning the cap already opened. I ended up checking the cap of other milk cartons sold at the store (about ten of them) and found out that the cap of every single milk carton sold at this store were already opened. I was simply baffled by what I found out. How could this be real? Then I brought this matter to the staff at the store, and she said that it is because the caps were not closed tightly enough. This explanation did not sound reasonable since the caps were made of well recognized Tetra Pack brand and have to be professionally qualified enough to be sealed air-tightly for security. I decided to throw up the milk I drank at the public toilet next to the store. I felt sad about pondering about the possibility that the doctor I just saw may have been involved in the series of poisoning abuse I had been suffering. Then I went back to the train station. The night train I was planning on taking left the station a long time ago. I decided to take a train to another station and stay at a nearby hotel since I hope not to situate myself in the area where I was poisoned. On the train, I started to have physical sensation that the interiority of my entire body started to slowly boil and to swell up in an unsettling fashion (heart pumping, a headache at the top of the head different from the headache I had before, etc.). I notified the conductor of the train and he called the ambulance for me.

The ambulance staff came into the train and asked me about the symptoms. I said that I am concerned with

internal bleeding in the brain if not substantial bleeding. The staff said that it should not be the case, and asked for my passport. One of them wrote down my identity information (name, DOB, etc.) and said that I should probably just go to the next station and go to the nearest hospital there. I saw myself on the mirror on the train and noticed there were purple/red spots on my lower cheek and next to my eyebrows. I arrived at the station and called the police by using a payphone in front of the station and said that I was poisoned multiple times on that day. He said that it is not possible to be poisoned multiple times in one day and that I should see a psychiatrist. It was almost midnight. A cab driver in front of the station spoke to me that there is a cost friendly hotel nearby I took the cab, I went to the hotel and stayed there for the night. Then I noticed purple bruise-like-spots up to one inch diameter all over my body especially on the legs and the arms. There were about thirty of them. It was the first time that I saw such kind of bodily abnormality on me. To consider the possibility of the victimization to the maximum degree may simply make me paranoid, yet, if I do not consider the possibility to this degree, I may fail to take enough precaution to be able to protect myself from further harm provided that the magnitude of the will and ability of those who have been abusing me.

I slept only for a short time and left the hotel early in the morning to catch the earliest train at the station. I waited some hours before taking the train again. There was a station at the southern tip of Denmark where I needed to change the train to go to Germany; whose southern tip I have to pass to go to Paris. I was told to talk to the person who works in the little shop (there was only one person working in the store and were only a few customers who came to the store for about a half hour when I had conversations with the person) at the small station concerning the train ticket. The person at the store has asked me to buy a brand new ticket again if I missed the train even due to medical emergency. So I bought the ticket again and also a bottle of water in the store. This time I checked if the plastic cap of the water bottle was well sealed before purchasing it. The person at the store told

me that the train to Germany was about to depart. I was thirsty and drank the water all at once right outside of the store. As I finished drinking the water, I noticed a slender white (Nordic looking) guy who appeared of about 20 years old standing near me leering at me in a cynical, cold and subdued tone. I did not think of it seriously at the time, but got on the train quickly.

On the train, I started to have a heart-attack like symptom. My heart was pumping strongly even though I have never had a heart problem before this collective assault started. I informed the conductor of the medical emergency and she said that she called the ambulance which will come to the station at which this train arrives next. A number of people gathered and looked at me when the train stopped and the ambulance came. A few of them who looked like in their twenties seem to recognize my face. The ambulance personnel have checked my blood pressure and pulse, which were a few dozen higher than the normal. I was brought to the nearest hospital in a small town at the northern tip of Germany (the north of Hamberg). The people in the hospital were very nice at first. None of them would frown upon me.

The general doctor who treated me at the Emergency Room was kind till the end of the treatment. I showed the bruises to the doctor, and he took a blood test to check certain components of the blood (platelet counts and others) which cause internal bleeding of this kind and a urine test to check any virus infection which may also cause this symptom.

The result was that none of these abnormalities were detected in my blood and urine tests. The doctor then gave up with finding out the cause of the numerous bruises. While being treated at the ER, the symptoms which resembled a heart-attack abated.

While waiting for the blood test results, I tried to drink as much water as possible. I went to a bathroom and realized that a few women in an office (billing office?) by which I passed to go to the bathroom frowned at me. I was first placed in a room with a sink from which I constantly drunk tap water. Then a middle aged woman without any

hospital clothing (probably someone in the administration office) came to me (when I was sitting on the bed of the assigned room in the ER) and asked smilingly if I had any mobile or any other device with me which I could use to communicate people outside. Because I thought that the GPS function of my mobile could be used as a tracking device, I threw away the SIM card earlier in Denmark. So I answered negative. She left the room right after hearing my reply. Soon later, I was asked to be moved to another room without a sink. There I asked for water and a nurse brought water in a plastic cup a few times.

In the ER, I felt that I cannot escape from those who collectively assault me and thought of following the advices given by them through Holger. I said to the doctor that I would like to be hospitalized in the psychiatric unit, which is one of the advices Holger, who stands as the mediator between the abusers and myself, gave me. The doctor said, "Why?" with a puzzled facial expression. I realized that the complaint of being poisoned is enough to be considered as being delusional in the European context, which in turn produces the automatic immunity surrounding the act of poisoning in this context. There is an online newspaper on Sweden in English called "the Local" (www.thelocal.se). If you write down a word "poison" in a search engine of this online newspaper, you see a series of poison incidents, which happen almost once every month (at least as I found in February 2009). However, the major newspapers in Sweden written in Swedish do not mention the poison incidents which were mentioned in the Local. In order to be admitted to the psychiatric unit, I mentioned my concern with being poisoned and that the symptoms may be psychosomatic. I was then transported to the psychiatric unit by an ambulance. I showed the bruises on my leg to the psychiatrist, and he told me that it is not possible to have internal bleeding of this kind all over the body due to a psychosomatic cause.

There was a nurse in the hospital who told me that she was specifically assigned to me. She looked white in her twenties. I was given an unopened bottle of water when I

entered the unit by ambulance. I drank it a bit and left it in the room I was placed. I talked with the psychiatrist in another room and came back to the bed room and drank the leftover water in the bottle. The moment the water passed my throat, I noticed once again concurrently burning and cooling sensations in my throat. Soon after I started to have the exact same symptoms as the ones I had which caused my hospitalization at the neurology department at Lund. I started to develop an intense headache, my hands started to shake, and my heart started pumping faster. I could no longer stand. I told the psychiatrist that I may have to take an MRI of my brain. The psychiatrist told me that the MRI technician is gone for the day but I can instead take the CT scan. I agreed with the idea of taking the CT scan. Before I left the unit and was transported back to the ER in an ambulance, the nurse came to the bed room, looked at my face and leered. I felt suspicious about the ways in which she was leering, and decided to lock my two suitcases. The nurse observed me locking the suitcases, and her joyful facial expression changed to a resentful one.

The neurologist, the nurse and another person (perhaps a CT scan technician) were placing me in another bed and moving my bed together. The neurologist and the nurse were looking at each other leering. I noticed something malicious in the ways in which these people were leering at each other in an intensely spirited and manic way. They seemed as if they were playing a team sport together. I crawled off the bed and squatted on the ground. Then I noticed that the CT scan could give me a significant amount of radiation which may cause cancer. What if these people expose my head to excessive amount of radiation? A nice looking nurse has talked to me that I should take the scan, but I resisted. I went to the washroom and try to drink water.

As the water passed through my throat, my throat as well as my whole body were shaken as if I had convulsions. Eventually I got out of the bed and lied to the neurologist that the headache was over so I did not need to take the CT scan anymore. He looked regretful and said O.K. They no longer asked me to take the CT. I said that I would like to

walk back to the psychiatric unit. The hospital staff said that they would call the police if I refuse to go there by the ambulance. I asked why they needed the ambulance if I voluntarily entered the unit. I reentered the unit and asked to talk to the doctor there. The doctor seemed not to be biased by slander and talked with me in a fair manner and agreed to release me from the unit. As much as I knew how to perform to be mentally ill, I knew how to perform to be "sane" knowing the exact criteria psychiatrists use to diagnose their patients. I performed as a functionalist like a Wall Street banker by stressing the fact that the next day was the deadline for a job application which I could not miss. I was waiting for my suitcases to be brought to the entrance of the unit. Then I noticed that my backpack was taken away from me during the ambulance ride back to the psychiatric unit of the hospital. I was told that the staff will bring my belonging shortly, but ended up waiting for about forty minutes. The backpack and the two suitcases arrived. I noticed that perhaps some items in my backpack which contained my personal information such as my address book, which had information about my friends and acquaintance, were photocopied during the time I was waiting for the backpack to be returned.

The greater the number of people who are involved in gossip, more effective in spying upon the slandered person, in gathering and exchanging personal information about the slandered/stalked person, in predicting where the slandered person will go and what the person will do, the phone number of the slandered person to tap, the email address and/or Skype address to intercept, with whom and with which service the slandered person communicates in order to receive help (which doctor, which clinic, which social welfare institution, which judicial administrator/police, etc).

Facebook and Twitter facilitate organized/gang stalking (as stated by Santa Cruz Police Lieutenant Larry Richard in the news cited above) by efficiently communicating with the ever greatest number of the people in the ever largest geographical area (i.e., everywhere on the planet where Facebook and Twitter can be used). The

greater number of people are involved, the more human resources/connections to inveigle those who are professionally responsible for discovering the evidences of mass abuse (such as medical doctors, social workers, therapists, the media, and police officers) not to discover i.e., to hide the trace of evidence itself. So, for example, medical doctors become unwilling to give any diagnosis that will eventually prove the physical harm done by the collective assault (electric injury and poisoning). These figures across professional boundaries in the community can in a united manner collusively construct the psychiatric, social and juridical "objectivity" (collective recognition) of "delusional disorder." This is the inner mechanism of what Slavoj Zizek calls "objective violence," which is hidden, systematic and *legal* (at least at the level of functional operation of law) violence, contributing to the constitution of economic, social, juridical and psychiatric objectivities.

It was almost 11 pm and I returned to the station of this small town, waited for a while and took the next train to reach Paris. The symptoms abated by the time I took the train. I slept on an empty train and got off at a train station relatively large for a transfer. There were still several-hours wait till the next train came, and I was extremely sleepy. A few people at the station (serious student looking men apparently in their twenties) seem to identify/recognize me (maybe through Facebook or Twitter?) and slightly frowned at me. I decided to sleep in a hotel in front of the station called Intercity Hotel.

The only reason I tried to go to Paris is to ask the family of my ex-boyfriend to host me for a while. I called his mother, who had kindly treated me more or less like an adopted daughter, before departing from Sweden that I am probably coming to Paris, but did not mention that I would like to be hosted there for a while. In retrospect, I could have moved to Norway and declared a refugee status there to receive public protection. Yet later I found out that the refugee/asylum protection is not designed to protect someone subjected to transnational persecution, which has become increasingly common especially after the

internationalization of criminal organizations due to international drug dealings in the latter half of the twentieth century according to Albanese. Also it is a conventional knowledge that human trafficking is another example which reveals the recent internationalization of crime syndicates. I received minor poisoning on the way to Paris in the hotel. A staff member on the international train called Euro Star also seemed to have received a photo of mine to visually identify me and to be inveigled into poisoning me.

Having lacked sleep, I was deeply sleeping on the train while sitting on a seat and placing my head on the table right in front of my seat. At one moment, I suddenly brought my head up and saw a Caucasian woman passenger, who appeared to be in her early twenties and sat in the seat facing me (the table I placed my head was between her seat and mine), spraying me with something contained in a spraying container of the size that is small enough to be mostly covered in her palm (I did not see the exact shape, but the color was not too conspicuous), which immediately made me dizzy.

I arrived in Paris and noticed that taxi drivers seem to study my face when I took taxi.

Yet other than taxi drivers, nobody seemed to have recognized me. However, when I moved to the Latin Quarter to which I shipped my boxes, many people especially people seemingly in their twenties seemed to recognize me visually. I visited the family but they were rather reluctant to host me and did not believe in my story of persecution. They told me that I should go back to Japan and see a psychiatrist there. For me there are two races of human beings in the world, which are not distinguished by skin color. One race is those who believe in the story of organized stalking I tell them, and another is those who assume that my story is a sign of delusion. The family asked me to stay in a hotel nearby. I stayed in a hotel room.

The bedding had a strong chemical smell yet akin to peppermint smell, and as I lied down on the bed for a while I noticed that my limbs started not to move well. I slept in the bedding for a few hours and left the place after noticing

diminished agility of limb movement. It was midnight. I slept in the dirty hallway of my ex boyfriend's apartment since he was not in the apartment.

I contacted one of the colleges I belonged to in the U.K. and asked for a room. The college secretary told me that there is a room available. So I decided to go there and stay until the vessels in the brain are ready to take the airplane. On the train, I departed to Calais, the northern tip of France from which the ship to the U.K. departs. At the train station where I transferred the train to go to Calais, I bought a bottle of Evian water from a vending machine. I kept drinking Evian from a vending machine in France for de-toxication. A young man seemingly in his twenties was leering at me buying the bottle from the vending machine. I drank the water and started to wonder if the bottle is poisoned as well like the water I drank at the southern tip of Denmark. So just to be on the safe side, I decided to vomit what I had in my stomach at the station. There was another man seemingly in his twenties looking at me vomiting and had a facial expression of icy happiness. It was a cruel scene.

Yet perhaps, I wonder now that the whole persecution was designed in a way that I shall be subjected to community-wide punishment. The community-wide punishment has been used by the courts as an extra-judicial measure, and the primary involvement of the judiciary is requisite for community-wide punishment. However, the government including the judiciary shall be a representative of a community. So shall the community as a whole be deputized to punish a "criminal" on behalf of the representative government? Shouldn't this "people's judiciary" be the ultimate form of democracy? The main problem of this "democratic" punishment" (i.e., vigilantism) marks the lack of due process, i.e., hearing both sides of the stories: the person to be punished by the community in this vigilante scheme is fundamentally deprived of the right to defense, and thus exhaustively socially objectified. False criminal information/allegation about the target can be spread to the community, and the community may end up earnestly punishing the target based on the lie. Further, the

extrajudicial punishment prescribed specifically by a court judgment entails only the act of organized (community-wide) surveillance and public shaming (publishing the crime and the name and the face picture of a convicted criminal in a newspaper; registering the name and the address of a sex criminal on the sex offenders' list available online, etc.). That is to say, the extrajudicial punishment never includes physical assaults committed by an entire community or a fraction of a community. What I have been subjected to then marks a sophisticated and covert manipulation/abuse of this extrajudicial organized stalking and public shaming measure routinely used in the current criminal "justice" system.

The manipulative rhetoric (i.e., lie) used in this abusive variant of community policing could be scripted as the following:

The woman in this picture (my picture shown via Twitter or Facebook or some other kind of instant communication device) is delusional, and has already proven to be a threat to the community as shown by her psychiatric hospitalization in Germany from which she shrewdly escaped. She further has no insight to her psychiatric status. We have to use "force for good" by providing her with proper medication, which will prevent her from acting in a disturbing manner in the community. That is to say, we should covertly place this medication into her food whenever possible.

The rhetoric of community policing (crime prevention) of this kind would render many people especially in catering industry willing to poison the target believing that what they are placing in the target's food is "psychiatric medication" and not poison. Perhaps, only those who gain the sense of self-worth through destroying a vulnerable person by using the organized stalkers' god-like power of omnipresence may be told the real content of what they are mixing in the food of the target (this information

was later confirmed by a self-claimed ex-Mafia member, which will be delineated in Chapter Four).

The infiltration of various sectors of the community by a crime syndicate remains successful as long as the whole scheme of the plot of organized stalking assaults is never disclosed to those common people in the various sectors to be infiltrated and solicited to carry out organized abuse (organized poisoning, etc.). This must be one of the techniques of human manipulation.

The technique of mass human manipulation remains successful provided that each time the slander is crafted in a specific way that most effectively convinces each specific addressee. In the areas I transited briefly in Europe, it was impossible to establish a relation with a person who trusted me enough to reveal any false information about me which was passed throughout the community as a prerequisite for the community-wide investigatory stalking and "democratic" punishment. However, in a small town in New York State where I stayed for a month while being continuously subjected to organized stalking torture in January 2011, the town supervisor had trusted me enough to divulge community-wide false gossip which was going around. The town supervisor kindly brought me to a bus station when I was heading back to Ithaca at the end of January, and treated me for lunch. During the lunch, she said that she heard from two different individuals in town the following information: I committed a gun-shot murder in Ithaca at the very end of year 2010, and came to this small town in early 2011. A gun-shot murder took place in Ithaca at the end of year 2010 commissioned by Corbin Whyte, who was regularly transporting illegal drugs from New York City and selling it in Ithaca.¹⁸ As far as I investigated by carefully interviewing one of the local drug dealers who showed sympathy for me (this account will be given later in this book), the drug

¹⁸ Raymond Drumsta, "Ithaca man charged with murder in East Hill death," News Section, *The Ithaca Journal*, December 9, 2010.

dealers in town are the ones who are "re-tailing" organized stalking torture by receiving money-laundered wire transfer from a crime syndicate in Sweden, which received a payment for the service of stalking and torturing me from their customers in Sweden including ED and her parents. The aforementioned gossip portrayed me as the author of the crime committed by one of the perpetrators of my stalking torture victimization. This is an example of an intricate and sophisticated trick deployed by the crime syndicate, which succeeds in portraying their victim as a villain who manages to escape judicial investigation and punishment. The organized stalkers know social psychology so well to craft this caliber of manipulative trick which manufactures the desire of the people in the community to punish the escaping "criminal" in a consorted manner by using any necessary means available to the community.

Before getting on the ship at Calais, I was at the U.K. border control and was asked why I am going to the UK. I mentioned that I am going to the school I once studied, and also mentioned that I would like to get away from some bullying that happened in Sweden. The official asked to open my suitcase, saw what I had and asked why I did not have any clothes. I needed to throw away the clothes which were heavily sprayed with some pesticide like toxin. I do not remember to which extent I explained the victimization situation. The official seemed suspicious of me and denied me from entering the UK.

I called my brother again at the border. He asked me repeatedly to talk to my mother about this problem because he should not be taking parental responsibility. I could not find the address book which contained phone numbers, and called her supervisor. The supervisor asked me to talk to the Japanese Embassy in the case of emergency of this kind. I called the embassy in Paris and the official was not serious in listening to my claim. He seems to interpret my claim as an indication of delusion. I could also contact my mother and she said that she is not willing to fly to France for help, but probably my "father" will. I was so desperate at the time that I was accepting any help available. I called my "father" for

the first time after many years. He has maltreated me when I was a child, and this was why I do not feel comfortable calling him "father," and decided not to meet with him. He said that he will fly to Paris on the next day.

I re-encountered the "father" at a hotel at the heart of Paris. Soon after, I found the beddings were sprayed with some chemical which smelt like peppermint and made my limb movement distinctively slow (while I was inhaling the chemical). Most of the hotel and taxi companies seemed to have been notified of me via a visual picture of my face since the front desk staff as well as cab drivers seemed to visually identify/recognize me. I cannot be the first victim of organized stalking torture in this city since the manner in which most of the employees (yet probably not the executive level individuals) of commercial entities (companies) of these selected industries (hotel and taxi) identified me was markedly efficient and systematic. The stalking torture system has been well established in the city it seemed. As I talked with him, it was clear that he assumed that my complaints were all delusional. To prove my complaints, I showed him numerous bruises on my leg. He said, "Wow it's true." Then he immediately and determinedly said, "well, but I know rash can be caused by a psychological stress. One of my employees had this problem before. I saw it myself." It was clear and obvious that I had bruises (internal bleeding) but not rash (skin irritation). Later in a conversation (yet not on the same day) with him, he said that he has to always choose the most pleasurable option in order to be healthy since stress causes bad health. This statement explained why he was persistently reluctant to believe in the truth of my stalking torture victimization. I ended up spending days and weeks trying to convince my father that I am being victimized. I recalled that the Asian woman priest in the hospital in Lund Sweden asked if I had good relation with my parents. Then I realized that the honest answer I gave to this supposed priest (the lack of socio-psychological tie with parents) has been used as a critical disadvantage to be well exploited.

We decided to move to another hotel or rather apartment hotel called Citadines in the Sixteenth Arrondissement (district) in Paris in order to escape from the one we stayed. We took a taxi, and the taxi driver stared closely at (rather perused) my face more than thirty seconds (not completely continuously, but the sum of the time he perused my face was this much) while I was sitting in the back seat. My father noticed the driver's unusually long identifying stare as well. He said that the cab drivers must be trained or at least accustomed to identify people's facial features on the street or in their vehicles in case the police have to track down where a suspect moved to. My father made a reservation for more than a week, which I thought was dangerous in the given context. I objected to making a long reservation, but he was not willing to move around saying that this apartment hotel must be very safe (he attempts to define my reality as it suits his convenience).

I called Holger (a corridor mate in the resident hall in Lund, Sweden) from a room in the hotel and he had asked me to go back to Japan even if there is a concern for internal bleeding in the head due to taking an airplane soon after the presumably hemorrhage incident. The tone of his voice was significantly distanced, harsh, blunt and cold. My father, who was sitting right next me and overheard the conversation told me that he noticed this particular tone of Holger's voice. Holger said the damage caused by flying can be treated afterward. He seemingly did not care even if I bled in the head. Then I should be treated by a neurologist? Holger also recommended that I see a psychiatrist very strongly. He told me that I should stay in Japan for a few months. When I asked what if I stay just for a month, he said that is not enough.

One morning after breakfast I was looking at a spring water fountain at the hotel trying to find where the cups were. A day or two later, I pushed a button to get the water from this water fountain, found that the water did not come out for at least a few seconds after pushing the button, and the pipe (which should be located vertically) that emits water ended up appearing in a horizontal position. The pipe rotated into a

vertical position and eventually gave out the water. Fifteen minutes after I drank that water, I had the most unusual kind of headache I ever had (I usually do not have headaches at all) as if cold ice water was suddenly splashed into the inner back of my head. There seemed to be a mixture of different toxins in the water since I noticed a kind of toxin used in previous instances of poisoning as well. After two days, I started not to be able to control my limb movement very well for two weeks. This spring water fountain must be equipment owned by a crime syndicate and habitually used to poison a target.

My father could find a friend of his who lives in Stockholm who could let us stay for two weeks. While I was there, the perpetrators apparently did not detect where I was. I stayed there safely (yet I did not go out of the apartment except for one time). I called a cousin who is a medical doctor, and she asked me to drink a lot of water in order to dilute toxin. I did and could recover from the symptoms quite quickly afterward.

I was instinctively reluctant to move back to Japan, but my parents had convinced me to do so.

On the phone, I gave a summary of my organized abuse victimization to Gregor Noll, Professor of Human Rights Law at Lund University in Sweden (who was also one of those who accepted my application for a visiting scholar position at the law faculty and had been my boss if I kept this position by remaining in Sweden) in February, 2009. Immediately after he heard my story, his voice instinctively and intuitively trembled with apprehension as if he was slowly stepping backwards in darkness with fear. He seemed to have instantly, instinctively and intensely gauged the depth, nature and content of my story (in retrospect, he must have heard of a number of organized stalking assaults/murder cases similar to mine in the past as he is a human rights law specialist). He first sounded helplessly confounded by my story saying that he had no idea what he could do to help. Yet later in the conversation, he suggested that I establish professional affiliation as a way to end the systematic persecution. He encouragingly and affirmatively

pronounced the words "professional affiliation" as if he had an emerging feeling of hope at the very moment of this utterance. In his reply to my email message stating that I flied back to Japan in early March, 2009 (just a few days after arriving there), he expressed a concern that this mob/organized abuse may follow me to Japan. I initially found his concern unexpectedly stunning and yet unrealistic.

Eventually (perhaps in a matter of a week or so) I realized here and there in central Tokyo some persons (perhaps one out of one to ten thousands) looked at me not in a frowning way but in the mixture of faintly derogatory and manically exhilarated fashion. Their eyes were round and wide open intensely fixating upon me exuding manic joyfulness which sprung from the deepest layer of their hearts.

Due to the concern with a series of neurotoxin incidents, I went to see one of neurology clinics near central Tokyo (as planned) at the end of March, 2009. I was wearing a pair of glasses which looked like laboratory goggles (and which prevent pollen from entering the eyes and thus commonly worn in Japan during the spring pollen season) and thus made me unidentifiable. Once I took off a pair of these goggle-like glasses in front of one of the nurses and the doctor, the eyes of the attending nurse in the doctor's room changed to round and wide open intensely fixating upon me exuding manic joyfulness which sprung from the deepest layer of their hearts like those I saw earlier in various parts of central Tokyo area.

I was called into the doctor's room again. The attending nurse was also there retaining the aforementioned manic facial expression. The doctor said, "You told me that you are abused earlier. So have you been also going to that relevant medical unit for treatment?" I noticed that he was insinuating the psychiatric unit. Then immediately, I recalled Holger's strong advice and said "uh, yeah, kind of..." I had not yet seen a psychiatrist and was not planning on seeing one. Yet I instinctively felt the need to obey the "order" of that "powerful" persecuting mob attempting to prevent further great harm. The nurse was attentively

listening to the conversation between the doctor and myself. The doctor, who declared that the MRI was not necessary for my case in the initial consultation, then said in this second consultation, which took place within a half hour after the first consultation, "We cannot open your skull and take some brain cells and examine them. So MRI is a good solution."

I was asked to wait right outside of the doctor's room and was called into the room with the MRI equipment shortly (within a few minutes or so). The way in which another nurse in the reception area as well as the attending nurse, who was in the doctor's room, both came up to me and asked me to enter the room was forcible and disciplining. The nurses created a psycho-linguistic context in which there was no room for me to reflect on the doctor's reversed decision on the MRI examination and to consider refusing to take the MRI. The materiality of the environment was like a military boot camp where one is "disciplined" into obeying any "order" of the medical personnel. During the examination, I was subjected to a severe (probably maiming) electronic injury on the head (which had been causing lasting symptoms even till now, 2011). When there was a cutting like noise in the machine, a part of my head (one line) felt like burning (being "cooked") for a few seconds. My aunt, who was sitting at my foot, told me that my legs shook for a few seconds during the examination (she also mentioned later in the same day that she had abnormal ear ringing right after the examination).

After taking the MRI, I sat on a chair in the waiting room feeling very nauseous. The aforementioned nurse at the front desk was constantly observing me. Why is she not working? Then, I was called into the doctor's room. I found the same nurse who took my urine sample in the room. The nurse looked at me in a manically exhilarated fashion again. Her dark eyes were wide and fully open in an intensely excited manner.

Later I read a manual for a MRI technician and found out that electronic current/shock can be induced in the image-screened slice of the patient's body if the technician

conditions certain variables of the MRI equipment in a specific way.

A corridor mate Holger once said when I was chatting with him in his room in the residence hall in Lund, Sweden, "Mind is beautiful. So destroying mind is exhilarating." Is this what the nurse was feeling? And those who are sending prejudiced information about me to these nurses in Japan from Sweden presumably feel the same as they attained their objective? The assaults have been often made on my brain, i.e., mind (through neurotoxin, electric injury on the head, and so forth).

This "exhilarating" motivation for organized stalking torture was also attested by the twenty-year long investigation of Private Investigator David Lawson licensed in the U.S. and in Canada, who infiltrated into organized stalking groups in order to help his organized stalking victim-clients. He observes that organized stalkers (hundreds of them in each locality who carry out the mandate of stalking torture) perceive a great sense of self-worth (the significance of one's existence in the world) through the godlike "power" to destroy the target/scapegoat.¹⁹

According to the first survey report on stalking titled *Stalking in America* conducted by the U.S. Department of Justice in 1998, much stalking is motivated by stalkers' desire to control their victims. The survey results dispel the myth that most stalkers are psychotic or delusional. Only 7 percent of the victims said they were stalked because their stalkers were mentally ill or abusing drugs or alcohol.²⁰ Kamir states that ordinary men and women commit stalking

¹⁹ David Lawson, *Cause Stalking* (North Palm Beach, FL: Scrambling News, 2008), 22.

