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PART I

SURVEILLANCE AND SPYING



Heterogenous Aerial Reconnaissance Team program developed by DARPA



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ONE

SURVEILLANCE

Technology is being developed to insure Big Brother will know everything each citizen does, says, hears and even thinks. Fantastic surveillance technology has already been developed, and it is being used at present to track where people go, what they do, what they see and hear, and what they say. The Big Brother surveillance web is growing larger every day, and very few are able to keep from being caught in it.

Space surveillance

Space-based spy cameras are so ubiquitous Big Brother can watch virtually every square inch of the planet around the clock. “Every 10 seconds nearly the entire Earth’s surface is scanned by Defense Support Program (DSP) infrared surveillance satellites looking for the telltale signs of hostile missile launches. The Aerospace Corporation has been investigating the feasibility of using this existing capability to detect natural disasters and other related environmental phenomena.”¹

Former Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Chairman Michael Chertoff sought to implement a plan in April of 2008, that allowed domestic law enforcement agencies to use data gathered by spy satellites. DHS planned to create a new office that would expand access by law enforcement and other civilian agencies to data gathered by powerful intelligence satellites orbiting Earth. The National Applications Office will oversee who has access to the data.² This plan was questioned by Congressman Ed Markey, but not stopped.³

Several agencies have access to satellites cameras capable of reading newsprint. They can request access to the satellites, and use them to track an individual, vehicle, a residence or a business. This was shown in the 1998 movie “Enemy of the State.” It is well worth it to watch that excellent movie. For a comprehensive list of other movies, television shows and old radio shows to watch and listen to go to Appendix E.

Take your pic from space

The Air Force plans to take a single picture of targets from space to create a three-dimensional image of a person's face.

Photon-X, Inc. of Huntsville, Alabama received an Air Force contract in 2011 to develop a camera that can snap a picture of anyone from space. The "bio-signature" (3D image of one's face) can be used to track that person anywhere. With a few frames more, the device can capture that face's unique facial muscle motions, and turn those movements into a "behaviormetric" profile that's even more accurate.

"The proposed work will help identify non-cooperative dismounts using remote sensors, from standoff distances that were previously impossible," reported Toyon Research Corporation, which also got an Air Force grant for "bio-signature" development. "This identity information can help intelligence analysts connect specific people to events and locations, and learn about insurgent operations."

It allegedly "can help Humanoid Robots navigate and find objects in a cluttered room" and it could be used to monitor suspicious behavior practically anywhere. "A brief list of potential industries includes law enforcement, banking, private corporations, schools and universities, casinos, theme parks, retail, and hospitality."⁴

It will only be a matter of time before Big Brother snaps a picture from space of most people in the Western world. He currently has standard photos of virtually everyone in the Western world.



www.wired.com/dangerroom/2011/09/drones-never-forget-a-face

Long Range, Non-cooperative, Biometric Tagging, Tracking and Location system

The Army is developing drones will recognize your face and track you, based on how you look.

The Pentagon has tried all kinds of technologies to keep track of its foes – tiny transmitters, lingering scents, and “human thermal fingerprints.” The military calls the effort “Tagging, Tracking, and Locating,” or “TTL.” This technology is not perfect so a more exact technology is in the works.

“If this works out, we’ll have the ability to track people persistently across wide areas,” says Tim Faltemier, the lead biometrics researcher at Progeny Systems Corporation, which recently won one of the Army contracts. “A guy can go under a bridge or inside a house. But when he comes out, we’ll know it was the same guy that went in.”

Progeny is working on their drone-mounted, “Long Range, Non-cooperative, Biometric Tagging, Tracking and Location” system. It is one several firms that has developed algorithms for the military that use two-dimensional images to construct a 3D model of a face. “This overcomes a basic limitation in current TTL operations where... objects of interest only appear periodically from sheltered positions or crowds,” the Army noted in its announcement of the project.

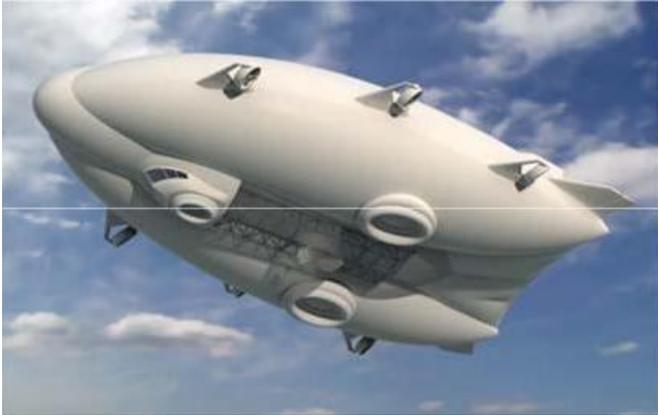
If Progeny can get close enough, Faltemier says his technology can even tell identical twins apart. It also claims the software can help the military “not only learn the identity of subjects but also their associations in social groups.”⁵

The military, NSA, NRO, ONI, CIA, and the FBI can gain access to a satellite and dedicate it to observe a single person, a group of people or area for an indefinite period. And all of these spy agencies use them on a daily basis to watch targets. Spy agencies in the Soviet Union, United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, France, Germany, India, Japan, Red China and Israel also have access to satellites which they use on a daily basis to spy on their own people but also on targets outside their respective nations. Private corporations also have their own satellites and use them to snoop on people and facilities around the world. These corporation rent out their satellites to other corporations and people. The most infamous of these corporations is Google which makes Google Earth available to just about anyone.

Google Earth is a virtual globe, map and geographical information program that was originally called EarthViewer 3D, and was created by Keyhole, Inc, a Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) funded company acquired by Google in 2004 (see In-Q-Tel). It maps the Earth by the superimposition of images obtained from satellite imagery, aerial

photography and GIS 3D globe. It was available under three different licenses, two currently: Google Earth, a free version with limited function and Google Earth Pro (\$399 per year), which is intended for commercial use.⁶

Air surveillance



Blimps

Big Brother can watch virtually every square inch of Earth with space satellites, but he wants more surveillance options. He has been using helicopters and light planes for decades. The use of blimps is another option, and many are currently in use. A small blimp hovered over the 2009 Indy 500 to insure the safety of the people.⁷

The Pentagon is building a large blimp to spy on Americans in the name of national security. The giant dirigible uses radar to constantly monitor activity on the ground from 65,000 feet. The Pentagon says that it intends to spend \$400 million to develop a giant dirigible that will float above Earth for 10 years, providing detailed “radar surveillance of the vehicles, planes and even people.”⁸

The city of Ogden, Utah, planned to employ a blimp to fight crime in January 2011. “We believe it will be a deterrent to crime when it is out and about and will help us solve crimes more quickly when they do occur,” Ogden City Mayor Matthew Godfrey told Reuters.

The airship is equipped with military technology now available to local law enforcement and it is more “cost effective” to operate than helicopters or fixed winged aircraft. Operational costs are about \$100 a month. “We anticipate using it mainly at night. The cameras have

incredible night vision to see with tremendous clarity daytime and nighttime. It will be used like a patrol car. It will be used to go and check things out and keep things safe,” said Mayor Godfrey. Another benefit is that it is so narrow it should be undetectable from the ground. “It’s extremely silent. It can hover or stay stationery or silently meander over pre-programmed courses over the city at nighttime.”⁹

The High Altitude Stratospheric Airship is a project being funded by the Defense Department at the New Jersey Institute of Technology for the purpose of fighting crime and stopping terrorists.

It is designed to fly at 65,000 and provide a high level, stable surveillance platform. Another proposed use for the airship is to monitor the millions of cargo containers (only a fraction are actually inspected) that arrive at U.S. ports each year. The researchers say their blimp could be outfitted with high tech sensors to scan the containers before they touch land.

These super blimps would have better surveillance capabilities than satellites because of their proximity to the ground and because they would be unmanned they could remain in operation for up to a year. Although no design for the blimps has been finalized, the researchers say it may be up to 900 feet long, that’s about four times the length of the Goodyear blimp.¹⁰

UAVs

DHS

Another option that he has is unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs). The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) sought to put spy drones into use in America in 2006. The DHS wants them to patrol the borders, locate marijuana fields, and also for domestic surveillance by police departments. The MQ-9 Reaper is currently being used by the Border Patrol. Gaston County in North Carolina is using a spy drone.¹¹

Global Observer

The Global Observer, an unmanned aircraft system (UAS), is a cost-effective communications and surveillance platform that can stay aloft at 65,000 feet for a week.

It is designed to address an urgent national security need for a persistent stratospheric platform and provides a means to satisfy

numerous high value civil and commercial applications. Mission applications include communications relay and remote sensing payloads for military or commercial customers. Multiple communications and remote sensing applications have already been demonstrated from this operating position, including high definition broadcast (HDTV) video, and third generation (3G) mobile voice, video and data using an off-the-shelf mobile handset.¹²

Military drones to fly over the Adirondack Mountains

The New York Air National Guard started launching regular surveillance flights of MQ-9 “Reapers” above the Adirondacks in 2011 to train drone crews for bombing and intelligence missions. Airmen with the 174th Fighter Wing fly the unmanned planes via satellite from command centers at Fort Drum and the Hancock Field Air National Guard Base in Syracuse, New York.

The Reapers would not carry weapons and would make less noise than the unit’s F-16s that had previously used the mountain airspace for training. Yet they will be equipped with powerful day and night cameras that can focus on random vehicles and locations for training.

Sen. Charles Schumer (D-NY) vigorously supports and wants to increase the number of test sites in the country from four to ten. Some patriots oppose the program arguing it could violate the privacy of law-abiding Americans.

Known as “the big eye in the sky,” the MQ-9 has a 66-foot wingspan, can drop 500-pound bombs and stay in the air for more than 15 hours. They are effective in Afghanistan and other places where anti-aircraft fire is minimal. They have killed high-ranking terrorists, but also civilians. The CIA is reportedly using them in Pakistan.¹³

ABACUS

The Pentagon is not content to simply watch the enemies it knows it has. It also wants to identify potentially hostile behavior and intent, in order to uncover clandestine foes.

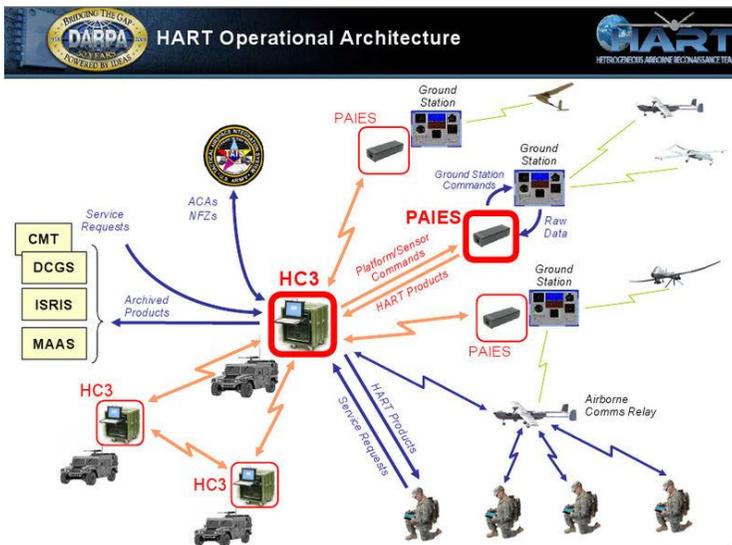
Charles River Analytics is building a so-called “Adversary Behavior Acquisition, Collection, Understanding, and Summarization (ABACUS)” tool. The system would integrate data from informants’ tips, drone footage, and captured phone calls. Then it would apply “a human behavior modeling and simulation engine” that would spit out

“intent-based threat assessments of individuals and groups.” In other words: This software could potentially find out which people are most likely to harbor ill will toward the U.S. military or its objectives.

“The enemy goes to great lengths to hide his activities,” explained Modus Operandi, Inc., which won an Army contract to assemble “probabilistic algorithms th[at] determine the likelihood of adversarial intent.” The company calls its system “Clear Heart.” As in, the contents of your heart are now open for the Pentagon to see.¹⁴

Heterogenous Aerial Reconnaissance Team

Programs such as the Heterogenous Aerial Reconnaissance Team program developed by DARPA have automated much of the aerial surveillance process. They have developed systems consisting of large teams of drone planes that pilot themselves, automatically decide who is “suspicious” and how to go about monitoring them, coordinate their activities with other drones nearby, and notify human operators if something suspicious is occurring. This greatly increases the amount of area that can be continuously monitored, while reducing the number of human operators required. Thus a swarm of automated, self-directing drones can automatically patrol a city and track suspicious individuals, reporting their activities back to a centralized monitoring station.¹⁵⁻¹⁷



**Drawing of HART operational architecture
Houston Police Dept. is using UAVs**

The Houston Police Department started testing unmanned aircraft in 2007 and its first test was shrouded in secrecy. Fortunately, it was captured on tape by KPRC Local 2 Investigates.

KPRC had four hidden cameras aimed at a row of mysterious black trucks. Satellite dishes and a swirling radar at the test site 70 miles northwest of Houston. HPD cruisers surrounded the farm with a roadblock in place to check each of the dignitaries arriving for the invitation-only event. The invitation spelled out, “NO MEDIA ALLOWED.” HPD Chief Harold Hurtt attended, along with the U.S. Department of Homeland Security and dozens of officers from various police agencies in the Houston area. Few of the guests would comment as they left the test site.

News Chopper 2 had a Local 2 Investigates team following the aircraft for more than one hour as it circled overhead. Its wings spanned ten feet and it circled at an altitude of 1,500 feet. Operators from a private firm called Insitu, Inc. manned remote controls from inside the fleet of black trucks as the guests watched a live feed from the high-powered camera aboard the 40-pound aircraft.

“I wasn’t ready to publicize this,” said Executive Assistant Police Chief Martha Montalvo. She and other department leaders hastily organized a news conference when they realized Local 2 Investigates had captured the entire event on camera.

Montalvo told reporters the unmanned aircraft could be used for covert police actions and for writing traffic tickets. A large number of the officers at the test site were assigned to the department’s ticket-writing Radar Task Force. Capt. Tom Runyan insisted they were only there to provide “site security,” even though KPRC cameras spotted those officers heavily participating in the test flight.

Houston police contacted KPRC from the test site, claiming the entire airspace was restricted by the Federal Aviation Administration. Police even threatened action from the FAA if the Local 2 helicopter remained in the area. However, KPRC reported it had already checked with the FAA on numerous occasions and found no flight restrictions around the site, a point conceded by Montalvo.

The price tag for an unmanned aircraft ranges from \$30,000 to \$1 million each and HPD is hoping to begin law enforcement from the air by June of 2008 with these new aircraft.¹⁸

Drone gives Texas police bird's-eye view on crime

The Montgomery County Sheriff's office is weeks away from launching an unmanned aerial asset to help deputies fight crime. The Vanguard Defense Industries ShadowHawk helicopter is six-feet long, weighs fifty pounds and fits in the back of an SUV.

"We can put it over a fire, put it over ahazmat spill, put it over a house with a suspect barricaded inside and literally give the incident commander the ability to look at the entire scene with a bird's eye view," said Chief Deputy Randy McDaniel.

It is equipped with an infrared camera that can clearly read a license plate from an elevation of twelve hundred feet. The helicopter cost upwards of \$300,000 and was purchased with a grant from the federal government.¹⁹

The Department of Homeland Security posted a article on its website about this program of giving local police departments grants to purchase the UAVs:

For local police departments who do not have a helicopter unit or cannot afford one, small unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs) are quickly becoming a cheap solution; the Montgomery County Sheriff's Office in Texas recently purchased the ShadowHawk, a small remote controlled helicopter manufactured by Vanguard Defense Industries.

"The sheriff's office has no air patrol unit," said Chief Deputy Randy McDaniel. "To have an aircraft we can deploy quickly when we need it seems to be an appropriate means of equipment and technology. It's something that will be able to protect our personnel on the ground and the public."

In response to criticism that drones violate privacy McDaniel said, "We're not about spying on the residents of this county. We are about putting criminals in jail and putting a stop to criminal activity. We have better things to do, and spying is not our role."

McDaniels explained that one of the major uses of the drones will be to look for missing persons. "It will have specific missions. Certainly we will use it to locate lost individuals in wooded areas. That can be an elderly autism patient or someone lost in the National Forest, which is in the northeast corner of the county," he said. "This would be a much more efficient use of time and resources when you can launch an

aircraft and search from the sky rather than get a bunch of people together and search on foot, horseback, or ATV.”²⁰

UAV are incredible tools for good. As McDaniels noted it is far cheaper to have a UAV search for a missing person than for a few dozen people to search on foot. Satellite surveillance is also an excellent tool for law enforcement. BUT every technology that has ever been invented has always been abused by evil people who have no regard for their fellow man and want to enslave them. History is littered with megalomaniacs who seek absolute power and use every technology at their disposal to get it.

MAVs

Some of the UAVs that may be used in America are micro air vehicles (MAVs) which were developed by the Defense Advanced Research Program Agency (DARPA).

Dade County and Charles County

The police department of Miami-Dade County is seeking permission to use them.²¹ and the Charles County Sheriff’s office in Maryland has used a small unmanned flying device dubbed the “CyberBug” for crowd control and surveillance.

The CyberBug looks like a model airplane married to a kite and is controlled by a joy-stick type device. It can be carried in the truck of a squad car and is launched on its way by literally tossing it into the sky. From there the joystick controller takes over and its camera signal is sent in real-time back to a laptop computer.

The sheriff’s office used the device for two 30-minute flights in 2005 to monitor the annual “Blessing of the Bikes” event at the Charles County Fairgrounds, which officials said was attended by some 8,000 people.

“I was quite impressed with how easy it was launch and how well it monitored the area,” said Lt. Chris Becker, commander, Homeland Security and Intelligence for the Charles County Sheriff’s department. “Besides crowd and traffic control, I see law enforcement using the CyberBug in a multitude of applications, especially when it comes to crime fighting and homeland security.”²²

The Miami-Dade police used a \$50,000 grant to buy a MAV is used by the military to scan dangerous areas before troops are sent in.²³⁻²⁴

[**Authors' note:** Notice that police departments get federal grants to buy spy gizmos to keep tabs on law abiding citizens.]

Nano hummingbird

AeroVironment released a video of flight tests of its tiny Nano Hummingbird flapping-wing UAV in February 2011. It was built under DARPA's Nano Air Vehicle (NAV) program.

This vehicle, like a real hummingbird, hovers, maneuvers and flies under its own power, using its flapping wings for propulsion and control. The final concept demonstrator, built under Phase 2 of DARPA's NAV program, has a wingspan of 16 cm and weighs just 19 grams – less than an AA battery. Carrying batteries, motors, a video camera and communication links, the vehicle is bigger than the average hummingbird, but smaller and lighter than the largest of the species.