²⁰ National Institute of Justice, U.S. Department of Justice, *Stalking in America: Finding From the National Violence Against Women Survey* (April, 1998), 8.

and that anti-stalking statute should begin by stating that stalking is a crime of dominance and control.²¹

Slander implants prejudice and hate toward somebody among innumerable people in the community, who receive slanderous information about this person, yet to which extent and how people are willing to commit violence against the person about whom biased information was crafted and spread varies according to each individual (who hears about the biased information)'s sense of the equality of human worth.²² So unfair is the reality that all what is said about me is well hidden from me (with marginal exceptions). The slander is crafted sophisticatedly enough to manipulate the emotions of the people in the given context by well coordinating with those who live in the socio-cultural context I move to.

For example, provided the anti-immigration climate of Europe, the slander that went around there must have included that I was an illegal immigrant. As Merriam in Lund Sweden (who assisted with poisoning) said in the past, "you can do anything to illegal immigrants." In Japan, the slander must have said at least partially, "she is psycho, and "thus" nobody (including the police) believes her. So you can do anything to her!" So unjustly, social discrimination against those who are psychologically challenged is so rampant in Japan and everywhere (in various scales). Such catch-phrase is enough to inveigle the addressees of the slander into carrying out gross violence against the slandered individual.

²¹ Orit Kamir, *Every Breath You Take: Stalking Narratives and the Law* (The University of Michigan Press, 2001), 211.

²² This concept ("the equality of human worth") originates in Sartre's following statement made at the very end of his autobiography, *The Words*: "A whole man, made of all men, worth all of them, and any of them worth him."

Chapter Three: Arrival in Ithaca, New York

After spending a few months in Japan, I came back to Ithaca in May 2009. At the time I came back to Ithaca (where I did my undergraduate work) and walked down the street, nobody seemed to recognize me at all.

Prior to my arrival in Ithaca, I sent email messages to the secretary of the department from which I graduated requesting to become a visiting scholar. The day after the day I arrived in Ithaca, I met with the secretary and she looked at me in a way that was markedly objectifying as if her perceptual instinct was deeply influenced by an effective rhetoric.

Some days later, I went into the reception area of a local hair salon, and a hair stylist who was there looked at me in a frowning manner. He started to cut my hair, and suggested that I go to a buffet-style cafe called Green Café (which shut down within a year or two due to the employer's unlawful underpayment of the salaries of Latino employees). I went to the café within a few days (as I was looking for a buffet-style café), and, within a few days after I went to the café, I started to notice an increasing number of people (first those who appeared to be high school students and college students) on campus and across the town of Ithaca started to

frown upon me. An increasing number of vehicles revved their engines in a noticeable manner when they passed right next to me walking on the pedestrian path in various parts of the town. My attire had changed since the time I was in Sweden (I had a different pair of glasses, etc.). In retrospect, this café had a number of security cameras inside of the building, and the recording which showed my appearance (facial and otherwise) might have been circulated through Twitter or Facebook, which is a primary requirement for organized stalking.

Within a matter of a week, I took a cab from the Commons to go to the Emergency Room of the hospital. When I said to the taxi driver that I would like to go to the ER, I recognized a guy who appeared to be in his twenties right next to the cab and seem to have heard what I said and started to type in a text message into his mobile phone in a hurried and mildly excited manner. Then, I arrived at the ER of the hospital told the continuous symptoms which occurred after taking the MRI, which were then registered into the database of the hospital. As I entered the treatment section of the ER (from the waiting room), there was another man in his twenties who saw me entering there, looked very happy, and then intensely looked at the computer screen with a continuously happy facial expression for some minutes. Later, he passed right in front of the small room where I was placed in the ER explicitly whistling.

Even though what had been happening in Ithaca till later May, 2009, did not seem serious enough to qualify as a crime, I went to the police station to inform the police about what had been happening in Ithaca in order to prevent the series of extensively harmful events that took place in Europe and Japan from happening again in Ithaca.

At the entrance hall of the police station, I saw a young woman passing before me to leave the building. She looked at me in an extremely angry manner. In retrospect, the false gossip that was spread through the community might have been that I made a false police report against people to torture them. The slander may say, the community has to be aware of this misbehavior and has to "punish" her.

This kind of gossip will reach the heart of the addressees who have the sense of social justice, the kind of people found in Ithaca. The young woman at the police station may have looked so angry if she heard such slander. She may have thought that she now witnessed what she has heard about—maliciously false reporting which needs social punishment.

I noticed that there was no more revving of the engine when a car passed by and no more frequent frowning in the public space. Yet, near the Commons around 5:30pm on May 30th when Ithaca Festival was taking place, there was a guy seemingly in his twenties who was passing by on my left, looked at me with a strong sense of justice and a feeling of anger, and shouted F word at my left ear. It was a loud voice even though I did not become deaf from it. I felt a bit of wind on the left ear and the hair on the ear at the time I heard the shout. What is ironic in what he did is that I perceived his genuine feeling of justice operating in what he does. His sense/emotion of justice was seemingly manipulated by the largely false and biased information he received about me. I hope that people who hear prejudiced and biased information about me realize that they are themselves manipulated by the given information. Yet it seems that it is hard to come to realize this fact because the track through which the information is passed on is trust in relationship (family tie, closest friendship, partnership, etc). If one receives information from someone s/he trusts, s/he is most likely to believe whatever comes out of the trusted person's mouth. This is how impartiality fosters in human sociality, and those who spread slander seems to know how to manipulate the inner mechanism of impartiality very well.

On June 2, 2009, I moved to an apartment in Ithaca. I did an inspection of the apartment with the property manager probably the day before the move-in date (June 1st, 2009), and neither the manager nor I noticed any unusual problem. On June 2, when I moved into the apartment in the afternoon, the entire apartment smelled sickening. I met with those who occupied other rooms in the same house in the following days. I identified the sickening smell

originated in one spot of the carpet of my apartment in front of the main entrance door of the apartment. I asked my neighbors to smell the same spot of the carpet. A few of them kindly cooperated and noticed the same: there was a particular part of the carpet of my apartment just in front of the main entrance door which smelled "nauseating" as one neighbor M characterized it. Some days later M, who lived on the first floor of the apartment complex (house) in front of the parking lot of the house, told me (and later testified to a police officer) that another neighbor who lived in the same house called Sh. was jocularly chatting with two young janitors of the apartment in the parking lot sometime in the morning of June 2, 2009. M said that in their conversation, Sh. euphorically uttered to these janitors (who routinely cleaned the apartment) a phrase such as "oh, so you got the key?" Sh. was then flipping her hair with one of her hands as if she was "hitting on them (janitors)" said M. M further said that she could not hear every word they uttered. Yet, M said that she perceived something malicious about the whole conversation and noticed that these individuals laughed frequently during the conversation. M said to me that someone must have poured a jar of toxic liquid on the aforementioned spot on the carpet in front of the entrance door inside of my apartment by simply opening the door, but had not physically entered the premises. I thought this interpretation was quite reasonable.

The trespass and toxic gassing by pouring a toxic chemical liquid on the carpet and later by spraying a toxic gas on my bedding (while I was out of the apartment) escalated. One early morning I woke up and saw a middle-aged man standing right next to me while I was on the bed, maliciously smiling and spraying something which made me go back to sleep. It was a matter of a second or two.

A sergeant at the Ithaca Police Department brought Ms. J.C., who works at the Forensic Unit of the Tompkins County Mental Health Clinic, to my apartment probably a day after I filed a police report on chemical harassments which took place in my apartment. The sergeant told me that she asks for Ms. J.C.'s advice when she judges appropriate

for her investigation. It was apparent that the police were suspecting that I could not be considered "reasonable" (having persecutory delusions). Criminal law essentially differentiates people into two different categories: reasonable persons and unreasonable persons. Once you are considered to belong to the latter category of people, then your complaints are summarily dismissed by law enforcement.

Both in the consideration of battered woman's syndrome (learned helplessness) in judging the culpability of the defendant who killed her abusive husband after years of abuse victimization in a ruling case, *State v. Kelly*²³ (which is reflected by the MPC's judicious act of replacing "imminence" with "immediate necessity" required for the justification of the use of force for protection of the person (MPC Sec.3.04(1)), and the rape statute revision where the resistance requirement was replaced with freely affirmative consent²⁴), the definition of "reasonableness" was revised

²³ *State v. Kelly*, Supreme Court of New Jersey 97 N.J. 178, 478 A. 2d (1984), 364.

²⁴ For example, California's statutory resistance requirement was repealed in 1980. The concerns that led to the repeal are summarized in *People v. Barnes*, 42 Cal. 3d 284, 295-302, 721 P.2d (1986), 110, 117-120:

Recently, however, the entire concept of resistance to sexual assault has been called into question.... Some studies have demonstrated that while some women respond to sexual assault with active resistance, others "freeze."... These findings... suggest that lack of physical resistance may reflect a "profound primal terror" rather than consent (cited from Kadish et al., *Criminal Law and its Processes*, 309).

An encounter with certain behaviors that emanate from an intention to commit sexual intrusion automatically produces in a (would-be) victim's psyche the phenomenon of dissociation—both spacing and temporization, the detour and postponement by means of which the intuition and emotive

ironically by learning from what was considered as unreasonable (at least implicitly so in the case of a "freezing" rape victim). Yet the hierarchical binary opposition between reasonable and unreasonable most often thwarts this act of learning from the internal logic of a person who is considered to be unreasonable, which is not immediately comprehensible, (the primordial terror marked in the act of freezing rape victim, the learned helplessness of battered woman's syndrome, for example—the internal and hidden structure of the psyche of the subjugated) to modify the reasonable. **Criminal law has the potential to crystallize the equality of human worth if criminal law enforcement personnel** (especially the police officer on the beat, who defines crimes, in practice, to an important extent)²⁵ and legislators **learn to learn from those who are**

perception of the occurred intrusive event—in a word, the relationship to the present victimization, the reference to a present reality, to the being and existence of sexual abuse—are immediately deferred.

This temporizing and deferring psychic division (where internal differences are produced) that characterizes the freezing victim's immediate reaction to the signs of the intention to commit sexual intrusion evokes the victim's immediate and immanent image of non-resistance—the image that interlinks with impunity in the would-be perpetrator's psyche where sexual objectification operates in the foundation of sexual pleasure and consequently where the inter-subjective and empathetic identification with the other's emotions fail to exist. The desire to commit sexual intrusion that arises in sexual objectification is carried into action precisely when impunity is assumed due to the cues of vulnerability detected in the freezing victim (for further discussion on the psychic phenomenon of dissociation, see Tomo Shibata, *L'objectivation sexuelle et l'abus incestueux du mineur par le père au Japon* (Paris: French Government Publication, 2005), 44-46.

²⁵ Sanford Kadish, Stephen Schulhofer, Carol Steiker, *Criminal Law and its Processes: Cases and Materials*, 8th ed. (New York: Aspen Publishers, 2007), 3.

considered "the unreasonable/insane,"²⁶ i.e., learn to discern the internal/hidden mechanism of human objectification and subjugation operative in law enforcement personnel's expedient (mis)judgment of the "unreasonable/insane."

The success of subjugation is proportional to its ability to hide the internal mechanism of its own operation (hiding any trace of evidence) which consequently presents the psyche of the subjugated as unreasonable and completes the disenfranchisement of the victim of organized stalking in the judicial processes. So the police commonly take the "subjective approach" (an analytic tool usually used to determine the culpability of the defendant by taking into consideration the defendant's perception of surrounding facts, which lends itself to the commission of the crime) to examine the psyche of the complainant by inveigling the complaint of organized stalking assaults into seeing the pre-judge to the judge (i.e., psychiatrist) often by using the public officer's justification (as prescribed in the NY Penal Code) concerning the act of using deception as a way to imprison a person who complains about organized stalking assaults in a psychiatric unit.

The internal Mechanism of Psychiatric Discrimination

According to Nietzsche, rationality reconstructs itself within a certain frame of reference and does not allow other perspectives with incommensurable qualities to enter this frame of self-reconstructing and self-legitimizing reference. Foucault criticizes this Western rationality which is often unconscious of its own frame of reference or what he calls "space of representation": "As things become increasingly reflexive, seeking the principle of their intelligibility only in

²⁶ This argument grounds itself on Gayatri Spivak's point that human-rights humanities education is about *learning to learn from the below*. Gayatri Spivak, Oxford Amnesty Lecture, Oxford, U.K., February, 2001.

their own development and abandoning the space of representation, man enters in his term, and for the first time, the field of Western knowledge."²⁷ The self-legitimizing judgment of who is rational and who is irrational thus potentially abandons the space of representation (self-operation) and consequently applies its own rationality criteria to its exterior incommensurable spaces (the external reality of the subjugated). The legal discourse which has revolved around the notion of reasonableness (which is adjacent to rationality) works in a similar vein. One applies one's own reasonableness criteria to another person's reality of abuse victimization extrinsic and incommensurable to one's own, and gains blind and comfortable assurance in one's act of self-legitimizing parochial judgment that the judged person is unreasonable and delusional without attempting to perceive the ramifications of abuse yet unknown to one's consciousness.

The police are prone to assume that the complainant is delusional especially when the complainant of organized stalking assaults already has a history of psychiatric treatment often due to the psychic wound of abuse (prior to organized stalking assaults) such as post-traumatic depression, which is yet critically and generically different from delusional disorder. According to my interviews with dozens of organized stalking assault victims, the police are equally prone to make this discriminatory judgment when the complaint of organized stalking assaults has a history of traumatic head injury. This *summary* dismissal of organized stalking assault complaints by the police marks an instance of psychiatric discrimination. Given psychiatric discrimination usually practiced by the police and many others, organized stalking assailants plausibly *routinely* target those who already have a history of psychological treatment and/or traumatic head injury in order to secure foreseeable impunity. The exclamation of Elin

²⁷ Michel Foucault, *The Order of Things* (New York: Vintage, 1994), xxiii.

Damberg, one of those who started my organized stalking assaults, in Lund, Sweden, "You should know that you are crazy," immanently elucidates her *Mens Rea*, namely, the desire for human objectification and subjugation based on psychiatric discrimination, for committing the act not only of sexual harassment but also that of stalking abuse, first on her own and later with a multitude of conspiring individuals, eventually including criminal organizations.

Both in the consideration of battered woman's syndrome in judging the culpability of the defendant who killed her abusive husband in a ruling case, *State v. Kelly*, which is reflected by the MPC's judicious act of replacing "imminence" with "immediate necessity" (Sec.3.04(1)) and the rape statute revision where the resistance requirement was replaced with freely affirmative consent, the definition of "reasonableness" was revised ironically by learning from what was considered as unreasonable, insane, and "crazy." Yet the hierarchical binary opposition between reasonable and unreasonable (sane and insane) most often thwarts this act of learning from the (so perceived) unreasonable's internal logic, which is not immediately comprehensible, (the primordial terror marked in the act of freezing rape victim, learned helplessness of battered woman's syndrome, for example—the internal and hidden structure of the psyche of the subjugated) to modify the reasonable.

The legal concept of reasonableness (pervasively evoked at least in common law) has to be context-specifically contested as this concept of reasonableness (and a number of other concepts of modern rationalism such as autonomy, free will, rationality and so on) itself *summarily neglects* the hidden operational mechanism of subjugation (human abuse), and unwittingly perpetuates subjugation in the judicial processes through this systematic negligence. The concept of reasonableness thus potentially undermines the equality of human worth as implicitly stipulated in Section One of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution (No State shall...deny to *any* person

within its jurisdiction the equal protection of laws), and thus promotes subjugation, i.e., perfect crime.

Stalking is defined in federal and state criminal laws (as well as the aforementioned Department of Justice statistics) as "a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to feel fear." According to Orit Kamir, the unwarranted focus on the victim's "reasonableness" suggests legislative uncertainty regarding the substantial social harm of stalking, inviting judicial scrutiny of both victims and the reliability of their emotional responses.²⁸ If the victim complains about invisible collective violence which resembles the diagnostic description of either persecutory delusional disorder or paranoid schizophrenia, law enforcement personnel are prone to preconceive the victim as an unreasonable person (psychologically unreliable: the primordial criterion for evaluating a person's entitlement to statutory rights). This reasonableness requirement thus ironically encourages stalkers to make their deeds as covert as possible and to solicit many others to gang up on one target in order to hide the proof of violence. That is to say, the reasonableness requirement ironically instigates the desire to collectively organize and perfect the crime of stalking, i.e., a contemporary form of witch hunting.

In June, 2009, I was attending and participating in a lecture series on the Cornell campus. One day in the same month, I joined a canoe trip which took place in a small lake on campus arranged by a student-run outdoor activity club. At the beginning part of the event, a guy who appeared to be an undergrad in his early twenties (later he told his name was Nikita Ekhelikar) suddenly came up to me, and asked if he could canoe with me. I had a faint and passing (yet not fully conscious) suspicion (which I often have as I continue to survive organized abuse on daily basis) that he may be related to the organized perpetrators. So I asked him when

²⁸ Kamir, *Every Breath You Take*, 212.

he decided to join the trip. Spontaneously, he said just an hour ago or so. This time frame did not seem long enough to contrive a conspiratorial plot. Further, I had to abide by the friendly and open sociality principle of this club (of which I was a biking chair when I was an undergraduate). So I responded affirmatively. We went to the rack where canoes were stored right next to the hut, and he grabbed the canoe which was stored at the highest level of the rack while smiling at me. He did not smile in a malicious manner. I instantly made a worrying facial expression, yet proceeded with the choice of the canoe he made. I instinctively felt something apprehensive about this choice, yet could not instantly articulate into words the apprehension I was feeling, especially when the other party was about to dislodge the heavy canoe from the rack. I managed to move the canoe down to the ground. The apprehension then vanished from my consciousness. I canoed with him. He told quite a bit about himself in an honest fashion, which made me think that he was probably not a part of the hunting game players (organized stalkers). When the canoe approached the foot bridge across Beebe Lake, NE asked if I liked diving off the bridge. I said hell no way it would be suicidal. He said not to place my head down while jumping off, but that I should try jumping off the bridge. He stressed the excitement induced by the act of jumping off the bridge, and repeated this joyfully "encouraging" suggestion a few times. I find the act of seeking adrenaline-productive excitement and pleasure out of taking high risks common among young males rather absurd. We finished canoeing and stored the canoe in the same place in the rack, which turned out to be a serious mistake. Since the highest level of the rack was higher than the level to which my hand could comfortably reach, the canoe fell on my head. I did not lose consciousness or memory of any kind. Yet it was a head injury. Another person (not NE) who participated in the trip saw the whole scene. I heard later from a partner of this person that he seemed very shocked to see the head clash.

Later I started to wonder if NE was indeed inveigled into joining the "hunting game" without knowing the whole

scheme of conspiracy or which specific organization was coordinating the "game." I talked to the campus police about my concern that this incident could be a part of the organized persecution scheme. To one of the officers (I remember he was a lieutenant), I then told that NE accounted his personal information in an honest manner while canoeing, which contradicted my interpretation that he committed conspiracy with the rest of organized stalkers. In retrospect, however, those who coordinate the organized stalking plot do not necessarily tell those who have the opportunities to carry out the torture plot the whole scheme of the persecution/organized torture. This is one of the techniques of covert manipulation as the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice's *Task Force Report on Organized Crime* reports, "Organized crime affects the lives of millions of Americans, but because it desperately preserves its invisibility many, perhaps most, Americans are not aware how they are affected or even that they are affected at all."²⁹ NE was only told perhaps to pick up a canoe placed on the highest level of the rack. A week or so after the injury, I found NE's email address in the university directory and emailed NE to meet in order to ask him whether anyone encouraged him to join the canoeing trip, to ask to canoe with me and to choose the canoe at the highest level of the rack. In the email message, I did not mention why I requested a meeting. I did not receive a reply. Later, Patrol Officer JB (with whom I talked concerning the incident) emailed me on July 5, 2009 that she contacted NE regarding my concern (yet I am not sure if this was the specific request I made to her at the time). This police notification would have given NE the full incentive and vested interest in undermining my judicial credibility by furthering organized torture through ganging up with many

²⁹ The President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice, *The Task Force Report: Organized Crime* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1967), 1.

other students on campus (committed perjury with many other allies, which would only enhance the specious "objectivity" of his complaint and thus result in the higher probability of immunity). That is to say, the risk of being charged for committing perjury became tolerable provided that NE perceives organized perjury as a necessary evil justification for self-preservation, i.e., to prevent the greater cost of being charged with a crime of physical assault, which he probably did not intend to commit at the time the canoe fell on my head.

As organized stalking assaults entered a professional phase (especially after the poisoning at Arimand Café in Lund, Sweden, at the end of December 2008) during the course of its development, a technique deployed by the coordinators of organized stalking assaults in order to manipulatively recruit community policing "officers," who do not have any previous affiliation with a crime syndicate yet are willing to take risks while enforcing the plots contrived by the syndicate, became increasingly clear: 1) by using social fabric (such as family and friendship ties), inveigle prospective "officers" into offending the target without informing these "officers" of any connection between what the officers are asked to do to the target and the whole scheme of the organized abuse; 2) make these officers apprehensive about the police reports filed against them by the target; 3) encourage these officers to join the crusading effort to undermine the psycho-judicial credibility of the target (which will expediently undermine the credibility of police reports filed against them by the target) by taking sizable risks such as committing perjury (in the cases of NE and a landlord in Ithaca who filed a mentally ill person report,³⁰ which will be explained later) or by contributing to the grand payment to the crime syndicate, which coordinates organized stalking assaults (in the case of my community policing "tax" payers in Lund, Sweden,

³⁰ Incident Report No. 172049 dated on 12/02/09 (Case No. 09-16208).

which will also be delineated later), *as a necessary security investment.*

According to the DOJ's stalking survey report, 26.1 percent of stalking victims reported that they are cyber-stalked or/and electronically monitored. 33.6 percent of these victims responded that perpetrators used computer spyware.³¹ With respect to organized stalking specifically, the stalking mob could find their allies in cable companies, which could allow the mob to hack the target's computer, given that the infiltration of legitimate business marks one of the classic methods of organized crime.³² Once my email accounts had been hacked, the passwords of these email accounts were stolen as well by the computer hacker(s) of the stalking mob (in February 2010, there were a few times when I found five Trojan horses in my laptop computer after running a virus scan). The stalking mob could then open my email account, create new email messages which contain hateful, obscene or threatening language, and send these messages to their "allies" (probably drug-bribed college students) operative on campus, who, in turn, report to the university police claiming be harassed, threatened or stalked by me by using these emails sent from my email address as "iron-clad proof."

In early July, 2009, I reported an incident of contamination (aggravated harassment) in my apartment to the university police. The officer then issued me a Persona Non Grata, which prohibits me from entering the campus (except that I can ride a public bus which runs through the campus as long as I remain on the bus), for one full year. This Persona Non Grata stipulates that this decision was

³¹ Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Stalking Victimization in the United States*, 5.

³² "Too often, because of the reciprocal benefits involved in organized crime's dealing with the business world, or because of fear, the legitimate sector of society helps the illegitimate sector" according to President's Commission, *Organized Crime*, 8.

made due to my "disturbing behavior." The only explanation of this "disturbing behavior" given to me at the time was that I reported an incident to the police of irrelevant jurisdiction after being told that I should report each incident to the police which is responsible for the jurisdiction where the incident took place. I did so partially because the city police department, to which the jurisdiction where the incident took place belongs, was dismissive about my complaints. Yet most importantly, the series of assaults which had been taking place inside and outside of the campus seemed to be planned by the same group of conspiring people. The officer told me that, because this university is a private property, it has the right not to invite those who are not members. The officer told me that, if I enter the campus again within the duration of the PNG, I will be arrested. I was simply appalled by the critical disproportionality between my act (which was not judicious, but not grave enough to constitute any crime or even offence) and the action taken by the police.

Upon the acceptance of my aforementioned visiting scholar application in January, 2010, I informed the university police that I had now become a formal member of the university and requested that they rescind the PNG. Yet the request was denied. I was then told for the first time that there were indeed a number of allegations filed against me, which were the real grounds for the PNG. In other words, the existence of the allegations itself had been carefully kept hidden from the alleged/me from the outset. I told the university police that I do not need to know the identity of those who filed the complaints, but would like to know the specific alleged acts brought to police attention which had prompted the police to issue the PNG. The police have never provided me with this information. Isn't it the duty of those who enforce criminal justice (i.e., the police) to make a sincere effort to find out the culpability or innocence of the alleged?

Whatever the allegations are, the complainants have made sophisticated and considerable effort to make sure that their allegations will not be contested by the alleged and that the alleged will be deprived of the right to defense.

According to Philosopher Michel, Foucault's, *History of Sexuality Vol. 1*, the success of "power" (or rather abuse) is proportional to its ability to hide its inner mechanism. In this case, the "success" of the abuse of criminal justice system is proportional to the abusers' ability to hide the inner mechanism of abuse (including the ability to hide the existence and the content of the allegations from the alleged) by preventing any means to contest the truth value of allegations being filed.

In retrospect, my attempt to find out the truth by emailing NE for the purpose of investigation was then perhaps used as a circumstantial evidence of me "stalking" him to be presented to the campus police with further false allegations about the further acts of stalking. The "victim" could request the police not to disclose the police report to the alleged stalker in order to prevent further stalking fueled by the stalker's foreseeable revengeful feeling about the police report. The police would find this request as "a reasonable person's fear" (as defined in the current stalking statute in NYS Penal Code) and make sure that the allegation will not be disclosed to the alleged stalker to secure the safety of the complainant.

Later (in March, 2011), at a conference reception on campus, a Cornell professor, who recommended my visiting scholar application (which was rescinded immediately after the director of the institute, who accepted my application, heard from the Cornell University Police of my PNG status), told me that disclosing these numerous complaints filed at the police department would inevitably disclose the identities of those who filed the complaints. She characterized this matter as "one-sided confidentiality." After hearing my side of the story, she seemed incensed, and earnestly suggested that I consult a lawyer to find out these police records.

At least one officer in the police department may be inveigled into joining organized stalking assaults by fabricating the "objectivity" of the allegations by shrewdly construing materials provided by the complainants (security camera recordings, email messages, etc.) as "circumstantial evidence." Then the whole police department will be

deceived into not questioning the truth values of these allegations since one of their officers has conducted supposedly "impartial" investigations. Did the police executive examine the fairness of procedures followed by the police officer(s) who processed the complaints?

35.7 percent of the victims in the DOJ 2009 Special Report reported that their perpetrators spread rumors while 6.5 percent of victims responded that their worst fear resulting from stalking is loss of job.³³ The leading figures of organized stalking victims' organizations (including Robinson and Eleanor White in Canada) observed that the victims are often prevented from obtaining employment as well since their perpetrators spread maliciously false rumors to the victims' prospective employers (and funding providing agencies) before or during the candidate-selection processes.

When I said that these allegations were most plausibly the acts of perjury, the university police officer, who refused to rescind the PNG, asked what would be the motivation for committing perjury. I could not answer this question impromptu at the time. Organized perjury is an effective manipulation of law enforcement where a multitude of people premeditatedly conspire to file false allegations against one single target of a crime that is hard to prove to the police and/or the victim's employer. The evidential value of each allegation increases as the number of allegations of the same crime against the same person increases in the eyes of law enforcement personnel. The objective of organized perjury is to undermine the judicial credibility of the target in the eyes of law enforcement so that law enforcement personnel will be inveigled into systematically dismissing the complaints of organized abuse filed by the target.³⁴

³³ Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Stalking Victimization in the United States*, 2, 7.

³⁴ The perpetrators make sure that organized perjury takes place before they commit any organized torture abuse (such as

The leaders of an anti-organized stalking movement have also noticed another common pattern that, after the victim files a complaint regarding organized stalking assaults, law enforcement personnel not only obstruct the administration of justice by dismissing the complaint as nothing credible, but also start to stalk the complainant. The mechanism by which law enforcement ends up treating the victim as the perpetrator is the following: The DSM-IV states that persecutory schizophrenic and delusional persons may resort to violence against those they believe are hurting them.³⁵ As the complaint of the organized stalking assault victims resembles the diagnostic description of persecutory schizophrenic (or at least delusional disorder), the police then could expect that the organized abuse victim would become violent. In this vein, organized perjury is calculatedly practiced by organized abusers to further inveigle the police into believing the myth that a persecutory schizophrenic person is dangerous. Consequently, the police perceive the complaints of organized stalking assaults as the circumstantial evidence of the complaint's criminality as already alleged by the organized perjury perpetrators. After this disenfranchisement of the target is complete through

organized poisoning, electric assaults) so that those who would receive prospective complaints from me (the manager of a restaurant including Loaves and Fishes in Ithaca, a community charity organization which provides food for free for anyone, law enforcement, a town supervisor, etc.) already have a prejudiced view of me. I noticed this technique of organized abuse first at the café/restaurant where organized poisoning started in Lund, Sweden called Arimand. I remember visiting there right after I was poisoned there and saw a person who looked like a supervisor (other staffs there looked part time college student worker in their early twenties) seemed to be able to visually identify me and was frowning at me though I had no interaction with her before or at the time I saw her.

³⁵ American Psychiatric Association, *The Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders*, 325.

organized perjury, the level of organized stalking violence escalates, which was my case as well.

Right after a *Persona Non Grata* (which prohibited me into entering the campus for one year) was issued to me by Cornell University Police in July, 2009, Ms JC at the Forensic Unit of Tompkins County made an appointment with me and told me in her office with a closed door the following: The university police decided to issue a *Persona Non Grata* because the kind of complaints I had seem so unusual and anything unusual for the police is alarming. Because the random shooting incident which took place at Virginia Tech was committed by an East Asian person like myself, Lieutenant DN, who was investigating this case suspected that I could commit a crime like this. Then she said, "Sounds like racist, doesn't it?" At the end of the conversation, she said while moving her chin in a decided manner in a tone which mixes nicety, clarity, conclusiveness and superficiality, "Well, Cornell is not nice!"³⁶

I have myself characterized the plausibility of the occurrence of criminal victimization by using the word "unusual." In criminal law discourse (both in scholarly and in practice) in particular, the hierarchal binary opposition between norm and deviance (i.e., unusualness) is frequently evoked. For example, Paul H. Robinson and John M. Darley argue: "criminal law...influences the powerful social forces of normative behavior control through its central role in the creation of shred norms."³⁷ The norm/deviance binary opposition evoked in criminal law discourse marks an

³⁶ Once upon a time, Socrates was accused of crimes by a number of anonymous individuals, expelled from Athens where his intellectual life espoused, and driven to commit suicide by consuming deadly poison given to him. Cornell University will be heading toward the direction of the Machiavellian modality of the Athenian "justice" system of Socrates' time if a *Persona Non Grata* can be issued by a university police while depriving the alleged of the right to defense.

³⁷ Paul H. Robinson and John M. Darley, "The Utility of Desert," *Northwestern University Law Review* 91 (1997), 453.

implicit convention and ideology (what goes without saying) of criminal law. Yet it is this hierarchical opposition where the sheer difference in power between the norm (majority) and the deviant, i.e., a single target/scapegoat, is unconsciously construed by those ordinary people carrying out organized stalking assaults (i.e., scapegoating) as the source of their authority/justification/legitimacy in "punishing" (committing physical violence against) a scapegoat. This binary hierarchical opposition incurs the equation where the legal and the norm (i.e., the usual) are considered interexchangeable; conversely, the criminal and the disenfranchised minority/scapegoat (i.e., the unusual) are considered also inter-exchangeable (which was also the case in Nazi Germany). It is this notion of unusualness (i.e., deviance) often evoked in the discourses of the police (in the aforementioned case, one of the lieutenants at Cornell University Police who interpreted my "unusual" complaint concerning organized stalking assaults as an indication of potential to become a random shooter) and of criminal law in general that abusively portrays a scapegoat as a "criminal" in criminal law enforcement.

Law is the embodiment of the will of the representatives under the "democratic" system. The frequently iterated term in political discourses, namely, democracy, is conventionally assumed to be the ideal form of government. Yet the term democracy, in its Greek origin, signifies strength, power and/or mastery (κράτος)³⁸ by people (δῆμος),³⁹ and still replicates the modality of governance that revolves around human domination and subjugation, yet not around the equality of human worth and anti-abuse. Thus, democracy, which principally founds itself on the desire for human domination (*libido dominandi*), most potentially produces human rights violations in its crystallization. It is not to say that governance inevitably

³⁸ *A Greek-English Lexicon*. Compiled by Henry George Liddell and Robert Scott (Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1968), 992.

³⁹ *Ibid.*, 386.

produces human rights violations. The modality of governance ought to revolve around the equality of human worth, anti-human objectification and anti-abuse, and not around human domination and subjugation. The performative effects (what a word *does* as opposed to what a word *describes*) of the word “democracy” as frequently iterated in political discourses (either in the parliament/congress or in political science courses) contribute to the discursive production of the collective psychic phenomenon by which the justification of and the desire for human domination (and the desire to destroy those who refuse to be dominated) especially toward a disenfranchised and marginalized minority (i.e., a scapegoat) come into being.

Criminal law enforcement marks the crystallization of “democracy” in the use of physical force. As long as the concept of democracy widely conflates two critically different/conflicting modalities in its definition, namely, the modality of human subjugation and that of the equality of human worth (in some instances), the crystallization of “democracy” also conflates these two critically different modalities—promoting scapegoating (the violation of the right to the equality of human worth) in some contexts and the equality of human worth in other contexts (as Immanuel Kant attempts to demonstrate in *The Philosophy of Law*⁴⁰) in the constitution of societal consciousness concerning crime and punishment.

⁴⁰ The following line of reasoning of Kant comes closest to the principle of equality of human worth to be crystallized in criminal law: “What is the mode and measure of punishment which public justice takes as its principle and standard? It is just the principle of equality; by which the pointer of the scale of justice is made to incline no more to one side than the other” Immanuel Kant, *The Philosophy of Law*, trans. William Hastie (Edinburgh, T.&T. Clark, 1887).

Chapter Four: Whence Comes Truth?

Biochemical gassing in my apartment had become increasingly intense around the time a patrol officer yelled at me that I lacked credibility when I reported a toxic gassing incident in my apartment. My feeling of desperation and the need to look for someone who was willing to offer personal help increased as the expectation of receiving help from the local police became utterly unrealistic. Moreover, my extensive maltreatment by the local police motivated me to study criminal law in order to find out the internal mechanism by which criminal law and its enforcement produce human abuse of this kind.⁴¹

One winter day in 2010, I called up a cleaner to clean the window frames of my apartment, which were heavily sprayed with some toxic chemical whose sickening gas was carried into the apartment by the cold air passing through the small space around the window frame. At first, the cleaner first did not seem to believe my account that there was any toxic chemical in the apartment. I then opened the entrance hole to the basement from which a noticeably intense odor emanated. She seemed bewildered by the “salty odor” (her

⁴¹ I thank Professor Jens Ohlin for allowing me to audit his class titled Criminal Law.

words). She later noticed the same kind of salty odor (yet salt does not smell) on the soil ground around the apartment. She then said the smell was "something unnatural" (again, her words) with squinted eyes. She looked at the ground around the apartment and suggested that I look for footprints on the snow to figure out a trace of evidence for trespass. The footprints, which were bigger than hers, those of her daughter (who accompanied her), the landlady's or mine, but smaller than those of the landlady's husband (who is more than 6-foot tall) appeared in various places around my apartment, from the bordering fence between the apartment and the next door neighbors (who seemed to be very nice, and it is hard to imagine they were intentionally involved in the trespassing contamination) to right in front of my bedroom, and, turning back to the neighbor's border.

The cleaner re-entered the apartment, looked at the heaters all around the apartment, and said, in a way suggesting she had come to a reasonable conclusion, that the heating pipes that ran the basement and climbed up to my apartment must be emitting the sickening gas, which explained why the landlady's part of the house was not affected by the gas. Then she looked at my face in a sincerely stunned manner with widened eyes, and said in an earnest tone, "Why would anybody want to do this?" Apparently, I looked too nice to be targeted for this kind of vendetta-like attacks. I explained a bit, and she suggested that I move out of this apartment.

A TV news report by *Kens 5*, a local news program in San Antonio, Texas, covered three cases of organized stalking in February 2010.⁴² Two of these reported victims were repeatedly poisoned either by arsenic or cocaine and the third victim was drugged once, and likely raped. Further,

⁴² Joe Conger, "Stalked, drugged and raped: Is it happening in San Antonio?," *Kens5*, Feb. 17, 2010, accessed April 28, 2010, www.kens5.com/home/Stalked-drugged-and-raped-Is-it-happening-in-San-Antonio.html.

her residence was gas-poisoned during one of the repeated break-ins commissioned by an unknown group of stalkers.

While I was barred from the university campus, I attended various community social events in downtown Ithaca to maintain my social life in an attempt not to be socially isolated. I met S in one free dinner event organized by a community organization downtown. We were sitting at the same table, and he spoke to me in a friendly manner. Some months later, I ran into him while walking downtown and he spoke to me again. He pointed to his apartment, which was in the building right on the street where he and I were at the time, and asked me to feel free to come by. Within a few days, I stopped by at his apartment. S had a guest named CW who, according to S, was "couch-surfing." This guest was sleeping face upward on a chair. He looked about twenty years old, slightly pale, and his attire was rather dirty and poor. I got a sense that he was homeless, a victim of capitalism. How could a person of this age be homeless? What were his parents doing? S then came out of his room into a shared space of his apartment with me and said, "He is nice, but does not have a job." S stressed the fact that CW did not have a job several times in the brief conversation. S said that he could not put CW up beyond that day and CW needed another place to stay. I came back to S's room with S, and said to CW, who was then seemingly awake, that I had extra space and a bed sofa in my apartment where he could stay for free until he could find proper housing. I said to CW that there was one problem with my place. I had been abused in an organized manner in the apartment and other places with toxic gassing and so forth. At the time he said that he would nonetheless accept my offer. I then explained further the development of my scapegoating, starting in Sweden up to the present in Ithaca. He listened to my story in a serious manner.

Later friends and family members asked why I would let a stranger stay in my apartment. My brother in particular was greatly concerned that I made this "reckless" decision. My reply was that a homeless person must be invariably a social victim like myself. To me threats come from those

who own socio-financial capital to hire internationalized crime syndicates to stalk and torture me wherever I go in the world.

The next morning, CW said that he got up from the couch and was unusually unbalanced, which had never happened to him in the past. At the time my apartment was gassed daily by a neurotoxin and other sickening chemicals. I had exactly the same symptoms as the ones he noticed that morning. He seemed genuinely concerned and sympathetic to my scapegoating situation, and looked at the way in which my security cameras were installed and adjusted them in positions that would more effectively capture any intrusions and assaults. He said, smilingly, in the same morning that I looked cute. He left the apartment to socialize with his friends and to pick up the belongings he had left in another part of town.

In the mid afternoon on the same day in March, 2010, I met with CW, who brought his belongings to be placed in my apartment at a cafe in downtown Ithaca. With his large bags, he seemed rather grim and said that his friends told him that it is dangerous to have a relationship with me, and that his friends also said to him, "Torture her!" Please note that this statement was referred to in one of the footnotes in Chapter One when the requirement of the state official's involvement in the Convention against Torture was discussed. CW raised his voice in an exclamatory manner when he said, "Torture her!" Remarkably, except for S, through whom I met CW, I did not know any friend of CW, yet his friends knew me. CW decided at the time not to side with the socio-financial capitalists (he did not use these exact words) but to support me. He solemnly told me that he firmly replied "no" to his friends. He further said, "Money is passed through many accounts. I am trying to find out where it comes from." This statement surprised me since I did not expect that any financial transaction was involved in the course of my scapegoating abuse: I just thought the whole abuse was a grave version of cyber-bullying, and even published a Guest Viewpoint article on cyber-bullying stating that I was one of the cyber-bullying victims in *The*

Ithaca Journal in December, 2009 (unless the definition of cyber-bullying includes collective abuse coordinated by a crime syndicate paid by the clients). He said that some of his selected and trusted friends were now helping him to gather information as to the place where the money laundering originated. Later (within a few days at most) he texted me: "it is Sweden."

In the evening of the same day, CW told me in the apartment that he was affiliated with the Mafia since he was a mid-teenager. He said in a chilling tone while looking at the distance that one has to kill one's way to the top in this organization (the more people you kill the higher rank you gain). CW thus tried to leave the Mafia by coming to Ithaca. The way he expressed his will to leave the Mafia sounded sincere. Because the Mafia existed only in the world of TV in my mind till then, I said that I thought a member of the Mafia wears the kind of attire the usual Mafia wear. He instantly said in a firm tone, the Mafia members do not wear the kind of clothing shown on TV: the members are so perfectly covert and sophisticated that they make sure that their attire does not differ from the norm. I found this statement of his credible, and came to believe that he was indeed a member of the Mafia. He also said in a somewhat confident tone that the Mafia provides the training which is "better" than the police (so training similar to the police is provided to new members of the Mafia) as if the Mafia tried to emulate the police.

CW said at another instance that he had regularly sold illegal drugs to a specific fraternity at Cornell (he named the name, but I forgot it). There are many college students in Ithaca who have extremely wealthy parents and thus could afford to buy expensive drugs. At a café at Olin Library (at Cornell U.) in the fall of 2010, a person, who appeared to be a male college student standing right in front of me talking with another person of the same appearance, said that he just failed a midterm exam of his economics class and "needs drugs." This town called Ithaca is thus attracting drug dealers from other parts of (at least) New York State since the rich and stressed college students are

more prone to buy illegal drugs. A friend of CW, whom I met later and who was surprisingly a son of a medium ranking administrator at Cornell, said in late March, 2010, that certain officers at the Narcotics Department of the Ithaca Police Department were already inveigled into receiving and using free illegal drugs (as a form of bribe), which then was used as an effective method to promote drug "tolerance" in the local police. Epstein notes that in 1968 it was discovered "that a number of federal agents in the New York office [of the Bureau of Narcotics] were in the business of selling heroin or protecting drug dealers and that the bureau itself had been a major source of supply and protection in the United States."⁴³

Further, *The Ithaca Journal* revealed that an officer at Ithaca Police Department received illegal drugs for free from a drug dealer and in return the officer was producing bogus police documents for the drug dealer to protect his illegal business.⁴⁴ This is a common technique the criminal organization uses to infiltrate into the police system. They offer free drug and inveigle a police officer into cooperating with the syndicate, which explains the proliferation of illegal drugs in current Ithaca as well as the perfect ineffectiveness of the IPD and the FBI in ending my organized stalking assaults. Once drug-dealing operation is rooted in a community, however, other more serious crimes naturally breed since drug dealers, who buy illegal drugs from the Mafia,⁴⁵ are capable of committing the most violent acts.

⁴³ Edward Epstein, *Agency of Fear Opiates and Political Power in America* (New York: G.P. Putnam's Sons, 1977), 105 cited from Howard Abadinsky, *Organized Crime*, 166.

⁴⁴ Raymond Drumsta, "Ithaca Police officer accepted drugs from convicted narcotics trafficker, documents say," News Section, *The Ithaca Journal*, September 24, 2010.

⁴⁵ Angelo Baez jocularly told me about this business link between the local Ithaca gangs and the Mafia during the aforementioned in-person conversation I had with him in his wife's apartment in Ithaca, NY in mid-April, 2010. He was sitting perpendicular to me in a black leather couch. On

Such violent acts include insidious organized stalking murder, in exchange for financial profit as well as (most explicit and thus detectable) gunshot murder, which eventually took place multiple times in the following years.

Over the next few days, CW said that he and his friends were trying to investigate my organized torture matter further by intercepting the phones the members of other local gangs (other than the one he was associated with), who were receiving the laundered money to carry out my organized stalking torture. There were some gangs in Ithaca, but his gang was not the one hired to carry out organized torture. Yet he said that there were a few members in his gang who were participating in the torture acts. CW seemed genuinely angered by what other gang members in town were doing to me as he described what he found out through the investigation.

Soon I remember hearing from him in the apartment that a local crime syndicate (a chapter of the Upstate New York Mafia, which exists in a nearby big city such as Rochester or Syracuse, and/or local drug dealers in Ithaca, who purchase various illegal drugs from the Mafia in larger cities in New York State) received money from "the Swedish Mafia" to carry out my organized stalking assaults. According to P.I. Lawson, the leader of an organized stalking group (into which Lawson had infiltrated) claimed that often the victim cannot escape organized stalking because local gangs that exist in whatever place to which the

September 6, 2010, I had a conversation with a local sheriff in Stewart Park in Ithaca during a Labor Day picnic sponsored by the Tompkins County Worker's Center. According to the sheriff, the drug dealers could grow drugs on their own (without buying drugs from the Mafia) as well. The ratio between the Mafia-routed drugs and "home-grown" drugs in Ithaca is yet unknown to the author. Abadinsky states that Mafia recruits come primarily from the ranks of youthful gangs, fellow prison inmates, or on the basis of kinship (Howard Abadinsky, *Organized Crime*, 19-20).

target moves will simply be hired to take over the mission.⁴⁶ In such case, the crime of money laundering is to be suspected as often the case for any other kinds of organized crime. "We will do anything to achieve our objective," he added.⁴⁷ CW said crime syndicates all over the world started to cooperate globally to further the profit of their business in recent decades. With respect to the transnational/global cooperation of crime syndicates, Albanese notes the internationalization of organized crime was prompted especially by drug trafficking in the late twentieth century.⁴⁸ Further, according to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, criminal organizations across the globe are targeting individuals in the United States from afar by using the Internet and other technologies of our global age and by becoming global partners in crime, realizing they have more to gain from cooperating than competing.⁴⁹ In particular, the Mafia is one of the most widespread of all criminal societies with 250,000 affiliates worldwide, and known to collaborate with other international organized crime groups from all over the world.⁵⁰ It is understandable in this light that 11% of stalking victims said they had been stalked for five years or more according to the aforementioned survey in 2009.⁵¹

When I first heard of the involvement of the Mafia, I was stunned yet at the same time felt unobstructed in my view. It would be only this particular crime syndicate which could most covertly coordinate international stalking and

⁴⁶ Lawson, *Cause Stalking*, 7-8.

⁴⁷ Lawson, *Cause Stalking*, 7.

⁴⁸ Jay Albanese, *Organized Crime in America* (Cincinnati, OH: Anderson Pub. Co., 1996), 236.

⁴⁹ The Federal Bureau of Investigation, "Organized Crime: Overview," <http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/investigate/organizedcrime/overview>.

⁵⁰ The FBI, "Italian Organized Crime," http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/investigate/organizedcrime/italian_mafia.

⁵¹ Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Stalking Victimization in the United States*, 2.

(mostly) invisible assaults at this unparalleled level of sophistication. CW said in a grim and upset tone that probably the woman who sexually harassed me in Sweden (Elin Damberg) or some others (Damberg's parents, C. Rosell, E. Ekstrom or others) must have had connection with the Mafia in Sweden to have this hit arranged. He then in a nonchalant tone said that I was not the first victim of this kind (a victim of the Mafia's organized stalking torture "business").

CW stated in my apartment that German crime syndicate members travelled all the way to Ithaca and said to the fellows of a crime syndicate in Ithaca who were to carry out the organized stalking assaults/torture mission locally, "Make sure she [Tomo] shuts up and people around her think she is crazy." He seemed genuinely upset as he made this statement. CW also said that a few crime syndicate members in Germany repeatedly came to Ithaca. Each of them carried two suitcases in their hands. CW said in an earnest and stressed tone that he and his fellows were trying to prevent these professional German syndicate members from coming.

Several days later, when CW came back to the apartment in the evening, I saw that his left eye was bruised, and his facial expression looked different from usual. He looked slightly "high." He went to the bathroom and later I smelled cigarette smoke from the bathroom. He soon said the Mafia business was so stressful for him that he needed to smoke. I started to inquire earnestly about the reason for the injury and what he meant by "the Mafia business." He said that he and his friends finally identified the house where a dozen kinds of toxins and hundreds of guns were stored in or near Ithaca (he did not make the location clear). According to his narrative, a friend of his was even more seriously injured by one of those who were in the house. I expressed my shock and concern. He then looked aside and said, "Well, but he (the one in the house who attacked his friend) paid for it." He said with a grim and surprised facial expression that three delegates with passports showing Lund, Sweden, as their addresses were staying in this house. CW uttered that two of them ended up "sleeping with the fishes"

in a rhythmical manner. I told him I did not understand this expression. CW said that they attempted to kill one of his friends as CW and his friends entered (rather intruded on) their house, and two of three Swedish delegates who were in the house were murdered after the "battle." These two were, according to CW, Caucasian Swedish who were firmly committed to carrying out the mission of organized stalking torture/murder of me. One remaining Swedish delegate, who was of African descent (according to his narrative), decided to cooperate with CW and his friends and responded to their interrogations. CW said that this delegate was "singing like a humming bird" with a smile. According to this Afro-Swedish delegate (according to CW's narrative), the Swedish syndicate plans on stalking, torturing and murdering me in the forthcoming ten years. "If she is lucky, she will live up to twenty-five years," said the delegate according to CW. The three Swedish delegates' motivation for carrying out this mission was simply that they were promised they would receive money enough to live without working for the rest of their lives after the completion of the long-term torturous organized stalking murder. CW made this statement as if he was disgusted by such motivation. He said that he and his friends had drugs together (either immediately before or after this incident). After recounting this incident, CW looked aside with a grim facial expression and said that his friends told him to restrict what he tells me concerning the incident. I was profoundly shocked to hear that two human beings were killed, and asked him not to kill anyone. If I knew beforehand that CW had identified the house of the organized stalkers' local operation, I would have asked him to hand the information to law enforcement instead of intruding upon the house, which would foreseeably incur murderous confrontation.

I mentioned to CW that the organized stalking assailants must have allies in the police to prevent an investigation into their deeds in such an effective manner. He said, "Yes," with a serious facial expression. The Mafia does its best to have allies in the police as well as in the hospitals. In a reflexive tone, looking upward, he said that a

low-ranking officer in the CU police, who works on police records, is a Mafia affiliate. He mentioned that there are more affiliates working in the Ithaca Police Department. The hidden cooperation between a fraction of the police and the Mafia has consistently existed in the course of the history of this particular successful crime syndicate. The Knapp Commission and the aforementioned Task Force on Organized Crime of the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice reported the internal mechanism of this hidden cooperation.

According to CW, gassing/spraying is to bother me and to confuse me as to whether I am being gassed or poisoned while my ingestion of these toxins will cause definitive health problems which will accumulate until the day of death which has the believable appearance of natural death. When he uttered the word "ingest," his eyes were wide open with a tone of solemnity.

According to CW's investigation report, money laundering had been taking place periodically from one of the Mafia families in Sweden, which received a grand payment from Elin Damberg and other core figures of my organized stalking assaults in Lund, Sweden to an account accessible to a crime syndicate in or near my current location (Ithaca, NY). This syndicate has been hired to bribe a multitude of ordinary people in the community with cash, or illegal drugs, into carrying out daily invisible (in many instances plausibly maiming) physical assaults (poisoning, toxic spraying). The assaults have been designed to continue until I die in such a way that I appear to have died naturally. CW also said that the next instance of money laundering would take place at the middle of the coming month (April, 2010). The organized assaults have been often directed toward my brain (by the use of neurotoxin and so forth) since, according to CW, the crime syndicate tried to prevent me from writing and publishing any narrative exposing one of the hidden categories of the Mafia's current business in order to maintain this particular crime organization's (historically proven) resilience.

In late March, 2010, I was critically poisoned in Subway in College Town in Ithaca after eating a sandwich there. I felt unbalanced while walking and CW later told me that I was not walking straight on that day. My face also looked drawn on the mirror probably until around 11 p.m. that day. CW mentioned that a crime syndicate affiliate, who was transferred from Rochester for a brief period, arranged the poisoning by not telling another staff member, who actually prepared my sandwich, the true content of the substance she was mixing in my sandwich. This technique to hide the degree of damage done to the target from a common culinary person who prepares meal to the target must have been commonly used in all the places where I was non-deadly poisoned (Europe, etc.) to induce a common person to commit the poisoning crime.

As CW interacted with the crime syndicate with which he had previously affiliated (he called a Mafia family in Elmira) in order to find out the local Mafia's involvement in my organized stalking assaults, I saw the gradual alteration in CW's mental state and the way he perceived me (in his facial expression and linguistic interaction). CW suggested that I socialize with women members of the Mafia while we were in the apartment. On a few other occasions, CW subtly invited me to join the Mafia. I was decidedly against the idea of joining a criminal organization even if they would stop persecuting me after I join them, and made this position clear to him. Soon afterward, the crime syndicate started to shrewdly use CW's addiction to drugs as a way to control his psychology and motivation. He started to look at and to treat me more or less like a financially exploitable object than a person with whom he sympathized. At this stage, CW said in a rather menacing tone that I should not write anything regarding the organized abuse.

CW initially helped me with investigating the matter without asking for any monetary compensation at all, yet the syndicate crafted a supremely sophisticated manipulation technique to undo the credibility of CW's investigation reports: They asked CW to ask me to pay protection money. Losing all my hope in law enforcement, I did pay the money

reluctantly, hoping that the amount requested was certainly not too high, given the severity of long-term maiming organized torture. This monetary request made all the information CW provided appear as though it was designed to make money out of my "delusional fear." In the fall of 2010, a local law enforcement officer consequently told me that CW (and Tonia and Angelo mentioned below) were just using my fear to make money out of me, yet I was not being targeted to the course of invisible violence of organized stalking. The officer further asked me how long I had known these individuals who gave me the information about the Swedish syndicate involvement. Well, the syndicates are so sophisticated that they are careful about not to give true information about their involvement to those whom I have known for a long time. If this is done, those whom I know for a long time and trust me would inform me of what they heard from the crime syndicate derivatives, which would violate the security of the crime syndicate. I started to wonder if these law enforcement officers had already been given biased advice concerning how to assess my complaint by the criminal organization derivatives (who are friends of these officers), given that *the use of social fabric* is the primordial method of crime syndicate operation.

One time I asked CW to testify to law enforcement. Yet he refused because, he said rhythmically and instantaneously, "Snitches get stitches." At the time I did not know the word "snitch." Yet, I was struck by the rhyme of this phrase, "snitches get stitches" as if this is an orthodox phrase commonly uttered among those who work as the mercenaries of organized stalking assaults: a warning phrase. I said that the criminal justice system must have some way of protecting a witness. He said, looking at my face in a poised manner, "Well that's what the police say" while stressing the word "say." With respect to the reason as to why he does not testify to the police, he also said, "I do not want to turn my friends in to the police" showing a wry smile.

When I was an undergrad more than ten years ago, I had a host family (consisting of a host mother, a host father and a host sister) arranged through the university. When I returned to Ithaca in the early summer of 2009, I met with the host sister, Tonia, again. She looked very different from the way she had looked when she was eleven (when the host family arrangement was made). Her life path since then had been something deplorable. She said she sold drugs in New York City. In the late fall of 2009, I came back to Ithaca from Canada, and stayed at her apartment with her and her fiancé, Angelo Baez, for a week or so till I could find an apartment of my own.

In the late winter or early spring of 2010, I visited Tonia's apartment in Chestnut Apartments in Ithaca for a social purpose, and we ordered Chinese delivery food together. The food arrived. In the living/dining room where we had the meal together, I asked Tonia and Angelo if they would like to share the delivered hot and sour soup. They said they were "good on soup." So I was to have soup alone. I went to another room (probably a bathroom), came back to the living/dining room and saw Tonia sitting right next to the glass door to the balcony, tilting a small (less than an inch of the size and shape of a lipstick) container toward the upper edge of my soup (which was in a plastic container, but the lid was already open then) placed under the light of a lamp on the glass coffee table as if she was pouring the substance in the small container into the soup. She seemed to be concentrating on what she was doing, staring at the small lip stick like container she was tilting. She did not realize that I was there. Later, I had a little of the soup while having a conversation with her and her fiancé, realized the taste was subtly different from usual (tasted a bit chemical), decided not to consume more, and realized myself becoming increasingly unbalanced in less than a half hour.

As I heard about the involvement of the crime syndicates (the Upstate New York Mafia and local drug dealing gangs in Ithaca) from CW, I started to think that Tonia, who was part of a crime syndicate by selling illegal drugs, must have a connection to the drug dealing gangs in

Ithaca. Further, I came to perceive that the substance which she had poured into my soup on the other night I was in her apartment must have been a neurotoxin, given the symptom I had. In which case, I came to think that she must have access to substantive knowledge as to the scheme of my organized stalking assaults. In the afternoon on April 11 (according to my note on my planner), 2010, I called Tonia from a phone near her apartment and asked if I could drop by her apartment again. I just mentioned that I might be able to assist her with her employment since earlier she had been complaining about being fired from one of the eatery places in Ithaca. She said I could come over in ten minutes. I came promptly. Tonia, Angelo and their friend were there. I was hoping to achieve some kind of diplomatic negotiation with those who coordinate my organized stalking assaults. I asked them if they would torture and harm someone (by poisoning and so forth) if they were given money to do so. Tonia said, with a manically rejoiced facial expression and tone of voice, that she would surely "do it" if "a suitcase full of cash" was placed in front of her, while looking straight (thus perpendicularly away from me since she was sitting in a couch placed perpendicularly adjacent to the couch I was sitting on), as if she was imagining a suitcase full of cash physically placed in front of her. Echoing what Tonia said in an equally manically rejoiced manner, Angelo replied in the similar vein (that he would torture and harm if cash was given to him).