The remote-controlled Nano Hummingbird met or exceeded the Phase 2 goals, the company said. It demonstrated precision hovering within a 2 meter-diameter “virtual sphere;” stable hovering in wind gusts up to 5 mph; hovering endurance up to 8 minutes without external power; transition from hover to forward flight up to 11 mph; and flying from outdoors to indoors and back through a normal doorway.²⁵

Insectohtopter

The Insectohtopter was a miniature unmanned aerial vehicle developed by the Central Intelligence Agency in the 1970s. It was the size of a dragonfly and was hand-painted to look like one. It was powered by a small gasoline engine to make the wings move.²⁶ The project was abandoned when the Insectohtopter was found to be too difficult to control in crosswinds.²⁷⁻²⁸

Micromechanical Flying Insect

Micromechanical Flying Insect (MFI) Project The goal of the micromechanical flying insect (MFI) project is to develop a 25 mm (wingtip-to-wingtip) device capable of sustained autonomous flight. The MFI is designed based on biomimetic principles to capture some of the exceptional flight performance achieved by true flies. The high performance of true flies is based on large forces generated by non-steady state aerodynamics, a high power-to-weight ratio motor system,

and a high-speed control system with tightly integrated visual and inertial sensors. Our design analysis shows us that piezoelectric actuators and flexible thorax structures can provide the needed power density and wing stroke, and that adequate power can be supplied by lithium batteries charged by solar cells.

The MFI project started in May 1998. In the first 3 years of this MURI grant, research concentrated on understanding fly flight aerodynamics and on analysis, design and fabrication of MFI actuators, thorax and wings. In August 2001, our MFI prototype (with 1 wing) showed thrust forces on a test stand. In September 2002, we switched our fabrication from folded stainless steel to carbon fiber. In March 2003 we demonstrated 500 microNewtons of lift from a single wing on a test stand. Since March 2003, we have been working on reducing weight, increasing actuator power density, increasing air frame strength, and improving wing control.²⁹

MAVs are also excellent tools for law enforcement, but as we noted powermongers always use technology for evil purposes. Big Brother will build numerous fleets of MACs to spy on you.

Bugs of war

The Defense Advanced Research Project Agency (DARPA) turned 50 in 2008 and invited Dick Cheney to the party. “This agency brought forth the Saturn 5 rocket, surveillance satellites, the Internet, stealth technology, guided munitions, unmanned aerial vehicles, night vision and the body armor that’s in use today,” Cheney told 1,700 DARPA workers and friends who gathered at a Washington hotel to mark the occasion. “Thank heaven for DARPA.”

Cheney noted that DARPA’s mission is “to make sure that America is never again caught off guard.” So, the Agency does the basic research that may be decades away from battlefield applications. It does not develop new weapons, as much as it pioneers the technologies that will make tomorrow’s weapons better.

One of DARPA’s many projects is HI-MEMS (Hybrid Insect Micro-Electro-Mechanical System), raising real insects filled with electronic circuitry, which could be guided using GPS technology to specific targets via electrical impulses sent to their muscles. These half-bug, half-chip creations – DARPA calls them “insect cyborgs” – would be ideal for surveillance missions, the agency says in a brief description on its website.

“The HI-MEMS program is aimed at developing tightly coupled machine-insect interfaces by placing micro-mechanical systems inside the insects during the early stages of metamorphosis,” said Dr. Amit Lal. These bugs can “carry one or more sensors, such as a microphone or a gas sensor, to relay back information gathered from the target destination.”³⁰

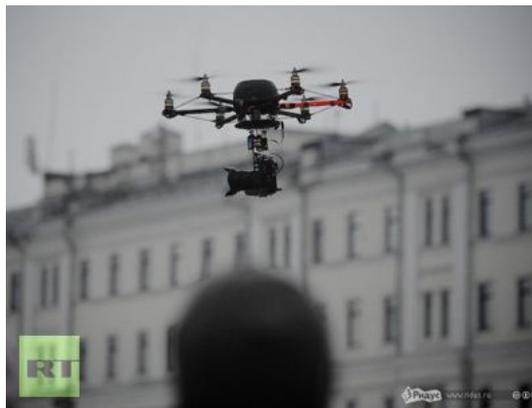
United Kingdom

The United Kingdom launched a program in 2007 to provide all 43 police departments with UAVs. The Home Office will fund the project.³¹

Russia

Protestors in Bolotnaya Square, Moscow thought they were being surveilled by a Micro-UAV and one protestor tried to shoot it down with a signal flare gun. The drone belonged to a news website which was streaming pictures and video of the protest.³²

If a news website can buy a surveillance drone what will keep the police from buying them? Nothing. As we have seen many police departments in America are using them as well as in England. Eventually the police and military in every nation will be using them. Corporations will also use them for security purposes. In a decade or so UAV drones will become a strategic form of surveillance by Big Brother. You will see them hovering over office complexes, shopping centers, public parks, beaches, stadium parking lots and just about everywhere there are large crowds. There will be no place to hide.



Micro-UAV in Moscow during a protest rally³²

Conclusion

Big Brother has hundreds of satellites, undisclosed numbers of military surveillance aircraft, dozens of different types UAVs and MAVs, and other surveillance craft we are not aware of. He can watch you 24-7 if he wants to.

Look for thousands of UAVs to clutter the skies of America in the next decade. You will see these spy drones over virtually every major metropolitan area in America. You will also see them patrolling the vast deserts in the southwest of America and the coasts from the east to the west and along the southern coastline. They will be everywhere not only here in America but around the world.

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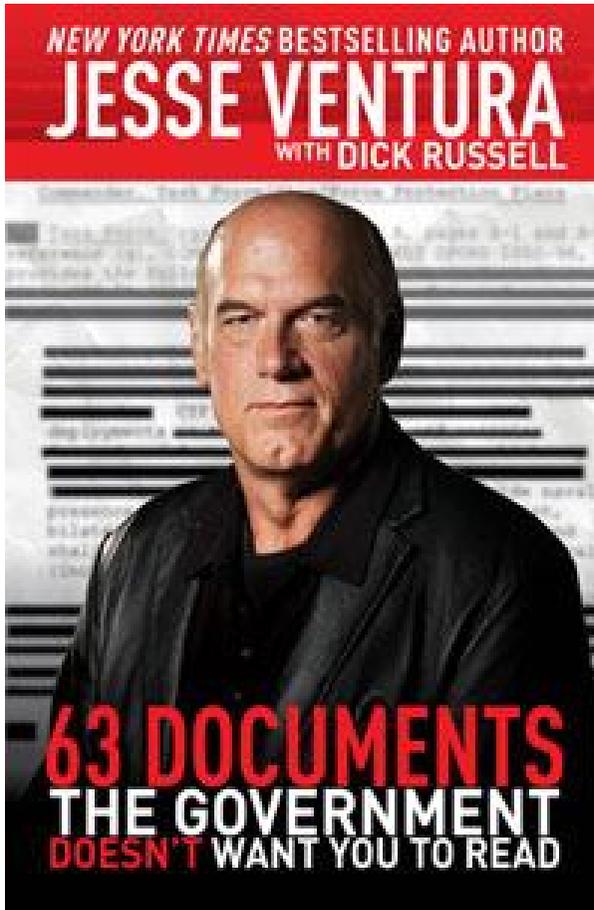
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TWO

TRAFFIC AND PEDESTRIAN SURVEILLANCE

Road spy cams

Enforcement cameras

Traffic enforcement cameras are used to catch motorists that run red lights, exceed the posted speed limit, that use bus lanes and car pool lane improperly. These traffic camera systems are being utilized in many of the major cities throughout the United States as well as other countries around the world. The reason often cited for installing these devices, is to reduce the number of traffic accidents and related injuries. In general, these traffic violation cameras seem to contribute to the reduction of injuries related to running red lights and speeding violations. However, their use most often evokes a certain amount of disapproval from many drivers and in some cities the people have petitioned the government to remove them.¹

ATS

The largest photo enforcement company in North America is American Traffic Solutions which serves more than 230 customers and with more than 2,100 installed (3,000 contracted) camera systems throughout the United States and Canada.

Its president and CEO, James Tuton, pioneered the road safety camera industry in the United States with the first Speed Safety Camera program implemented in Paradise Valley, Arizona in 1987. Intersection Safety Cameras followed nearly 10 years later. As the market has matured and grown, so has ATS.

ATS is the largest provider of road safety programs to America's big cities, including: New York City and Nassau County, New York; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Washington, D.C.; St. Louis and Kansas City, Missouri; San Diego, California; Seattle, Washington; Fort Worth, Irving and Arlington, Texas; New Orleans and Baton Rouge, Louisiana; Memphis, Tennessee; Fort Lauderdale, Florida; and Tucson, Mesa, Glendale and Scottsdale, Arizona. ATS also provides Canada's

largest Intersection and Speed Safety Camera program in Calgary, Alberta.²

Iowa

Automated traffic enforcement systems designed to improve public safety and monitor vehicle speeds got the green light to continue operations in Iowa from a Senate panel in February 2011.

A three-member Senate Transportation subcommittee heard testimony for and against cameras used by law enforcement in five Iowa communities to identify speeding and/or red-light violations before deciding 2-1 not to advance a bill that would impose a statewide ban on the use of automated traffic enforcement systems and terminate existing systems currently in use.

Lt. Jeff Hembera of the Cedar Rapids Police Department said crashes at the city's most-dangerous intersections that are monitored by cameras dropped by 40 percent from 2009 to 2010, while accidents on Interstate 380 are down 54 percent and there have been no deaths since speed-monitoring cameras went up last year.

In Cedar Rapids, \$2.5 million was generated by the cameras in the first seven months the cameras were turned on. Cedar Rapids received \$1,583,225 in revenue from the cameras during the first seven months after they were installed. Another \$1,017,900 went to camera vendor Gatso USA, a Beverly, Massachusetts-based firm. Gatso said the number of red-light citations issued by traffic cameras in Cedar Rapids dropped by 60 percent in the first seven months.³

Red light and speed cameras generate millions of federal reserve notes for Big Brother. He is installing thousands of them around the world to raise revenue for his tyranny. He does not care about safety. Many of his minions have a sincere desire to make the roads safe, but their concerns have nothing to do with spy cameras.

If Big Brother truly cared about the safety of the people he would give auto makers tax breaks to produce crash-proof vehicles and let the people decide whether they want to drive a crash-proof vehicle or a death trap. There is no politician who cares about car safety in America except Ralph Nader who unfortunately has never won an election.

The truth is the politicians in America (Republicans and Democrats) do not care about the safety of the American people. If they did they would do something about the incredible death toll on the roads.

Car Crash Stats

Auto deaths per year:

2009 – 33,808

2008 – 37,261

2007 – 41,059

2006 – 42,642

2005 – 43,443

2004 – 42,836

2003 – 42,643

2002 – 43,005

2001 – 42,196

2000 – 41,945⁴

Virtually all of these lives could have been saved if the American people demanded auto makers make crash-proof vehicles. Until **WE THE PEOPLE** demand crash-proof vehicles this needless slaughter will go on and on.

Should the federal government be waging a war against traffic fatalities? Should the federal bureaucrats and politicians be more concerned over the 30,000 plus Americans who die every year in auto accidents than the threat of another 911 terrorist attack? Ten times as many Americans die each year than perished on September 11, 2001. Since that tragic day about 400,000 Americans have died in traffic accidents. Even if you think billions of dollars must be spent each year to battle the dreaded Al Qaeda terrorist organization should we not spend more money than we are on reducing traffic fatalities?

Traffic monitoring cameras

Caltrans

Caltrans has over a thousand cameras monitoring freeway sections across California. Anyone can select the section of California they are interested in, then view the live streaming videos of traffic available for that region.⁵

Frequently asked questions

What are those cameras I see on the freeways?

Closed-Circuit Television Cameras are being installed on many freeways in urban areas. The pictures are beamed into our Transportation Management Centers across the state, where the images are used to verify reported incidents and to dispatch the appropriate response. We are making some of these pictures available on this web page so commuters can make informed decisions as to when to take a trip on the freeway.

Does Caltrans save the videos to use for other purposes?

We don't save any of the videos.

Do you monitor speeders with the videos?

There are strict guidelines regarding the use and transmission of these pictures. They are strictly for traffic management use only, not for law enforcement.

Why don't you offer all your cameras on the web?

We would like to, but Caltrans has **hundreds of cameras** monitoring California freeways. Adding a camera to our site requires extra equipment and setup for each camera. We're offering as many cameras as we have bandwidth and equipment for right now.⁶

Each state will eventually have thousands of traffic monitoring cameras on its freeways, highways and city streets. Those millions of cameras will be connected to Automatic number Plate Recognition software allowing Big Brother to put a single license plate number into the system and if that car is on the road anywhere in America he will quickly know where it is. Eventually traffic monitoring cameras around the world will be connected giving Big Brother the ability to pick out any car on the road 24-7.

Santa Monica Mountains, California

Ashley Wilson was stunned when she got four tickets in the mail totaling \$700. A hidden camera had captured her infractions on video. "I was totally shocked," she said.

The stop-sign camera is one of seven scattered in parks along the Santa Monica Mountains that have surprised Southern California road warriors used to seeing red-light cameras and speed traps on their daily drives. During an 18-month period ending May 31, 2010, nearly 35,000 citations have been issued and the parks have collected nearly \$2 million. But the nation's first stop-sign cameras, introduced in 2007, have angered critics who think they're another aggressive government tactic to squeeze money out of motorists.

The cameras operated by Redflex Traffic Systems are activated when a sensor in the road detects a vehicle moving faster than 7 mph approaches a stop. The camera captures the rear license plate of cars that do not stop and an administrative ticket is issued to registered car owner.⁷

Medina, Washington

Medina, a city of 3,100 with an average household income of \$222,000 and hometown of Bill Gates has installed an elaborated Big Brother spy camera network. The city council took this draconian action because there were 11 burglaries in the previous year of 2008.

Cameras installed at Medina intersections monitor every vehicle coming into the city. The cameras capture all license-plate numbers, in a crime-prevention measure that one council member says “outweighs concern over privacy.” It has new signs posted at the entrances to its Big Brother conclave warning: “You Are Entering a 24 Hour Video Surveillance Area.”

Under the “automatic license plate recognition” project, once a car enters Medina, a camera captures its license-plate number. Within seconds, the number is run through a database. If a hit comes up for a felony – say, the vehicle was reported stolen or is being driven by a homicide suspect – the information is transmitted instantaneously to police, who can “leap into action,” said Police Chief Jeffrey Chen.

All captured information is stored for 60 days – even if nothing negative turns up, he said. That allows police to mine data if a crime occurs later, Chen said.

Doug Honig, spokesman for the American Civil Liberties Union of Washington, said such a system smacks of privacy violations. “Government shouldn’t be keeping records of people’s comings and goings when they haven’t done anything wrong,” he said. “By actions like this, we’re moving closer and closer to a surveillance society.”

Medina City Councilman Lucius Biglow said crime prevention “outweighs concern over privacy.” “Privacy is considerably less nowadays than it was, say, 50 years ago,” he said. “I think most of us are pretty well-documented by the federal government ... simply because of the Internet and credit cards.”

A 2005 city survey showed that nearly a half of Medina’s residents agreed with the camera installation. In 2007, the City Council unanimously approved moving forward. The city looked to nearby

Hunts Point as an example. The peninsula-shaped residential community just north of Medina has been using a video-camera setup to record a continuous loop of car traffic in and out of town for more than three years and not a single resident has complained about it.

“We’re not elitist at all,” Council member Robert Rudolph said. “There is a mix of people in Medina of all economic strata. What we’re doing here is protecting our citizenry.”⁸

New York State

The closed-circuit television systems (CCTV) system is critically important throughout New York State. It is a valuable source of traffic condition information that is provided to the media and the public. The New York State Department of Transportation has CCTV along certain state roadways as part of its Intelligent Transportation Systems (ITS) program. Using technologies such as CCTV systems, traffic detectors and electronic message signs, employees can monitor and collect information on traffic conditions, manage traffic, quickly detect incidents, dispatch the proper response and provide motorists advance notice of congestion, reducing the possibility of secondary accidents and allowing motorists to consider alternate routes, modes or travel times. NYSDOT policy requires that CCTV systems not be used to collect personal identifier information.⁹

New Jersey

The New Jersey Department of Transportation uses cameras on state highways to help traffic flow as efficiently and safely as possible and to handle emergencies. You can watch any or all of its cameras at – www.state.nj.us/transportation/traffic/cameras

Edmonton, Canada

One can view the traffic monitoring cameras in the city of Edmonton, Canada at – www.edmontontrafficc.com/default.aspx

Your own traffic camera

Anyone can purchase and set up their own traffic camera by going to – www.earthcam.net/transportation

Automatic number plate recognition

Automatic number plate recognition (ANPR) or license plate recognition (LPR) is being used by police departments around the world. As of 2006, the technology allows police to automatically scan license plates at one per second on cars traveling up to 100 mph. Police can use them in the patrol cars and in permanent locations. ANPR is also used for electronic toll collection on pay-per-use roads and the monitoring of traffic.

United Kingdom

ANPR technology was invented in 1976 at the Police Scientific Development Branch in the United Kingdom, and prototype systems were working by 1979. Yet some courts have ruled that the ANPR systems violate a person's privacy. The Federal Constitutional Court of Germany ruled that the laws permitting the use of automated number plate recognition systems in Germany violated the right to privacy.

The UK has an extensive (ANPR) automatic number plate recognition CCTV network. Effectively, the police and Security services track all car movements around the country and are able to track any car in close to real time. Vehicle movements are stored for 5 years in the National ANPR Data Centre to be analyzed for intelligence and to be used as evidence.¹⁰

In 1997 a system of one hundred ANPR cameras, codenamed GLUTTON, was installed to feed into the automated British Military Intelligence Systems in Northern Ireland. Further cameras were also installed on the British mainland, including unspecified ports on the east and west coasts.¹¹

UK SPECS speed cameras

SPECS average speed camera systems utilize state of the art video system with Automatic Number Plate Reading (ANPR) digital technology consisting of a minimum of two cameras each fitted with infra red illuminators fitted on gantries above the road, so they can work day or night. SPECS speed cameras work out the vehicles average speed, given the time it takes to drive between the two camera positions. Groups of cameras can be linked to create a speed controlled network.

As vehicles pass between the entry and exit camera points their number plates are digitally recorded, whether speeding or not. Then, by ANPR recognition, the images on the video of matching number plates are paired up, and because each image carries a date and time stamp, the computer can then work out your average speed between the cameras.