Then I said that the Mafia may be involved in my organized persecution and asked what I could do to save myself. Tonia said in a smiley and comical face, "if the Mafia is after you, you must be always on the move." While uttering "on the move," Tonia made a physical gesture, waving and moving one of her hands horizontally from left to right while looking at her hand. Then Tonia said that her uncle was a member of the Mafia (I heard from her mother when I was in college that she was abused by her biological parents and thus later adopted by this mother and her husband), but she did not talk with this uncle at all. She spoke in a solemn manner when she said she did not talk to

the uncle. Angelo said, in a serious manner that his grandfather and his uncle were Mafia members, but they had both died.

While having this conversation, I did not pay much attention to this friend of Tonia and Angelo, who was first sitting and later (I found him) lying down on the couch whose armrest I was sitting on (the physical proximity made me somewhat uncomfortable, yet due to the intensity of the talk, I was not paying too much attention), and who appeared to be a short-haired black man in his twenties. Yet he was listening to all of the conversation I had with Tonia and Angelo, and said, while looking at my face with a slightly smiley face, "Were you these people's working girl?" I said, "What does 'working girl' mean?" This man looked at Angelo smilingly, and Angelo said in a ridiculing manner, "She doesn't even know what working girl means." From the way they were communicating at the moment, I surmised that the word meant a prostitute. Though ridiculing, the way in which this friend of Tonia and Angelo looked at me exuded an air that he found me likable. Then he said something tenuous (I cannot quite recall) and texted a message from his cell phone. A few minutes later, a sound of the reception of a text message emitted from his phone. He then immediately showed me the screen of his cell phone, which displayed the text message just received. It said, "Three hundred lauds plus. Serg." He then said, in a spirited manner, "This is the man who is placing a hit on you" while looking first at the screen of the mobile phone and then at me. I was completely lost as to what was going on, and asked what "laud" meant. He said "grand, thousand dollars." He explained that this man was a lieutenant of one of the Upstate New York Mafia families who was to receive three hundred thousand dollars when he completes his mandate of slowly murdering me (i.e., when I actually die). This friend of Tonia and Angelo stressed the word "completes" when he gave the above explanation. Then Angelo said to me, with an excited facial expression, while sitting on a black couch looking at me upward (as I was sitting on the armrest of an adjacent couch on his left at the time), "Wow, that's a lot of

money. You are important!" At the time I had a hard time fully registering into my consciousness the series of mind-blowing statements I was receiving.

In retrospect, Holger S.H., a neighbor in Lund, Sweden, who eventually functioned actively as an agent to collect my personal information, responded to my question, why do people desire to abuse a marginalized person (scapegoat) with the following: the desire to destroy "a common enemy" (virtually a scapegoat) derives from honor and felicitation given by the community to those who destroyed "the common enemy" most extensively. Perhaps, then, an incentive to make a larger financial contribution to the collective payment to the Mafia (the sum of \$300,000) in order to realize the globalized scapegoat ritual (to destroy the common enemy, the author) must derive from honor and felicitation received from the Neo-Nazi community in Sweden.

This sojourning friend then said, "I work directly under Serge." Yet soon after that he said, "I am not a part of the Mafia. It is suicidal to belong to the Mafia." He said this last sentence with a grim and somewhat melancholic facial expression. I was not sure how he could work directly under a lieutenant of the Mafia without belonging to the Mafia. I asked this sojourning friend what his name was. Angelo heard this question of mine, and had a bit worried facial expression. Then this sojourning friend paused a bit and replied, "DJ." Observing the way he said this, I was certain that it was not the real initials of his name. I asked if I could talk to this man called Serg, hoping to make a negotiation to end the torturous slow kill. DJ said he would talk to Serg concerning my request. I then left Tonia's apartment in an exhaustively bewildered state.

Early in the following week (Monday, April 12 or Tuesday, April 13, 2010), I received a call from Tonia to follow up with my request. Tonia said in a delighted tone that Serg and his wife, called Angelica (I am sure this is not her real name as I saw an ending phrase "Love is pain. Beth," written at the end of a text message sent by her to Angelo a few days later), were visiting Tonia's apartment

and they were drinking “expensive wine.” Right after Tonia, Angelo talked to me on the phone, saying that I could talk with Serg on the phone but that Serg was Italian and could not speak English well, so I should speak slowly. Then Serg (according to Angelo’s description) took the phone. I used a few Italian words (as I only knew several Italian words) in a genial manner when I talked to him slowly on the phone. He did not utter a word other than making a responsive sound once. After Serg, I talked with Angelica (all in the same one-time phone line communication). She spoke fluent North American English (especially with the intonation of English spoken in Upstate New York) without any traceable foreign accent (she must be a native speaker). The first sentence she uttered was “I am not going to play any game.” I could not comprehend what she meant by this phrase. Yet the overall tone of her communication was rather agreeable. She said that the fact that I was an outsider of their social circle contributed to what I faced (“organized abuse” though she did not use this word). Angelo told me on the same day or a day later that Angelica had said “it sounded like she (Tonia) is a nice girl” and that Angelica, instead of Serg, would “take care of” my request. Angelo said that Serg said, “I have no time for this kind of bullshit.” Angelo then asked if dealing with Angelica instead of Serg was OK with me. I said fine. Sometime during or before this conversation, Angelo, Tonia or D.J. told me to pay “protection money” for the request I made. This money topic first emerged vaguely, and the exact amount was not mentioned. When I mentioned my reluctance to pay the money and my hope to ask others whom I could trust for advice on the payment matter, Angelo stressed that the Mafia people would be “very angry” if I said anything about them to anyone.

On the next day, Tonia called me and said in a upright bureaucratic tone that Angelica would meet with me in person in Tonia’s apartment next day (April 14) and that I must pay “protection money” in installments (the first, \$1,500) to Angelica for the request I made.

On April 14, 2010, I visited Tonia’s apartment. When I was entering the main entrance door of her

apartment complex, I briefly (a matter of a second) saw a man who looked like a Southern European Caucasian (dark brownish hair) in his late forties or early fifties in the driving seat of an inexpensive looking (purplish) car parked right in front of the entrance door. He was gazing at me in an inexplicably complex fashion—a mixture of deeply rooted addiction and subtly malevolent gaiety. At the moment, I felt that it might have been Serg. DJ and Angelo were already inside of the apartment (Angelo told me that Tonia was in another part of the apartment since she did not want to be involved with the Mafia’s affairs). Angelo told me that Angelica was already near the apartment, and would come as soon as she found a moment when nobody was around the apartment to witness her entering, and Serg was also “here” near the apartment. A Caucasian woman who appeared to be around fifty years old entered the apartment shortly after. She appeared to be around fifty year old. When Angelica first saw me, she had a facial expression and an aura which looked as though she was intoxicated with some illegal drugs. As I looked at her intently, her facial expression suddenly became serious and sober, and she immediately said, “We (the chapter of the Mafia she belongs to, which ‘governs’ the Ithaca area) do not abuse women or children.” She then said she chose to wear casual cheap clothes in order to look inconspicuous and chose to meet at a “low profile” residential area (Tonia’s apartment in Ithaca). She also searched all of my backpack, and did a body-check on me in the bathroom (like the body-check conducted in an international airport in the U.S.), and asked to take the battery out of my cell phone. In retrospect, the “professional” extent to which Angelica took cautionary measure in order to erase a trace of evidence was impressive.

This well-developed method of locating concealed recording equipment (used by law enforcement officials to record their discussions and activities) that Angelica also used is indicative of the Genovese family’s unique ability to

frustrate law enforcement's surveillance.⁵² Further, given that, "of all the traditional La Cosa Nostra families, the Genovese group has the most contact with non-traditional criminal organizations and money and power they command,"⁵³ the hate group in Sweden, which initiated my organized stalking assaults, contacted the Genovese family to continue with the mission after I arrived in Ithaca.

After the payment, Angelica said, in a serious tone, while standing in the living room of the apartment right next to the TV, facing me, but looking a bit downward, that none of those who worked for Serg (at the time) were any longer participating in attacking me (polluting water in my apartment and so forth).

Angelica later told me not even to try to hide since there was no way I could hide. The tone of her voice was high, disciplined and alert when she made this statement. When she was exiting Tonia's apartment, Angelica further asked me not to write anything about this, in a solemn manner, as if death could result from writing. At the time I thought I could make a diplomatic negotiation with them, so I erased all of my writings concerning the entire picture of organized stalking assaults, both the hard copy and the digital form (yet I later used an OCR program to recover the majority of the narrative by receiving a copy of the narrative from those to whom I gave a copy in the past).

Angelo earnestly and yet subtly suggested sometime between April 15th and April 17th that I withdraw my complaint concerning the university police's PNG filed with the Human Rights Commission of Tompkins County. I decided to follow his suggestion to realize the negotiation. I

⁵² United States of America v. Liborio Bellomo, et al., at 14, 15 (S.D.N.Y. 2006), accessed December 13, 2011, http://www.ipsn.org/indictments/bellomo/indictment_criminal_genovese_family-2006-2-23.htm.

⁵³ State of New Jersey Commission of Investigation, *The Changing Face of ORGANIZED CRIME IN NEW JERSEY: A Status Report* (Trenton, NJ: 2004), 106, accessed online December 9, 2011, <http://www.state.nj.us/sci/reportsoc.shtm>.

made an appointment with the investigator at the Human Rights Commission. In her office during the appointment, the investigator asked me to sign a paper which stated that I withdraw my complaint without any pressure (or "threat," I cannot remember the exact word used in this withdrawal document as written) from *any* party. I demanded that she omit the phrase concerning pressure from *any* party as I was receiving a threat from a third party other than Cornell. She categorically refused on the grounds that the Commission had no jurisdiction over any party other than a complainant and a defendant, and "thus" no other party could ever exist as a pressuring party noted in the paper to be signed (what a specious argument!). An antagonizing discussion continued for a while in the investigator's office, and, at the end, I resentfully and exasperatedly signed the paper, since I felt being threatened by the Mafia with their further organized maiming torture should I decide not to comply with all of their requests. Later on the phone, my brother had warned me against naively trusting the words of the criminal organization members (that is to say, they won't stop their business of organized stalking assaults even if I comply with their demands), which turned out to be true.

On April 15 or 16, Angelo said with a determined and earnest tone and facial expression in the kitchen area of Tonia's apartment, "the ones in Sweden want you dead. You did too much to them." While uttering this phrase, he stressed the words, "too much" looking at a side upward direction. D.J. iterated exactly the same phrases in exactly the same tone and facial expression when he came to my apartment, claiming to fix water pollution in the evening of April 17, 2010.

Early in January, 2009, Holger (a neighbor in a university resident hall in Lund, Sweden) said that, at least in Sweden, once a community has a common enemy, the community seeks the complete destruction of the enemy. His voice was stressed and his facial expression became disciplined and determined at the moment he uttered the words, "complete destruction." The modality of organized persecution he described mirrors that of the Nazis. I recall

two cases I heard which seem to prove his statement regarding the nature of collective/organized persecution in Sweden.

A council member of a neighboring town, who is originally from Japan, told me, in a café in this town in February 2009, that about fifteen years ago in Lund, Sweden, "an Islamic man" (as he phrased it, though the ways in which the person is linguistically characterized, Islamic, seems to imply racist perceptions) was murdered as a result of long-term collective bullying which involved the whole city of Lund. This case was neither brought to a criminal proceeding nor to media attention. The case was completely buried. I wondered if the same strategies had been deployed by some of the same individuals who once engaged in my collective underworld stalking torture.

In January, 2008, an exchange student from Czech Republic, who lived in the same corridor said that a young Jewish man was extensively "hunted down" and eventually murdered as a result of gang bullying/organized stalking assaults. The exchange student also said, "This victim had the visual appearance that is 'distinctively Jewish.'"

In an email message to Gregor Noll,⁵⁴ Professor of Human Rights Law at Lund University in Sweden in early March 2009, I mentioned that my witch-hunting (collective persecution) seems to be motivated by anti-immigration racism (treating ethnic-rationally different immigrants as scapegoats for every social, political and economic problem) prevalent in today's Europe. Professor Noll agreed and noted that immigration is considered as a threat to the European identity. In the current context of Europe, the immigration of 'visibly other' racial ethnic groups (Islamic [especially Islamic women who wear scarves], Asian, African and so forth) is considered by the (either atheist or

⁵⁴ Up to this date, I have been wondering why he would not be able to intervene, given that he had a good knowledge of how organized abuse works in Sweden and that he was the Dean of the Law Faculty, at least at the time of my appointment.

Judeo-Christian) Caucasian majority, which have material judicial/political citizenry power, as the uncertainty-producing disruption of established European norm, identity and boundary.⁵⁵ Visibly non-European racial ethnic minorities are perceived and treated as, by definition, the abject 'criminal' beings, given the problematically presumed inter-exchangeability of abnormality and criminality. The exhaustive 'punishment' (violent scapegoating abuse including the tortuous 'capital punishment' epitomized by organized stalking murder) of the abject criminal being of the visibly racial ethnic others then consciously and unconsciously functions in the psyches of the majority of contemporary Caucasian European citizens as the rigorous reinstatement of European legality as well as the quintessential certainty of European norm. Through the gross suffering and the complete destruction of the visibly abject 'criminal' other/scapegoat (the aforementioned "Islamic" man, who was stalked by the whole community of Lund and murdered with lethally poisoned pork about fifteen years ago, the aforementioned "visibly" Jewish man from Czech Republic, who was also hunted down and murdered by a group of young Swedish, several years ago in Sweden, and myself, who could physically fly out of Sweden yet continued to be stalked and abused globally through the use of instant digital communications and globalized crime syndicates) by a means of tortuous and murderous organized stalking assaults. The mutually implicated European legality, norm and solidarity are perceived as being once again vigorously restituted and re-solidified through the organized hate crime (of stalking assaults). The presupposed function of the torturous execution of the scapegoat is to maintain

⁵⁵ Nilufer Gole, "Islamic Visibility in European Publics: Secularism, Culture and the Sacred," Cornell University Lecture, Ithaca, NY, May 5, 2011. Gole's work focuses on Islamic visibility in particular, yet I extrapolated her discussion to analyze the objectification and subjugation of other visibly ethnic/racial minorities in the current European context.

inviolate the cohesion of society by sustaining the common consciousness (European norm) in all its vigor.⁵⁶

Common European consciousness is then perceived to be conspicuously reinforced the moment it meets with an opposing/dissident scapegoat⁵⁷ by exercising disciplinary force through its invisibility while imposing on the resisting scapegoat a principle of compulsory visibility.⁵⁸ In discipline, it is the subjects who have to be constantly seen. It is the fact of being constantly seen, of being able always to be seen, that maintains the disciplined scapegoat in her subjection.⁵⁹ The sole means of conspicuous reinforcement of the common consciousness is assumed to give voice to the unanimous aversion that the scapegoat's insurgence continues to evoke only through suffering inflicted upon the insurgent scapegoat.⁶⁰ The suffering of the expiatory scapegoat is perceived as a sign indicating that the sentiments of the European collectivity are still unchanged, that the communion of minds sharing the same ethnocentric beliefs remains absolute, and in this way the "injury" the expiatory insurgent marginalized scapegoat inflicted upon "supreme" European norm and identity is "made good."⁶¹ The desired "peaceful" certainty of the European norm and the inviolable righteousness of European legality (these two intertwined constitute the historically established European morality) are assumed to be cherished and rejoiced once again only through the complete destruction (torturous death) of the expiatory object "criminal" scapegoats. Angelo

⁵⁶ Noting Emile Durkheim, *The Division of Labor in Society*, trans. W.D. Halls (Macmillan Publishers, 1984), 62-63.

⁵⁷ Ibid.

⁵⁸ Citing Michel Foucault's arguments on what he calls "disciplinary power" in comparison with the medieval spectacular public execution of a subject made in *Discipline and Punish*, trans. Alan Sheridan (New York: Vintage Books, 1995), 187.

⁵⁹ Ibid.

⁶⁰ Durkheim, *Division of Labor*, 62-63.

⁶¹ Ibid.

and DJ's reiterated remarks that "the ones in Sweden want you (Tomo) dead" since "you did too much to them (disrupted their 'supreme' white European norm)" is thus most reasonably understood in this light.

To the "noble" expiatory end of conserving and solidifying the inviolable European norm, identity and morality, any means (any amount of money paid to the organizations to be hired in order to complete this noble European mission of executing the one [myself included] who disturbs European identity (human sociality grounded on the collectively perceived racio-visual sameness/whiteness), i.e., an emblem of European morality, which comes into being through the presumed interexchangeability of European legality and norm) is hereby "justified" without reservation. The social objectification and torturous murderous subjugation of the racial/ethnic expiatory minority (socially objectified yet concurrently insurgent/outspoken scapegoat) belongs to the rigorous earnest contemporary *construction* of the certainty and "purity" of European identity, norm and boundary. Revealingly, this scapegoating phenomenon has been tenaciously repeating itself in the course of European history to this day including, but not limited to, witch-hunting in the Middle Ages, the Holocaust during World War II, and the organized stalking assaults of socially marginalized/objectified yet concurrently insurgent/outspoken persons of visually racio-ethnic minority.

Responding to my question whether the water pollution had been done by some of Serg's foot-soldiers, DJ instantly, spontaneously and firmly denied that Serg or any of his followers were involved in my organized abuse/torture whatsoever note (worthy is the blatant contradiction DJ established in his own utterances over this one week). DJ also said, with a smiling and inveigling facial expression, in the same context while sitting across the kitchen table in my apartment, "we (his crime syndicate) need an ally in the media." He seemed to know that I had published opinion

articles in newspapers in the past. Soon after, while still in the apartment, DJ asked me to pay him \$750 to prevent C.W. from being murdered by an agent who was already assigned to and following CW at the time. After he left, I sipped the water from the faucet, and it still tasted polluted in the same manner. Only by running water for a number of hours, the pollution gradually diluted and disappeared. DJ kept calling my mobile phone about ten times on April 18 (the next day), each time demanding that I pay him the aforementioned money in a low and immanently menacing tone of voice. Eventually, in one of these calls, DJ set up a specific and definitive deadline (something like 4 p.m. on that day), after which CW was to be mercilessly murdered should I fail to pay the requested amount.

Chapter Five: The Anatomy of Organized Stalking Assaults

1. The parallels between the characteristic features of organized crime and those of organized stalking assaults

The characteristic features of organized stalking assaults parallel those of organized crime in general reported by two presidential investigations of organized crime, namely, the Task Force on Organized Crime of the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice in 1967, and the President's Commission on Organized Crime in 1986,⁶² as well as by the U.S. Department of Justice in 2008. These characteristic features include:

1) Difficulties in obtaining proof.⁶³ To take an example from my case of organized stalking assaults, an

⁶² Albanese, *Organized Crime in America*, Chapter 6.

⁶³ President's Commission, *Organized Crime*, 14.

officer in the front desk at the Ithaca Police Department told me that there is not enough evidence to proceed with the investigation of my complaint about organized stalking assaults. An FBI agent in the Ithaca office told me exactly the same thing after I filed the complaint concerning organized stalking. The property manager of an apartment I was renting in downtown Ithaca also told me that there is not enough evidence to watch the security camera recordings around my apartment in order to find any evidence concerning the use of electronic weapons fired at my apartment. Why did all these different (some of them entirely unconnected) parties give exactly the same reply to my request to investigate to find evidence? Charges involving organized crime, which are invariably hard to prove unless an extensive investigation is conducted, must always be transferred to the investigation unit with the greatest capacity for investigation.

My family members often ask what the perpetrators gain from committing a series of slow-kill torture acts over a number of years. If indeed a professional crime syndicate has been hired to target me, my family members asked why the perpetrators are taking such a cost-inefficient option as opposed to the option of instantly killing the target (me).

Sudden death most often elicits a criminal investigation (even if it looks like an unintentional manslaughter, for example, a car "accident"). Insidious and clandestine "slow-kill," which has the appearance of natural death at an early age, does not normally incur suspicion or entail a criminal investigation. Derrick Robinson and Eleanor White, who spoke with over 1,000 victims of organized stalking assaults over the last ten years, and 2,000 victims of organized stalking assaults over the last twenty years, respectively, observe that cancer is one of the characteristic manifestations of "slow-kill" invisible violence as a result of directed energy weaponry assaults, as well as of a series of poisoning transpiring over a long period of time. No statistics on the number of those who are slow-killed are currently available (as far as I have investigated). Yet, for example, Alfredo Nieto Centeno, who had been subjected to

organized stalking and electronic assaults from the age of 29, died of cancer at age 49 on December 30, 2010. Law enforcement's invariable act of omission (by not intervening with organized stalking assaults) often results in the slow, tortuous and unrecognized murder of the target.

In addition, the sudden disappearance of a person inevitably raises suspicion. Therefore, in order to evade detection by law enforcement, insidious organized stalking is used instead of abrupt abduction in order to execute murderous torture.

In this sense, the concept of "proof" (what is consciously *perceived* to be proof by law enforcement in a given context) is strictly interpretive and heuristic in nature. It is up to a law enforcement officer to perspicaciously discern what constitutes the "proof" of organized stalking assaults.

2) Belated public recognition of the problem.⁶⁴ Albanese notes that organized crime groups are likely to make changes in their operations to remain successful.⁶⁵ Mary MacIntosh further argues that criminal groups must become increasingly sophisticated in order to maintain acceptable levels of success by responding to given opportunities for crimes and to the given techniques of crime prevention and law enforcement.⁶⁶ The extraordinary resilience of the Mafia, and especially of the Genovese family, stems from its ingeniousness in contriving and hiding new, diverse, increasingly sophisticated forms and techniques of organized crime⁶⁷ responding to the given techniques of crime prevention and law enforcement (i.e.,

⁶⁴ *Ibid.*, 10.

⁶⁵ Albanese, *Organized Crime in America*, 237.

⁶⁶ Mary MacIntosh, *The Organisation of Crime* (London: Macmillan, 1975). The Task Force Report also states that "In recent years, organized crime has become increasingly diversified and sophisticated" (President's Commission, *Organized Crime*, 8).

⁶⁷ New Jersey Commission, *Changing Face of ORGANIZED CRIME*, 107.

community policing in the our current context) at the moment when law enforcement recognizes the current forms and tactics of criminal enterprises. Organized stalking assaults (which shrewdly recapitulate the diagnostic descriptions of delusion and paranoia, and which deploy and abuse the cutting-edge techniques of crime prevention and law enforcement, notably community policing techniques) instantiate the increasingly sophisticated change of organized criminal operation as a means to successfully foreclose criminal investigation. The Department of Justice's *Overview of the Law Enforcement Strategy to Combat International Organized Crime* says, "There are large gaps in our intelligence on various aspects of international organized crime. These gaps jeopardize our ability to keep pace with international organized crime threats as they emerge and develop."⁶⁸ **Law enforcement's constant awareness of its own belatedness in recognizing new genres (forms) of organized crime, especially in light of increasingly sophisticated manipulative intelligence to render organized violence invisible and inconceivable, is critical to the prevention of organized crime.**

3) The pivotal role of money, especially money laundering.⁶⁹ In a case of organized stalking assaults, money

⁶⁸ The U.S. Department of Justice, *Overview of the Law Enforcement Strategy to Combat International Organized Crime* (U.S. Department of Justice, 2008), 10. The local law enforcement officers in Ithaca, who took my complaints, have been uniformly reluctant to believe that I have been subjected to organized stalking torture committed by international criminal organizations, though one of them did grant that I could be targeted for stalking. Empirically, stalking entails violence/torture. The local law enforcement seems to think that, though I might be in danger of being raped as a ramification of stalking, I am not subjected to daily invisible assaults especially not by a crime syndicate (I look too nice?).

⁶⁹ Abadinsky, *Organized Crime*. Department of Justice, *Combat International Organized Crime*, 2.

laundering is expected when the victim of organized stalking moves to another locality.

4) Activities based on intricate conspiracy conducted in a non-impulsive, methodological, systematic, and highly disciplined and secret fashion involving violence.⁷⁰

5) Gaining wide-ranging influence through the infiltration of various sectors of society⁷¹ including various industries and, most important, the police.⁷² In a case of organized stalking assaults, the police can be bribed into falsely incriminating the victim by cooperating with organized perjury perpetrators, and into consciously obstructing the administration of the victim's complaint. Those who became police officers because they have a lust for power (gain a sense of self-worth through controlling and destroying a vulnerable person, who is deprived of the right to restitution due to perceived psychiatric disability) would be prone to facilitate organized stalking assaults even without bribes by giving the assailants information as to when and how police investigations will be conducted. Consequently the investigations cannot lead to the discovery of any evidence, a result that further undermines the victim's credibility and psychological status.

According to *Report on Organized Crime* published by the National Advisory Committee on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals, "one of the major facilitators of official corruption is secrecy, and those governmental activities that go unnoticed are most susceptible to abuse by organized

⁷⁰ President's Commission, *Organized Crime*, 1. See also Abadinsky, *Organized Crime*, and Department of Justice, *Combat International Organized Crime*, 2.

⁷¹ Department of Justice, *Combat International Organized Crime*, 2, 10.

⁷² President's Commission, *Organized Crime*, 117. Thomas Schelling further notes in this report that "what is special about the police is that they operate in both the upper-world and the underworld and do so in a more official capacity than the lawyers who have customers in both worlds."

crime and other corrupting influences.”⁷³ The generic secrecy, or lack of transparency, of police operations, which is partly necessary for effective investigation, inevitably conduces the manipulation and infiltration of police by criminal organizations as it is hard for the victim to identify and contest any information (true or falsely fabricated) concerning the victim her/himself.

6) Providing illicit services and/or goods that are high in public demand.⁷⁴

a) Organized stalking assaults also function as a service of providing greatest impunity for hundreds of people in each locality/municipality in abusing a person with impunity in order to gain a great sense of self-worth through the godlike “power” to destroy a vulnerable person/scapegoat. In winter 2009, I handed in a flyer discussing my organized abuse victimization to one of those who seem to be involved in my organized stalking assaults by placing moderate and non-lethally toxin (often neurotoxin) in the groceries (milk carton, etc.) which I regularly bought at a local organic store. She read the title of the flyer and immediately said in a jocular manner that if so many people are involved in abusing one person, any one of these people can get around with being questioned for what s/he did (i.e., can hide in collective anonymity).

b) Organized stalking is an illicit covert service of perfecting a crime already committed by the client by tampering with the witness or prosecuting victim of a crime by undermining the psychiatric credibility/reliability of the witness and/or a victim, which is high in public demand.

One of those who most plausibly put a sickening substance in my drink (in the cup I habitually use) in the resident hall for refugee claimants where I lived when I was in Kitchener, Canada, a refugee claimant called Mamoon,

⁷³ National Advisory Committee on Criminal Justice and Standards and Goals, *Organized Crime: Report of the Task Force on Organized Crime* (Washington, D.C.: 1976), 26.

⁷⁴ President’s Commission, *Organized Crime*, 1, 2.

said in a determined and defiant manner in October, 2009, after looking around for a moment (probably in order to make sure nobody was around) in the shared kitchen, “Poisoning continues because you did something ‘bad’ (he stressed this word ‘bad’) in the first place, and made a powerful organization an enemy. This organization makes people around you continue poisoning you in order to hide proof.” I got the impression immediately that whatever was being said to him about me convinced him wholeheartedly. And what Mamoon said brilliantly revealed truth. What does “proof” mean in this context?

According to the U.S. Department of Justice’s *Overview of the Law Enforcement Strategy to Combat International Organized Crime*:

International organized crime in its highest form is far removed from the streets. These groups are highly sophisticated, highly educated, and employ some of the world’s best accountants, lawyers, bankers and lobbyists.⁷⁵

The question is how the most successful international criminal organizations manage to recruit these highly educated world’s best professionals across various sectors, who do not need to resort to organized crime to obtain high revenues. It is plausible that these world’s best professionals make use of the service of organized stalking assaults, which most sophisticated international criminal organizations offer, in order to proactively tamper with a witness to (in some cases a prosecuting witness, i.e., a victim) whatever crime these professionals or their children committed.

In this vein, the aforementioned “powerful organization” persistently continues contamination attacks wherever I go on the planet to the fullest extent possible in order to undermine my psychological reliability (as happens

⁷⁵ Department of Justice, *Combat International Organized Crime*, 10.

to every victim of organized stalking assaults, according to Robinson, White and others). So the aforementioned "proof" means my psychological reliability, which grounds the very reliability of the police reports I filed against Elin Damberg, Edvard Ekstrom (a son of a medical school professor whose specialization includes neurology) and others in Lund, Sweden in the outset.

This organized covert service (racketeering) of tampering with the witness and/or victim by using sophisticatedly insidious, invisible and clandestine bio-physical assaults and misleading conducts (such as organized perjury against the witness/victim in question) with intent to negatively influence (undermine) the credibility/reliability of the testimony of a witness or/and victim (rendering the targeted witness "unfit for trial") constitutes a violation of Section 1512 (a) (2) (A) and (b) (1) of Title 18 of the U.S. Code. The enterprise of organized stalking assaults as a witness-tampering service undermines the principle of the equal protection of law.

In exchange for receiving the witness-tampering service of organized stalking assaults, highly educated world's best professionals not only pay for the service but also offer their expert knowledge (of law, banking, psychiatry, cognitive psychology, neurology and other medical sciences,⁷⁶ accounting, governmental operation, and so forth) necessary for the further advancement of diverse and sophisticated enterprises of international criminal organizations. For example, the knowledge of psychiatry enables the criminal organizations to design their organized stalking assaults in ways in which the target's complaint perfectly resembles the diagnostic description of delusional disorder or paranoid schizophrenia. The knowledge of law enables the criminal organizations to shrewdly intertwine organized perjury and community policing in ways in which

⁷⁶ The Genovese family's infiltration of health care field is noted in New Jersey Commission, *Changing Face of ORGANIZED CRIME*, 111.

the victim of organized perjury (as a prerequisite of organized stalking assaults) is structurally deprived of the right to defense (provided that community policing as a proactive and preventative measure necessarily precedes due process). Consequently, as argued earlier, the victim of organized stalking assaults is perceived not as a victim but as a villain by local law enforcement. What the superintendent of the New Jersey State Police calls "the mutually advantageous partnership"⁷⁷ between the highly educated professionals across diverse fields and the most successful international criminal organizations is hereby established. This mutually advantageous partnership is enacted, maintained and reinforced in and only in *exchanges* of specialized services between each partner.

In order to covertly expand the sphere of influence of international criminal organizations, the usefulness and professional credentials of the clients (who hire criminal organizations to conduct organized stalking assaults on their behalf) are of primary importance for Darwinian criminal organizations⁷⁸ in augmenting human resources.

2. *The categorization of perpetrators*

In comparison with stalking committed by one person, organized stalking assaults seemingly consist of several different genres of perpetrators.

1) "Clients" who pay a substantial service fee to the underground organized stalking syndicate to conduct stalking abuse by proxy.

I met with another victim of organized stalking, who currently lives in Ithaca, in early summer, 2010. She said that her husband, a well acclaimed attorney, started her organized stalking after she tried to divorce him (they are now completely separated). She is subjected to organized stalking probably committed by an overlapping (if not the

⁷⁷ *Ibid.*, 10.

⁷⁸ *Ibid.*

same) group of organized stalkers. When we are on the Cornell campus, for example, we both notice that we are now and then chased by the university's Emergency Medical Service vehicle (which is run by undergraduate pre-med students). She also notices that the snitches (members of criminal organizations including drug dealing group, who provide law enforcement with insider exculpatory information as an exchange for being not prosecuted him/herself) and war veterans are often hired for organized stalking. Yet, interestingly, the degree of her victimization is significantly less than that of my victimization (she does not receive any physical violence such as electromagnetic weapon assaults, nonlethal poisoning or toxic gassing but is subjected to a series of theft, mail tampering and so forth). This suggests that the degree of violence is indeed determined by the "clients" who hire these professional organized stalkers. These "clients" are the ones who decide who is to be hunted down, discredited, invisibly tortured and slowly killed in a way which does not incur criminal investigation of these crime syndicates. Organized stalkers of each municipality are simply serving as the "mercenaries" respecting and abiding by the will of the clients as to how much the target has to be injured, maimed or even killed (in which case, in how many years the target should be insidiously killed).

2) The leader of an international criminal organization (which has international connections with organizations of the same genre in other parts of the world) who remains isolated from the activities of their followers⁷⁹ in case any of the followers is investigated and given a grant of immunity in her/his testimony (18 U.S.C. 6002, 6003).

3) The full or part-time employees (soldiers) of the organization who know the objective and overarching scheme of their work.

⁷⁹ Department of Justice, *Combat International Organized Crime*, 2. President's Commission, *Organized Crime*, 7.

4) Those who are otherwise unrelated to the Mafia, and do not know the objective or overarching scheme (entire picture) of the activity in which they are involved, but commit organized stalking assaults against the target willingly, unwillingly or unwittingly due to their proximity to the target (because they are the target's neighbors or work in eatery places and grocery stores the target frequents).

The crime syndicate inveigles innumerable people in the general population into carrying out a series of long-term acts of invisible and inconceivable violence by using false gossip and bribes (cash or illegal drugs), often without informing these unwitting "commission agents" (who work in legitimate businesses and do most of the actual work in the various enterprises)⁸⁰ that the coordinator of the violence is indeed a crime syndicate. The Task Force Report states, "Organized crime affects the lives of millions of Americans but because it desperately preserves its invisibility many, perhaps most, Americans are not aware how they are affected, or even that they are affected at all."⁸¹ By doing so, a crime syndicate succeeds in maximizing the number of its unwitting commission agents, i.e., those who carry out the racketeering of organized stalking assaults. By rendering the boundary of crime syndicate membership invisible, a crime syndicate maximizes its ability to infiltrate into the most exhaustive multitude of social sectors. The clandestine augmentation of the sphere of manipulative influence based on far-reaching infiltration is, of course, one of the long-standing objectives of criminal organizations.

3. *Organized stalking assaults as the post-structural infiltration method for clandestinely augmenting the manipulative sphere of influence*

Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act (RICO), 18 U.S.C. chapter 96, section 1962 (a), punishes the

⁸⁰ President's Commission, *Organized Crime*, 8.

⁸¹ *Ibid.*, 1.

act of investing *financial* capital (accumulated by previous racketeering activities of a criminal organization) in any enterprise, but it does not address *social* capital⁸² (intricate, discursive, hidden and manipulative conspiracy network/symbiosis between the local police and the crime syndicate principally based on mutually advantageous exchanges of services). The abuse of community policing (i.e., organized stalking assaults) accumulates social capital of this quality. Organized stalking assaults thus guarantee the accumulation of social capital to be invested in future diverse organized criminal enterprises, which RICO, ironically by its act of stipulation, rendered outside of the realm of its foreseeability.

The most resourceful Genovese family, which specializes in infiltration of legitimate business and public corruption,⁸³ and whose resilience, stability and strength can be attributed to its penchant for secrecy and the sophistication of its operations,⁸⁴ plausibly coordinates the most organized stalking assaults. The resourcefulness of the Genovese family encompasses social capital built

⁸² One of the seminal sociologists, Pierre Bourdieu, defines "social capital" in *The Forms of Capital* (1986) as the following:

Social capital is the aggregate of the actual or potential resources which are linked to possession of a durable network of more or less institutionalized relationships of mutual acquaintance and recognition – or in other words, to membership in a group – which provides each of its members with the backing of the collectivity-owned capital, a 'credential' which entitles them to credit, in the various sense of the word. These relationships may exist only in the practical state, in material and/or symbolic exchanges which help to maintain them.

⁸³ New Jersey Commission, *Changing Face of ORGANIZED CRIME*, 106.

⁸⁴ *Ibid.*, 107.

discursively through organized stalking assaults on innocent people. As the New Jersey State's Commission of Investigation reports, of all the traditional LCN families, the Genovese group has the most contact with non-traditional criminal organizations. Such social capital cannot accumulate overnight. While conspiring together to track down the victim who desperately attempts to escape by moving from one place to another (another municipality, state, country or continent), participating criminal organizations (new and old) and participating individuals (otherwise not related to crime families) network and form new connections with other international organized crime groups and individuals in a wide range of sectors (universities, restaurants, grocery stores, the postal service, hospitals, the police and so forth) in a flexible, mobile and elusive manner.⁸⁵ Yet please note that individuals in a wide range of occupational sectors otherwise unrelated to crime families form the said social connections by participating in organized stalking without realizing that they are being used as a pavement for further infiltration of occupational sectors to which they belong.

Social capital formed out of the organized stalking network is indispensable capital for infiltration and public corruption since such manipulated community policing (i.e., organized stalking) is discreet and sophisticated enough to go beyond what federal criminal law enforcement expects to capture by using wire trapping. The old methods of threats and bribes are too obvious and unsophisticated as methods of infiltration and public corruption, given the diligent development of wire-tapping techniques of the federal criminal law enforcement. The grand social capital a crime family (such as Genovese) can spend on covertly manipulating and/or corrupting law enforcement officials and medical (psychiatric and forensic) personnel may give it

⁸⁵ Department of Justice, *Combat International Organized Crime*, 10, 14.

power to maim (or even murder) people (including the author) inside or outside the organization with impunity.⁸⁶

4. *Organized stalking assaults as a global management system to control and punish the fleeing members of international criminal organizations and fleeing human trafficking victims*

The enterprises, whose success critically depends on the accumulation of such social capital, include the enforcement of the oath of Omerta, notably, organized stalking murder traditionally committed against a member of a crime family, who breaks the oath and successfully uses the U.S. Marshal's Witness Security Program. By constantly targeting individuals who, like myself, have no relation to the Mafia, in every municipality, the social infiltration machine of organized stalking continually expands the sphere of influence, especially through long-term operation (i.e., expands the 'jurisdiction' of the enforcement of the oath by encompassing every municipality). The crime family's policy of targeting a person not related to the Mafia but chosen by the Mafia's clients renders the scope of the organized stalking of a crime family member, who attempts to use the Witness Security Program, significantly more far-reaching. The act of enabling soldiers and associates to constantly partake in the prospective punishment for breaking the oath of Omerta stands as an ingeniously contrived management technique of the crime family (especially, the Genovese family, which is relatively free of turncoats)⁸⁷ to remind these participating soldiers and associates of the inevitable effectiveness of the enforcement of the oath of Omerta (sending a message saying, "You can no longer escape our family: we infiltrate everywhere").

Through the invisible maiming (in some cases slow-kill)

⁸⁶ President's Commission, *Organized Crime*, 2.

⁸⁷ New Jersey Commission, *Changing Face of ORGANIZED CRIME*, 107.

enterprise of the organized stalking assaults of whomever the Mafia clients desire to target for whatever reason (such as neo-Nazi scapegoating hatred, winning custody over a child after divorce, undermining the credibility of a police report filed against the client by the target, and so forth), **the crime family secretly and sophisticatedly closed the 'loophole' of the oath of Omerta once effectively created by the Witness Security Program.** In other words, organized stalking assaults (as a manipulative and abusive variant of community policing marked by systematic social infiltration covertly coordinated by the crime family) function as discursive, post-modern, and proactive countermeasures to immanently undermine the Witness Security Program.

According to the U.S. Department of State's Human Rights Report, international criminal organizations isolate the victims of human trafficking (sexual slavery), subject these women to constant surveillance, and use violence to punish them for disobedience. NGOs reported that in some cases brokers used drugs to subjugate victims. Therefore, international sex slavery (human trafficking) victims *are* the victims of organized stalking assaults.⁸⁸ Once the universal system/machine of organized stalking is manufactured and continuously maintained by constantly subjecting at least one individual to organized stalking assaults in every municipality across the globe, international criminal organizations are prepared to expeditiously track down and assault (as a punishment) the fleeing victims of international sex slavery whom these organizations attempt to keep under constant surveillance and control. The global prosperity of international sex slavery enjoyed by international criminal organizations today critically depends on the constant maintenance and operation of organized

⁸⁸ Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights and Labor, U.S. Department of State, *2009 Human Rights Report: Japan*, 10, accessed January 18, 2012, <http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2009/eap/135993.htm>.

stalking assaults as the machine of global surveillance and punishment.

5. *The Darwinian decomposition of the administration of justice*

The resilience of the New York-based Genovese family is proven by the fact that none of the family's high-ranking members (the boss, the counselor/consigliere, the underboss and the lieutenants/caporegimas) was arrested by the largest-ever Mafia sweep (120 Mafia members were arrested) by federal (the FBI) and state agents on January 20, 2011 (only two soldiers of the Genovese family were arrested).⁸⁹ Inversely, most of the high-ranking members of the families which do not specialize in infiltration and public corruption (which are most effectively done by abusing community policing, i.e., organized stalking assaults), especially the Gambino and Colombo families, were arrested.⁹⁰ According to a report entitled *The Changing Face of Organized Crime in New Jersey* by the Commission of Investigation of the State of New Jersey:

New Jersey State Police Superintendent Joseph R. "Rick" Fuentes noted that the presence of a multitude of diverse criminal groups leaves even aggressive law enforcement with the Darwinian role of culling "weaker members of the criminal herd." He added that those surviving law enforcement onslaughts are more open to mutually

⁸⁹ Jerry Markon, "Largest-ever Mafia sweep makes nearly 120 arrests," *The Washington Post*, January 20, 2011.

On the FBI's chart of the arrested members of each crime family, see "The Mafia family tree: FBI flowchart reveals 127 'mobsters' arrested in biggest ever blitz on New York's crime empires," *Daily Mail*, January 20, 2011, accessed Dec., 13, 2011, <http://www.dailymail.co.uk/news/article-1348951/127-mobsters-arrested-biggest-blitz-New-Yorks-crime-empires.html>.

⁹⁰ *Ibid.*

advantageous partnerships with other surviving groups, are more criminally productive, and have adapted to law enforcement strategies. Indeed, law enforcement authorities have seen that some criminal groups even exploit crime control efforts by supplying information leading to the prosecution of their underworld rivals.⁹¹

It could be thus surmised that the most criminally productive Genovese family manipulated the FBI into culling its rival (yet weaker) families in the United States (though the Genovese family must have manipulatively pretended to be these culled families' partners since the inception of La Cosa Nostra). The Genovese family's objective of the mass arrest of (weaker) Mafia families in January, 2011 is plausibly to gain more power shared with other surviving and emerging partners (criminal groups) inside and outside of the United States (across the globe, including Sweden) in the underground world of organized crime while culling the weaker families of La Cosa Nostra. Therefore, the Darwinian globalization of organized crime was strategically advanced by the said mass arrest.

Lucky Luciano is known to have transmuted the nature of inter-family relations of the Mafia from an internecinely competitive kind into a cooperative kind by establishing the "commission" composed of the bosses of the U.S.'s most powerful families.⁹² Yet from the inception of La Cosa Nostra, each family was to have a specialty of its own, and a family which specialized in public corruption (especially covert and manipulative infiltration of law enforcement) would eventually "thrive" while other families without this specialization would eventually be prosecuted. In this sense, Lucky Luciano, who was the genius leader of the Genovese family, must have calculated in advance that

⁹¹ New Jersey Commission, *Changing Face of ORGANIZED CRIME*, 10.

⁹² President's Commission, *Organized Crime*, 8.

his family would eventually take over other families. Organized stalking assaults provide enough infiltration opportunities for the Genovese family to use law enforcement to prosecute other crime families by abusing community policing (by inveigling law enforcement into targeting an innocent person after coordinating organized perjury).

A method used to abuse community policing, namely, generating pejorative gossip about the target among law enforcement officers, is then inversely used to further infiltration of law enforcement: information on law enforcement leaks through gossiping lips of law enforcement officers. The abuse of community policing, which grounds itself in psychiatric discrimination and organized perjury, is possible through this manipulative, covert, discursive, complex and sophisticated symbiosis between the police and the criminal organizations—a symbiosis that has inversely come into being through the development of the enterprise of organized stalking assaults. Through such infiltrating symbiosis, the crime family came to know and to make strategic use of law enforcement's investigatory and other operational techniques (including the techniques of community policing), which law enforcement wants to continue to hide.

6. *Organized stalking assaults as a scapegoat ritual of socio-psychiatric objectification used to maintain the absolute obedience among the soldiers of the Mafia*

S. Fenning et al.'s clinical assessment of delusional disorder discussed in the most standard textbook of psychiatry used in the U.S. medical schools, *Kaplan & Sadock's Comprehensive Textbook of Psychiatry*, includes two case studies as clinical examples, which illustrate the following points: "Some statements that initially seem to be delusional may, in fact, be true. In contrast, reports of circumstances that initially seem believable may only be clearly identified as delusions as the symptoms worsen, the

delusion becomes less encapsulated, or more information comes to light."⁹³

In each of the two clinical examples, the agreement or disagreement of the client's colleagues or a sibling with the client's complaint at the end of case narrative marks "the" final determinant in each clinical assessment (the tone of the narratives of these two clinical examples exudes totalitarian reductionism).⁹⁴ Therefore, the exclusive and sole criterion used to discern whether a presenting case is delusion or real persecution is social referentiality (i.e., whether people around the client corroborate/agree with the client's claim of persecution). In other words, a person who is sufficiently marginalized/isolated and socially objectified/disrespected in the given community does not have credited social referentiality, i.e., family members or friends who emotionally identify with, respect and trust her/him enough to corroborate her/his complaint (the final determinant) in the clinical assessment (the marginalized person does not have family members or friends who believe whatever comes out of her/his mouth).

Consequently, a socially marginalized person is *systematically* and *automatically* diagnosed as delusional by the virtue of being socially marginalized as s/he critically lacks credited social referentiality as "the" final determinant. Therefore, the clinical assessment presented in this most standard textbook of psychiatry medically promotes complete impunity surrounding the abuse of a socially marginalized person, thereby implicitly encouraging the commission of perpetual perfect crimes against a socially marginalized/objectified person, who is most often a survivor of child abuse.⁹⁵

This principle of social referentiality most commonly used in the clinical assessment of delusional

⁹³ Fenning et al., "Delusional and shared psychotic disorder," 1528.

⁹⁴ *Ibid.*, 1530.

⁹⁵ Herman, *Father-Daughter Incest*, 30-31.

disorder most systematically mass produces pervasive and gross human rights violations of the survivors of child abuse, thereby instantiating the supreme injustice of psychiatry, i.e., a psychiatric crime against humanity.

As opposed to the usefulness of professional credentials of the clients of organized stalking assaults for criminal organizations, these Darwinian organizations intentionally choose victims who are socially marginalized/isolated without close family support,⁹⁶ who lack the socio-psychic ability of self protection (intuitively predicting and instinctively avoiding dangerous social situations in advance), or who already have a history of psychiatric treatment and/or that of traumatic brain injury. It could be surmised that if prospective clients request to target those without these vulnerabilities (socio-psychic disabilities) for organized stalking assaults, criminal organizations may refuse the request. The intentional selection of victims based on perceived or actual socio-psychic disabilities (who lack credibility in the eyes of the police) is a technique to strategically prevent an investigation of any kind. In this sense, organized stalking assaults should be categorized as a form of hate crime based on perceived psychiatric disability.

The constant act of stalking and sabotaging the target requires and provides ever-expanding opportunities for further accumulation of social capital and covert infiltration of (and the manipulation and invisible control of) any and all social sectors with which the target interacts (a job market, housing, a community organization, postal service, governmental sectors such as immigration service and the police, a clinic, a hospital, a grocery store, a restaurant, and so on) through psychiatrically prejudicial gossip about the target as someone mentally ill and dangerous. Given the said "unimportance" of the target, the target's complaint of organized stalking assaults, which obviously require extraordinary efforts, is conveniently interpreted as a

⁹⁶ Lawson, *Cause Stalking*, 20-21.

classical scenario where "an unimportant and delusional person imagines her/himself as someone more important than s/he actually is."⁹⁷

According to Rene Girard, a person who is sufficiently marginalized, socially objectified, and thereby (due to the principle of social referentiality enacted in psychiatry) deprived of the right to restitution in a given community, is used as an idiosyncratic means to reconcile and unite the community, which deflects its internal conflicts and violence (subjugation within the given community) to that chosen single-victim/scapegoat. The subjugated group members' resistance to internal subjugation within a group is unconsciously and collectively projected onto a scapegoat. The solidarity of the group is formed through this unconscious collective displacement of resistance to internal subjugation through the projection while rendering the objectification and subjugation of a scapegoat exponentially more violent.

This scapegoat practice is repeated in the course of the community's history as a sacrificial ritual to maintain the desired reconciliation and unification as well as (according to Dominick LaCapra) a ritual to protect and purify the identity of the community. Loyalty, honor, respect, absolute obedience—these are inculcated in family members through ritualistic initiation and customs within the Mafia.⁹⁸ An organization such as the Mafia therefore constantly needs a scapegoat most in order to displace their members'

⁹⁷ The victim of organized stalking thus does not have to look like an ex-Mafia member.

⁹⁸ President's Commission, *Organized Crime*, 10. The Commission further reports that "Organized crime groups are believed to contain one or more fixed positions for 'enforcers,' whose duty is to maintain organizational integrity by arranging for the maiming and killing of recalcitrant members." Organized stalking assaults committed by a large number of crime family members systematically maximize the number of enforcers as these stalking members operate as prospective enforcers.

resistance to the most intense and absolute subjugation and hierarchy devoid of the equality of human worth within the organization. Organized stalking assaults function as the most desired scapegoat ritual/custom (as a management technique) for the perpetual maintenance of absolute obedience of the members of one of the most authoritarian organizations (the Mafia).

7. *The global dissemination of the techniques of organized stalking assaults developed by the Ministry of State Security of East Germany*

Post-modern and post-structural international criminal organizations, which commit organized stalking assaults as one of their enterprises, stride not only over the boundaries of professional fields (including legal, financial and medical fields) as delineated above, but also over the boundaries of nation-states in order to enrich their organizations and to expand their power.⁹⁹

Most of the sophisticated infiltration techniques of organized stalking assaults deployed against victims across the globe are the techniques assiduously and ingeniously developed by the Ministry for State Security of East Germany (commonly known as the *Stasi*), one of the most effective and sophisticated secret police agencies in the world. The *Stasi* was linked to a variety of terrorist groups¹⁰⁰ and provided Neo-Nazi groups in the 'West' with ample resources in order to discredit the 'West.'¹⁰¹ The *Stasi*

⁹⁹ U.S. Department of Justice, *Combat International Organized Crime*, 2.

¹⁰⁰ Steven Emerson, "Where Have All His Spies Gone?" *The New York Times Magazine*, August 12, 1990, accessed January 16, 2012,

<http://www.nytimes.com/1990/08/12/magazine/where-have-all-his-spies-gone.html?pagewanted=2&src=pm>.

¹⁰¹ Jillian Becker, Institute for European Defence and Strategic Studies, *Neo-Nazism: a threat to Europe?* (London: Alliance Publishers Limited, 1993), 16.

committed invisible and insidious slow-kill torture assaults against their dissidents by deliberately exposing the dissidents to high levels of radiation causing terminal cancer (leukemia).¹⁰²

Schools, universities and hospitals were infiltrated from top to bottom¹⁰³ through a widespread network of community-policing informants. Many informants were genuinely convinced that it was important to keep a watchful eye out for what they held to be the subversive activities of dangerous 'enemies of the state.' For them, 'security' meant precisely that.¹⁰⁴ In probably the majority of cases, the informant was persuaded into cooperation through a combination of feeling important, being attracted by small advantages, social rewards, material inducements or by a sense of adventure and stimulation to break an otherwise routine existence.¹⁰⁵ Only 7.7% were coerced into cooperating.¹⁰⁶ The sheer number of people who join the hunting game of organized stalking assaults across the globe today can be explained in this light.

The *Stasi* community-policing informants include trolley conductors, janitors, doctors, nurses, gas station staff and teachers, since the best informants were those whose jobs entailed frequent contact with the community. Under the *Stasi*'s community-policing regime, friends spied on friends, and children were duped into spying on their parents.¹⁰⁷ The *Stasi* developed an extraordinary system of official guidelines

¹⁰² Terry Stiastry, "Dissidents say *Stasi* gave them cancer," *BBC News*, World: Europe, May 25, 1999, 2012, accessed January 17, 2012, <http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/europe/352461.stm>. See also Mary Fulbrook, *The People's State: East German Society from Hitler to Honecker* (London: Yale University Press, 2005), 245.

¹⁰³ John Koehler, *Stasi: the untold story of the East German secret police* (New York: Westview Press, 2000), 9.

¹⁰⁴ Fulbrook, *The People's State*, 242.

¹⁰⁵ *Ibid.*

¹⁰⁶ *Ibid.*, 243.

¹⁰⁷ Emerson, "Where Have All His Spies Gone?"

and procedures with a formal categorization of different types of informant, and detailed instructions for the relevant procedures for training, meeting, reporting, analysis and controlling of informants.¹⁰⁸ Information gathered about the target was frequently used to discredit her/him.¹⁰⁹ The manipulative act of psychiatrically discrediting the target and wrongfully placing her/him in a confined mental institution where s/he was to be psychiatrically incapacitated by hallucinogenic drugs was one of the classic governance techniques of the Stasi.¹¹⁰ International criminal organizations must have found the Stasi's infiltration and discrediting techniques extremely useful in joining and manipulating the efforts of law enforcement's community policing.

After the collapse of East Germany in 1990, 85,000 full-time Stasi officers lost their jobs virtually overnight, and some of them remained unemployed without any government compensation at all.¹¹¹ Those who remained unemployed without compensation may have eventually sold the world's most sophisticated infiltration techniques to international criminal organizations in order for these organizations to augment their spheres of manipulative influence based on the most exhaustive infiltrations. These international criminal organizations then could have offered these infiltration techniques to the rest of the international criminal organizations across the globe in exchange for whatever mutually advantageous resources (including criminal techniques) the rest of international criminal organizations could offer. As mentioned earlier, the FBI rightly observes that, more and more in recent years, criminal organizations across the globe are literally becoming partners in crime,

¹⁰⁸ Mary Fulbrook, *The People's State*, 241.

¹⁰⁹ *Ibid.*, 245.

¹¹⁰ Emerson, "Where Have All His Spies Gone?"

¹¹¹ *Ibid.*

realizing they have more to gain from cooperating than competing.¹¹²

Moreover, the Stasi's closest and loyal partner, the Soviet KGB (the secret police), had systematically confined and tortured those who criticized the regime in maximum-security psychiatric hospitals.¹¹³ The Stasi's most sophisticated techniques of organized stalking assaults and the Soviet KGB's strategic use of perceived psychiatric disability as a means of subjugating political dissidents appertain to the genealogy of organized stalking assaults as organized hate violence based on perceived psychiatric disability.

The organized stalking assaults of a target, who moves from one nation-state to another, further allows international criminal organizations to exchange and learn the sophisticated techniques of organized stalking assaults already developed by a counterpart criminal organization of the nation-state to which the target moves. Such grand collaboration between international criminal organizations of different nation-states on organized stalking assaults further enables these organizations to share their social capital/resources (for example, connections to the best bankers, lawyers, accountants and doctors, who are already the elusive, loose and flexible associates of a given international criminal organization), thereby multiplying the social capital of each organization to be dispensed for future enterprises of various kinds.

Organized crime's increased need for expertise, based on technical knowledge and skill, has transformed organizational structure since organized crime's "experts"

¹¹² Accessed January 16, 2012. <http://fbi.gov/about-us/investigate/organizedcrime/overview>.

¹¹³ See Theresa C. Smith, *No Asylum: State Psychiatric Repression in the Former USSR* (New York: New York University Press, 1996) and Robert van Voren, "Political Abuse of Psychiatry—An Historical Overview," *Schizophrenia Bulletin* 36 no.1 (2009): 33-35.