The locations within the Speed Camera Database can be viewed at www.speedcamerasuk.com/specs.htm

UK Billboard Spy Cameras

An advertising campaign in the United Kingdom began using automated number plate recognition (ANPR) cameras to identify passing vehicles and create personalized advertisements.

The motor oil giant Castrol UK Limited activated a set of five electronic billboards in London in 2009 that flash an image of the exact type of Castrol-brand motor oil appropriate for the nearest vehicle. The roadside digital billboards, seventeen feet wide and eight feet high, are owned by Clear Channel Outdoor. Castrol's campaign added the license scanning technology which ties into the official UK Driver and Vehicle Licensing Agency (DVLA) database. The agency provides private registration information to just about any company willing to pay for it.

ANPR cameras are used by law enforcement and private companies throughout the United States and the UK with no established legal framework limiting their use.

Big Brother is keeping a very close eye on you while you drive. In America many cities have traffic monitoring video cameras at most major intersections. These cameras are allegedly designed to monitor the flow of traffic, but they can be used to spy on specific individuals. Eventually there will be so many road spy cameras that no one will be able to drive a vehicle without being spotted. If you think you will be able to drive around anonymously forget it.¹²

United States

Long used in Europe, ANPR technology is currently in use in all 50 states in America and it is helping to combat the flow of drugs, illegal currency and weapons across the U.S.- Mexico border.

U.S. Customs and Border Protection awarded a contract in October worth as much as \$350 million to increase its use along the border, where thousands of license plates are processed by the system every day.

The relatively simple technology consists of cameras, either mounted on police cars or at a stationary location, capable of capturing and processing more than 100,000 license plate images an hour. Plate numbers are automatically run against “hot list” databases of stolen, suspicious or crime-related vehicles, said Capt. Kevin Reardon of the Arlington, Va., Police Department. “It’s quick and efficient,” Reardon said. “Officers can do their jobs better and catch more bad guys.”

In Arlington, license plate readers lead to at least one arrest a day. There are 200 mobile cameras in the capital region, and a number of stationary cameras in Washington D.C. and Maryland.¹³

Chicago

Surveillance cameras on high-crime Chicago street corners are equipped with new software that makes it easier to catch bad guys who drive or park nearby – by scanning the license plates of up to 3,600 parked or moving vehicles an hour.

“The Chicago Police Department is exploring the idea of installing Big Brother software on 300 ‘blue light’ cameras – along with the possibility of adding the plate-reading function to video cameras now installed in 30 squad cars to record traffic stops.”

“The plate readers have scanned 2.3 million license plates, resulting in 148 arrests, 15 narcotics seizures and the recovery of 310 vehicles. People were nailed for everything from criminal sexual assault, public indecency and domestic battery to auto theft and armed robbery. In several instances, narcotics and rifles were recovered.”¹⁴

Berkeley

In response to growing complaints from residents in areas drawing excessive visitors and parked cars, the city of Berkeley will implement a pilot Residential Parking program to increase the rate of turnover parking in the North Willard and Bateman neighborhoods within the next few months.

The program will outfit parking enforcement vehicles with license plate recognition software in lieu of the current system of chalking cars

to monitor parking in two-hour zones. The program targets the two neighborhoods as they house two of the city's largest employers – UC Berkeley and Alta Bates Summit Medical Center.

Using chalk as the only two-hour parking enforcement has been ineffective, as some people tend to wipe it off or just move their cars forward a few feet instead of permanently leaving the area, according to Councilmember Kriss Worthington. He added that the new program would prevent such action.

“Instead of the meter people having to chalk the tire, they would take a picture of the license plate,” he said. “When they come back around and scan it in again they can see you're in the same place.”¹⁵

Vehicle spy cameras

Honolulu buses

In 2007 the city of Honolulu began using surveillance cameras on city buses to “provide a sense of security for drivers and passengers, reduce criminal activity and reduce liability complaints.”

Bus drivers opposed the plan. “The cameras really should be to monitor the perimeter of facilities and the people going onto the bus, not to monitor the operator or employees,” said Ron Kozuma, president of Local 996. “It's like anybody else – how would they feel if they were watched by their boss for 8 hours a day or 10 hours a day. I think that's unreasonable working conditions to be under. The company has an obligation to negotiate those types of things with the union, which they have not.”

Honolulu would joined a growing list of cities with bus surveillance equipment that includes San Francisco, Cleveland, Philadelphia and Chicago.¹⁶

Parents watch teen drivers

Parents in three Midwestern states will soon know just how good – or bad – their children's driving is when they take the car for a drive.

In February 2007 American Family Insurance offered customers with teen drivers free cameras that record what happens when a sudden change in the vehicle's movement occurs. The cameras record the action inside and in front of the car in 20-second audio-video clips. The clips are transmitted by cellular technology to Drive Cam, a San Diego company that analyzes the clips for risky behavior. Parents can receive

a report on their children's driving and view the clips on a home computer.

Automobile accidents are the leading cause of death among U.S. teens, according to the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration. "At the end of the day, there will be fewer accidents," said Rick Fetherston, vice president for public relations at American Family.

American Family said it will test the system out by offering it for free for one year to 30,000 families in Wisconsin, Indiana and Minnesota. The aim of the pilot program is to see whether the system results in fewer accidents. If the system is proven to prevent accidents then customers who volunteer to use it might see their insurance premiums drop.

Bruce Moeller, president and CEO of DriveCam, says his company's system is already being used by companies with fleets of vehicles. "Some of our clients are all touting a 30% to 90% reduction in their risky driver events," said Moeller.¹⁷

Assembly Bill 1942 - Vehicle Dashboard Camera

For those of us concerned about the Government's continuing expansion into areas of individual privacy, this has the potential to be another nightmare:

Lawmakers are considering controversial new legislation that would allow vehicles to be equipped with dashboard cameras to record the moments leading up to accidents.

The proposed law (AB1942) allows devices to record video, audio, how fast and which direction the vehicle is traveling, a history of where your car has been, steering and brake performance and seat belt usage. The devices would record in a continuous loop and would only save information if there is unusual vehicle motion or a crash. They could also be capable of transmitting the information to a central control center the moment of the accident.¹⁸

The local CBS television station posted an article about this bill but took it down. It is only a matter of time before Big Brother requires all vehicles to have dashboard cameras in them so he can watch his subjects as they drive about their merry ways. He plans to watch you 24-7, in the privacy of your home, your vehicles, your workplace, on the streets and every shop, restaurant and place you visit.

Taxis in Oxford to have CCTV cameras installed

Oxford City Council plans to ensure all of its 600-plus cabs are fitted with at least one CCTV camera to record all conversations between passengers.

Julian Alison, spokesman for Oxford City Council, said the new CCTV rules for taxis “would mean that video and audio would run all the time within the vehicle.”

“There are laws in place (data protection, human rights, CCTV code of practice) that require the viewing of such images to be necessary and proportionate, and therefore must relate to a specific complaint/incident/investigation,” she said.

“The officers are not permitted to view any images that do not relate to the actual matter being investigated.

“The risk of intrusion into private conversations has to be balanced against the interests of public safety, both of passengers and drivers.”

“Oxford City Council considers that so long as clear notices are provided in vehicles which inform passengers that video and audio recording may be taking place, the risk of intrusion is acceptable compared to the public safety benefits.

“In any event, the level of privacy reasonably to be expected in a licensed vehicle is far lower than that expected in the privacy of ones home or own car.

“The fact that the recordings will be encrypted and only accessible in the event of a police investigation or investigation into a complaint against a driver are added safeguards.”

Alison added that the footage will not be routinely viewed, but will be kept for 28 days on a CCTV hard-drive in case it is needed following a specific incident.

The City Council said, “This means that they will have to consider whether insisting on the installation of CCTV would be justified as a proportionate and reasonable response to tackling and preventing crime and ensuring public safety.

“As well as assessing the impact on privacy, we have accepted they can take into account factors such as the likelihood of crimes being committed against drivers and passengers; the vulnerable one-to-one situation; the fact that taxis are travelling all over the area at different times of day; and CCTV can protect both the driver and passengers.”

All taxis licensed for the first time by the council must have the equipment installed from April 6 next year, while cabs which are

already registered will have until April 2015 to get the kit fitted, the council said.

Alison explained why the CCTV system is a must for Oxford: “Oxford City Council is committed to ensuring the safety of those who live in, work in, and visit the city and through the implementation of schemes such as CCTV in licensed vehicles, Oxford is seen to be leading the way in providing a safe environment for all. CCTV is commonplace in buses and trains, and taxis and private hire vehicles are also public vehicles.

“Such a scheme will promote the use of taxis and private hire vehicles in the city and enhance the confidence of those needing to undertake a journey and provide a safer environment for our licensed drivers.”

The civil liberties campaign group Big Brother Watch said it will complain to the Information Commissioner over the scheme, which will record all conversations from once the engine is running until 30 minutes after the ignition is switched off. Nick Pickles, the campaign group’s director, said: “This is a staggering invasion of privacy, being done with no evidence, no consultation and a total disregard for civil liberties. Big Brother now has big ears, and they are eavesdropping on your conversations with absolutely no justification.”¹⁹

It should be noted that the oldest university in the English speaking world, Oxford University (circa 1096), is headquartered in Oxford. It is the leading Big Brother/New World Order think tank in the world. Big Brother always launches its tyrannical schemes in its own conclaves.

It is inevitable, but all vehicles (public/private) will eventually be required to have spycams in them which Big Brother will have access to 24-7.

Cameras in police cars

LAPD puts cameras in its squad cars

The Los Angeles Police Department plans to install cameras in 300 squad cars in South L.A. The police hierarchy argue that the long-awaited move will provide evidence of illegal behavior by suspects and police officers.

Police Commission President John Mack said in-car videos have been a “a very top priority” for the civilian panel that oversees the LAPD. He noted that the federal judge who monitored reforms at the

department wanted cameras in its police cars, particularly to help weed out any racial profiling.

The department's spent \$5.5 million to place cameras in 300 South L.A. police cars by the end of the summer of 2010. Police Chief Charlie Beck hopes to convince the City Council to spend another \$20 million in 2011 to put cameras in all 1,600 LAPD cars, now that digital technology allows the department to more easily store and retrieve thousands of hours of video.

"One of the holy grails that we are trying to here is being able to watch streaming video from the dash-cams of police cars, ya know, in my bedroom or wherever I need to see it," he said.

Putting cameras in police cars is an excellent use of Big Brother technology. It keeps Big Brother's minions from framing law-abiding citizens and it can be helpful in weeding out corrupt police officers. This is a case where Big Brother gets a taste of his own medicine.²⁰

LAPD cruisers have infrared cameras & license plate scanners

AOL's Translogic caught a sneak peek of the new squad car of choice for the Los Angeles Police Department: the Chevrolet Caprice Police Patrol Vehicle (PPV).

Billed as the "sum total of all the law enforcement community has learned about patrol cars to date" by the report, the PPV boasts a 6.0L V-8 engine with 355 horsepower, 18-inch steel wheels, and a host of gadgets that puts any Hollywood squad car to shame.

The Caprice, which replaces the long-used Ford Crown Victoria, is equipped with an infrared night vision camera, automated license plate scanner, and a touch-screen center console that replaces the older computers traditionally used by officers.

In addition to horsepower and firepower, the cruiser is also outfitted with the latest in information technology, with ethernet, Wi-Fi and an experimental wireless-mesh network in the trunk.

Even the bad guys can ride in comfort: cut-outs in the back seat are custom-made to accommodate any handcuffed suspect.

LAPD officials say vehicle wrapping was used on all-black sedans instead of traditional paint to minimize repair expenses and protect resale value. This brings the expected taxpayer cost to be about \$20,000. Drivers can expect to see the new 2012 Chevrolet Caprice PPV cruising city streets as early as mid-2011.²¹⁻²²

Macon County

Macon Police Chief Mike Burns said his goal is to install a camera in every marked car in the police fleet. To outfit all marked cars, the department will need about 100 more cameras. The cameras installed last week cost \$3,218 each and were purchased using a combination of grant funds and the department's own budget.²³

Road Cam Car Video Recorder

Road Cam Car Video Recorder Gadget. Basically an economical mini digital camcorder, this is designed to be mounted on a car dashboard, and enables you to capture video or images of road situations. Useful for insurance purposes or even law enforcement.

Or even just for fun! Turn the camera to inside the car/taxi to record the suspected passenger, good for unsafe taxi passenger recording, Record TAXI robbery.

Built in red laser pointer for aiming the camera's line of sight. Download your videos by connecting to PC via USB – plug and play under Windows XP Records video on SD card (not supplied) up to 2GB. Using the provided AV cable you can connect the camera to a car monitor such as a Car DVD Player and view the video capture live.²⁴

Auto black boxes

Intelligent cars fitted with black boxes that can send video footage and information about driving behavior during accidents to the police and insurance companies are being developed by Intel.

The boxes will record information about the vehicle speed, steering and braking along with video footage from inside and outside the vehicle. The information will be sent to police and insurance companies in the event of an accident to make it easier to determine the cause of car crashes and identify the person responsible.

The device forms part of an intelligent car envisaged by researchers at Intel. They are developing technology that will transform cars into smart vehicles that are able to detect dangers on the road and even take over control from motorists.

They have been in discussions with car manufacturers about developing cars that are permanently connected to the internet and other vehicles using wireless technology. Camera systems that can recognize street signs and then take over control of a car if the motorist

tries to drive the wrong way up a one-way street are being developed for use in vehicles. On board sensors will also be able to detect pot holes in the road and report their location to road maintenance authorities as the car is moving.

These smart-cars of the near future will also be able to track the location of surrounding vehicles and alert drivers if they get too close or try to change lanes when another vehicle is in their blind spot.

Motorists will even be able to use their mobile phone or computer to lock and unlock their car remotely, turn on the alarm and even start the engine to warm it up.

“The intelligent vehicle is what we are talking about here,” said Justin Ratner, director of Intel Labs and chief technology officer. “Once a car is connected, more or less on a continuous basis, all sorts of interesting possibilities present themselves. With vision systems on cars, it is perfectly reasonable for a car on its own to see the sign that says ‘wrong way’ or ‘do not enter’ and bring the vehicle to a halt at the side of the road so we don’t have these senseless accidents where someone has failed to recognise a sign. We have talked to highway maintenance departments about using sensors that are already in cars to report the GPS coordinates for pot holes in the road to the maintenance department.”²⁵

Cop cams

The San Jose police department was the first in the nation to test out a technology to help officers collect evidence and protect themselves from false allegations of misconduct – the “cop cam.” They were put into service in November of 2009.²⁶

Base Products wants a deal with a cable network for a police reality show using the AXON head-mounted camera. Base, the producer of “Human Wrecking Balls” and “Fight Science,” is working with Taser, the camera’s Scottsdale, Arizona-based manufacturer, to produce the television show.²⁷

Eventually all police departments in the world will use “cop cams.” It is even conceivable that in the future Big Brother may require everyone to wear a “mini-cam” while out in public. It would make crime almost non-existent, especially if there is a severe penalty for not wearing one. We can also imagine a future in which Big Brother forces every home to have a spy camera in each room. He will also require

that every vehicle have one so he can watch everyone at home, in their vehicles and in public. No one will have any privacy ever.

Big Brother wants spy cameras in all vehicles those of his obedient minions also. Whether you are a minion or one of the unwashed masses Big Brother will be watching you.

Pedestrian surveillance

‘Minority Report’ digital billboard ‘watches consumers shop’

A “Minority Report” styled digital billboard that targets consumers using customised advertising based on their demographics is being developed by Japanese researchers at the Nippon Electric Company (NEC).

Cameras instantly identify a shopper’s age and gender as they walk past. The facial-recognition system, called the Next Generation Digital Signage Solution, then offers consumers a product it thinks is suited to their demographic. Company officials claim the images of customers faces would be immediately erased, but critics warned it was an invasion of privacy.

The technology is being trialed in America later this year and, if successful, could be rolled out in other areas around the world.²⁸

Copcams are excellent tools both in the cruisers and on cops. They document police brutality. All police departments should equip all cruisers and cops with the copcams. After each shift the video must be downloaded to a civilian authority which can review the videos. The police must NOT have access to the videos. The civilian authority must have the power to discipline cops who abuse their authority and commit crimes. If this procedure were followed by ALL departments police brutality would cease.

Pedestrian spy cameras

VIRAT

To be in public is to be on camera, but most video footage is discarded, as only so much can be sorted and analyzed, until now. **DARPA** has created a technology that can index and analyze video in real-time, marking the **end of anonymity in public places**.

In 2008, DARPA, the US military’s elite group of dvientists, began soliciting the tech industry to develop technologies that would allow

computers to sort through and index surveillance footage from the military's fleet of drones, satellites, and miscellaneous other secret spy cameras. This was all part of the Agency's proposed **Video Image Retrieval and Analysis Tool (VIRAT)** that would be able to describe specific human activities in real-time. This automated index would allow for searchable queries (i.e. "how often did an adult male taller than six-foot get in a car in the early morning between November 1st and December 22nd in this compound in Abbottabad?") or flag behavior such as when someone carries a large package towards a car on the side of a road in Basra, but walked away empty handed.

DARPA has had some success and issued contract announcement in May 2011, describing how the VIRAT system will be deployed into various military-intelligence video archives and systems. The contract will be fulfilled by Lockheed Martin for an unspecified amount.

The military has an inherent interest in transferring surveillance duties from human eyeballs to an algorithm that cannot be swayed by political pressure. In the run-up to the Iraq invasion, human analysts famously misread surveillance footage as proof of Iraqi WMDs. (The problem with relying on flawed human analysis in order to support policy was described in depth in Malcolm Gladwell's essay collection "What The Dog Saw").

As with many DARPA projects, the technology will eventually filter down into commercial industry and then finally to consumers. If the tech works as promised it will quickly be implemented in **domestic surveillance programs**. Much of the Western world has willingly **traded privacy for the security** of ubiquitous surveillance. Most riders on public transportation feel safer knowing that they are surrounded by cameras that are plugged in directly to some control room. Of course, a dedicated team of human observers could never effectively monitor all those screens covering an entire system, but with this new automated tech, authorities might be alerted to trouble. Additional facial-recognition software might compare a suspicious person's face to specific watch lists. Whether this Big Brotherly oversight makes you feel more or less safe is entirely up to you.

Beyond surveillance, this automatic video tech could make all uploaded video searchable, regardless of tags or descriptors. As pocket-sized cell phones surpass the video technology of the camcorders of previous decades, we will all be captured on video and placed on the web on a regular basis. In the not-so-distant future, it may be possible for someone (your friends, potential employers, strangers, etc.) to

Google your name and find some incidental footage of you at that political protest from last summer that some stranger uploaded to YouTube. Everything that happens in public will be public record.²⁹

Intelligent street lamps to debut in 2011

Farmington Hills-based Illuminating Concepts launched its first “Intellistreets” concept installation in Farmington Hills in October 2011.