(associate professionals in various legitimate business and governmental sectors) are not fungible or interchangeable like the “soldiers” and street workers.¹¹⁴ The relationships between each international criminal organization and its associate professionals across various fields (such as medical, legal and financial professionals) and the relationship among criminal organizations across the globe have evolved toward loose, flexible, mobile, elusive and post-modern/post-structural network structures and away from traditional hierarchical structures¹¹⁵ plausibly because of significant advantages arising from the act of cooperatively sharing and exchanging criminal techniques, expert knowledge, criminal benefits and social capital/social resources (as opposed to competition).

Moreover, global collaboration between international criminal organizations, facilitated by the Internet, international banking and other global technologies with the advent of globalization, enables these organizations to avoid detection and apprehension while remaining in countries that provide them with safe haven from arrest while perpetrating organized stalking assaults against their victim residing in another country.¹¹⁶ Hereto, the victim of organized stalking assaults is to be judged plainly delusional as s/he complains about such grand international conspiracy.

¹¹⁴ President's Commission, *Organized Crime*, 8.

¹¹⁵ U.S. Department of Justice, *Combat International Organized Crime*, 10, 14.

¹¹⁶ *Ibid.*, 2, 10.

Chapter Six: Medical Corruption

In early summer of 2010, I received an intake document from a psychologist, whom I was inveigled into seeing for a month or two at the time. The document says, “Even though the client claimed that she does not consume any illegal drug, she was enrolled in the MICA program.” As I read this sentence, I inquired about what MICA stood for, and the psychologist told me that it stood for a local program which treats people with (illegal) drug addiction. I immediately responded that I was not on such a program and did not even know such program itself. She said that an administrative error must have occurred. Responding to the sharp and critical tone of my voice, she immediately said in an equally sharp and critical tone, “The hospital also has this record (concerning the fabricated history of drug addiction treatment). We were just honest enough to let you know about this record. The hospital won't even let you know that this kind of record exists” (parentheses added by the author). Later I also talked to a friend of mine who had worked in the same local hospital as a nurse about the existence of this classified record in the hospital (without letting her know

about the aforementioned fabrication of my medial record). She said immediately, "Sadly, yes, it exists." In retrospect, I wonder what the aforementioned whistling staff member in the local hospital could have done (probably by cooperating with other personnel in the hospital) on my classified medical record.

In February, 2010, I bought and set up security cameras around my one-story apartment. However, there were some "blind spots," i.e., areas where the cameras did not cover, which I was not fully aware of at the time. One cord of the camera was slid under the lowest window frame of my bedroom, which did not allow the window to be fully locked. One early morning probably between 4 a.m. and 6 a.m. (before the daylight started), I was deeply sleeping, but was woken up by hearing a series of dull clashing noises. When I opened my eyes, I saw one Caucasian man of about 6 feet tall (since his head was around or above the upper edge of the highest window frame) in his twenties holding a flashlight, looking at me, standing right next to the open window (left of the window). Another person (I could not see fully) approached me from the direction of the window to the right side of the bed I was sleeping in and used an aerosol spray at my face, which made me pass out right away (within a few seconds). I remember groaning a bit when this happened. The next day, I woke up around 4 p.m. even though the habitual wake up time was around 10 a.m. Unfortunately, I was too tired to lock or turn off the computer the night before. Nothing was stolen and no food or beverage was tampered with (i.e., poisoned). I had gnawing pain in my lung, and on the following day I went to an urgent care clinic, which was a branch of the aforementioned local hospital.

To a young woman in the reception window who took my personal information and typed it into the computer database of the clinic, I explained what happened during the early morning before the time I woke up and started to have the pain in the lung, which had been gradually disappearing and was no longer prominent at the time I visited the clinic. She heard the story, seemed grim momentarily, looked at the

computer screen intently seeming to read some information on the screen, and started to burst into quiet laughter. Then she asked if I used any illegal drug. I said no. She did not say anything to my answer, looked at me in a suspicious and condescending way. Immediately I asked if there is any record about a patient which the patient cannot have access to but only clinic and hospital personnel could. Instantly, her facial expression became serious again. Then she said, no. Unlike this staff member in the reception area, the doctor treated me without any prejudice even though he did not seem to try to detect any toxin in my system.

The production of the aforementioned false classified medical record of mine, i.e., illegal drug addiction, was probably done in order to erase the credibility of my medical complaints about invisible assaults committed by the affiliates of the crime syndicate at the hospital. My complaints would sound like a manifestation of paranoia due to marijuana consumption. The doctor then will not try to investigate the causes of my medical complaint seriously. Further, the aforementioned fabricated MICA information must have been already available in the classified patient data in the hospital computer to which the aforementioned receptionist had access. This explains the ways in which the receptionist treated me at the time. The production of false record (of any kind) must be expeditious as long as the record is classified. I suspect that not only classified medical record but also classified records of various kinds (such as police record and immigration record) of mine have been falsely produced in a manner that is detrimental to my credibility.

CW, the aforementioned former Mafia member, who had tried to leave the Mafia by coming to Ithaca, told me later the crime syndicate members constantly and most eagerly tried to get jobs at the hospital to realize the aforementioned critical objective. These syndicate members cannot normally have doctors' positions, but should be able to get to know, befriend and identify which doctors, nurses and other staff members at the hospital are willing to receive bribes to consciously erase the medical evidence of

aggravated assault effectuated by the criminal organization. CW also uttered in a spirited tone that sometimes medical murder is committed by the undercover Mafia staff members (and their bribed associates) especially at the Emergency Room of a hospital when the target or any enemy of a given family comes to seek emergency medical care. If the target/enemy dies at the emergency room (during a surgery, for instance), her/his death appears so inevitably unfortunately natural that criminal investigation is least likely to be conducted. I was intensely dismayed to hear such a sophisticated technique of perfect murder crime deployed by the Mafia today.

C.W. also said, at another occasion in an alarmed tone, that my organized non-deadly poisoning torture which took place in a hospital at the northern tip of Germany was a "set-up" of the Swedish Mafia. The aforementioned reports of two Presidential investigations of organized crime, namely, the Task Force on Organized Crime of the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice in 1967, and the President's Commission on Organized Crime in 1986,¹¹⁷ do not mention the hospital as one of the sectors into which crime syndicates infiltrate. However, it is true that current criminal law enforcement relies heavily on medical professionals' testimonial evaluation: Law and medical (especially psychiatric) faculties have increasingly become so intensely intertwined in today's judicial process (as if a psychiatrist functions as a pre-judge to the judge) in recent years. Mary MacIntosh argues that criminal groups must become increasingly sophisticated in order to maintain acceptable levels of success by responding to given opportunities for crimes and to the given techniques of crime prevention and law enforcement.¹¹⁸ Thus, the infiltration of the hospitals must mark an increasingly sophisticated technique of criminal groups in recent years in order to maintain their

¹¹⁷ Albanese, *Organized Crime in America*, Chapter 6.

¹¹⁸ MacIntosh, *Organisation of Crime*.

success by responding to the recent evidentiary technique/method of law enforcement. Indeed, as mentioned above, one of the most recent governmental reports on organized crime available to the public does note the infiltration of the health care industry by the Genovese crime family.¹¹⁹ This evidentiary technique/method stands as the act of relying on the assessment of a medical professional especially a psychiatrist as the pre-judges to the judge (the organized stalking assault complaint will not be brought even to the detective without first going through the evaluation by a psychiatrist).

Later when I was removing the aforementioned storm window of the aforementioned window, I found that the upper metal frame of the storm window of the window through which the break-in took place was grossly bent. The center of the upper frame was no longer straight, but was bent by 30 degrees each side of the center as if the upper storm window frame was folded outwards. I picked up the window by grabbing the metal frame, and the glass window was fractured immediately. I remember I placed the storm window in the half inch lifted position in order for the cord of the security camera to go through before the break in took place. I notified the landlady of the break-in, which she denied immediately. She said that I must have a persecutory delusion to imagine a victimization of this kind provided that the neighborhood was just too safe for such a thing to happen. Later, the husband of the landlady came to the entrance door of my apartment and said that a psychiatrist whom he knew asked him to tell me in a very *firm* manner that I am mentally ill. He stressed the word, "firm." He also told me that a lady in the neighborhood noticed that I installed security cameras around my apartment, which she thought was an indication of mental illness, and was so scared of me. There was a house right across the street from my old apartment, which was occupied by a psychiatrist,

¹¹⁹ New Jersey Commission, *Changing Face of ORGANIZED CRIME*, 112.

who worked at the local hospital (there is only one in Ithaca), a housewife and two small children.

As I told CW about this story at a later time, CW told me that the neighbor psychiatrist must have been told by someone linked to the crime syndicate to tell the husband of my landlady to talk to me in the aforementioned light. CW also told me that the guy I saw wanted to join his local gang, yet was denied due to his contribution to the break-in. Moreover, another person, who broke into my apartment (CW said this guy was short) and sprayed me with gas, was a professional computer hacker. CW said these two guys broke into my apartment in order to "scout." I asked what the word "scout" means in this context. He said it means to find out how much the target knows about what is going on (the internal hidden mechanism of the target's organized stalking persecution).

Ever since this break-in incident, my lap-top computer always has had a problem with printing. As I click the button "Print" each time, a window titled "Save File As" pops up and never allows me to print. Even after I reset up the computer, the problem with printing still continued. Another remarkable difference I noticed in my computer before and after the break-in was the following: According to the printout of the virus scan result recorded at 0:09 on February 10, 2010 (before the break-in), 32 harmful browser cookies were detected including 5 cookies called LivePerson and 4 cookies called Profiling (before this date, I had not scanned the computer regularly). According to the two more printouts of the scan result dated on February 18, 2010 and on February 20, 2010 (also before the break-in), about five harmful browser cookies were detected every five to thirty minutes even though all of the detected cookies were deleted after each scanning. These cookies include Real Media, Yield Manager, Pointroll, Adjugger, SpecificClick, ServingSys and Revsci while Real Media and Yield Manager were the most frequently detected cookies. I remember there were a few times when five Trojan Horses were detected all at the same time. However, most mysteriously, *after* the break-in, each time I run the virus scan, there has been

almost zero virus detected (the maximum number detected was two). It seems that hidden intrusion into my computer must have been taking place (computer hacking not detected by the given virus scan). For example, there was a time when this very manuscript file had a fatal error and could never be opened again. As mentioned earlier, according to DOJ's aforementioned survey, 26.1 percent of stalking victims reported that they are cyber-stalked or/and electronically monitored.¹²⁰ 33.6 percent of these victims responded that

¹²⁰ The interception and occasional deletion of important emails are not the only monitoring and sabotage stalking victims face. As other organized stalking victims often complain (according to White and Robinson), my airmails (especially most important ones) have been repeatedly significantly delayed or simply stolen. The most serious postal sabotaging took place in Sweden at the beginning of global organized stalking assaults in early 2009. An entire set of large boxes filled with my absolutely *irreplaceable* personal belongings (including an expansive series of diaries dating from early teenage period up to doctorate student years and all the lecture notes) shipped from Lund, Sweden in late January 2009, were completely *lost* by the Swedish Postal Service, which persistently neglected my repeated complaints concerning the loss. In Ithaca, for example, a letter from the City Court notifying the scheduled court date was delayed approximately one month and arrived in my mail box in Ithaca downtown post office (which is located in only ten-minute-walking distance from the City Court) exactly on the scheduled court date on October 21, 2010. Fortunately, I suspected the delayed mail, and called the court to check the court date in advance. Further, I dropped an airmail, which had my rent check sent to an address in New York City, in the post box in front of Annabel Taylor Hall on campus on Feb. 19, 2011. This airmail was returned in my downtown Ithaca post office box on March 23, 2011. The envelope showed that the mail was postmarked on Feb 22, 2011 in Rochester, and a yellow label placed on the right-bottom of the envelope saying "return to sender/insufficient address/unable to forward" was dated on March 18, 2011. I did not write the apartment number when I sent another rent check

perpetrators used computer spyware.¹²¹ Due to this cyber threat, I have been making extensive efforts not to connect my sole laptop computer to the internet.

After I moved out, the landlady sent me a copy of the itemized bill issued by a repair agency which charged \$100 for the labor fee (of replacing the storm window) in addition to the cost of the replaced storm window itself. She emailed that the storm window was badly bent. As I explained the incident of the break-in on the phone, she told me that I should report the break-in incident to the police. In the same conversation on the phone, I said that I notified her of the break-in immediately after the incident took place. Yet she replied that she did not hear such complaint from me at the time. A break-in took place repeatedly while I resided there, and most of the foods I stored in the apartment were often non-lethally poisoned as a result. The organized stalking assailants commit their covert deeds only after the condition of non-investigation is carefully established. In this case, the landlady never took any precautionary measure to prevent this from happening due to her implanted belief that I had persecutory delusions.

In spring, 2010, a sergeant at Ithaca Police Department heard my complaint about organized stalking assaults and said that I should go to a local hospital in Ithaca in order to examine if any toxin I consumed can be detected. Later I realized that this is a common deception technique used by the police¹²² to bring a person whom the police

to the same address earlier in the same month, but the receiver in New York City received it in a matter of several days. Moreover, why did it take more than a month to have a letter return to the sender provided that the sender and the receiver are both in New York State?

¹²¹ Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Stalking Victimization in the United States*, 5.

¹²² I wonder if the following justification is the base of the sergeant's deception: According to New York Penal Law 35.05, an offense (deceiving a person into psychiatric imprisonment) is

suspect as mentally ill to the psychiatric unit of the hospital based on the "free" will of the subject (i.e., on a voluntary basis) formed out of the deception. This psychiatric examination of organized stalking assault victims functions as a technique by which psychiatric discrimination holds the victims in a mechanism of psychiatric objectification.¹²³ An evaluation nurse at the emergency room told me that since the police brought me to the hospital, I had to be admitted to the psychiatric unit and to be seen by a psychiatrist next day (the psychiatrist was gone for the day). When I was brought to the psychiatric unit, this evaluation nurse and a male psych tech (I did not see the name tag so I will call him X) who seemed to work regularly on the night shift were both displaying their upward thumbs to one another while both making a jocularly content facial expression as if they just won a game played together. In the unit, after consuming drink and food provided by a few nurse technicians (Matt, Alex and X--all of them seemingly in their late twenties) each in different occasions, I somewhat lost balance and my speech became slightly slurred for several hours. I asked each one of them out of the blue each in a different context why some people abuse a vulnerable person. They invariably gave me the same answer spontaneously and immediately in the most natural manner (as if they were breathing out the following phrase): "To fulfill necessities." The same answer given by all of those who non-lethally poisoned me at the hospital made me wonder if the organized stalking syndicate managed to infiltrate into the hospital (probably by using social fabric, i.e., the ties of friends and families) and inveigled the staff there into further abusing the target (me) by using this manipulatively abetting rhetoric: "Abuse her to fulfill your necessities!"

justified when it "is performed by a public servant in the reasonable exercise of his official powers, duties or functions."

¹²³ Echoing Michel Foucault's theory of disciplinary objectification in *Discipline and Punish* (Foucault, *Discipline and Punish*, 187).

I saw a psychiatrist next day and straightforwardly and firmly said to him, "You are holding me against my will." He brought both of his hands upward and said in an equally firm manner, "I will release you." I left the hospital later in the day and went back to my apartment. Everything looked in the way it did. I did not suspect any problem. As far as I noticed till then, the landlady and her husband seemed not to have given a copy of the key to my apartment to anyone else since there was no break-in except through a bedroom window (as mentioned earlier) and except when I left the apartment unlocked. I cooked and ate some foods left in the fridge (such as frozen salmon, garlic, milk and so forth), and noticed some salty taste in the aftertaste of those foods (though I did not mix any salt in any of these foods). Within a half hour after eating them, I felt saltiness in my mouth and passed out. I also noticed sickening bitter taste in the water from the faucet of the kitchen. Later I deduced that a copy of my apartment key was already held in the hands of the organized stalking assailants. The only occasion when the perpetrators could get hold of the key was through the staff members of the psychiatric unit of the hospital. I remember being mandated to hand in the key to the staffs at the unit when I entered the unit. The stealing of the key to facilitate the act of trespassing into my apartment and of committing further invisible biophysical assaults was another instance of the hospital staff's act of abusing a vulnerable inpatient "to fulfill necessities."

According to the aforementioned DOJ survey on stalking victimization, 13.2 percent of stalking victims responded that the perpetrators illegally entered house/apartment.¹²⁴ In my case, criminal trespass as a means to commit invisible assaults in my residence has taken place frequently due to the police's psychiatric prejudice toward me (i.e., psychiatric discrimination). For example, on September 30, 2010, I moved to another apartment. When I

¹²⁴ Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Stalking Victimization in the United States*, 8.

was carrying my belongings with Joanna to her car in front of her house where I stayed till I could find another place, there was a pizza delivery car which turned on music very loudly and passed right in front of Joanna's apartment. This is a regular intimidation skit used by organized stalkers. When I moved into the assigned bedroom (and the new housemates seemed so nice), I picked up a piece of tissue from a tissue box left in the room and found out that it smelt like vomit (I also smelt some carton boxes left in the room and found out that they smelt the same). I found this strange, but did not pay further attention. I was too exhausted from moving and fell asleep quickly. The next day when I woke up, I felt so weak that I felt half dead. I thought perhaps there was a break-in during the night (since I did not yet set up a lock to my bedroom) and I was shot in my chest (where there was a pain) by a ray gun of some kind. I looked myself in the mirror and could not find any pinkish color in my cheek. I looked blackish pale. My housemates told me so as well. I needed to sleep all day for two days (yet was increasingly getting better) and could not really identify what caused this strange symptom. Lung area hurt somewhat--the location of the pain moved from upper lung to lower lung on Oct 1. The next day (Oct 2), the lung pain disappeared. On Oct 3, the housemates noticed pinkish color on my cheek. I was feeling better then. I checked the smell of the tissue box and the carton boxes on Oct 3, and noticed that there is no more vomit smell. Then I started to suspect that toxin was sprayed in the bedroom right before I moved in. It was probably possible since I was having phone conversation with the future housemate (my mobile phone is intercepted) indicating the time and the day I would move in and further indicating that nobody would be in the house during the hours immediately preceding my move-in.

Chapter Seven: The Neutralized Police

1. *The manipulative technique to incriminate the scapegoat by deploying her neighbors*

On June 7th, RR, a housemate and the sub-lessor of the apartment (house) from whom I sublet a bedroom asked me to explain why I hoped to lower the blinds on the windows in the living room at night and so forth. I explained the situation of being subjected to organized stalking violence. He spontaneously raised his concern that the housemates (including himself) may end up also being subjected to organized stalking violence. He raised this concern by mentioning an example of a suspense movie where a murder witness who happened to be physically right next to the murder victim ends up being murdered as well.

The next day, RR orally told me that I should be able to find a safer place which would be available on August 1st. I made a condition orally that if I could find a safer place (maybe living with a friend whom I can trust), I would move. I spent a substantial amount of time trying to find another safer place. Yet, as I explained the situation of being an organized stalking victim, people eventually came up with excuses for being unable to rent a place to me.

On August 27th, a prospective tenant from Germany was about to arrive. K, another subtenant, told me that the prospective subtenant from Germany would become homeless if I do not vacate the room I was subletting. K asked me to move to a smaller room on the second floor. Within approximately one hour before N arrived, RR came and told me that he could principally use the staircase outside of the house (instead of the staircase which is connected to the small room) for entry to his room, since there is no snow yet. He also promised to place a lock on the door (there was no lock to the small room, and the house was not locked). He further promised to purchase a movable closet for me since there was no closet in the assigned room. Yet all of these promises were broken. RR also told me that he had called S, who lived in the room next to the room I was originally subletting, and told me that she was fine with moving my belongings to her room. RR told me that S seemed to be fine with the idea that I live with her, but that I and S should talk further about sharing the room when S came back. I said to RR that I would like to stay in S's room and not the smaller room. I made the decision partially because sharing a room with another woman would be a wiser option (especially the landlord was not happy about me sharing a room with a male roommate) than sharing a room with this man and because I did not want him to become homeless. Even though I was given a furnished room first and wanted to keep that condition, I purchased a futon on my own on the same day (September 29). Yet in retrospect, he could have stayed in the smaller room instead. Given the time pressure and the emotional pressure received from K and RR (both collaborating extensively), and the number of promises made at the last minute (which were all broken later), I reluctantly moved to S's room.

On September 9, 2010, when RR called the police, RR said to the police in front of me in the hallway on the second floor of the premises that S had said that she could only let me place my belongings in the room, but was clear at the time of the phone call that she was not willing to share the room. Then I finally realized that RR had indeed deceived

me into leaving my originally sublet room. The police officers at the time told me that RR and the others said to them that I had moved out of the sublet room of my own will.

S came back around 11 p.m. or 12 a.m. with her boyfriend and they told me that S does not want to have a roommate. Her male friend seemed very intimidating. I then left for the smaller room next to S's room on the same floor.

Every day after midnight RR passed the room to which I was assigned to reach his room while I was sleeping even though he had another staircase to reach his room in the attic. Every morning he passed the room back and forth while I was sleeping as well (I sleep longer than he does).

A termination notice from the landlord dated on August 25, 2010 was physically handed to me by RR's girlfriend Anna in the kitchen of the premises in the presence of Anna, RR and K.

I brought the termination notice to Neighborhood Legal Services and was told by the staff there that I did not need to leave the originally rented room and that I should move back to the room. The originally rented room later occupied by N was empty and locked (N left probably after he found out that there was a litigation going on in the house). RR then made an announcement on craigslist to request others to move into the apartment.

S rented the room but has not placed any of her clothing or any other belonging other than her bedding and a few books and so forth. I never saw her return to the room after midnight on August 27th, 2010 when I talked with her and her male friend.

Then I decided to move back to the room RR told me I could share with S in order to avoid the constant invasion of my privacy (intrusion while I was sleeping) provided that all of the promises made at the time I was pressured to move were broken. RR asked me to leave the room in the evening on September 9th.

Around 9:45pm on September 9th (or 10th), RR's girlfriend, called Anna, yelled at me on the second floor of the premises, saying, "You are insane!" Then I realized that

the reason this girlfriend assisted RR with terminating my tenancy was that she perceived that I had a psychiatric disability, which nevertheless constitutes a violation of the New York State Human Rights Law.

Seemingly upon RR and Anna's request, S returned to the premises in the same evening, and filed a police report against me for trespassing. Two police officers came, and one of them, Jack B. Nelson, threatened to arrest me if I did not leave the room. They seemed to have received enough prejudiced information about me presuming that I was "insane" and needed to be "kept in line." I left the room. I told them that RR passed my room every night while I was in the room sleeping (S was never at home when I was in her room). They said they heard that I moved out of my own will (though I was deceived into moving out), and that it is unfortunate that I did not have privacy.

Later, I came to consider RR's acts of passing my bedroom (as far as I remember) every night after midnight while I was sleeping and waking me up each time as acts decidedly guiltier than my act of moving back to the room S was renting as an attempt to avoid RR's daily invasion of privacy and disruption of sleep thereof.

September 12th (or 11th), 2010, given RR's promise that he would principally use the outside staircase as a condition for me to move out of the originally subletting room, I blocked the door between my bedroom and the interior staircase which he used every day. He tried to move the door between his interior staircase and my bedroom while I was sleeping after midnight again, found the door stuck and said firmly, "You cannot legally blockade this door." The police came and knocked on the door of the room I was occupying, shouting that I must open the door. I opened the door and found two uniformed police officers standing right in front of the door. I talked with the officers without knowing that Anna was still in the attic able to listen to my conversation with the police. Contrary to the last time, the police officer I talked with did not treat me in an objectifying/prejudiced manner and was treating me fairly. Soon I noticed that the police did not know of the existence

of the exterior staircase (he said, "Oh, so there is another staircase?"). Then I deduced that RR did not notify the police of another staircase when he called the police and made a claim that I committed imprisonment. When one of the officers asked me to show him another staircase, I went downstairs and found at least one more uniformed police officer and one man in his forties or fifties in non-uniformed clothes talking intimately with RR (as if he was giving advice to RR), who was sitting on a chair in front of the main entrance to the premises. This time, RR looked melancholic.

I noticed that RR is very good at playing a victim or that he must have received effective instructions as to how to manipulate the police. During the cross-examination at the City Court (this eviction was judged illegal by Ithaca City Court in November, 2010),¹²⁵ I asked RR who was the man who was talking to RR while the police were present at the house. RR pondered for several seconds, changed his facial expression, seeming to recall certain memory, and then said, "I do not remember." Further, I asked RR if he consulted his girlfriend (who frequented his apartment) when he decided to terminate my tenancy. He said no spontaneously. Then I asked if he consulted someone else when he was making the decision on the termination. He did not answer. I asked the same question repeatedly a few more times, and he kept quiet, looking away in a ponderous manner. Then the judge asked him to answer my question. Finally he said in a decisive tone, "It was my decision." This reply made me think that he did consult someone on this matter but had a solid reason not to disclose this information in public.

The officer asked me to go back to the bedroom and went upstairs. I did not know that Anna was remaining upstairs at the time, but in retrospect I assume the police were probably told that I am so dangerous that I should be separated from her. When the officer came back to the

¹²⁵ Shibata v. Rossi, No. SC-042758-10/IT (Ithaca City Court, 2010).

second floor, he told me that unfortunately Anna had some serious knee injury and cannot take the staircase outside since it is mainly for an emergency purpose (yet I saw at least RR was using the outside staircase regularly before I moved to the small room). Yet Anna was hearing my conversation with the police all the time and knew beforehand that the police now realized that RR did not notify the police when he made an allegation against me on imprisonment over the phone. Thus she could have fabricated the story of having an injury. Two police officers stood in the small room and seriously observed Anna passing through the small room where I was also standing at the time as if I was going to be dangerous to her. Anna passed limping (not sure if that was a good performance or not) and looked melancholic.

The next day I came back to the house in the evening and saw Anna again in the kitchen looking at me intently. If she thought I was dangerous enough to imprison her, why was she there again? I noticed that RR and Anna could be setting up a series of incrimination traps/tricks for me by taking advantage of my strong sense of the equality of human worth, which sometimes clouds my judgment. Were they perhaps instructed by the criminal organization indirectly to entrap me? Police records can be used as circumstantial "evidence" of my "criminality" in order for the organized stalkers to spread further malicious gossip about me in the community. In the afternoon of September 24th, I finally found a place to stay temporarily until I found a proper apartment. So I left on the same day (September 13th) even though I had paid the rent until September 24th or so.

2. *Organized perjury: the criminal organization's clandestine technique to manipulate the police*

In January 2010, I talked with the university police deputy chief and questioned him to confirm what I heard about the real reason for issuing PNG. He immediately responded in a surprised tone, "Wow, who said that?" I

mentioned her name and the title and he said, "Ugh." Then he said in a voice that mixes reluctance and a subtly repressed faint pang of conscience, "well, people filed complaints against you, which qualify as a crime (not sure if the word "crime" was a singular or plural)." On one hand, the contradictory information concerning the reason for the action taken by the university police provided by J.C., who worked at the public forensic unit, prevented me from questioning the possibility of the existence of organized perjury behind the police action. On the other hand, it is possible that a fraction of the police did have this racist suspicion, yet decided not to share it with the rest of the police. Thus, the deputy chief was simply not aware of the existence of such suspicion in his department (if his utterance was true and sincere). Further, the crime syndicate can approach the friends or family members of the detective, who was investigating the case in question (as revealed in the aforementioned drug bribery case of the officer at the Ithaca Police Department) and implant a biased view of the target in his mind. Thus law enforcement personnel could be inveigled into gaining biased suspicion toward the target by sophisticatedly using gossip (if not necessarily bribery) through social fabric.

Crime syndicates seem to imitate the modality and the structure of the police so closely (they use the same titles as the titles the police use, the police work in the same disciplined, coordinated and secret fashion as the syndicates), and thus know the operational modality of law enforcement (as well as human sociality in general) enough to sophisticatedly manipulate law enforcement. DJ, who, as mentioned above, said that he worked directly under a "Lieutenant" of the Upstate New York Mafia who has been coordinating my organized stalking assaults, once told me jocularly, slowly and confidently looking straight at my face at the corner of the kitchen of my apartment (falsely claiming to fix water pollution as mentioned above) in the evening on April 11, 2010, that the Mafia can identify which police officer could be manipulated in which way (probably by studying the given personality and inclination of the

officer in question) in order to even manipulatively use the officer to kill the target.¹²⁶ When he mentioned the word "kill," an air of enchanted manic pleasure leaked from his face.