Farmington Hills is using a federal grant to become the first site in the world to feature the Intellistreets system, a lighting pole system that combines energy conservation, **homeland security features**, audio entertainment, traffic control, advertising and **more**.

Intellistreets amounts to an intelligent wireless network, completely concealed within the street light pole. Its lighting is variable for energy conservation, reacting to natural light, the environment, and wireless commands. It has sensors to monitor foot and vehicle traffic, and it LED screens. It can transmit information for emergency alerts, indicate evacuation routes, give Amber or hazardous environment alerts.³⁰

On the web page of Illuminating Concepts public relations firm it explains in detail what the system can do. It is designed to “enhance public safety, inform residents and visitors, and connect commercial, residential, hospitality and entertainment components.”

The *Intellistreets* components are: “lighting control, wireless communication, concealed audio and alert indication. Additional digital video signage and **data acquisition** components are available to further enhance functionality.” The concealed audio components can provide “background music, paging and announcements, emergency alert information, and even sirens.”

The extra components of this system are:

Data Acquisition: A wide range of sensors can be added including weather and environmental sensors, toxic gas, radiation and other atmospheric monitoring and alert systems and the data can be transmitted to Homeland Security, emergency management and municipal operations.

Future Features: In the future additional features are expected to come online such as downloadable maps and digital information packets for visitors, parking-meter capabilities, and even a portal to recharge hybrid or electric cars.³¹

Identitypr.com which is handling the public relations campaign for Illuminating Concepts failed to say spycams and microphones can be installed in the lightpoles to snoop on pedestrians.

Within 20 years most cities will have these Big Brother lightpoles equipped with Big Brother snooping technology. No one will be able to walk about town without being tracked, eavesdropped on and videotaped. These lightpoles may also have x-ray scanners in them to check pedestrians for weapons as they walk down the street. Those scanners are deadly. After a few dozen scans you will develop cancer and eventually die from it.

Big Brother can see through walls

The Massachusetts Institute of Technology's Lincoln Laboratory has developed new radar technology that allow technicians to see through a solid wall.

The 8½ feet long device consists of an array of antennae arranged in two rows. It is mounted onto a movable cart that can stand at a range from 15 to 40 feet from the location being observed.

Researcher and leader of the project, Dr. Gregory Charvat, said the technology was developed so it could be used by U.S. soldiers in war. "It can be powerful during military operations especially in urban combat situations," he said. He said his vision is for soldiers to mount the device inside of a vehicle and use that as a sort of command center. The vehicle would then be parked around the corner or across the street from the target.

Only moving images can be detected. They appear as red blobs moving about the screen The researchers are currently working on a detection algorithm that would convert these red blobs into a cleaner image.³²

Big Brother will use this in war, but the main use will be against civilians. Within one to two decades this gizmo will be shrunk down so it can be carried in a briefcase and operated by one man. It will become a super-tool for Big Brother to spy on Christians, Patriots and dissidents.

DARPA to collect 'Physiological Signals' through walls

DARPA, under request from the Defense Department, is developing technology to detect physiological signs through walls.

Via: Office of the Secretary of Defense/DARPA:

TECHNOLOGY AREAS: Information Systems, Biomedical, Electronics, Battlespace

OBJECTIVE: Demonstrate the ability to collect, localize, and evaluate physiological signals (e.g., heart rate) at distances greater than 10 meters, non-line-of-sight, and through solid objects (walls, rock, concrete, etc.).

DESCRIPTION: There is a need to remotely detect, collect, and evaluate physiological signals of interest. Applications and concepts-of-operations (CONOPs) that would benefit from this capability include, but are not limited to: building-clearing, warfighter health monitoring or battle damage assessment and triage, situational awareness and assessment. Existing micro-impulse radar (MIR) and ultra-wideband (U) technologies have the capability of detecting heartbeat and respiration at distances up to- 8 meters (1) but are limited in at greater distances and in challenging environments, such as penetration through thick or multiple walls, concrete, and RF-noisy environments. There is interest in counting and localizing the sources of multiple physiological signatures in a cluttered environment. For example, in a building that has experienced a catastrophic event (fire, earthquake, etc.), the detection of survivors and assessment of their medical condition, in addition to their location to within 1 meter accuracy, would improve the likelihood of recovery of personnel and their survivability. Additionally in a crowded environment it is highly challenging to uniquely identify persons based on collection of physiological signatures, such as electrocardiograms (ECGs). It is possible that high-frequency ECGs or other signals could improve the confidence level in unique identification. Approaches using “on body” sensors that transmit signals to remote locations will NOT be considered.³³

This technology would be fantastic for finding people who are trapped under rubble after a natural disaster or on the battlefield. BUT Big Brother will eventually use this in routine police work to determine how many people are in a building before they assault it or blow it up.

Conclusion

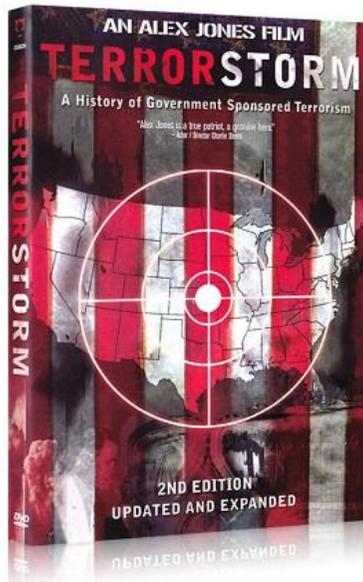
Big Brother wants to watch you every place you go in a vehicle or on the sidewalks. He is putting together a surveillance web that will be nearly impossible to escape. Within 20 to 30 years all vehicles, public

and private, will be required to have spy cameras inside and outside of them so Big Brother can watch everything you do and say in the privacy of your vehicle and see everything you see outside of it. When you step out of your vehicle he will watch your every step. As you enter an office building, shop, store, restaurant, library, museum, etc. he will continue to observe you. And when you return home he will be there to greet you and tuck you into bed.

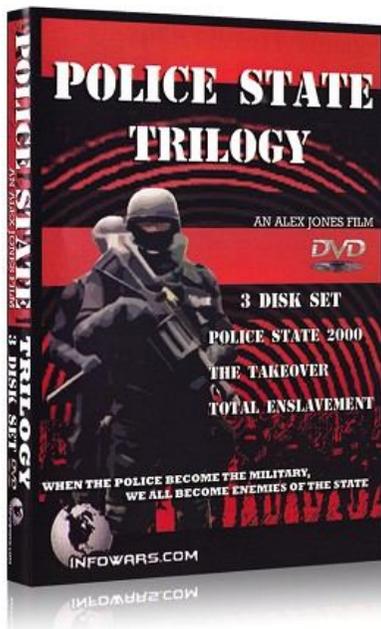
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THREE

HOME, SCHOOL AND OFFICE SURVEILLANCE

Home surveillance

Security cameras

The city of Chicago is allowing residents to install security cameras that are connected to Chicago's 911 center.

Nearly two dozen colleges, businesses and high-rises have agreed to share their video with the 911 center to create a panoramic view of disaster scenes. They include Boeing, Macy's, the Chicago Mercantile Exchange, the Chicago Board Options Exchange, Blue Cross-Blue Shield, Golub & Company, JPMorgan Chase Bank, Sears Tower, Prudential Plaza, the Cook County Administration Building, Rush Hospital, Columbia College, Harold Washington College, St. Xavier University, DePaul University, Roosevelt University, Ike Sims Village and an association of State Street merchants.

The public-private Internet hookup will transmit fully encrypted video that cannot be compromised by computer hackers. It was made possible by software tied to Operation Virtual Shield. That's the security grid that linked existing fiber optics into a single network and paved the way for hundreds more surveillance cameras, sophisticated software capable of spotting suspicious behavior and for mass transit cameras to be monitored by the 911 center.

Considering the enthusiastic response in the first two months, City Hall is confident that hundreds of private cameras ultimately will be added to the city's network. "Besides the inevitable of what happened on 9/11, we see now that we have to reach out to forge a partnership with the private sector, and they see that, too," said Jim Argiropoulos, deputy executive director of the city's Office of Emergency Management and Communications. "We're here for a common cause: to enhance security," he said. "They see that partnering with us and expanding the camera network is a win-win in terms of safety and security for Chicago."¹

It will only be a matter of time before Big Brother will convince most Americans that they should have their home, business and office

security cameras hooked into the local police department. He will convince people that if the police can monitor your security cameras they will be safer. Once this insidious snooping becomes ubiquitous Big Brother will then mandate it by law. After that he will force all home owners, apartment owners, businesses, factories and stores to install interior security cameras that will be monitored by the police. At that point Big Brother will be able to keep an eye on everyone 24/7. He will also make spycams mandatory in all public and private vehicles, planes and ships. It is only a matter before all privacy is eliminated.



Laptop spy cameras

Big Brother wants to watch you in the privacy of your own home and he is doing this through the Internet.

Tucked away in a 1,200-page bill now in Congress is a small paragraph that could lead distance-education institutions to require spy cameras in their students' homes.

It sounds Orwellian and no one in Congress objects to it. The paragraph is actually about clamping down on cheating. It says that an institution that offers an online program must prove that an enrolled student is the same person who does the work.

The bill is spurring some colleges to try technologies that authenticate online test takers by reading their fingerprints, watching them via Web cameras, or recording their keystrokes. Some colleges claim there are advantages for students: The devices allow them to take tests anytime, anywhere. Many students must now travel to distant locations so a proctor can watch them take exams on paper.²

Public school staff spy on students at their home

The federal prosecutor investigating the case of a Pennsylvania school district that spied on its students via remote-controlled laptop cameras says the school district won't face criminal charges in the case.

U.S. Attorney Zane David Memenger said in a statement that there is no evidence the Lower Merion School District, in suburban Philadelphia, had any criminal intent when it remotely activated cameras on laptops issued to students.

“For the government to prosecute a criminal case, it must prove beyond a reasonable doubt that the person charged acted with criminal intent,” Memenger said, as quoted at Information Week. “We have not found evidence that would establish beyond a reasonable doubt that anyone involved had criminal intent.”

The issue came to light in February, when the parents of Harriton High School student Blake Robbins filed a class-action lawsuit alleging the school district invaded Robbins' privacy by filming him in his home through his school-issued laptop. It emerged later that the school district photographed Robbins 400 times in a two-week period, in various states of undress and even during his sleep.

Investigators found that the remote-controlled cameras took some 56,000 pictures of Lower Merion School District students over a two-year period, with the cameras sometimes left on for weeks at a time.³

Motion detectors

Brick House Security and other companies are providing in home motion detectors to keep occupants safe. The detectors allow Brick House employees to know whether the client has gotten out of bed, what room he is in, if he falls down or leaves his home. Clients are also provided panic buttons to alert security companies of any problems. The detectors can also alert the security company if there is an intrusion. The security personnel can notify paramedics, the police or dispatch their own employees to a client's home in case of an emergency.

These security companies provide an excellent service for the elderly, disabled or anyone who needs surveillance 24-7. This is what Big Brother plans for everyone. Motion detectors will be required in every domicile and then surveillance cameras will be mandatory in every room, the garage and outside so Big Brother can watch everything everyone does 24-7 in order to keep them safe and secure.⁴

Cable spy cameras

Comcast

Comcast plans to install cameras in its cable boxes to watch subscribers in their homes. At the Digital Living Room Conference in 2008, Gerard Kunkel, Comcast's senior VP of user experience, said the cable company is experimenting with different built-in camera technologies to identify those in the room. The box recognizes the subscriber and makes recommendations or pulls up shows already in his profile. If parents are watching television with their children, parental controls could appear to block certain content from appearing on the screen. Kunkel said this type of monitoring is the "holy grail" because it could help serve up specifically-tailored ads.⁵

Eventually, cable boxes, satellite boxes, televisions and computers will have cameras in them that will provide two-way communication. The idea of the government watching people in their homes is as old as George Orwell's book, *1984*, written in 1948 and published in 1949.

The cable companies are training field employees to spy on customers. When they see something unusual they report it to the police department.⁶

If Big Brother is not spying on you already through your cable box he will be watching you through your laptop, desktop, PDA, Blackberry, iPad, iPhone, ThinkPad or whatever computer you have.

Computer spying

Bureaucrats in Germany are routinely planting malicious spyware on computers in seemingly innocuous emails. The spyware allows them to access the private communications of the owner and even to spy on the owner in the privacy of his own home or office.

The monitoring of internet telephone communications is allowed by German law, but this spyware that is being used by some law enforcement agencies is "capable of much more intrusive snooping," raising serious concerns about the potential for a "Big Brother" level of surveillance.

The Computer Chaos Club, a hacker group, published details of their examination of spyware planted on a laptop in Bavaria. It found that the spyware – developed by DigiTask for the Bavarian police – was capable of much more than just monitoring internet phone calls. It could take screenshots, remotely add files and **control a computer's**

microphone or webcam to monitor the person's home. The authorities insist that they did not deploy these functions.⁷

The day will come when Big Brother will mandate that all cell phones and computers must have video cameras and microphones built in and they must have spyware installed that will allow him to eavesdrop and watch every owner 24-7.

Google snooping

Google Maps Street View

Google Maps Street View has been highly criticized as an invasion of privacy. This addition to Google Maps provides eye-level views of many streets in the United States and Europe. The images are taken from cars driving along public streets, but they have inadvertently caught private moments such as the interior of a house, burglar activity and people visiting strip clubs. One couple even sued Google for invasion of privacy, but lost.⁸

Google plans to keep watch over you

Google is working on a computer monitoring system that will watch people at work and tell them how to do their job and much more.

The computer-vision system can watch a hospital room and remind doctors and nurses to wash their hands, or warn of restless patients who are in danger of falling out of bed. It can, through a computer-equipped mirror, read a man's face to detect his heart rate and other vital signs. It can even recognize signs of severe pain, the onset of delirium or other hints of distress. A woman's expressions as she watches a movie trailer or shops online can be analyzed, and help marketers tailor their offerings accordingly. Computer vision can also be used at shopping malls, schoolyards, subway platforms, office complexes and stadiums.

"Machines will definitely be able to observe us and understand us better," said Hartmut Neven, a computer scientist and vision expert at Google. "Where that leads is uncertain." (It will lead to a Big Brother dictatorship.)

Google has been both at the forefront of the technology's development and a source of the anxiety surrounding it. Its Street View service, which lets Internet users zoom in from above on a particular

location, faced privacy complaints. Google has agreed to blur out people's homes at their request.

Google has also introduced an application called Goggles, which allows people to take a picture with a smartphone and search the Internet for matching images. The company's executives decided to exclude a facial-recognition feature, which they feared might be used to find personal information on people who did not know that they were being photographed. (Big Brother is using that technology.)

The future of law enforcement, national security and military operations will most likely rely on observant machines. A few months ago, the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency (DARPA), the Pentagon's research arm, awarded the first round of grants in a five-year research program called the Mind's Eye. Its goal is to develop machines that can recognize, analyze and communicate what they see. Mounted on small robots or drones, these smart machines could replace human scouts. "These things, in a sense, could be team members," said James Donlon, the program's manager.

Millions of people now use products that show the progress that has been made in computer vision. In the last two years, the major online photo-sharing services – Picasa by Google, Windows Live Photo Gallery by Microsoft, Flickr by Yahoo and iPhoto by Apple – have all started using face recognition. A user puts a name to a face, and the service finds matches in other photographs. It is a popular tool for finding and organizing pictures.

Kinect, an add-on to Microsoft's Xbox 360 gaming console, is a striking advance for computer vision in the marketplace. It uses a digital camera and sensors to recognize people and gestures; it also understands voice commands. Players control the computer with waves of the hand, and then move to make their on-screen animated stand-ins – known as avatars – run, jump, swing and dance. Since Kinect was introduced in November, game reviewers have applauded, and sales are surging.

If the results at Bassett prove to be encouraging, more features can be added, like software that analyzes facial expressions for, said Kunter Akbay, a G.E. scientist.

This technology could be beneficial: a person thinks twice and a crime goes uncommitted. Yet it could also lead to a society that is less spontaneous, less creative, less innovative (The main purposes of Big Brother spy cameras is to compel people to be mindless emotional robots.)

Google's Goggles application lets a person snap a photograph with a smartphone, setting off an Internet search. Take a picture of the Eiffel Tower and links to Web pages with background information and articles about it appear on the phone's screen. Take a picture of a wine bottle and up come links to reviews of that vintage.

Google could have put face recognition into the Goggles application but it decided against it because smartphones can be used to take pictures of individuals without their knowledge, and a face match could retrieve all kinds of personal information – name, occupation, address, workplace. “It was just too sensitive, and we didn't want to go there,” said Eric E. Schmidt, the chief executive of Google. “You want to avoid enabling stalker behavior.”⁹

You can be assured that Big Brother is using facial recognition software to do what Google does not want the little people to do. Many researchers believe that Google is a front company for the NSA and CIA.

Google wants to control your home

First Google dominated the Web with search. Then it ruled mobile devices with Android. Now Google wants to control everything inside your home.

At its annual I/O developers conference in San Francisco in May of 2011, the company previewed Android@Home, a future platform that will allow you to interact with practically any electronic device you own using Google. Connected devices like home media equipment, dishwashers, cars, and lights could soon be able to be controlled using the new platform.

“We'd like to think of your entire home as an accessory, or better yet as a network of accessories, and think of Android as the operating system for your home,” said Joe Britt, head of the Android@Home team.

Android@Home was developed as an open protocol that can be used by any connected device and controlled by any wireless device or computer, including non-Android devices like Apple's iPhone or Microsoft's Windows PCs. Google's partners say that while they expect Android devices to be the first to use the new platform, other mobile device makers will follow suit.¹⁰

Spy meters

Smart meters could become a '**spy in the home**' by allowing social workers and health authorities to monitor households.

Doretta Cocks, founder of the Campaign for Weekly Waste Collection, said: "This is Orwellian. We're already under surveillance for what we put outside the home in bins and now we could be watched for what we're doing inside as well."¹¹

CCTV cameras

Thousands of schools around the world have installed Closed-circuit television systems (CCTV) to monitor the behavior of the students and the teachers. It is only a matter of time before all public and private schools have cameras in the classrooms, halls and recreation areas. Everything students and teachers do and say will be recorded.

Home watch

Chicago and Houston

Orwell's homeland of England has the largest surveillance network in the world, but other nations are racing to catch up. Two mayors in America want to install an elaborate network of surveillance cameras. In late 2004, Chicago's mayor Richard Daley announced plans to install a network of surveillance cameras in the city. The initial network of 2000 cameras has an infinite capacity. The mayor of Houston plans to set up a surveillance network there, including cameras in private homes.¹¹

Chicago mayor Daley also wants to install surveillance cameras in private businesses, and then in offices, apartments and even homes. "Under the plan, private businesses that remain open more than 12 hours a day and bars that remain open until last call would have to install the cameras also. The bill as written now would not require that businesses hook up their mandatory cameras to city networks, but Chicago Tribune reports that eventually, 'the city does plan to link cameras in office and apartment buildings and other private properties to its system.'"¹²

Big Brother will get his way if **WE THE PEOPLE** do not say NO! He wants surveillance cameras in every building on the planet, including your home. **WE** must oppose this insanity!

School surveillance

Classwatch

Schools have installed CCTV cameras (Closed-circuit television) and microphones in classrooms to watch and listen to pupils as young as four. The Big Brother-style surveillance is being marketed as a way to identify pupils disrupting lessons. Classwatch, the firm behind the system, says its devices can be set up to record everything that goes on in a classroom 24 hours a day, and be used to compile evidence of wrongdoing.¹³

Students' food choices are monitored

A new technology allows parents in 29 states to monitor what their children are eating at school.

Ben Hooks, CEO of Education Management Systems Inc. (EMS), a K-12 administrative software company headquartered in Wilmington, N.C., said that about half of North Carolina's schools use the monitoring system. Other states with schools using the system include Pennsylvania, California and Virginia.

For a mere \$10 fee, Moore County Schools in North Carolina lets parents access their child's food choices and expenses. The program allows parents to view their child's 45-day purchase history. It is available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week on the Web site – www.lunchprepay.com. The 22 cafeterias of the Moore County Schools are linked on one server, where all transactions are recorded, monitored and available for viewing once parents register in the system.

The program was created to fight childhood obesity. According to the Institute of Medicine of the National Academies, over the past three decades, child obesity has more than doubled for preschool children from 2 to 5 years old and adolescents from 12 to 19 years old. For children ages 6 to 11, obesity has more than tripled.¹⁴

Cafeteria spy cams

School officials in Texas are hoping surveillance cameras in the cafeteria will help them fight childhood obesity. High tech cameras have been installed in lunch rooms in San Antonio to capture what kids are eating, and what food is being left behind.

Digital imaging analysis of the snapshots will then calculate how many calories each student consumed. The two million dollar project, which is funded by the Department of Agriculture, is the first of its kind in America.

Parents will have to sign a permission slip before their child is photographed. Researchers hope parents will change eating habits at home once they see what their kids are choosing in school.¹⁵

This is a good idea, but Big Brother will morph this into a school-wide surveillance program. Eventually all public schools in America will have spy cameras in every cafeteria, office, classroom, hallway and playground. Big Brother will become omnipresent at school, home, the office, factory, retail store, restaurant, gas station, park, ballpark and the streets.

High school spy cameras

High school teachers in Australia are calling for surveillance cameras to be installed in all high schools to help stem a rising tide of violence.

State School Teachers Union members at Morley Senior High School want the Education Department to place at least five video surveillance cameras in all district and senior high schools.

Western Australia Secondary School Executives Association president Rob Nairn said use of surveillance cameras should be considered if they were found to be effective in deterring antisocial behavior. "I think we should use the technology where appropriate," he said. **"You certainly wouldn't have them in classrooms. That's overkill."** (Emphasis added)

The Education Department said it had no plans to install cameras in every school. Security head John Marapodi said that only 57 schools had closed-circuit television cameras.¹⁶

United Kingdom school spy cameras

Hundreds of primary and secondary schools across England intend to install CCTV cameras in classrooms over the next five years to root out bad teachers and check up on naughty pupils.

The decision was made after a test had been conducted in the Stockwell Park high school located in a deprived south London neighborhood. Two cameras were placed in each of its 30 classrooms

and another 40 in its canteen, corridors and playgrounds. Classwatch was the company that supplied the cameras.

Classwatch says hundreds of schools have expressed an interest in installing cameras in classrooms over the next five years. Its managing director, Angus Drever, says 94 schools in the UK already use its high-definition cameras in their classrooms at a cost of £1,345 a year for the lease of two cameras in a classroom, including maintenance.

“The children are very happy here because they know they are on a school site where they are safe,” said Stockwell Park’s deputy head-teacher, Mike Rush. “They are in a position where they are not going to be robbed and harassed and so on. The parents are very happy with it. We’ve had no complaints from the teachers ... they were the ones who suggested the cameras as a solution to people coming into the building, and disputes and problems with theft.”

Leading head-teachers have labeled the surveillance networks in classrooms “**Big Brotherish**” and the expenditure of tens of thousands of pounds on the cameras “inappropriate.”¹⁷ (Emphasis added)

It will only be a matter of time before Big Brother mandates that all public schools have surveillance cameras installed.

Surveillance cameras in Australian schools

Parents are lobbying to install closed-circuit television on school grounds in Australia, as concern mounts about bullying and harassment between students, the Advertiser reported.

They believe the CCTV cameras, which would not cover classrooms or change rooms, do not breach privacy regulations; but the South Australian Education Department and teachers say there are better ways to control student misbehavior.

“Parents are conscious of privacy concerns – nobody wants to create a **Big Brother** environment in public schools,” said SA Association of State School Organisations director David Knuckey. “However, with the prevalence of bullying and the devastating effects it can have on children, parents are going to give serious consideration to any idea that may help the school deal with these behaviour-related problems.” (Emphasis added)

In 2010 Western Australian teachers called for surveillance cameras to be installed across the state, to protect them from violent outbursts from students and parents. The WA State School Teachers Union put

forward a motion to have at least five video surveillance cameras installed in all schools.¹⁸

Spy cameras in school restrooms

Lipson School in Plymouth, England, removed the CCTV cameras in the students' restrooms after vociferous protests from pupils.

Principal Steve Baker said contractors fitted them on the orders of another staff member, who did not have the measure approved by him or school governors. "Someone made an error," he said. "They had no authorisation from me or from the governors to install these cameras. There was quite rightly a perception that there could be an invasion of privacy, even though the cameras were not aimed at the cubicles. The students have used their voice effectively and maturely. We are grateful to the students who raised it with us in a mature way and to their parents."

He explained that there was no particular problem with toilet bullying or vandalism that would have required surveillance. "The students were telling us that if there had been a problem they could have understood it," he said.

He added that no one would be disciplined over the error. "It's a learning situation, not a disciplinary one."¹⁹

It will only be a matter of time before all public and private schools in the United Kingdom put spy cameras in restrooms. Eventually all schools throughout the world will have spy cameras in every room including the restrooms.

Playgrounds and elevators to have CCTV in Korea

Surveillance cameras became mandatory on all apartment playgrounds and elevators in South Korea by July 2008.

The Ministry of Land, Transport and Maritime Affairs revised a housing construction law to make it compulsory for all underground apartment parking lots, elevators, playgrounds and building entrances to be covered by surveillance cameras. The move was prompted by a raft of kidnappings involving children earlier this year.²⁰

It is no wonder Big Brother has spy cameras in his brainwashing factories. He keeps an eye on all of his minions and future minions. When Big Brother takes overt control of the world the children will be his most loyal subjects.

Office surveillance

Police tap into business cameras

The Sacramento Police Department will soon have more eyes on the streets by partnering with public and private entities to tap directly into existing surveillance cameras across the city.

Officers say this will allow them to get to surveillance video more quickly. "There are hundreds of cameras across Sacramento and if we can tap into just some of those it will give us more eyes on the streets," said Sacramento Police Department Sgt. Norm Leong.

They say they will not be watching the new cameras live but will review tape after a crime is committed.²¹

Conclusion

Big Brother is working triple overtime to get spycams in every factory, office, shop, store, public building and home. He will not be satisfied until he has a spycam in every room of every building on Earth. Do not fall into his trap thinking spycams are for your safety. He hates you and wants you dead. The millions of spycams all over the world are operating 24-7 to watch your every move. The only threat to Big Brother is **WE THE PEOPLE!**

To see what life may be like in the future read Eric Blair's masterpiece *1984* or watch any of the "Max Headroom" TV shows.

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FOUR

CITY SURVEILLANCE

Cities around the world are installing spy cameras to keep a very close watch over its residents and tourists. Some cities like New York and London have so many surveillance cameras people are watched almost everywhere they go.

Lancaster, Pennsylvania

The growing number of closed-circuit cameras that monitor Lancaster, Pennsylvania, are run by a private group of citizens, unlike the United Kingdom's government-run CCTV system.

It is run by a private non-profit group that does not directly report to any government agency. The Lancaster Community Safety Coalition hires private citizens to monitor the activity caught on camera and report any suspicious activity to police.

Although proponents of the cameras point out that they have helped with the prosecution of crimes such as murder, assault, prostitution and public drunkenness, the **crime rate** in Lancaster actually **rose** while the cameras were being used.

Lancaster might be the most closely watched town in America but it is nothing compared to many cities in the U.K. which is widely known as one of the most monitored places on Earth, with older estimates putting the number of closed circuit cameras at roughly 4.8 million. According to a 2002 article from BBC News, a U.K. citizen is caught on tape 300 times a day. Yet with all this surveillance crime rates have decreased slightly in only half the cities in the UK with the spy cameras.

According to the Los Angeles Times, a UC Berkeley study found that the cameras installed in San Francisco may have helped prevent property crimes, but had little or no effect on violent crimes.

In some U.S. cities the cameras have been rejected. Cambridge, Massachusetts, decided not to use cameras it had purchased in an effort to preserve the privacy of its citizens. Some residents of

Lancaster are threatening to move out of town if its network of cameras continues to grow.¹

The only way to stop the explosion of spy cameras is for **WE THE PEOPLE** to tell city hall, “NO MORE!” Get some Patriots together and speak with the mayor and city council. If they laugh you out of their dung heap vote them out.

Spy cameras in an Arizona park

Surveillance cameras in the 13-acre, \$4.6 million Gateway Park in El Mirage, Arizona, allows the city’s assistant police chief Bill Louis to watch the park from his desk, operating a zoom lens so powerful he can see softball players, picnickers and potential crime suspects two blocks from a camera. Louis can also watch the video from the night shift supplied by Iveda Solutions, which operates the cameras and whose employees monitor the park from 10 p.m. to 6 a.m.

“I defend the Constitution, and I’m concerned about **Big Brother**, too,” explained Louis. “But when we’re talking about a public park, historically, from a police department perspective, it’s a police problem location,” he said. “It’s one thing to have privacy in a place where there’s an expectation of privacy, but that’s not one of them. And I’ve never had anybody make an issue out of **Big Brother** or issues of privacy with cameras in the park. Certainly the benefit of having that outweighs any concern there would be, in my opinion.” (Emphasis added)

In Tempe, live photos of people strolling on Mill Avenue pop up on the city’s website every 15 seconds, taken from the “**Sneaky Peak**” camera barely visible atop a nearby building.

A rapidly spreading network of cameras is keeping watch on Phoenix-area residents. Over the past decade, government-operated closed-circuit-television cameras have sprung up in city libraries, pools and parks. Photo-enforcement cameras scan downtown streets and highways, casting the shadow of **Big Brother** across the Valley.

The appearance of CCTV cameras in Arizona is part of a trend in electronic policing designed to increase security and deter crime. It has become popular with government agencies in other states and countries, but it also has raised an outcry over invasion of privacy.

In Pennsylvania, a 15-year-old boy is suing a school district in suburban Philadelphia after it used webcams on laptops to snap nearly

56,000 photos of students who took the computers home. The district said it was trying to track lost and stolen laptops.

In Britain, an estimated 4.2 million CCTV cameras track citizens so closely that a privacy watchdog estimates that people are captured on film in big cities 300 times a day.

In Vancouver, British Columbia, nearly 1,000 cameras were installed for the 2010 Winter Olympics to monitor crowds.

The cameras in the Valley are not that prevalent, but Chandler's downtown library has 26 security cameras. In the public pool in Mesa, high-tech infrared cameras observe your movements as they monitor for vandalism and trespassing. Cameras on light-rail trains help the drivers keep an eye on what is happening inside and outside the cars.

Alessandra Soler Meetze, executive director of the ACLU in Arizona, noted that Department of Homeland Security grants and grants from private companies have offered strong incentives for local governments to install cameras quickly and for a variety of purposes. Without safeguards, Meetze warns, Phoenix could become a "surveillance society," with cameras in every public space and citizens having to cope with constant monitoring.

A stimulus grant from the Department of Transportation is paving the way for a \$90,000 camera system to watch cars on Glendale's streets and show traffic conditions. The City Council approved the installation without discussion in October.

At Iveda Solutions' headquarters large plasma-television screens are divided into 16 squares. In one corner, a camera shows the lobby of a local small-town police station. Another shows a Michigan truck yard. Feeds from cameras in retail shops, parking lots and construction sites spread out across five other large monitors. One of them keeps track of the park in El Mirage.

David Ly founded the video-surveillance business about five years ago. It outfits companies with cameras, has employees who monitor the feeds overnight and sets up remote access so that business owners can view the footage on personal computers and cellphones. The company can monitor images for about \$2 to \$3 an hour per camera, saving customers about 75 percent of the cost of hiring a security guard, Ly said. He also offers a portal to law enforcement to view live feeds. If a business is being robbed, police can see who is inside, where they are and what weapons they have.

"These departments have less staff, and with the cutbacks in staff, it doesn't mean you and I need any less service. So we're providing

electronic policing,” Ly said. “It’s not about intrusion; it’s just leveraging the technology to be somewhere when you cannot send a staff out there.”

As the number of cameras viewing the public increases, the technology also is advancing. Anyone with a smartphone can record friends and strangers and upload those photos and videos to the Internet for public consumption, giving people less control over their personal exposure. Sometimes that benefits law enforcement.

To police and other authorities, the increase in camera surveillance could be good news: People will be less likely to deface neighborhoods with graffiti, drive dangerously or use drugs in public places. But critics see a downside: Most people being watched are doing nothing wrong and have no reason to be observed.

Law professor Sandy Askland of Arizona State University compared the rapidly growing network of surveillance to that in Eastern Europe before the fall of the Berlin Wall, where the government had spies in the community and paid informants to identify potential dissenters. The ultimate result, he said, could be censored conversations and a society in which people are afraid to offer their opinions.²

Professor Askland is correct. When virtually every square inch of habitable land on Earth is monitored by spy cameras in space, the air and on the ground the behavior of most people will be dramatically altered for the worse. That is what Big Brother wants. He wants to turn people into self-centered snitches who will rat anyone and everyone out for money or to get ahead. He wants the world to become an East Germany Stasi nightmare!

CEDAP

Lower Township Police Chief Edward Donohue announced that the Department of Homeland Security will provide the Lower Township police in Cape May, New Jersey, with a Real Time Video Surveillance System through the Army’s Commercial Equipment Direct Assistance Program (CEDAP).

The system consists of several cameras that send live video to police headquarters or vehicles several miles away. Donohue states the system will be utilized for police surveillance operations, tactical operations, and to monitor critical infrastructure. For security reasons he would not reveal the exact number of cameras or their complete capabilities, but said the system is free of charge at no cost to taxpayers. He also

confessed that this was the third time the department had utilized this program previously receiving Thermal Imaging Night Vision Equipment and Fiber Optic Cameras from the program, all at no cost.³

Big Brother is watching the parks in NYC

“Big Brother may soon be watching – at your local playground.” This is how Rich Calder began his article about the installation of CCTV cameras in New York City’s parks.

NYPD and Parks Department officials say it is only a matter of time before parks throughout the city are equipped with crime-fighting surveillance cameras. “It’s not a matter of if we are going to use the technology but when we are going to use this technology,” Deputy Parks Commissioner Kevin Jeffrey said during a recent City Council hearing on park safety.³

NYC ring of steel

The New York Police Department plans to install hundreds more video surveillance cameras around Manhattan and the entire city.

The “Ring of Steel” video surveillance project covers Lower Manhattan, home to the financial district that is seen as key to the regional, national and international economy. A similar project will cover Midtown Manhattan. This is the latest phase in New York City’s evolution into one of the most heavily-monitored cities in the world. Past estimates of the number of private and public video cameras range up to 40,000 – only London and the Chinese city of Shenzhen have more electronic eyes watching public streets.

The NYPD has applied for \$75 million in federal funds from the Homeland Security Grant Program. Of that, \$21 million is intended for the Midtown Manhattan Security.⁴

London ring of steel

The “ring of steel” is the popular name for the security and surveillance cordon surrounding the City of London that was installed in the 1990s to deter the IRA and other threats. The term was borrowed from an earlier stage of the Troubles when the center of Belfast was fortified against attacks, the perimeter of which was known as the “ring of steel.” The roads leading into the one-square mile district in greater

London are controlled by concrete barriers allowing police to regulate the flow of traffic.⁵

Big Brother wants to install a “ring of steel” in every city on Earth. He wants enough cameras in space, the sky and on the ground to cover every square inch of the planet.

United Kingdom

Spying on citizens is out of control in England. Their movements are tracked by more than 4,000,000 CCTV cameras and about 8000 traffic cameras. In 2009, authorities plan to spy on homes using planes equipped with thermal imaging cameras to catch energy gluttons.⁶

The British government launched a trial program in 2009 designed to keep watch of problem families with closed-circuit television (CCTV) cameras in 2000 homes. It hopes to expand the program to 20,000 or more homes. “£400 million (\$668 million) will be spent on installing and monitoring CCTV cameras in the homes of private citizens to make sure the kids are doing their homework, going to bed early and eating their vegetables.” Bureaucrats hope that if a child has a more stable home life, he may not turn to crime and drugs.

The government is also maintaining a private army called “Thought Police,” which will “be sent round to carry out home checks.” The most troublesome families can be taken out of their homes and moved to a neutral, government-run compound where they will be under 24-hour supervision.⁷

This mad rush to watch everything citizens do in public will accelerate. Virtually every city will have thousands of cameras monitoring vehicle and pedestrian traffic. Privacy will become a thing of the past. Most nations will also recruit and pay citizens to spy on their neighbors as they are doing in Britain.⁸ They will also pay children to spy on their parents, and they will encourage parents to spy on their children.⁹

Spy cameras in U.K. pub toilets

The Rose & Crown, in Lawrence Street, is the first pub in York, England, to introduce CCTV inside its toilet cubicles.

Drug use in the pub was so bad that some people entered through the backdoor, going straight into the ladies’ room to buy drugs, without drinking at the bar. “We have the cameras in the cubicles, but they only

look up from a certain height. When people are sitting down, you can't see anything at all. We have signs up too, which the police have seen," said manager Sarah Coates. She assured customers they could not be viewed while on the toilet. The cameras were motion-sensitive and only switched on when they detected motion in the area above and behind the toilets.