At least one corrupted officer (who was solicited for the organized abuse of a person with perceived psychiatric disability in order "to fulfill necessities"—the corruption rhetoric mentioned in the chapter on Medical Corruption) in the police system needs to intentionally establish this hidden collaboration between organized perjurers and the police. Given the aforementioned pre-existing infiltration of local drug gangs into the local police in Ithaca as well as the aforementioned statement DJ made in my kitchen with manic confidence, this kind of collaboration arrangement can be readily made. I wonder if the officer (JB) who burst into silent laughter when she saw my facial expression of utter shock at the moment I received the PNG from a lieutenant of the campus police (who seemed to be rather serious and nervous when he was committing this act) was the one (or at least one of those who became police officers because they like power) who consciously schematized the hidden collaboration between the organized stalking assailants and the university police. She later showed up at the entrance area of Olin Library in the early winter evening opening the police vehicle window wide open, placing and displaying her face right in front of me, and had the facial expression of an ironical mixture of relatively suppressed manic pleasure and disciplinary condemnation (though she was not directly looking at me).

Now please note that, as mentioned above, the existence of the criminal allegations filed against me at the

¹²⁶ DJ's claim reminds me of a local sergeant who shot an African-descent drug dealer to death in a recent year when the sergeant and his colleague attempted to capture him, which justifiably incurred great controversy in Ithaca. See "Greenwood Shooting: Grand jury says lethal force justified," News Section, *The Ithaca Times*, July 16, 2010.

university police mentioned by the deputy chief was further confirmed by the professor who originally supported my visiting scholar application. Thus, the grounds on which the university police issued PNG seem to be at least twofold: 1) racist and psychiatric suspicion (that I would commit a random shooting) held by a fraction of the police; 2) a number of criminal allegations filed against me, which have never been disclosed to the alleged (me).

In order to ascertain these assumed grounds for the police's issuance of PNG as well as to investigate the ongoing organized perjury suspected due to the ways in which I had been treated by the university police and their community policing associates, I made a FOIA request to CU Police Chief via email. The said community policing associates include those who ride in the following most ostentatious community emergency vehicles: The university's Emergency Medical Service¹²⁷ vehicles, the university's Environmental Health and Safety¹²⁸ vehicles and Bangs Ambulance vehicles (a local ambulance company serving Ithaca area),¹²⁹ all which have been successfully locating me in real time, and physically showing up in front of me (as well as the university police and the Ithaca City Police vehicles) almost every time I am on and near campus. This consistent behavioral pattern of these community emergency vehicles, which has been persistently lasting for more than two years now, sends a clear and obvious message that I am nothing but a threat to the community. Further, the said community policing associates also include certain janitors who plausibly facilitate or even commit electromagnetic weaponry assaults as a necessary and

¹²⁷ Accessed January 10, 2012. <http://cuems.cornell.edu>.

¹²⁸ Environmental Health and Safety at Cornell University provides campus emergency first responders, emergency medical services and emergency planning. Accessed January 10, 2012. <http://sp.ehs.cornell.edu>.

¹²⁹ Accessed January 10, 2012. <http://www.bangsambulance.com>.

justified measure to prevent me from committing a random shooting on campus.

The university police chief forwarded the request to a university attorney, and the attorney sent me a letter dated October 11, 2010 stating the following: "Cornell University is a private institution, and its police unit acts under the authority and supervision of Cornell's president, as set forth in N.Y. Education Law Section 5709. Cornell treats the records you are requesting as confidential and I am not aware of any legal authority that requires production of such confidential records. Accordingly, the Cornell Police will not provide the records you requested."

The part of Section 5709 which the attorney's letter cites reads as the following: "Such special deputy sheriffs (i.e., the university police) so appointed shall be employees of the university and subject to its supervision and control and shall have the powers of peace officers as set forth in section 2.20 of the criminal procedure law within the said grounds or premises owned or administered by Cornell university."

The secrecy/lack of transparency of the university police as assumed by this attorney's interpretation of the aforementioned section of the state education law (namely, the university can order the police not to comply with the Freedom of Information Act since the police act under the university's supervision and control) systematically prevents the alleged from contesting any report (true or falsely fabricated) concerning the alleged by the alleged her/himself. The aforementioned statutory interpretation thus inevitably forecloses the investigation of organized perjury and establishes automatic immunity surrounding organized perjury. The act of depriving the alleged of the right to defense (especially in the case where the violation of the PNG would have resulted in my immediate arrest, i.e., the use of public force, according to the lieutenant who issued the PNG) marks a constitutional violation. Thus, the aforementioned interpretation of New York Education Law is unconstitutional. The university's supervision and control of the police must comport with the constitution.

Those who are coordinating my organized stalking murder (as far as my investigation went, the Mafia) must know the secrecy scheme established by the unconstitutional interpretation of Section 5709 the aforementioned NY Education Law currently used by the university attorney. The crime syndicate then purposefully exploits this particular unconstitutional interpretation, which erroneously allows the secrecy of the university police record, as a stratagem to thwart the contestation of organized perjury, which cunningly portrays the victim as a villain in the eyes of the judiciary as well as of the whole community, by manipulating the university police. One of the most cited philosophers of the last century, Michel Foucault says (as already mentioned above a few times), "Power is tolerable only on condition that it masks a substantial part of itself. Its success is proportional to its ability to hide its own mechanisms." In this case, the success of the Mafia is proportional to its ability to hide its own operational mechanisms. The unparalleled resilience of the Mafia (compared with other crime syndicates such as Latin King, Hells Angels, Crips, Bloods, and so forth) as already observed by law enforcement is explained by the Mafia's unparalleled ability to operate covertly. CW (a former Mafia member) once said in a manically jocular tone, "The Mafia's profession is manipulation!"

One of the objectives of organized perjury is to undermine the credibility of the target in the eyes of law enforcement so that law enforcement will be inveigled into disproving the psychiatric validity of the complaints of organized stalking assaults filed by the target. After this manipulative disenfranchisement process is complete, the level of organized stalking violence increases, which has been my case as well. These police reports gained out of exploiting secrecy further provide organized stalking assailants with more evidential authority to encourage many others in the community to hunt down the target. It is the proof not only that the target is a villain but also that vigilantism is necessary since the police have decided not to commit the target for trial.

When I was walking on campus (after the expiration of the PNG), I suddenly stopped, turned around, and found that an individual with the appearance of an undergraduate (around 20 years old) male (more or less like a fraternity boy) whom I could not identify was walking right behind me while staring at me and suddenly stopped with a surprised facial expression. He then immediately turned around and walked away in the opposite direction. A situation of this kind, with some variations, took place almost every time I happened to turn around and look back on campus (each time a different person but of the same appearance category described above) for a few weeks.

Perhaps the local drug dealers who buy their drugs from the Mafia and sell it to rich Cornell fraternities managed to bribe the frat boys with illegal drugs into filing false stalking allegations against me and into stalking and abusing me with electromagnetic weaponry. When they commit perjury, these young men would say that they do not want to press charges against me because they hope to avoid conflict and hope to remain unidentified by me in order to avoid further stalking "victimization." Just like the aforementioned scenario of NE (to whom I sent an email message to figure out his involvement in organized stalking assaults after the head-canoes clash). Those who were paid to shrewdly play "victims" probably did not only file false police reports on stalking, but also gang-stalked me on campus, fired electromagnetic weaponry, and informed the police of my exact location on campus as "victims" as well as dedicated community policing informants. So every time I moved from one building to another (for example from Law School building to Olin Library), I always saw the police vehicle or a red emergency service vehicle passing right in front of me. As far as I know, fraternities were regular consumers of illegal drugs (just ask about the illegal drug consumption habit of these young men from those who went to their parties), and the drug dealer, CW, mentioned the name of a specific fraternity he regularly goes in order to sell illegal drugs. Organized stalking assault (including organized perjury as a means) stands as a new and legal (at

least at the level of the functional operation of law) way of gang rape if "rape" could be broadly defined as an assault done to gain self confidence by using a physical power to destroy an oppressed person.

There have been some periods when every time I entered the Cornell campus, the university police showed up at the same place (right behind the law school and in front of one of the fraternity houses) on my way to the campus. I had been wondering how this could happen. Another victim of organized stalking in Ithaca (with whom I share the same perpetrators mostly) told me that the taxi drivers, the pizza delivery drivers and the city's public work maintenance personnel on the road had been stalking her on the road. The same phenomenon was taking place for me as well: In fall, 2010, for example, a Domino Pizza driver placed one of his hands on the adjacent seat, lowered his chin crouching a bit and perused my face while he was driving on the road where I was climbing up to go to the campus. The campus police vehicle soon showed up as I was entering the premise of the university. Pizza delivery positions are relatively fast and easy to obtain. Did some of the crime syndicate members obtain these positions in Ithaca in order to further the objective of organized stalking assaults?

Perhaps, as the result of organized perjury, the university police have circulated my face picture to those who were on the road on campus (those who deliver pizzas to students in dorms, etc.) as a part of their jobs and requested them to inform the police of my current location and the direction in which I am walking (so that the police could swiftly arrest me if I violated the PNG by entering the university premises while the PNG was in effect). With these community policing informants, the police could efficiently find me on campus, and thus effectively enforce PNG. Conversely, these community police informants (food delivery workers) could use their trusted status as informants to further shrewdly fabricate false criminal allegations against me again and again without any way of being contested for their acts of perjury. P.I. David Lawson has already noted in his book, *Cause Stalking*, that the taxi

drivers and other who are on the road can stalk the target while on the job. As mentioned above, Mary MacIntosh argues that criminal groups must become increasingly sophisticated in order to maintain acceptable levels of success by responding to given opportunities for crimes and to the given techniques of crime prevention and law enforcement.¹³⁰ One of the given techniques of crime prevention at this point marks community policing.

Further, the most effective way of tracking the target is to make use of the power of the police. One interpretation is that the hidden criminal charges filed at Cornell University Police that enabled New York State Police to discreetly stalk me when I was trying to flee from Ithaca and arrived at a small town in Adirondacks. The car plate number of a friend of mine who was driving me to this new location was registered into the plate number reading equipment both in Syracuse and in the town. My neighbor told me that the State Trooper was reading the plate number and asked him if anyone was moving in while I was in the house into which I was just moving. I also saw a helicopter flying right above me when I just arrived at an apartment in the town in the Adirondacks.

Organized perjury shrewdly exploits the cutting edge techniques of community policing as one of the given opportunities for crimes by manipulatively prompting the police to deputize organized stalking assailants as the community policing informants. **Organized stalking assault instantiates what MacIntosh observes as the increasingly sophisticated change of organized criminal operation responding to the given techniques of crime prevention today, namely, community policing, as a means to successfully foreclose criminal investigation.**¹³¹

¹³⁰ MacIntosh, *Organisation of Crime*.

¹³¹ I observed a case where most plausibly no professional crime syndicate had been involved in the coordination of organized stalking assaults. Mindy (not a real name), a woman in her early twenties, was assigned as my roommate in

the refugees' resident where I was staying in Toronto, Canada in the summer of 2009. I had some general conversations with her as a roommate first, and she later unfolded the following story: she started to "date" a guy on Facebook and her virtual boyfriend introduced her to his male friends on Facebook. Then his friends became interested in her and started to compete with each other. These guys became increasingly violent against each other in their romantic competition, and soon Mindy decided to leave Facebook. Once she went offline, those violently competing guys decided to collectively cyberstalk and bully her. They hacked her Yahoo email account, traced where she lives, installed a surveillance camera in her apartment, spread gossip about her to people around her, which inveigled the recipients to collectively spy on her and to collectively poison her by writing a statement on Facebook such as "you can do anything to her. She cannot do anything back." She was poisoned "everywhere" by a number of people around her. She became intensely sleepy and/or dizzy; feel drilling pain on her skin due to radiation; started to see objects which do not exist in reality after eating food; a blanket and clothes specifically given to her were sprayed with toxin, and so forth.

Mindy reported the poisoning incident to the police. Yet because it is impossible to identify the given poison and because the hospital is unable to detect every kind of poison, the target of examination/investigation became her psychic reliability. She was diagnosed as psychotic, which critically discouraged her not to report her victimization afterwards. Mindy said that the various use of poison marks the well calculated and premeditated technique not to leave any trace of obvious and clear evidence of harm itself in order to thwart socio-legal intervention.

She attempted to escape by moving to different places many times, yet every time the mob had succeeded in finding out her destination by mobilizing those close to her to spy on her updated plan. The greater the number of people who are involved in gossip, the more effective they are in spying upon the slandered person, in gathering and exchanging personal information, in predicting where the slandered person will go

3. *Psychiatric Discrimination Practiced by the Police*

The local police seem to consider the fact that I am "unemployed" as indicative of the lack of psychic-judicial credibility. Some of them told me that I am neither rich enough nor "important" enough to have a multitude of people targeting me. The 2009 DOJ survey report concludes in contrary that "as with crime more generally, a pattern of decreasing risk for stalking victimization existed for persons residing in households with higher incomes."¹³² The myth that only rich people can be subjected to organized stalking further deprives those who are socio-economically disadvantaged of the right to judicial restitution (since the victim's claim is considered not credible to receive judicial intervention). This myth functions exactly in the same mode as the mode in which organized stalking functions, i.e., the careful selection and disenfranchisement of the scapegoat/target who is socio-economically disadvantaged enough not to realize restitution. Ironically, law enforcement personnel and organized stalking perpetrators often use the same language and exhibit a similar perception/thought

and what the person will do. Yet one day, she left almost every piece of property in her apartment (clothes, mobile phone, furniture, etc.), where her stalking mob managed to install multiple covert surveillance cameras according to her observation, and, one late afternoon, left to another place hours away by receiving a car ride from a friend of hers. Once she managed to disappear from the stalking and abusing mob in this manner, the whole torment which lasted for three years had finally come to end.

Mindy seemed to have told this story to a few other residents since these residents, with whom I also had friendly relations, later told me that they were overwhelmingly surprised to hear "exactly the same kind of story" from two different individuals. I was similarly surprised.

¹³² Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Stalking Victimization in the United States*, 3.

pattern of socially objectifying victims as those who lack judicial credibility. Then the victim is deprived of the legal protection on the same grounds as the grounds on which the perpetrators target the victim for their invisible perfect crime.

In the course of organized stalking assaults, each time the slander is crafted in a specific way that most effectively convinces each specific addressee. The addressee-specific crafted slander can then reach social welfare officers, medical doctors, therapists, police officers, media, etc. which in return construct the "objectivity"(collective recognition) of the victim's delusion. These figures across professional boundaries in the community can, in a united manner, collusively construct the diagnosis of "delusional disorder," or even worse, "paranoid schizophrenia." The conspiracy of objectivity formation is thus consummated.

Certain provisions in the pre-existing state penal code can prohibit and punish the acts which constitute organized stalking--not only the stalking provision but also the provisions for the crime of soliciting a crime, and the crime of assault (which includes the act of poisoning), and so forth. Yet, unsurprisingly, according to the aforementioned DOJ report in 2009, 18.8 percent of the stalking victims who reported to police responded that police took no action.¹³³ Eleven percent of these victims perceive that police did not take action because there was not enough evidence.¹³⁴ Without visible evidence and without knowing the social phenomenon of organized stalking, law enforcement personnel (as well as psychiatrists) assume that the target is unreasonable (psychiatrically unreliable). According to the 2009 report, 13.2 percent of stalking victims perceive that police did not take action because police didn't believe the victim.¹³⁵ Invariably almost all the victims of organized stalking (within the knowledge of

¹³³ Ibid., 14.

¹³⁴ Ibid.

¹³⁵ Ibid.

Robinson and White) state that the police summarily dismiss victims' complaints with respect to organized stalking. Twenty-two point nine percent of stalking victims responded that situation got worse after reporting stalking to police, and 48.9 percent of stalking victims responded that the situation stayed the same according to the 2009 report.¹³⁶

The Ithaca Police Department and the FBI Ithaca Office had finally accepted my complaints on organized stalking on August 23, 2010 (Case Number 10-11312) and on September 15, 2010 respectively. However, the situation remained the same. I filed a FOIA request to see how the administration of justice is obstructed. The New York State Incident Report No.181913 states "TOMO has an extensive history in SJS of having Mental Illness, and it appeared to me that she is suffering from some sort of mental illness. I gave TOMO a ride back home. I sent an email to (name deleted) and SGT. LAWEWNCE concerning TOMO's mental state in hopes that (name deleted) has a history with TOMO, or at least can do a check on her." Item 81 of the administrative section of the incident report named "Status" states that the case has been "CLOSED BY INVESTIGATION." The focus of the investigation was my psyche and not the suspects I named concerning extortion (the manner of this investigation also echoes the manner of investigation on sex crimes especially before the Violence against Women Act, which was enacted in order to end law enforcement's tendency to question the credibility/reliability of the victims of sexual violence and the tendency to obstruct the administration of justice in this light).

As sixty percent of survivors of child incestuous abuse complained of major depressive symptoms in adult life¹³⁷ (though my abuse case is considered definitively "minor"

¹³⁶ Ibid., 15.

¹³⁷ Herman, *Father-Daughter Incest*, 99. Herman also states that Thirty-eight percent of survivors of child incestuous abuse became so depressed at some point in their lives that they attempted to suicide.

in degree), I had severe depression, which ended when I wrote articles about the judgments made by the lower courts and the supreme court in *The Japan Times*,¹³⁸ a feminist newspaper in Japan,¹³⁹ a left-wing magazine¹⁴⁰ and in a book I wrote in Japanese.¹⁴¹ The last depression I remember having is the time I received the judgment from the district court, which dismissed my complaint as something that is not beyond the limit of what is considered as socially acceptable.¹⁴² After the judgment, I was depressed enough not to be able to do anything for one week. My severe depression was a displaced manifestation of profound motivation for the equality of human worth (strong anger at injustice turned inside and manifested as sadness). My history of being treated for severe depression due to child incestuous abuse was used and abused as a circumstantial evidence for the lack of psychiatric reliability and an indication of paranoia. This line of evaluation frequently used by law enforcement further marks the second conflation technology of psychiatric discrimination as described at the

¹³⁸ Tomo Shibata, "Japan loath to discuss incestuous abuse," *The Japan Times*, September 15, 2006, Opinion section. <http://search.japantimes.co.jp/cgi-bin/eo20060915a1.html>.

Please note that the title of this article on the lower courts' decisions was crafted by one of the editors of the newspaper. I would not have used biting language such as "loath" in my article title. However, the title of the second article on the Supreme Court decision turned out to be decisively more agreeable: "A 'socially accepted' act of child abuse," *The Japan Times*, June 5, 2007, Opinion section. <http://search.japantimes.co.jp/cgi-bin/eo20060915a1.html>.

¹³⁹ Tomo Shibata, "Litigation on the Sexual Violence Committed by the Father," 『ふえみん』, November 15, 2006.

¹⁴⁰ Tomo Shibata, 「実父による娘への性虐待」 (Father-Daughter Incestuous Abuse) 『週刊金曜日』 (8, 2006), 28-29.

¹⁴¹ Tomo Shibata, 『子どもの性虐待と人権』 (*Child Sexual Abuse and Human Rights*) (Tokyo: Akashi Shoten, 7.2009).

¹⁴² For detail, see Tomo Shibata, "Japan loath to discuss incestuous abuse," *The Japan Times*, September 15, 2006, Opinion section. <http://search.japantimes.co.jp/cgi-bin/eo20060915a1.html>.

end of Chapter One: though a standard psychiatric text states "many individuals who present with a delusional disorder have had a history of depression,"¹⁴³ not all persons with a history of depression present with a delusional disorder. It is this tendency mentioned in psychiatric literature that is expediently exploited by organized criminals as a powerful evidence-tampering tool for their violence (which resembles the forms of "violence" accounted by those with legitimate delusional disorder or paranoid schizophrenia) against those who have (or had) depression. In other words, law enforcement most easily and subconsciously conflates 1) those with depression *without* delusion; with 2) those with depression *and* delusion. The complex interaction between the aforementioned two conflation technologies ([1] conflation between real delusional disorder or paranoid schizophrenia, and real invisible organized stalking assault victimization; [2] conflation between those with depression without delusion and those with depression and delusion) promotes impunity surrounding the act of specifically *targeting* those with the history of depression for perpetual organized invisible maiming violence (especially by those who gain a great sense of self-worth though destroying another human). Another aggravating factor contributing to law enforcement's systematic psychiatrically discriminatory preconception of an organized stalking victim marks the criminal organization's infiltration of (and thereby manipulation of) local law enforcement, which allows the criminal organization to foresee how and when law enforcement's investigation will take place. In this light, these conflation technologies of psychiatric discrimination explain how the re-victimization of child incestuous abuse survivors is virtually judicially permitted and unwittingly encouraged.

¹⁴³ Fenning et al., "Delusional and shared psychotic disorder," 1531.

Psychiatric discrimination summarily legalizes invisible (internal), daily, perpetual and maiming violence (committed often by poisoning, toxic gassing and electronic weapon assault) exhaustively due to the police's prejudicial act of focusing their investigation *exclusively* on the psychiatric reliability of the complainant. And, inversely, due to the police's act of *summarily* dismissing grave criminal acts reported by the complainant. Hitherto, a vital engine of psychiatric discrimination marks law enforcement's *arrangement* of judicial and psychic credibility: the complainant of organized stalking assaults is equated with insanity and criminality (threat to public safety exemplified by random shooting) while innumerable organized stalking assailants are equated with sanity and legality, which are prejudicially presumed to be interexchangeable. It is this judicio-psychic arrangement made by law enforcement which both reflects and reinforces a profound breach of the equality of human worth surrounding the psychiatric hierarchization (categorization) of human beings.

The presumed interexchangeability between sanity and legality (and inversely, the presumed interexchangeability between insanity and criminality) produces automatic impunity surrounding the gross abuse of the so-preconceived insane by the sane. The following system of psychiatric discrimination is thereby established in the daily practice of law enforcement: complaints (either true or false) against the preconceived insane made by the sane are considered automatically credible while complaints against the sane made by the preconceived insane are systematically dismissed.

As long as a person with manic desire for subjugation formed by her/his unconsciousness concerning the loss of ideal of the equality of human worth is considered as a "sane" person, this sane person can wield maiming invisible daily violence against a person, who is systematically preconceived as being insane by the police, in order to feel a great sense of self-worth *with completely assured impunity*. As *Task Force Report* states that "organized criminal groups

participates in any illegal activity that offers maximum profit at minimum risk of law enforcement interference,"¹⁴⁴ organized stalking assaults offer maximum "power" (if defined as the ability to control and destroy a target) and profit (not necessarily financial capital but also social capital as discussed above) at minimum risk of law enforcement interference provided the pervasive practice of psychiatric discrimination by law enforcement.

Right after discussing organized stalking assaults in the legislators' meetings in Ithaca, I was treated extremely well by certain staff on campus (at eatery places, the libraries and the campus store), the police surveillance stopped and electromagnetic assaults, chemical spraying attacks and non-lethal poisoning attacks discontinued on campus. Yet after a few weeks, the police surveillance and organized hidden attacks resumed on campus. This pattern has repeated at least four times by now (once after the publication of the opinion article on organized stalking in the Ithaca Journal and more than three other times--each time after I made an oral statement at the County Legislators' meeting and the City Council meeting, which were both televised).

This perpetually repetitive sway of police behavior can be explained as the following: The fundamental requirement for the functioning of a police officer is her/his inability to question the ones in power by simply following the order of the superiors. The police are thus professionally required to be unable to think critically of power abuse. Sophisticated crime syndicates (notably the Mafia) most successfully exploit the police's professionally required *inability* to think critically of power abuse. Further, the modality of the voice of abuse victims goes against the grain of police normality.¹⁴⁵ Perfect impunity surrounding

¹⁴⁴ President's Commission, *Organized Crime*, 2.

¹⁴⁵ The modality in which police operates seems to be caught in the domination oriented one (social Darwinist power struggle seeking civilians' immanent recognition of their uniform—

scapegoating abuse commissioned against those who are most vulnerable (including those who are perceived as mentally ill) arises from this existential contradiction within the police normality and functionality, power and subjugation ideology that operates at the very foundation of the functionality of the police.

indeed, those who want to be the police tend to want the uniform recognition and it is the reason they chose this career), and the voice of the victim of abuse does not have any functionality in that modality. And it is because the reality that the victim does not have any potency or functionality in the field of "sane" power struggle (and this is the very reason these people were targeted for crimes), the psychologically and physically wounded victim's voice signify abnormality, incredibility and insignificance in the modality and terrain of police operation. It is perhaps why the police and subjugation-oriented criminals (stalkers included) tend to speak the same language.

Chapter Eight: Surviving Electromagnetic Torture

In early summer 2010, I first encountered Eleanor White's website, which explains organized/gang stalking as a social phenomenon with the following convincing statistics. According to a survey report on stalking issued by the Department of Justice in 2009 titled *Stalking Victimization in the United States*, an estimated 3.4 million persons age 18 or older were victims of stalking in the U.S during a 12-month period.¹⁴⁶ 6.5 percent of the stalking victims in this survey responded that the number of stalking offenders is *unknown*. 13.1 percent responded that the number of offenders is three or more, of which 41.2 percent of these victims reported that their perpetrators cooperated to stalk the victims (this info was not available at the time I saw the website for the first time).¹⁴⁷ Professor Graham Davies and others at Psychology

¹⁴⁶ Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Stalking Victimization in the United States*, 1.

¹⁴⁷ The Department of Justice's reply to a FOIA request No. 10-00169 dated on March 22, 2010.

Department of Leicester University conducted the survey of stalking victims in the U.K. and found out that 40% of victims said that friends and or family of their stalkers had also been involved in their harassment.¹⁴⁸

I found a number of other websites explaining the same phenomenon using the same terms to connote the phenomenon. The techniques of stalking and invisible assaults described on these websites are strikingly the same as the techniques used against myself (except that at that time I had not yet been subjected to invisible assaults committed with electromagnetic weaponry). I started to communicate with other victims online, and wrote, on one of the Facebook pages used for the victims, that I hope to address the issue to the legislators at the city, county, state and federal levels. I wrote up an oral statement describing the phenomenon of organized stalking with an array of social evidences and went up to the County legislator's meeting to present it. I entered the county courthouse a bit later than the meeting started. Right after I passed the entrance door, I felt that the left side of my head was being knocked down and being cooked by electric shock. The severe pain continued and nausea started in fifteen minutes or so. Yet I still stood in front of the county legislators and read aloud the oral statement. Daily electric assaults, mostly against my brain, which were proven to be physiologically most damaging and result in disorientation and other kinds of neurological dysfunctions, started from this day, and have been continuing incessantly. An electromagnetic weapon has been fired only against my head almost always right before (but never after or during) I make an oral statement, both in the City Council meetings and the County Legislatures' meetings, inside of the building where each of these meetings take place (the City Hall and the County Courthouse).

¹⁴⁸ Lorraine Sheridan, Graham Davies, Julian Boon, "The Course and Nature of Stalking: A Victim Perspective," *Howard Journal of Criminal Justice* 40 (August, 2001) 232.

In the midmorning after my article on organized stalking (which was a slightly revised version of the aforementioned oral statement made in the County Legislatures' meeting) was published in *The Ithaca Journal* in late August 2010, a part of my brain was cooked for several seconds, most plausibly by the invisible use of an electromagnetic weapon, while I was about to get up from my bed. After receiving assaults, I often endure neurological symptoms (such as memory problems and the inability to type correctly) which last up to a few days.

As mentioned before, according to CW, the German crime syndicate members said to the fellows of a crime syndicate in Ithaca, "Make sure she [Tomo] shuts up and people around her think she is crazy." According to this line of reasoning, it was a "punishment" for being outspoken about this invisible, discursive (in a sense that the victims exist almost in every municipality) and slow genocide committed against those who are considered as being psychiatrically disabled. Almost every time I write this manuscript, at a university library, café at downtown, college town or my apartment, I have been often fired upon by a number of different kinds of electromagnetic weapons, one kind at a time (probably by some microwave, which causes heat and pain in a limited targeted area about two inches in diameter, and at another time by some other kinds of radiation, which do not cause heat but pressure in the head, blurred vision of both sides of the eyes up to few minutes and so forth). This crime syndicate has both clinical and academic neurologists as working partners (one of them was at the hospital where I was abused in Germany, another was the father of Edvard Ekstrom, the neighbor college student about whom I complained to the police in Lund, Sweden) who know how to destroy the target's brain. It makes sense since it is my brain that is producing this manuscript exposing to the public the mechanism, nature and extent of these invisible gross human rights violations. Secrecy and impunity perpetuates torture. The perpetrators have both at this point. This radiation makes me feel weak and exhausted. I feel some neurological degeneration (more typos while

typing this manuscript, more mistaken word choices in my speech, more forgotten words, losing physical balance) due to this radiation and a series of neurotoxin poisonings. The organized stalking assailants must be thinking that the best form of witness tampering "defense" is literally offense.