Coates said CCTV had not been installed in the men's restroom because they had not had the same problems with drugs. "The men were going into the women's and in fact were selling drugs in there," she explained.¹⁰

Conclusion

Big Brother wants to watch everyone when they walk out of their domiciles. He wants to be able to track everyone wherever they go whether it is for a walk, a bike ride, a drive in a private vehicle, a ride in a taxi, limousine, ambulance or police car, a flight in a plane or a cruise on a ship or in a boat. He will have the technology in place to do this within one to two decades. He will not stop with watching your every move outside your home. He will have spycams everywhere to watch you no matter what kind of building you enter, private or public.

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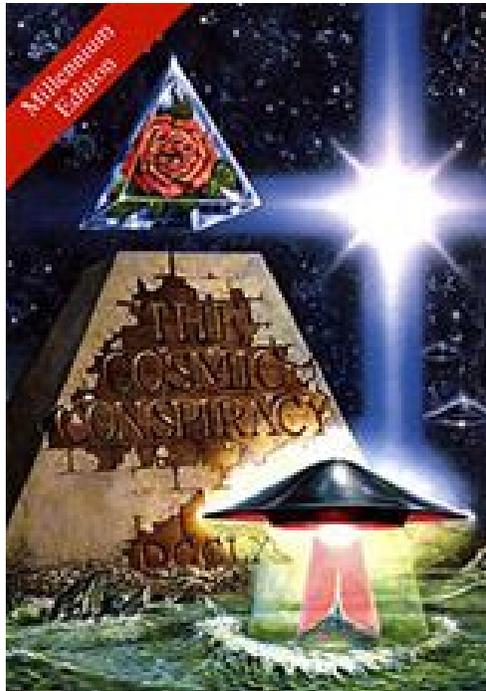
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FIVE

TRACKING

Big Brother has numerous ways of tracking the movement of people, vehicles, planes, trains and ships, and he is using them to track as many people and moving objects as possible. Eventually he hopes to be able to track everyone and everything that moves on the planet.



Artist's conception of GPS Block II-F satellite in Earth orbit.

GPS tracking of people

One of the favorite technologies of Big Brother is the tracking of people by Global Positioning Satellites (GPS), and Big Brother wants to put a GPS transmitter in or on every man, woman and child on Earth.

GPS wristbands

The tracking of children and adults with Global Positioning System satellites (GPS) is a fairly new technology that will soon become commonplace. Parents are using the technology to keep track of their children and some couples are using it to track each other's whereabouts. At the same time government bureaucrats will be tracking as many people as possible.

A wristwatch designed to track the movements of children is the latest gadget in "child monitoring" technology currently on the market. Increasingly, parents are turning to technology to monitor their children's movements. The latest device is the Num8 digital wristwatch which enables parents to keep track of their children via satellite. The gadget is designed by the British company Lok8u. For £149 (\$218), worried parents can keep an eye on their children's whereabouts through a GPS chip hidden inside the watch. The chip can transmit the location of the child and alert parents by text as accurately as the name of the road which the child is sited.¹

A new piece of free Google software recently released allows people to keep track of each other using their cell phones – and while it is opt-in, it is sure to create a privacy firestorm. "What Google Latitude does is allow you to share that location with friends and family members, and likewise be able to see friends and family members' locations," Steve Lee, product manager for Google Latitude, told CNET. "For example, a girlfriend could use it to see if her boyfriend has arrived at a restaurant and, if not, how far away he is."²

Brick House Security is another company that is marketing GPS wristbands for children that will enable parents know to where their children are 24-7. These GPS locators can also be worn by adults. It is an excellent way of keeping track of an elderly person who has dementia or Alzheimer's.³

Tracking people will become a popular fad in the near future. Parents will track their children, spouses will track each other and so will friends. At the same time, Big Brother bureaucrats will be tracking as many people as possible. Eventually everyone on the planet will be forced to where a GPS transponder of some kind with many opting for the implantable GPS transponders. Anyone caught without one will be arrested and incarcerated with trial and some will be executed.

Schools are tracking students

Beginning in 2010 public schools began tracking students with GPS transmitters to ensure their safety and attendance.

A judge ordered 22 students at Bryan High School in Texas to carry GPS tracking devices in the name of preventing truancy. "Bryan High students who skip school will soon be tracked 24 hours a day, seven days a week," reports KBTX.⁴

Palos Heights School District 128 has become one of the first in Illinois to begin using GPS to track schoolchildren riding buses to and from school each day. It had previously been using ZPass, a GPS technology provided by Seattle-based Zonar Systems, to track the buses, but now students are tracked with a luggage tag-sized unit in their backpacks that logs when they step on and off the bus.

Palos School Superintendent Kathleen Casey says the system helps alleviate parents' concerns. The district spent \$16,000 for the technology, which currently covers 10 buses. Parents say the cost is minimal for the benefits.⁵

Contra Costa County officials are outfitting preschoolers with tracking devices they say will save staff time and money.

The system requires preschoolers to wear a jersey that has a small radio frequency tag. The tag will send signals to sensors located throughout the school that help track a child's movements. It also keeps track of their attendance and whether they have eaten or not. School officials say it will free up teachers and administrators who previously had to note on paper files when a child was absent or had eaten. The system cost \$50,000, but it was paid by a federal grant.⁶

There was no safety issue to compel Big Brother to track students. This program was implemented because Big Brother wants to track all students from preschool to college with RFID technology. This was just the start. Look for it to spread.

Google GPS tracking of people

Google Latitude, a free piece of software released in February 2009, allows people to keep track of each other using their cell phones.

It is designed to work on any cell phone with Internet capabilities – except the iPhone, one of Google's competitors. Google is marketing it to help parents keep track of their children. Yet one could secretly install allowing girlfriends, boyfriends, husbands and wives to track each others' movements.⁷

If the average person can track someone what do you think Big Brother can do? He can track the whereabouts of everyone who has a cell phone as you will see in the next article. Remember, that Big Brother can not only track your every move he can eavesdrop on your every word. He can remotely turn on the microphone in your cell phone and listen to everything you say and hear. Big Brother is not only watching you, he is listening to you.

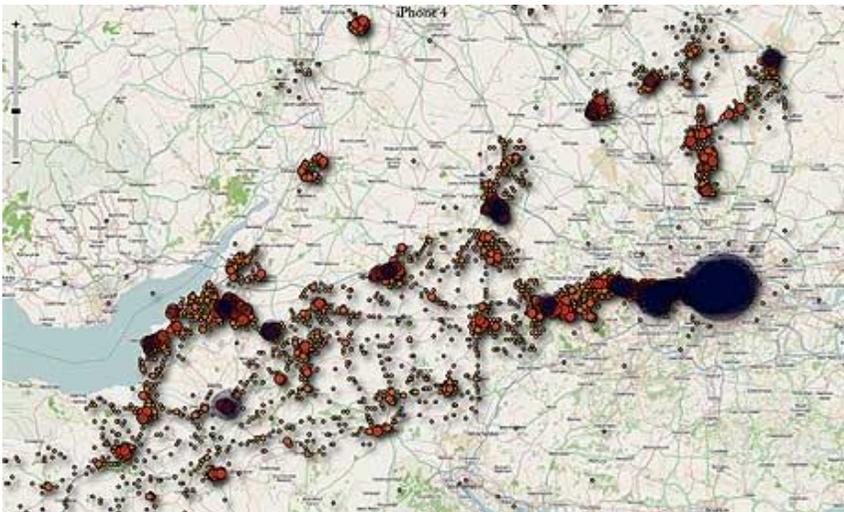
iPhone keeps track of where you go

Privacy fears were raised as researchers reveal a file on iPhone and 3G-enabled iPads that stores location coordinates and timestamps of owner's movements.

Security researchers have discovered that Apple's iPhone keeps track of where you go – and saves every detail of it to a secret file on the device which is then copied to the owner's computer when the two are synchronised.

The file contains the latitude and longitude of the phone's recorded coordinates along with a timestamp, meaning that anyone who stole the phone or the computer could discover details about the owner's movements using a simple program.

For some phones, there could be almost a year's worth of data stored, as the recording of data seems to have started with Apple's iOS 4 update to the phone's operating system, released in June 2010.



Map shows location data collected from an iPhone that had been used in the southwest of England.

“Apple has made it possible for almost anybody – a jealous spouse, a private detective – with access to your phone or computer to get detailed information about where you’ve been,” said Pete Warden, one of the researchers.

Only the iPhone records the user’s location in this way, say Warden and Alasdair Allan, the data scientists who discovered the file and are presenting their findings at the Where 2.0 conference in San Francisco in April 2011.

Although mobile networks already record phones’ locations, it is only available to the police and other recognized organisations following a court order under the Regulation of Investigatory Power Act. Standard phones do not record location data.

Ministers of Paliament in 2009 criticized Google for its “Latitude” system, which allowed people to enable their mobile to give out details of their location to trusted contacts. At the time MPs said that Latitude “could substantially endanger user privacy,” but Google pointed out that users had to specifically choose to make their data available.

The iPhone system, by contrast, appears to record the data whether or not the user agrees. Apple declined to comment on why the file is created or whether it can be disabled. The Guardian has confirmed that 3G-enabled devices including the iPad also retain the data and copy it to the owner’s computer.

If someone were to steal an iPhone and “jailbreak” it, giving them direct access to the files it contains, they could extract the location database directly. Alternatively, anyone with direct access to a user’s computer could run the application and see a visualization of their movements. Encrypting data on the computer is one way to protect against it, though that still leaves the file on the phone.

Apple can legitimately claim that it has permission to collect the data: near the end of the 15,200-word terms and conditions for its iTunes program, used to synchronise with iPhones, iPods and iPads, is an 86-word paragraph about “location-based services.” It says that “Apple and our partners and licensees may **collect, use, and share precise location data**, including the **real-time geographic location of your Apple computer or device**. This location data is collected anonymously in a form that does not personally identify you and is used by Apple and our partners and licensees to provide and improve location-based products and services. For example, we may share geographic location with application providers when you opt in to their location services.”⁸

German politician admits cell phone tracking

German Green party politician, Malte Spitz, learned in 2010 that everyone in the world who carries a cell phone is continually being tracked.

Cell phone companies do not divulge how much information they collect so Spitz went to court to find out exactly what his cell phone company, Deutsche Telekom, knew about his whereabouts. He was dumbfounded by what he learned. In just a six-month period from August 31, 2009 to February 28, 2010, Deutsche Telekom had recorded and saved his longitude and latitude coordinates more than 35,000 times.

“At any given instant, a cell company has to know where you are; it is constantly registering with the tower with the strongest signal,” said Matthew Blaze, a professor of computer and information science at the University of Pennsylvania who testified before Congress on the issue.

In the United States, there are law enforcement and safety reasons for cellphone companies being encouraged to keep track of its customers. Both the F.B.I. and the Drug Enforcement Administration have used cellphone records to identify suspects and make arrests.

If the information is valuable to law enforcement, it could be lucrative for marketers. The major American cellphone providers declined to explain what exactly they collect and what they use it for.⁹



Notice at malls managed by Forest City Commercial Management

Malls track shoppers' cell phones on Black Friday

Starting on Black Friday and running through New Year's Day, two malls in America – Promenade Temecula in southern California and Short Pump Town Center in Richmond, Virginia – will track guests' movements by monitoring the signals from their cell phones.

The network that collects data from shopper's cell phones, is said to be anonymous. It can track each shoppers' path from store to store. The goal is for stores to answer questions such as: How many Nordstrom shoppers also stop at Starbucks? How long do most customers linger in Victoria's Secret? Are there unpopular spots in the mall that are not being visited?

While U.S. malls have long tracked how crowds move throughout their stores, this is the first time they have used cell phones to do the job. The management company of both malls, Forest City Commercial Management, says personal data is not being tracked. "We won't be looking at singular shoppers," said Stephanie Shriver-Engdahl, vice president of digital strategy for Forest City. "The system monitors patterns of movement. We can see, like migrating birds, where people are going to."

The company is preemptively notifying customers by hanging small signs around the shopping centers. Consumers can opt out by turning off their phones.

The tracking system, called FootPath Technology, has already been used in shopping centers in Europe and Australia. It works through a series of antennas positioned throughout the shopping center that capture the unique identification number assigned to each phone (similar to a computer's IP address), and tracks its movement throughout the stores.

The system cannot take photos or collect data on what shoppers have purchased. And it does not collect any personal details associated with the ID, like the user's name or phone number. That information is said to be protected by mobile carriers, but can be legally obtained through a court order.

Manufactured by a British company, Path Intelligence, this technology has already been used in shopping centers in Europe and Australia. And according to Path Intelligence CEO Sharon Biggar, hardly any shoppers decide to opt out.

Some American retail stores will soon be using the technology including JC Penney and Home Depot. The latter has considered

implementing the technology but is not currently using it any stores. JCPenney declined to comment on its relationship with the vendor.

Some retail analysts say the new technology is nothing to be worried about. Malls have been tracking shoppers for years through people counters, security cameras, heat maps and even **undercover researchers who follow shoppers around**. [Authors' note: That is sneaky and it should be illegal.]

Retailers' websites that track online shoppers are more invasive, recording the user's name and purchases, and then targeting them with ads even after they have left a site.

"Most of this information is harmless and nobody ever does anything nefarious with it," said Sucharita Mulpuru, retail analyst at Forrester Research. "But the reality is, what happens when you start having hackers potentially having access to this information and being able to track your movements?"

Last year, hackers hit AT&T, exposing the unique ID numbers and e-mail addresses of more than 100,000 iPad 3G owners.¹⁰

There is a legitimate danger from hackers, but the greatest danger is from Big Brother who is compiling a total profile of everyone on Earth so he can predict what each individual will do in a specific situation as well as large groups of people and entire nations. He wants these profiles so he can determine what the best method is to impose his New World Order on the unwashed masses. One method will work with one group of people and another method with a different group.

Anyone can track anyone with a cell phone

Until recently, tracking people with Global Positioning System technology required purchasing expensive hardware and software. Now, complete solutions are available through cellular service providers.

Stimulated by the events of **September 11, 2001**, the demand for enhanced 911 (e911) emergency calling capabilities, pushed forward GPS tracking technology in cell phones. At the end of 2005, all cell phone carriers were **required** to provide the ability to **trace cell phone calls** to a location **within 100 meters or less**.

To comply with FCC requirements, cell phone carriers decided to integrate GPS technology into cell phone handsets, rather than overhaul the tower network. However the GPS in most cell phones are not like those in your handy GPS receiver that you take hiking. Most cell

phones do not allow the user direct access to the GPS data, accurate location determination requires the assistance of the wireless network, and the GPS data is transmitted only if a 911 emergency call is made.

Motorola and Blackberry were the first GPS-enable phones to proliferate the United States. Initially, Motorola “iDEN” phones were commonly used for employee tracking on the business-oriented Nextel network. Then GPS enabled Blackberry phones, once used almost exclusively by corporate and government VIPs, began to penetrate the consumer market stimulated by the demand for phones with advanced messaging capability. Next came specialty devices produced under the names of “Disney Mobile” and “Wherify Wireless” targeting use by children and elderly. In 2009, a variety of GPS-enabled phones and tracking services were available.

It is important to note that Wi-fi complements the cellular grid, providing additional conduits for location information to pass through to the net. Your phone has a unique electronic identifier and – if enabled – can pass this information, locating you within the geographic area covered by the hotspot. There should be little doubt that the vast radioscope of urban environments is being mapped and your participation in services like Google Latitude improve their ability to locate you out of cell range and hidden from GPS satellites. Always read the terms of service before deciding to agree.

Here are a few services and technologies that give the customer the ability to track others:

Accutracking is a full-featured low-cost LBS provider using Motorola, Boost Mobile and Blackberry phones operating on the Sprint/Nextel network. See Accutracking.com.

Google Latitude is Nextel’s Mobile Locator is a service used in conjunction with Nextel calling plans with Nextel GPS-enabled phones. Mobile locator allows you to view and monitor your peoples’ location in real-time, either singly or within a group, on a zoomable, online map. The web interface allows you to view location history, based on your most recent queries. See: [Sprint Mobile_Locator](http://Sprint_Mobile_Locator) web site for more info

Mapquest Find Me can be used by Nextel phones, allowing one to view a group of your peoples’ locations on one map, or you can view a track of an individual’s location history. Powered by uLocate, Mapquest provides a web interface for mobile devices like

PDAs as well cell phones. Other features include in-depth location history detail. See www.mapquestfindme.com.

Sprint's/Nextel's Mobile Locator is a service used in conjunction with Nextel calling plans with Nextel GPS-enabled phones. Mobile locator allows you to view and monitor your peoples' location in real-time, either singly or within a group, on a zoomable, online map. The web interface allows you to view location history, based on your most recent queries. See: Sprint Mobile_Locator web site for more info.

Wherify Wireless' "Wherifone" is designed specifically for children and seniors. The Wherifone is supported solely by Wherify's Global Location Service Center. See: Wherify.com.

Passive Tracking devices record location data internally so that it can be downloaded later. Also referred to "data logging," which can provide location data even when the device has traveled outside the wireless network. Passive tracking is not a common feature built-in to cell phones (at the time this article was published), but more sophisticated java-enabled cell phones, PDAs, and other mobile devices may have this feature. You should ask your LBS provider if their application can accomodate passive tracking data from the more sophiscated tracking devices.

GeoFencing is a term used to describe a feature that enables the cell phone to only start tracking when it has entered or exited a predefined region, avoiding unnecessary tracking when your people are close to home, office, or school. Or GeoFencing may also mean that an alert is sent when their phone crosses a virtural fence. For example, AccuTracking will send email or SMS message when they move across the designated areas.¹¹

Android Tracking App Software is a reality

Cell phone GPS tracking app software has been in use since cell phones starting to hit the scene in the 90's. At that time it was just the government that has the ability to track cell phones. Now with the advancements of cell phones into smart phones and the emergence of the **Google Android cell phone** there are now **android spy phone applications** made specifically for the Android cell phone. Its not the

government anymore that is doing the **cell phone spying** and **cell phone tracking**, its everyday people that can download this type of Android spy phone tracking software and become their own spy.

View Call Records – If you’ve ever wanted to know exactly who your target is calling or who is calling them, then this spy phone feature will give you everything you need to know. All calls that are placed or received on the Android cell phone will be logged. You’ll get to see the ‘From’ and ‘To’ cell phone number, time, date, and duration. Additional details include call duration and the name of the number that is associated in the Android’s address book.

SMS Text Message Logs – With this Android spy feature, you’ll be able to read the entire contents of all incoming & outgoing text messages. Regardless if the messages are deleted immediately after being read, you’ll still get a copy of each message.

Web Site URL Logging – Know what web sites they are visiting.

GPS Android Tracking App – Want to find out where your target is? With stealth GPS tracking, you’ll be able to track their movements wherever they go. As the Android spy software collects data from the Android cell phone, it will upload the Android GPS tracking coordinates to your online account. Once you log into your account, you can go through all the GPS logs and look for a specific date and time that you want to investigate. Once you identify a time and date, just click on the “View Map” link and you can see where that location is on a map.

Remote Listening – Turn the phone on Remotely and listen to the phones surroundings.

Secretly records photos snapped from the device – Now you can see all the photos that are taken from the device. As soon as your target snaps a pic, the image will be uploaded to your online account, where you can download it. No more wondering what type of photos are stored on your target’s cell phone. Android Tracking App features are growing!

Upload all Videos recorded by the device – This feature is similar to the photo recording. What it does is uploads all new videos that are recorded on the Android phone.

Records all E-mails sent from the device – Now you can read contents of all emails sent from the device.

Documents all new Contacts – As new contacts are added to the Android cell phone, you will get full visibility into each new contact.

Keep in mind, this only works for NEW contacts added after Android spy app has been installed.

Become a spy with Android Software

Do you consistently lose your phone and need to be able to track its location? Android Cell Spy Software can help you.

Does your significant other spend a lot of time text messaging or calling with people you don't know? Download the Free Cell Phone Tracking Report.

Do you suspect your teenager is lying to you and you feel that you need to track their location via GPS?

Do you have employees that say they are working all day when you suspect they are at home watching TV?

Do you want to protect your teenager from the dangers of sending or receiving sexually explicit text messages and pictures on their phone? (Sexting can label your teenager as a Registered Sex Offender for life. Cell Phone tracking and GPS tracking App will help you keep track of your teen.)

Are your employees working for one of your competitors or stealing from you?¹²

Stingray cell phone tracker

Stingrays are designed to locate a mobile phone even when it's not being used to make a call. The FBI considers the devices to be so critical that it has a policy of deleting the data gathered in their use, mainly to keep suspects in the dark about their capabilities, an FBI official told The Wall Street Journal in response to inquiries.¹³

GPS tracking of vehicles

GPS cell phone tracking & GPS car tracking

AccuTracking software turns your cell phones into a GPS tracking device (Motorola iDEN phones, RIM BlackBerry phones, Windows Mobile phones, Android phones). The AccuTracking online GPS cell phone tracking service lets you see real-time locations, speed, and headings of your children/family members or cars/vehicles, and receive email or SMS alerts when they move across the designated areas or

exceeds speed limit. AccuTracking is your ultimate low cost real-time vehicle locator, child locator.¹⁴

OnStar and LoJack

Besides putting a GPS transmitter in or on everyone on Earth Big Brother also wants to put them in every vehicle, boat, ship and aircraft on the planet so he can keep track of every moving mechanical object.

GPS tracking of vehicles is becoming standard technology for trucking, limousine, taxi, courier and delivery companies. Some automobile manufacturers are installing GPS technology in their passenger vehicles. It will only be a matter of time before every vehicle, motorcycle, boat, ship and airplane will have a GPS transponder in it.

The governor of Oregon wants to have all new vehicles registered in Oregon equipped for a GPS device so the owners can be taxed according to mileage rather than according to the amount of gas they purchase.¹⁵

The OnStar service that is available in some General Motors vehicles monitors the vehicles whereabouts. Drivers and passengers can use its audio interface to contact OnStar representatives for emergency services, vehicle diagnostics and directions. In 2009 General Motors started equipping some new vehicles with Stolen Vehicle Slowdown service that enables OnStar to slow a vehicle to a stop in event it is reported stolen. The first successful use of this service took place in October of 2009. OnStar stops truck that was carjacked at gunpoint.¹⁶

At this time the police can place a GPS transponder in the vehicle of someone suspected of engaging in criminal activity, but they must get a warrant. They must also find a way to install it without the suspect knowing about it. Police usually do this by impounding the vehicle for a whatever reason they can as in the case of *State of Washington v. William Bradley Jackson*.¹⁷ 150 Wash. 2d 251, 76 P.3d 217, decided by the Supreme Court of Washington on September 11, 2003.

The totalitarian state depicted in Eric Blair's bleak vision of the future, *1984*, was patterned after the Communist parties of the world. Unfortunately many of America's Democrats and Republicans see no problem with a permanent police surveillance envisioned in the novel.

The LoJack Stolen Vehicle Recovery System (www.lojack.com) is an aftermarket vehicle tracking system that allows vehicles to be tracked by police, with the aim of recovering them in case of theft. The

manufacturer claims a 90% recovery rate. The name “LoJack” was coined to be the “antithesis of hijack.”

FBI is placing GPS transmitters on cars

The FBI has been placing GPS transmitters on the vehicles of individuals they suspect are criminals or terrorists without warrants.

This criminal activity came to light when Yasir Afifi, a 20-year-old computer salesman and community college student, took his car in for an oil change in 2010. The mechanic spotted an odd wire hanging from the undercarriage. They removed it from the car, posted images of it online and asked for help in identifying it. FBI agents paid Mr. Afifi a visit at his home and demanded the return of their property.

One federal judge wrote that the widespread use of the device was straight out of George Orwell’s novel, *1984*. “By holding that this kind of surveillance doesn’t impair an individual’s reasonable expectation of privacy, the panel hands the government the power to track the movements of every one of us, every day of our lives,” wrote Alex Kozinski, the chief judge of the 9th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals. This sane statement was part of his condemning dissent in which a three-judge panel from his court ruled that search warrants were not necessary for GPS tracking.

The Obama administration asked the D.C. federal appeals court that ruled it was unconstitutional to plant GPS transponders on vehicles with warrants to change its ruling. It argued that investigators will lose access to a tool they now use “with great frequency.”¹⁸

Galileo

The Galileo navigation system, which is being built by the European Union, is intended to provide measurements down to the meter range as a free service including the altitude above sea level, and better positioning services at high latitudes compared to GPS and GLONASS. As a further feature, Galileo will provide a global Search and Rescue (SAR) function. To do so, each satellite will be equipped with a transponder, which is able to transfer the distress signals from the user’s transmitter to the Rescue Co-ordination Centre, which will then initiate the rescue operation.¹⁹

What if Big Brother places a transmitter in all GPS gadgets in the future that automatically transmits a signal to a satellite giving him the

exact location of everyone who has a GPS unit? In time will he be able to put GPS technology in every cell phone, laptop, vehicle, aircraft and ship? May he even be able to shrink it so a computer implant could have GPS technology?

LoJack for laptops

Absolute Software is offering software that enables law enforcement to recover stolen laptops by tracing them across the Internet. The product was initially sold under the name “Computrace” but in 2005 it licensed the LoJack brand name and produces the software under both the “Computrace” and “LoJack for Laptops” product names. Unlike the LoJack for vehicles and equipment products, which use a small radio installed in the tracked device, the Computrace/LoJack for Laptops product is laptop tracking software that periodically phones home to Absolute Software’s server to both announce its location and to check to see if the machine has been reported stolen.²⁰

It is only a matter of time before every non-consumable object produced in the world will have a RFID chip in it that will enable Big Brother to track everything on Earth 24-7. And yes, eventually everyone on Earth will have a tracking chip in them.

Sneaky tracking technologies

Tracking spray

The U.S. Air Force wants to hunt the next generation of its enemies with tiny drone that sneak up to a suspect, paints him with an unnoticed powder or goo that allows American forces to follow him everywhere he goes.

In April of 2011 the Air Force issued a call for help making a miniature drone that could covertly drop a mysterious and unspecified tracking “dust” onto people, allowing them to be tracked from a distance. The proposal says its useful for all kinds of random things, from identifying friendly forces and civilians to tracking wildlife.

Effectively tracking foes has become a high priority – and deeply secret – research effort for the Pentagon, which has failed dozens of times to sort out insurgent from innocent bystanders in Afghanistan, Iraq and elsewhere. The Navy has a \$450 million contract with Blackbird Technologies, Inc. to produce tiny beacons to make terrorists

trackable. The Defense Department has admitted to spending more than \$210 million on this program.

A 2007 briefing from U.S. Special Operations Command on targeting technology stated that SOCOM was looking for “perfumes” and “stains” that would mark out bad guys from a distance. The presentation listed a “bioreactive taggant” as a “current capability” next to a picture of what looks like a painted or bruised arm.

The tracking technology the DOD seems very interested in is “smart dust.” It is soliciting a technology that will be able to dust a target with a cloud of tiny sensors (electromagnetic signal-radiating taggants) that stick to him or his clothes.

The DOD wants the “smart dust” to replace the “tracking chips” it currently places in cell phones. According to statements from a Pakistani Taliban commander, the U.S. gives local spies tracking “chips” in their cell phones in order to train Hellfire missiles on militants. The battery-powered infrared beacon that al-Qaida says it found spies using is a 1984 technology.

A 1997 study for Darpa, “Small Scale Propulsion: Fly on the Wall, Cockroach in the Corner,” could mean the DOD wants MAVs that look like bugs to handle the “dusting” of targets. Another possibility DARPA is working on is MAVs that look like birds. The 1997 study also mentioned AeroVironment’s robotic hummingbird that can fly remotely for up to 10 minutes.²¹

Tagging, tracking and locating

Scents that make you trackable, indoors and out. Nanocrystals that stick to your body, and light up on night-vision goggles. Miniradar that maps your location on Google Earth. You can run, but you’ll learn it is hard to hide from a new range of military tech.

The Defense Department calls it “tagging, tracking and locating,” or TTL, this business of finding and following high-value targets on the battlefield. Ever since SEAL Team 6 took out Osama bin Laden a lot has been revealed about the technology used by special operators to find and reach their targets, from stealth helicopters to biometric identification devices. TTL gear ranks at the top of the spookiest Special Operations’ arsenal.

The military has spent \$450 million on TTL tech contracting all of it from Blackbird Technologies of Herndon, Virginia. Millions more have gone to the development of tracking methods, encompassing everything

from human-thermal-fingerprint detection and miniature crop-dusting drones to radar-responsive tags.

Al-Qaida says it found spies using infrared beacons to call in drone strikes in Pakistan. A Pakistani Taliban commander claims the United States puts tracking “chips” in cellphones, in order to train Hellfire missiles on militants. But these are not the only technologies that they use to secretly track people.

Tracer Detection Technology Corp. marks targets with a paraffin wax crayon, filled with a perfluorocarbon, a thermally-stable compound used in cosmetics to refrigerators. The vapor which lingers for hours can be tracked with sensors, such as a gas chromatograph. Hiding in a sealed room will not keep you safe because tracers can “permeate closed doors and windows, containers and luggage,” and even give you away for a while after a tagged item is removed.

The company has received a number of research contracts from the Navy, but Tracer president Jay Fraser will not say much about how those projects have gone. “Tracer is developing a unique TTL capability that will make it very difficult for enemy and criminal enterprises to operate,” he e-mailed the Danger Room. “The nature of our current and pending customers makes it hard for us to answer the rest of your questions.”

Another tracer technology is a clear liquid that can be applied to one’s hand. The tracker only needs to pat the target on the back. He might never notice it, if he was tagged in a crowd, but the tagger would be able to see and follow him from a distance using night vision goggles. Oregon-based Voxel makes a product, “NightMarks,” that can do just that. NightMarks are tiny nanocrystal quantum dots that can be hidden in clear liquids and seen only through night-vision goggles.

A contract Voxel has requires “covert microtaggants composed of nanocrystals” visible through night-vision goggles to “enable war fighters the ability to track entities buried in urban clutter.”

TIAX LLC is developing “degradable taggants” that will lose their signal over time to prevent opponents from reverse-engineer the material.

Another space-age defensive tracking technology is made by SpotterRF. SpotterRF M600 points out humans creeping up on your position on Google Earth. It uses radio waves in the X band that can detect walkers up to .62 miles and vehicles as far away as one mile.²²

Aerial Distribution of Taggants

This is a portion of the official solicitation by the Air Force for the distribution of aerial taggants:

AF112-002

TITLE: Aerial Distribution of Taggants

TECHNOLOGY AREAS: Air Platform

The technology within this topic is restricted under the International Traffic in Arms Regulation (ITAR), which controls the export and import of defense-related material and services. Offerors must disclose any proposed use of foreign nationals, their country of origin, and what tasks each would accomplish in the statement of work in accordance with section 3.5.b.(7) of the solicitation.

OBJECTIVE: Develop and demonstrate innovative methods to unobtrusively distribute taggants onto moving targets for tracking, locating, and identification purposes.

DESCRIPTION: Taggants are very small devices that emit an electro-magnetic signal. They can be applied to targets of interest and used to track/locate them in tactical situations. These targets of interest could be vehicles or personnel, which could be moving or stationary. To effectively “tag” the target, the taggant must be administered “unobtrusively,” meaning that the target should not be cognizant that taggants have been applied to them. Obviously, this application is more easily accomplished by some sort of ground agent, but it is desirable to be able to distribute taggants aurally via a small remotely piloted aircraft (SRPA). This is not as an easy task when factoring unobtrusiveness. The easiest, but obtrusive, means of delivery would be for the SRPA to “divebomb” the target or “shoot a paintball” at the target. The target would obviously notice a swooping SRPA and likely feel the sting of the well-placed pellet.

The key to “unobtrusiveness” for aerial application is the ability to deliver a “cloud” of taggants on the target’s location or directly in its path. In order to do this the taggants must be dust-like and have the ability to attach to the target. One method of distribution would be “crop-dusting” from a sufficiently high altitude (to avoid detection) and letting the dust-cloud fall on the target or in front of it if it is moving. This method would likely utilize a large amount of taggant to assure

probability of successful tagging, although it might be useful when tagging a group of targets.

The next method would be to deliver a small munition close by and pneumatically blow a cloud of taggants on or in front of the target. The munition could potentially air burst above the application zone or emplace itself near the application zone and be proximity or command-detonated. These methods are given as examples; other innovative methods are also sought.

PHASE III DUAL USE COMMERCIALIZATION:

Military Application: Counter-insurgency and global war on terror (GWOT), marking civilians to prevent collateral damage, marking coalition forces without Blue Force Tracker.

Commercial Application: Law enforcement and Homeland Security, wildlife tracking, remote or toxic chemical spill mapping.

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TPOC: Raymond Bortner²³

Big Brother has thousands of scientists working on myriad tracking technologies. When his kingdom is established he will have technologies in use that we today could never dream of.

Monitoring of Internet social networks

CIA

The CIA formed a “strategic partnership and technology development agreement” with Visible Technologies, a company that specializes in data-mining social-networking sites such as Twitter, Flickr and YouTube for numerous clients including Microsoft, Hormel and Xerox.

In-Q-Tel, the investment arm of the CIA, was created in 1999 to identify “innovative technology solutions to support the mission of the CIA and the broader U.S. Intelligence Community.”

Visible listens in to half a million sites a day covering forums and blogs. It also crawls commercial sites with forums such as Amazon. Customers of Visible receive real-time feeds on a required subject, based on a series of keywords. These are scored as neutral, positive or negative depending on the message and the influence of the writer.

Wired magazine said: “Intelligence agencies or employees might be tempted to use the tools at their disposal to compile information on political figures, critics, journalists or others, and to exploit such information for political advantage. That is not permissible even if all of the information in question is technically ‘open source.’”²⁴

Conclusion

Big Brother is tracking your every move by the ubiquitous cell phone. You cannot hide from Big Brother as long as you carry a cell phone. If you truly want to move about anonymously do not carry a cell phone. Anonymity comes at a cost. Live without that precious cell phone for a few days and experience what life was like before the cell phone, that Big Brother snooping device, took over your life.

Take the advice of Richard Stallman, founder of the free software movement and creator of the GNU operating system: “I don’t have a cell phone. I won’t carry a cell phone. It’s Stalin’s dream. Cell phones are tools of Big Brother. I’m not going to carry a tracking device that records where I go all the time, and I’m not going to carry a surveillance device that can be turned on to eavesdrop.”

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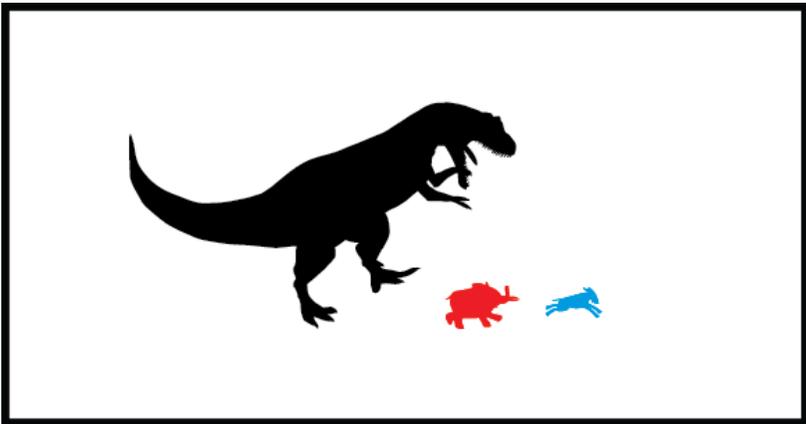
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SIX

EAVESDROPPING

Big Brother is not only watching everything you do and everyplace you go he is also listening to everything you say and hear.

Parabolic microphone

A parabolic microphone uses a parabolic reflector to collect and focus sound waves onto a receiver, in much the same way that a parabolic antenna (e.g., satellite dish) does with radio waves. Typical uses of this microphone, which has unusually focused front sensitivity and can pick up sounds from many yards away, include nature recording, field audio for sports broadcasting, **eavesdropping**, law enforcement, and even **espionage**.

If Big Brother wants to he can eavesdrop on anyone outdoors with super-sensitive parabolic microphones.

Gunshot detectors

The idea of determining the origin of gunfire in cities by sound was conceived before World War I and it was developed during that war.

Yet it was not until the 1990s that police put the technology to use. East Palo Alto and eastern Menlo Park in California were besieged with crimes related to drug trafficking and in 1992 there were 42 homicides in East Palo Alto, making it the per capita murder capital of the United States. In late 1992, John C. Lahr, a seismologist at the nearby U.S. Geological Survey, approached the Menlo Park police department to ask if they would be interested in applying seismological techniques to locate gun shots.