Almost everywhere I work on campus, I have been fired upon by some electromagnetic beam. My brain feels some pain and I often feel decreased neurological function (mistyping significantly more frequently than usual, etc.). One time I entered Olin Library and straight into the elevator (instead of passing time at the café buying tea and a brownie first before entering a stack or another area where I used to work). A man who appeared to be in his twenties but did not carry any studenty backpack or some such thing ran into the elevator which I was taking. The elevator doors were about to close and he ran into the space between the closing elevator doors. There are two elevators standing right next to each other in Olin Library. One could catch another elevator in a matter of a minute. Once he came into the elevator, he looked at me and looked content. Then he punched his fist against a wall of the elevator, which I found peculiar. Perhaps I am being judgmental, but he did not look like a college student, but rather a street drug dealer. I moved out of the elevator, entered one of the study rooms and started working. Within a minute, I felt the microwave like radiation again, i.e., felt heat and pain in a particular area (either right or left) of the outer skin of the head. I placed a hand in front of the area of the head where I felt pain, and now the hand felt the same heat (sometimes both heat and pain, and sometimes just heat or pain). Then I moved my hand further toward the direction from which the radiation seemed to be originating, and my hand continued to perceive the same heat, pain, etc. Usually by doing so, I can tell from which direction the radiation comes (it often comes from an adjacent room). Then after a half hour or so, I moved to another room and sat right next to another person in the room (because I was talking to a writing workshop tutor). I no longer felt the pain or heat in any part of the body. Within a few minutes, I saw the same guy, who ran

into the elevator earlier, standing right in front of the glass wall of the group study room, where I moved to. He was mostly leering at me yet having somewhat complex facial expression for a minute or so while standing. I then thought that he must have been the one in charge of firing electromagnetic weaponry against me while I was working in the previous room alone.

The electromagnetic weapons (also called directed energy weapons) of various electromagnetic wavelengths (microwave, infrared, ultraviolet and nuclear) include microwave cannons, which are modified microwave ovens, which emit microwaves toward a directed area which could be a part of human body, such as a brain, and heats up the water content (vibrates water molecules) of the irradiated body cells thereby cooking (plausibly maiming depending on the chosen level of radiation) these cells. Microwave cannons are sold online for \$20 each¹⁴⁹. Some of the electromagnetic laser beam weapons sold online seem to be those which were recently developed in the U.S. Army research laboratory.¹⁵⁰ Some of these weapons sold online are as small as a handgun, and the projectile of some of them (including a magnetic cannon) "can maim or kill a person" according to the aforementioned online catalogue titled "Rail, Coil, Plasma, Impulse Guns."¹⁵¹ Other electromagnetic weapons plausibly used include a Lida machine (U.S. patent #3773049:

¹⁴⁹ For example, see the following electric-gun catalogue of an online store called Information Unlimited, which is physically located in New Hampshire. An array of different electric guns are displayed in the catalogue.

www.amazing1.com/electric-guns.htm

¹⁵⁰ See U.S. Air Force, *New technology 'dazzles' aggressors* (Nov. 2, 2005), <http://www.af.mil/news/story.asp?storyID=123012699>.

¹⁵¹ For example, see the following electric-gun catalogue of an online store called Information Unlimited, which is physically located in New Hampshire. An array of different electric guns are displayed in the catalogue: www.amazing1.com/electric-guns.htm.

Apparatus for the Treatment of Neuropsychic and Somatic Diseases with Heat, Light, Sound and VHF Electromagnetic Radiation),¹⁵² an x-ray gun, and a laser gun. The pictures of some of these electromagnetic weapons (including a laser gun) are displayed with cogent explanations concerning the scientific function and mechanism of each weapon in the website of a security company called Advanced Electronic Security Co., which specifically helps the clients who receive electromagnetic weaponry assaults.¹⁵³ Freedom from Covert Harassment and Surveillance (a 501c3 non-profit organization consisting of more than 1000 organized stalking assault victims) have compiled numerous medical evidences (especially MRI images) of electromagnetic assaults and affidavits of the victims.

Electromagnetic weapon laws enacted in Michigan in 2003, Massachusetts in 2004¹⁵⁴ and Maine in 2005 renders the use of an electromagnetic and electronic weapon used against a person a statutory crime. According to Chapter 170 (An Act Relative to the Possession of Electronic Weapons) of the Acts of 2004 of Massachusetts, this law is

¹⁵² The detail patent information including the list of inventors is available online at (accessed on April 19, 2011) <http://www.raven1.net/3773049.htm>.

¹⁵³ See the following website of this company for more information:

<http://www.bugsweeps.com/info/electronic.harassment.html>.

¹⁵⁴ Chapter 170 (An Act Relative to the Possession of Electronic Weapons) of the Acts of 2004. The preamble reads that this law is “an emergency law, necessary for the immediate reservation of the public convenience.” and Section 1 stipulates “no person shall possess 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 incapacitate temporarily, injure or kill, except a federal, state or municipal law enforcement officer...acting in the discharge of his official duties who has completed a training course approved by the secretary of public safety in the use of such a device or weapon designed to incapacitate temporarily.”

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Criminal courts in New York State, which does not have the statutory prohibition of electromagnetic weaponry assault, could establish a ruling case, which enforces Section 120.05 Paragraph 2 of New York State Penal Code (which prohibits the act of intentionally causing an injury to another person by using a dangerous weapon) to punish the aforementioned electromagnetic assault. Yet, according to Ithaca Police Department Chief, the police are not willing to invest their time on a complaint which does not evince a visible injury.¹⁵⁵ With marginal exceptions, electromagnetic assaults leave no visible injury. Thus, it is reasonable to predict that the investigation of electromagnetic weaponry assault will not be conducted by the police unless the state enacts a law which statutorily prohibits such assault with specific provisions as to how to investigate such assault.

On Sept. 27, 2010, in the late morning (around 10:30 a.m.), I unlocked the basement where I suspected the perpetrators stay to shoot ray guns at me (right above this

¹⁵⁵ The author’s in-person interview with Ithaca Police Department Chief Ed Valley, which took place at a meeting of the Community Police Board of the City of Ithaca at City Hall on August 26, 2010. This general rule of police practice (no investigation without visible evidence) only promotes criminal premeditation necessary to render a victim’s injury invisible, i.e., a premeditated crime based on the desire to subjugate and destroy a vulnerable person, which is significantly guiltier than a crime of passion.

basement is the bedroom where I was temporarily staying). I came back to my bedroom and laid down again. I felt a strong heat beam linearly moving in my lung area (moving from lower to upper lung or the opposite direction). The whole heating sensation lasted for a few seconds for total, but a strange inner pain and sickening bodily symptom lasted all day. Was it microwave radiation? Between November 2010 and January 2011 I lived in an apartment in the Commons in Ithaca, and the radiation seemed to come from the apartment directly below my apartment since I felt heat coming from below while lying on the bed. My apartment was at the highest floor (there is nobody above my apartment). So nobody above me would be irradiated if the radiation was emitted upward from the space below my apartment.

As the crime syndicate realized that I am trying to publish this manuscript (probably by hacking my email correspondences with the publishers), their daily attacks became severe enough to most plausibly maim my brain. Currently I am receiving electronic radiation daily from a townhouse apartment adjacent to mine. There are at least five different kinds of beaming radiation I feel: sometimes heat directed at a specific and limited (a few inches in diameter) part of my body (mostly the brain and sometimes the torso), and sometimes another kind which causes ionizing pain in my head, but goes away when I eat or drink something. A number of times I felt the heating beam (probably microwave radiation) on a limited part of my head (a few inches in diameter) when I was lying down on the bed and my head was pointing toward the direction of the west side of the neighbor's townhouse late at night. At these moments, I placed one of my hands right above the part of my head (the top of my head) which felt the cooking heat, and the back of the hand felt the directed heat (of the same diameter) instead right at the same spot and not my head. There are two townhouses adjacent to my townhouse, but radiation comes only from one of these two immediately neighboring townhouses. Radiation is emitted almost every time when I lie down on the bed late at night and frequently

when I write on a computer in my bedroom (in which case, the radiation is mostly directed toward my head and prevents me from writing continuously). They must use a heat detector to perceive a temperature difference (as used by fire fighters) to figure out the exact location of my body (and where my head is located). Now and then when I get up in the morning, I find myself significantly uncoordinated and look "dazed" in the mirror. I suspect that my brain and other parts of my body have been fired at by one of the electronic weapons for a considerable length of time while I had been sleeping. At other times, when I see myself in the mirror in the morning after prolonged heating electronic radiation attacks on my head and other parts of the body (during the night before and early morning), the color of my face seems like the color of soil: I look so sick, like a cancer patient (though my complexion is usually healthy). The two residents in the neighboring townhouse in question were probably letting professional criminals to use their residential space believing that mandatory "electronic shock therapy" is the only way to retain neighborhood safety. After these residents and the residents of the east side (opposite side) both left in May, 2011, the assaulting beam comes from the opposite (east) side wall of the townhouse.

My head has been almost constantly fired upon by an electronic weapon, almost always while I have been auditing a class on a regular basis (law school classes, for example), as well as when I have attended conferences on campus (if I open an email message on an announcement of a conference as my email is being hacked). A member of janitorial staff on campus must be involved in committing this assault with the aid of a heat detector by continuously firing the weapon, often from behind a wall (from an adjacent room). They may well be instructed that I am a paranoid schizophrenic and will potentially commit a random shooting. As stipulated in the aforementioned Act Relative to the Possession of Electronic Weapons of Massachusetts, the electronic radiation is "designed to incapacitate (an aggressor) temporarily." The prescription of

justification on choice of evils in Model Penal Code Section 3.02 would be applied as the following in this context: “the actor (a university janitor or anyone with the official duty to preserve environmental safety on campus) believed his conduct (of firing an electromagnetic weapon at my head) necessary to avoid an evil (random shooting massacre potentially committed by paranoid schizophrenic or persecutory delusional Tomo) to dozens of persons in the classroom or conference room, and the evil sought to be avoided (the massacre) is greater than the evil (assaulting Tomo with an electromagnetic weapon) sought to be prevented by the law defining the offense charged.” Further, this line of necessary-evil justification comports well with the primary objective of community policing, namely, crime prevention.¹⁵⁶ Interestingly, when I started participating in discussions at a conference by making a speech, the electromagnetic assault stopped (on several occasions including a conference which took place on April 22, 2011). A janitor or someone with the official duty of preserving environmental safety on campus, who was inveigled into believing that I was at a conference exclusively with the objective of committing a random shooting, faced an unexpected outcome, which undermined his assumption concerning my objective of attending the conference, and thus stopped firing the weapon?

The notion of “self-worth” or “self-confidence,” which organized stalking assailants perceive as something which comes into being through the destruction of the target of organized stalking assaults, presupposes that human worth is not equal among different individuals. Robert Nozick observes that “revenge involves a particular emotional tone,

¹⁵⁶ Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) in the U.S. Department of Justice, *Community Policing Defined* (4.2009), accessed online December 9, 2011, <http://www.cops.usdoj.gov/RIC/ResourceDetail.aspx?RID=513>.

pleasure in the suffering of another.”¹⁵⁷ In revenge, the “punishment” administered by the “victim” often exceeds the original offense in an attempt to generate the *inequality* of human worth, thereby producing manic pleasure. Now please note that the administration of punishment by a victim involves inherent contradiction. Justice requires impartiality of its administration. Thus a party with a vested interest (either a victim or a perpetrator in question) cannot administer justice. So for example, a military tribunal administered by a winning party (even if this party was a “victim” at the outset) structurally and inherently cannot realize justice. Further, it is not necessary to *win* a war to end subjugation attempted by the primary aggressor: self-defense does not need to entail the act of winning a war. The act of *winning* a war involves the act of committing violence greater than the violence first committed by the primary aggressor, entailing the act of subjugating the primary aggressor. Thus the act of winning a war violates the principle of the equality of human worth, and intrinsically marks a human rights violation.

Sigmund Freud’s following analysis of melancholia and mania in “Mourning and Melancholia” sheds light on the internal unconscious structure of the desire to destroy the vulnerable as a way to gain the sense of self-worth operative in organized stalking assailants’ psyches. A mourning person is aware of the ideal s/he lost. On the contrary, a melancholic person is not aware of the ideal s/he lost, and unconsciously incorporates the loss of ideal into her/his own ego. So her/his ego becomes empty and lost. Like melancholia, the lost ideal remains hidden from a manic psyche. Yet, unlike melancholia, a manic psyche tries to “triumph” over the unconscious loss of the ideal: “We may venture to assert that mania is nothing other than a triumph of this sort, only that here again what the ego has

¹⁵⁷ Robert Nozick, *Philosophical Explanations* (Cambridge, MA: The Belknap Press of Harvard University Press, 1982), 366-368.

surmounted and what it is triumphing over remain hidden from it."¹⁵⁸

The act of triumphing over the unconscious loss of the ideal in the case of organized stalking assaults marks the perpetrators' wanton *reproduction* and multiplication of the loss of ideal in the lives of others (especially vulnerable ones in the case of organized stalking assaults). The motivation for destroying the vulnerable comes into being when one manically tries to "triumph" over the ideal that one is not even aware of losing—in this particular case of organized stalking assaults, the ideal marks the equality of human worth. Only by being unconscious of the loss of the ideal, namely, the equality of human worth, can one attempt to "triumph over" this lost ideal by rampantly reproducing and multiplying this loss (grossly violating the vulnerable person's right to the equality of human worth through organized stalking assaults, especially when one perceives that the vulnerable person is a primary aggressor). This manic "pleasure" of gaining self-worth is structurally produced in one's psyche by one's self-deceptive perception of her/his "ability" to destroy the most feasible victim. This psychic phenomenon of manic pleasure belongs to the constitution of the internal mechanism by which *libido dominandi* ("lust for domination/subjugation" as discussed in St. Augustine's *City of God*) comes into being. Perhaps Article One of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights should be revised as the following: "All human beings are born free and *equal in human worth*," in order to cast conscious light upon the ideal that is often lost in the unconscious of human sociality, language and law (both in statute and enforcement).

It is this sense of self-worth (based on the unconsciously lost ideal of the equality of human worth)

¹⁵⁸ Sigmund Freud, "Mourning and Melancholia" in *The Standard Edition of the Complete Psychological Works of Sigmund Freud*, trans. James Strachey (London: The Hogarth Press, 1957), 254.

internally perceived that produces unjust manic "pleasure" in the psyche of the victimizer where the objectification and degradation of the easily attackable other signifies the enhancement of his self-esteem—the socio-psychic structure of manic pleasure perception subliminally produced by the unconscious displacement of the ideology of competition in discursive sites (education, the Olympics, the "free-market economy," etc.), the games (computer game, chess, etc.) where the loss of the other equals the gain of the self. That is to say it is not competition in and of itself (such as grade curving at universities) but the unconscious displacement of the ideology of zero-sum game to various sites of human sociality (daily human relations) that belongs to the constitution of the desire to destroy the other.

In what other ways does this socio-psychic structure of the desire for human objectification and subjugation come into being? Before the king gives his throne to his daughters, one of the elder daughters says to King Lear in Shakespeare's *King Lear*, "Sir, I love you more than word can wield the matter, / Dearer than eye-sight, space, and liberty."¹⁵⁹ King Lear's elder daughters indeed love and respect not Lear but his position, land and military force. Thus, once these daughters receive the king's power and properties, these daughters objectify and oppress the ex-king. Shakespeare's *King Lear*, published in 1608, criticizes the deception operative in "respect" as stipulated in Machiavelli's *The Prince* (published in 1532) that the more subjects under the prince's rule, the more respect the prince obtains and the happier the prince is. Machiavelli's above utterance in *The Prince* only instantiates the conflation enacted discursively in human sociality.

The pursuit of happiness (or rather conception of happiness), the significance and meaning of one's existence and being in society, and the significance of one's life are conflated through and through with the aforementioned

¹⁵⁹ William Shakespeare, *The Tragedy of King Lear* (London: Penguin Books Ltd., 1962), 24-25.

deception operative in respect. Respect as such discursively predicates 1) on the other's calculation to manipulate and/or obtain one's (king, prince, dean, judge, parent, etc.) power; and 2) on the other's fear of one's "ability" to destroy the other in the name of punishment. This conflation unconsciously enacted in human sociality marks one of the mechanisms whereby "*libido dominandi*," the desire for dominating, subjugating and destroying the wounded, comes into being in the disguise of a justifiable natural/biological/normal inclination.

In history education, the mass rape committed by the national military in the invasion and colonization of another society (such as Japan's mass rape camp during World War II, the mass rape of Algerian women committed by French soldiers during the Algerian Revolution, the mass rape of Vietnamese women committed by American soldiers during the Vietnam War, etc.) ought to be critically taught in light of the above-mentioned education on sexual equity. As long as one's reflection of the past reflects and constructs one's perception and interaction with the present reality (and especially with "the other" as constructed in language and interpretation), *the paradigmatic change in history education (of all levels) where one learns to learn from the "below," especially past victims (the conquered, the colonized, the raped, the enslaved) is the kernel of human rights education (including the equity of inter-subjective sexuality)*. Human rights education, therefore, is not an entity that is simply added to the existing structure of education, but transmutes the very modality of the existing education. The pre-existing history education of all levels mainly focuses on the military victors who committed the most rampant human rights violations as a means to become the military victors, such as Napoleon, Alexander the "Great," Shogun Toyotomi Hideyoshi, Queen Elizabeth I and so forth. The act of focusing on and glorifying the military victors who then "ruled" whatever the nation-state (and its colony) implicitly teaches that the ability to objectify, destroy and subjugate the others most utterly is the most respectable human quality that everybody ought to emulate, wherein "power" signifies

such ability. This modality of history education then produces the ideology that the very significance and worth of the existence (and the dignity) of the subject (whether a nation-state or a person) in the world is measured by the degree to which the subject is able to objectify, destroy, subjugate and exploit the other human beings.

Yet, at the same time there is also another critically different modality that is discursively operative in history education hitherto, in which the figures who have undone, to a great extent, these rampant human rights violations -- such as Martin Luther King, Jr., Mahatma Gandhi and Nelson Mandela -- are also taught. History education therefore conflates these critically different modalities of human affairs, and reproduces this blunt contradiction that continues to permeate the whole fabric of human sociality (both at the interpersonal and international levels) and the entire course of human history.

Criminal law discourses on *Mens Rea*¹⁶⁰ (including the stratification of *Mens Rea* stipulated in Section 2.02 of the Model Penal Code¹⁶¹: 1) purposefully 2) knowingly 3) recklessly 4) negligently) have revolved around the notion of foresee-ability, which is what panopticon prison model (offered by Jeremy Bentham) attempts to foster, i.e., what Sigmund Freud calls "a super-ego," the critical agent in the psyche, which consciously observes one's own behaviors carefully in order not to collide with the pre-existing power

¹⁶⁰ [Law Latin "guilty mind"] The state of mind that the prosecution, to secure a conviction, must prove that a defendant had when committing a crime. Cited from Bryan A. Garner and Henry C. Black, *Black's Law Dictionary*, 8th ed. (St. Paul, MN: West Group, 1999), s.v. "Mens Rea."

¹⁶¹ The Model Penal Code was drafted by the American Law Institute, which is a private nonprofit association of prominent lawyers, judges and academics. MPC is not in itself legally binding "law," but has heavily influenced criminal court decisions across the country and the shaping of penal codes of more than half of the states. Cited from Kadish et al., *Criminal Law and its Processes*, 133.

structure. The flip-side is an ability to calculate and premeditate how you can hide your act of committing a crime (which becomes a crime if and only if proven)—the ability to commit a perfect crime, i.e., maiming subjugation. Organized stalking assault, an instance of a perfect crime, crystallizes this panopticon axis prevalent in law (both theory and praxis).

The panopticon/foreseeability axis unwittingly hides the internal mechanism by which the desire for subjugation (*libido dominandi*) intertwined with the desire for collective projection (displacement of resentment) as a way to thwart the resistance to subjugation within a group, and thus a way to render subjugation within a group “securely” tolerated by having a projectable common scapegoat who is vulnerable and marginalized enough to cease the opportunity offoreseeable impunity. *The panopticon/foreseeability doctrine interacted with libido dominandi unwittingly promotes the ability to cease the opportunity offoreseeable impunity and thus belongs to the constitution of the mass-production of perfect crimes.* What Emile Durkheim calls “the common consciousness” formed through criminal punishment that needs to be fostered¹⁶² (mostly for crime prevention purpose) is consciousness to problematize and undo *libido dominandi*, the displacement of the resistance to subjugation within a group through collective projection of the collective resistance onto a scapegoat (thereby rendering resistance violent), and the very formation and solidarity of a group and human sociality therein through the aforementioned displacement (i.e., the objectification and subjugation of a scapegoat) by casting conscious socio-judicial light on and naming these mental states as the Mens Rea of organized stalking assaults (repeated assaults as a form of slow murder). It is this particular modality of human sociality operative in the psyche of each member of the criminal group that produced the *actus reas* of collective/organized stalking assaults.

¹⁶² Durkheim, *Division of Labor*, 62.

Jens Ohlin’s suggestion “to distinguish between criminal defendants who merely exhibit recklessness (under the current Joint Criminal Enterprise III¹⁶³) from those who directly intend the consequences of their criminal participation”¹⁶⁴ prevents the unfairly disproportionate punishment of foresee-*dis*-ability (the disability to foresee consequences) and casts conscious judicial light on the shared/joint intentions of the defendants to commit international crimes. However, Ohlin does not examine the underlying psychic constituents of joint intentions in question—whether *libido dominandi* belongs to the constitution of the joint/shared intentions (the collective psyches/ *mens rea* of the defendants).¹⁶⁵

The common dismissal of *libido dominandi* in criminal law discourse on Mens Rea may have a historical dimension that criminal law had been used as a tool of a king to display his will and ability to dominate his subjects through the spectacular execution of the convict in the public

¹⁶³ JCE III is defined as vicarious liability for acts of others that fall outside the scope of the common criminal plan but are nonetheless reasonably foreseeable. Prosecutor v Dusko Tadic, Case No IT-94-1-A, Judgment, P 220 (ICTY App July 15, 1999) cited from Jens Ohlin, “Joint Intentions to Commit International Crimes,” *Chicago Journal Of International Law* 11 (2011): 695.

¹⁶⁴ Jens Ohlin, *ibid.*, 753.

¹⁶⁵ Human sociality broadly defined including international relation, sexuality, history, law, economics and education context-specifically situates itself in the discursive space between two poles (modalities), i.e., 1) human objectification and subjugation and 2) the inter-subjective equality of human worth. Human sociality marks a hidden, complex and blurred economy that time/space-specifically interlinks these two poles (modalities) or enacts one while suppressing another in every psychic state, perception, motivation, feeling, act, speech, dialogue, policy-making, legal judgment, historical reflection, romantic (and) sexual interactions, thought-process and knowledge formation.

scene in the Middle Ages (at least in Europe) as Michel Foucault argues in his *Discipline and Punish*: it was *libido dominandi* of the king that operates in the very foundation of criminal law.

In order for criminal law to crystallize the equality of human worth, *Mens Rea* (the culpable mental state of the defendant in his/her act of committing a crime, which justifiably establishes the guilt and punishment of the defendant) **has to revolve around, first and foremost, *libido dominandi*, i.e., the lust for domination (human subjugation), as the first-degree mental culpability.** It is the lust for domination that is operative in the mental state of those who commit the most heinous instances of rape, murder and organized stalking assaults/torture (in a case of organized stalking assaults, *libido dominandi* comes into being in human sociality in the form of conspiracy).

Organized stalking assault marks one of the most natural and probable byproducts of criminal law and its enforcement especially because of 1) their reliance on the doctrine of foresee-ability, 2) the systematic dismissal of *libido dominandi* in the examination and definition of *mens rea*, 3) the notion of a reasonable person, 4) the presumed lawfulness of the norm (rather the norm as the reliable source of law), 5) the conflation technologies of psychiatric discrimination enacted in the psyche of law enforcement.

[After publishing the provisional version of the above book manuscript online (in WordPress) in the spring of 2011, the organized assailants stopped using the kind of beam weapon which rendered me imbalanced. The organized assailants started to use a different kind of electronic beam weapon much more frequently, which does not cause any pain while being radiated. Instead, this new beam weapon emanates heat pulses. When this beam weapon is directed toward my head, I gradually and increasingly feel nauseous, and my face gradually becomes to appear stuporous. When I wake up in the middle of the night to go to bathroom, I often notice radiation of the said characteristics (pulsing heat and nauseating effects). Then I

deduce that the organized stalking assailants shoot me with this weapon often when I am sleeping at night. After I have received this particular radiation attack (plausibly almost every night) for a prolonged period of time (for more than half of a year by now), my ability to read the spelling of a word correctly (I started to misread the spelling of a word increasingly frequently, which never happened in the past), as well as a variety of other neurological functions related to language and thought processes, have noticeably deteriorated. Yet the said new weapon does not largely undermine motor balance.

The weapon used prior to the online publication of the provisional version of this manuscript probably penetrated deeply into and damaged (temporarily) the inner core of my brain, namely, cerebellum, which has the function of maintaining physical balance. The weapon much more frequently being used after the online publication does not penetrate deeply into the inner core of my brain, but instead seemingly affects and maims only the outer surface of my brain, i.e., cerebral cortex, which is a part of the brain that enables a person to read a word correctly.

The organized stalking assailants' act of changing the beam weapons once again exemplifies their remarkably shrewd strategy to undermine my psychiatric credibility. I still biked around the town, exhibiting that I had not lost balance after publishing a manuscript online stating that I lost balance due to the electronic beam weapon assaults. This contradiction prompts the local police to presume that I am being delusional and not to investigate the beam assaults, thereby authorizing such potentially maiming (irrecoverable) assaults to continue perpetually to this date.

Furthermore, I decided to change the title of this book from the *Invisible Slow-Kill Torture Enterprise of Organized Stalking Assaults* (the title used for the said online publication) to the *Invisible Maiming Torture Enterprise of Organized Stalking Assaults*, since after the online publication of the above manuscript, the quality of invisible assaults changed from that of the slow-killing genre (such as cancerous food-tampering) to that of the neurologically

impairing genre (assaults against my brain committed with the aforementioned pulse-beam weapon, and most recently, the re-usage of neurotoxic gassing).

The moment I publish an account on the specific assault tactics organized stalkers conduct, a new sophisticated and creative way to undermine the credibility of my testimony is ingeniously invented, often by using an alternative method of assaults and/or by discontinuing a method of assaults already published by the author. The sophisticatedly creative and thoroughly calculative ability to transmute the inner mechanism of operations by immediately responding to given circumstantial limitations maintains the invisibility and covertness of their operations. This ability of invisibility realizes the successful execution and impunity of the maiming torture enterprise of organized stalking assaults as organized hate violence (yet to be incriminated) based on perceived psychiatric disability].

Organized stalking assaults signify the systematic stalking and insidiously tortuous assaults of one individual by a multitude of conspiring individuals facilitated by today's cyber communication technology and often centrally coordinated by hate groups and/or crime families. The techniques of clandestine organized stalking assaults are strategically engineered to make the target's experience resemble either the diagnostic description of persecutory delusional disorder or paranoid schizophrenia. Consequently, the police assume that the target imagines victimization and decide not to intervene, thereby exposing the target to innumerable repeated invisibly maiming assaults. The author's first-person testimonial narrative of organized stalking assault victimization attempts to reveal the inner mechanism of organized stalking assaults as an abusive variant of community policing imbued with sophisticatedly calculated manipulations of social fabric. By infiltrating into every sector of society with which the target interacts (thereby increasingly accumulating wide-ranging social capital), and enabling crime family members to constantly and perpetually partake in the prospective punishment for breaking the oath of Omerta, organized stalking assaults function as crime families' hidden proactive countermeasures to undermine the federal Witness Security Program. Organized stalking assaults enable international criminal organizations to discursively sabotage the administration of justice by clandestinely augmenting the sphere of manipulative influence based on post-structural infiltration.

ISBN 9781466486515



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