Robert Showen, an Stanford Research Institute employee and expert in acoustics developed a system to detect gunshots. A network consisting of one wired and four radio-telemetered microphones was established, with his home in eastern Menlo Park becoming the command center. Lahr modified the software typically used for locating earthquakes and recorded the data at a higher sample rate than is used

for regional seismology. After gunshots were heard Lahr would determine their location while his wife monitored the police radio for independent confirmation of their source. Using this system, Lahr was able to demonstrate to the police and others that this technique was highly effective, as the system was able to locate gunshots occurring within the array to within a ten's of meters.¹



Raytheon's gunshot detector⁴

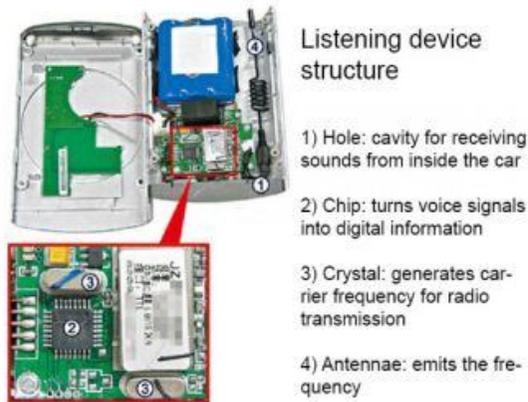
Since then the technology has been greatly improved allowing the police to locate the exact location of a gunshot. The technology is being used by numerous police departments around the world. ShotSpotter Inc. had installed 30 systems in cities in America by 2008.² The military uses the technology to locate sniper fire.³ One of its systems is portable and a wearable system has been developed by Raytheon.⁴ Corporations also use the technology for their own security. The Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco is protected by a system made by safetydynamics.⁵

The Boomerang X system that allows a soldier to determine the location of gunfire will be shrunk down so it can fit on a soldier's wrist like a watch. When that day comes it will be standard equipment for all soldiers and law enforcement officers. Along with this technology police officers will some day be equipped with miniature parabolic

microphones enabling them to eavesdrop on anyone. They will also be equipped with spycams that will enable personnel in the control center to watch everything the officers in the field see in real time. Police officers will become Big Brother super-snoops.

“In general you could not assume that you were much safer in the country than in London. There were no telescreens, of course, but there was always the danger of concealed microphones by which your voice might be picked up and recognized.” (George Orwell, 1984, Book Two, Chapter Two, p. 98)

Auto Eavesdropping



Hong Kong auto eavesdropping conspiracy

The Hong Kong Apple Daily has reported that since 2007, Red Chinese authorities have been installing eavesdropping devices on all dual-plate Chinese-Hong Kong vehicles, enabling them to create a massive network of eavesdropping across the archipelago.

The devices are being installed as “inspection and quarantine cards” without charge by the Shenzhen Inspection and Quarantine Bureau on thousands of vehicles. Smugglers were the first to note something strange about the devices. A source told Apple Daily that after the cards were installed mainland authorities had no trouble picking off the cars carrying illicit goods.

“For every ten cars we ran we only had [smuggled goods] in three or four to reduce the risk, but the border agents caught all of them. The accuracy was unreal!” Apple Daily quoted the smuggler saying.

The device about the size of a PDA is taped onto the vehicle's front window. Protective tape covers the screws and to prevent tampering. Apple Daily removed two devices and asked Zheng Liming Associate Professor of Electrical Engineering at City University of Hong Kong and private investigator Zhang Dawei to examine them. Both said they could be used for eavesdropping.

“But this device uses chips commonly found in Bluetooth and voice recording devices, designed for receiving voice transmission,” explained Liming saying it has a transmitting range of 12 miles.

Apple Daily quoted a source saying there are at least 20,000 cars with dual license plates, and tens of thousands of trucks and buses. When the reporter confronted an officials of the Shenzhen Inspection and Quarantine Bureau they denied it saying, “It's not that high tech.”^{1f}

Even if it is not an eavesdropping device what will keep Big Brother from making it mandatory for all vehicles to have such a device? In the future it will be mandatory in America and the rest of the world for all vehicles to have cameras with microphones and transmitters installed before they can be registered and licensed. Big Brother will be able to watch and listen to everything you say and do in your vehicle.

OnStar

The OnStar GPS service enables OnStar, and all law enforcement agencies to track the whereabouts of every car that has the service. It also can be used by OnStar employees or law enforcement personnel to eavesdrop on the passengers. OnStar denies they have this ability, but a 2003 lawsuit revealed that systems such as OnStar can be used for eavesdropping on passenger conversations.²

Keep in mind that Big Brother can listen to you in the privacy of your own vehicle by turning your cell phone into a microphone.

Telephone and Internet eavesdropping

Roving bug

Natural News and CNet.com learned that the FBI has developed a technique that can remotely activate a nearby cell phone's microphone, thereby turning it into a listening device. The “roving bug” technique was approved by U.S. Department of Justice officials for use on members of an organized crime family in New York that was getting

increasingly suspicious of tails, wiretaps or other traditional surveillance techniques.³

Government intelligence agencies have the technology to turn any telephone into a microphone, and listen to every conversation that is said in the privacy of a home or business office while the telephone is not being used.⁴ Tips on how to detect this kind of bugging can be found on the Internet.⁵

Carnivore & NarusInsight

Carnivore was a system implemented by the Federal Bureau of Investigation designed to monitor email and electronic communications. It used a customizable packet sniffer that can monitor all of a target user's Internet traffic. It was implemented during the Clinton administration with the approval of the Attorney General. The FBI changed the name of Carnivore to DCS 1000 due to massive negative press coverage. The program was canceled in 2001, but it was replaced with improved commercial software such as NarusInsight.⁶

NarusInsight is a supercomputer system which is used by the NSA and other government agencies to perform mass surveillance and monitoring of citizens' and corporations' Internet communications in real-time, and whose installation in AT&T's San Francisco Internet backbone gave rise to a 2006 class action lawsuit by the Electronic Frontier Foundation against AT&T, *Hepting v. AT&T*.⁷

Big Brother watches everything everyone does on the Internet. He reads all emails and tracks every website you visit. He also keeps track of everything you put into a search engine. Watch where you go!

Investigatory Powers Act

The United Kingdom passed a law in 2009 that strengthens the Regulation of Investigatory Powers Act 2000.⁸ The law mandates that all telecommunication companies and internet service providers to keep a record of every customer's personal communications, showing who they have contacted, when and where, as well as the websites they have visited.⁹

Big Brother has total access to every email you receive and send and every website you have ever visited. He does not need laws to do this. He has his parsitical politicians pass laws to keep Patriots from filing lawsuits to have the laws overturned.

Home and business eavesdropping

Radio wave microphone

Big Brother can even read the vibrations on a window from the outside, and decipher what is being said inside. This method of eavesdropping can be defeated by simply drawing the curtains. Eavesdroppers “shine a laser beam onto a glass window and decode any modulation of the reflected beam caused by sound vibrations in the room.” You can also defeat this technology by playing a radio as background noise. Make sure it is on a talk show, music can be filtered out.

Big Brother has other tricks. The new “through-the-wall audio surveillance system” uses a “powerful beam of very high frequency radio waves instead of light.” Radio signals easily penetrate walls – that is how radios work in doors.

“The system uses a horn antenna to radiate a beam of microwave energy – between 30 and 100 gigahertz – through a building wall. If people are speaking inside the room, any flimsy surface, such as clothing, will be vibrating. This modulates the radio beam reflected from the surface.

“Although the radio reflection that passes back through the wall is extremely faint, the kind of electronic extraction and signal cleaning tricks used by NASA to decode signals in space can be used to extract speech.”¹⁰

Play a talk radio program or television as background noise. Yet it is possible Big Brother might be able to filter out the background noise.

Google is listening to you

Google knows what search terms you use, what Web pages you are viewing, and what is in your e-mails – that is how it serves up the text ads targeted to the Web content on your screen. Soon Google will know what TV programs you watch – and will use that information to send you more advertising.

Their prototype software uses a computer’s built-in **microphone** to **listen to the sounds in a room**. It then filters each five-second snippet of sound to pick out audio from a TV, reduces the snippet to a digital “fingerprint,” searches an Internet server for a matching fingerprint from a pre-recorded show, and, if it finds a match, displays ads, chat

rooms, or other information related to that snippet on the user's computer.

But the fingerprinting technology used in the Google prototype makes it impossible for the company to eavesdrop on other sounds in the room, such as personal conversations, according to the Google team. In the end, the researchers say, the only personal information revealed is TV-watching preferences.

When word of the research first appeared in the media, some bloggers and other technology watchers reacted with horror; many assumed that the background conversation picked up by the microphone in Google's system would be uploaded to Google.

Prototype software from Google Research could listen to your TV and send back useful information – and ads of course.¹¹

You can defeat this eavesdropping by playing one or more background sounds. Turn a radio on to a talk station. This can be irritating to some people, but it is something you must live with to keep Big Brother from snooping on you. Or you can make sure your computer does not have a microphone and keep your cell phone and landline phone in another room. Read on for information on this eavesdropping trick.

ECHELON

ECHELON is a signals intelligence (SIGINT) network operated for the United States, United Kingdom, Canada, Australia and New Zealand. The AUSCANNZUKUS security agreement was reportedly created to monitor the military and diplomatic communications of the Soviet Union and its Eastern Bloc allies during the Cold War in the early 1960s. Yet since the end of the Cold War it is also being used to search for hints of terrorist plots, the plans of drug dealers, and political and diplomatic intelligence.

“In 1975, a congressional investigation revealed that the NSA had been intercepting, without warrants, international communications for more than 20 years at the behest of the CIA and other agencies. The spy campaign, code-named ‘Shamrock,’ led to the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act (FISA), which was designed to protect Americans from illegal eavesdropping.

“Enacted in 1978, FISA lays out procedures that the U.S. government must follow to conduct electronic surveillance and physical searches of people believed to be engaged in espionage or

international terrorism against the United States. A special court, which has 11 members, is responsible for adjudicating requests under FISA.”¹²

In 2001 the European Parliament published a report concerning ECHELON in which it concluded that it was capable of intercepting virtually every communication in the world by radio, television, land-line telephones, cell phones, email, fax, satellite transmission and microwave links. “If UKUSA states operate listening stations in the relevant regions of the earth, in principle they can intercept all telephone, fax and data traffic transmitted via such satellites.”¹³

When the majority of communications was switched from satellites to fiber optic cable interception of communications ECHELON built special interception rooms. Equipment was installed at locations where fiber optic communications are switched. One such intercept site in America is Room 641A. It is a facility operated by AT&T for the National Security Agency, beginning in 2003. It is located in the SBC Communications building at 611 Folsom Street, San Francisco. (AT&T was purchased by SBC in 2005.) The room was referred to in internal AT&T documents as the “SG3 [Study Group 3] Secure Room.” It is fed by fiber optic lines from beam splitters installed in fiber optic trunks carrying Internet backbone traffic. It therefore has access to all Internet traffic that passes through the building.

Room 641A and the controversies surrounding it were subjects of an episode of “Frontline,” that was originally broadcast on PBS on May 15, 2007. It was also featured on PBS’s “NOW” on March 14, 2008.¹⁴

A Senate panel is probing claims that top secret government workers eavesdropped on communications from American service members, journalists and aid workers overseas. Senate intelligence committee chair Jay Rockefeller (D-WV) called the allegations, made on ABC News, “extremely disturbing.” Off of Capitol Hill, reaction was swift and sharp to the news that U.S. intelligence officials listened in to hundreds of private conversations, including pillow talk between U.S. military officers and their spouses.¹⁵

British journalist Duncan Campbell and New Zealand journalist Nicky Hager asserted in the 1990s that the United States was exploiting ECHELON traffic for industrial espionage, rather than military and diplomatic purposes.¹⁶

George Bush authorized the Terrorist Surveillance Program in 2001 after the 911 attacks. It permitted warrantless wiretapping of international communications where one party to the communication

was believed to be affiliated with al-Qa'ida.¹⁷ That program was abused and expanded to eavesdropping on an untold number of Americans who had no connection to al-Qa'ida.

Cell phone eavesdropping

Big Brother is listening: Government can eavesdrop on your life by secretly listening through your cell phone.

Natural News learned in 2006 that the FBI has developed a technique that can remotely activate a cell phone's microphone, thereby turning it into a listening device.

The "roving bug" technique was approved by U.S. Department of Justice officials for use on members of an organized crime family in New York that was getting increasingly suspicious of tails, wiretaps or other traditional surveillance techniques.

The cell phones of alleged mobster John Ardiot – considered by the FBI to be one of the most powerful men in the Genovese crime family – and his attorney Peter Peluso, also an alleged mobster, were activated by this technique in order for authorities to monitor nearby conversations. U.S. District Judge Lewis Kaplan ruled that the technique was legal in an opinion, stating that federal wiretapping law was broad enough to cover the monitoring of conversations occurring near a suspect's cell phone.

The method works whether the phone is on or off, because cell phones cannot be truly powered down without removing the battery. A 2005 Financial Times article noted that cell phone providers can install software on any phone from a remote location, allowing microphone activation, without the owner's knowledge. In addition to activating the microphone, the software can also stop a display from indicating a call in progress, taking away another method by which a cell phone user could tell his phone had been compromised. According to counter-surveillance consultant James Atkinson, phones from Nextel, Samsung and Motorola are particularly vulnerable to remote software downloads.

The bugging of mobster John Ardiot was not the first time the FBI has done this. In a 2003 suit, it was discovered that the FBI was able to **activate the microphones** of automotive systems such as **OnStar** and listen to passenger conversations without them knowing it.¹⁸

Big Brother can also eavesdrop on any landline phone anywhere on Earth. This information is explained at www.tscmvideo.com. Click on glossary and then hookswitch bypass.¹⁹

E-Mail surveillance

The National Security Agency is facing renewed scrutiny over the extent of its domestic surveillance program, with critics in Congress saying its intercepts of the private telephone calls and e-mail messages of Americans are broader than previously acknowledged, current and former officials said.

Representative Rush Holt, Democrat of New Jersey and chairman of the House Select Intelligence Oversight Panel, disputed assertions by Justice Department and national security officials that the over-collection was inadvertent. "Some actions are so flagrant that they can't be accidental," he said. Other Congressional officials raised similar concerns but would not agree to be quoted for the record.

"For the Hill, the issue is a sense of scale, about how much domestic e-mail collection is acceptable," a former intelligence official said, speaking on condition of anonymity because N.S.A. operations are classified. "It's a question of how many mistakes they can allow."

Under the surveillance program, before the N.S.A. can target and monitor the e-mail messages or telephone calls of Americans suspected of having links to international terrorism, it must get permission from the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court (FISA). Supporters of the agency say that in using computers to sweep up millions of electronic messages, it is unavoidable that some **innocent discussions** of Americans **will be examined**. Intelligence operators are supposed to filter those out, but critics say the agency is not rigorous enough in doing so.

The N.S.A. is believed to have gone beyond legal boundaries designed to protect Americans in about 8 to 10 separate court orders issued by the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court, according to three intelligence officials who spoke anonymously because disclosing such information is illegal. Because each court order could single out hundreds or even thousands of phone numbers or e-mail addresses, the number of individual communications that were improperly collected could number in the **millions**, officials said.

He said he and other analysts were trained to use a secret database, code-named Pinwale, in 2005 that archived foreign and domestic e-mail messages. He said Pinwale allowed N.S.A. analysts to read large volumes of e-mail messages to and from Americans as long as they fell within certain limits. Other intelligence officials confirmed the existence of the Pinwale e-mail database, but declined to provide further details.

The former analyst added that his instructors had warned against committing any abuses, telling his class that another analyst had been investigated because he had improperly accessed the personal e-mail of Bill Clinton.²⁰

Eavesdropping psychoanalysis

Mind Machine Project

Big Brother has developed a technique in which he thinks he can determine if an individual will commit a violent act by listening to his conversation and reading his emails.

Mathieu Guidere (University of Geneva) working with Dr. Newton Howard (Massachusetts Institute of Technology) who heads the Mind Machine Project explained that through computerized scanning of phone calls and electronic messages sent through e-mail and social networking mechanisms it is possible to identify someone who will commit a violent act. "The computer system detects resentment in conversations through measurements in decibels and other voice biometrics," he said. "It detects obsessiveness with the individual going back to the same topic over and over, measuring crescendos."

The program can detect the same patterns of fixation on specified subjects in written communications. Using character traits that have been identified through psychological profiles conducted on lone bombers following the 911 terrorist attacks, Guidere said he and his colleagues developed programs that isolate signs pointing to a potential terrorist. According to them lone bombers are not mentally deranged but harbor hatred and deep resentment toward government. Their emotional spikes can be identified by the computer program. Once the individual has been identified, the information can be passed along to authorities so surveillance can begin.

Currently, the computer program can review 10,000 voice or other electronic transmissions in an hour. The goal, the professor said, is to increase the capacity to 100,000 per hour. The program can also be used by psychologists and other mental health providers working with war veterans, law enforcement officials and others to measure their progress in recovery.

"By recording the voice of the patient, the program can rate negativity and positivity with depression and other emotional disorders," said Guidere, who is working with, director of MIT's Mind Machine Project.²¹

Layered Voice Analysis

Nemesysco is an Israeli company that makes lie detectors and other products based on voice analysis.²² They have been used in airports in Israel and Russia,²³ by insurance companies and social security helplines in the United Kingdom and also sold to consumers.²⁴

This technology has raised controversy about privacy and whether it is scientific or not.²⁵ Users have claimed savings, mostly by subjects being more honest when told they are subjected to a lie detector.²⁶ CEO Amir Liberman and Executive Chairman David Ofek²⁷⁻²⁸ call their trademarked method Layered Voice Analysis (LVA).

A 2006 study at the University of Florida for the Counterintelligence Field Activity concluded that LVA did not show any sensitivity to the presence of deception or stress.²⁹ A 2008 study funded by the National Institute of Justice found that neither LVA nor the competing Computer Voice Stress Analyzer (CVSA) were able to detect lies better than random, but its use does deter people from lying, the bogus pipeline effect.³⁰

In 2007 two Swedish professors of linguistics, Francisco Lacerda of Stockholm University and Anders Eriksson of Gothenburg University, published an article called “Charlatanry in forensic speech science”³¹ in the *International Journal of Speech Language and the Law*. Here they examined the workings of a Nemesysco product, and showed that it behaved in pseudo-random fashion when purporting to identify spoken lies. Nemesysco demanded that the article should be withdrawn from the online version of the magazine, and the publisher Equinox did so.³²⁻³³ Nemesysco’s lawyers then sent letters to the Swedish professors where they threatened to sue them for defamation if they published similar articles again.³⁴⁻³⁵ This resulted in criticism of Nemesysco for trying to silence academic research, and of the publisher for not understanding how to manage a scientific journal.³⁶⁻³⁷ The Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences branded the company’s behavior a “serious assault on research freedom.”³⁸

This technology is a clever scam. It is being peddled to companies and government agencies that are panicked over the phony war on terror.

Sentient World Simulation

In 2008 Christopher Ketcham showed that Big Brother is not just eavesdropping and spying on the American people, he is also

attempting to predict “what the target will do, where the target will go, who it will turn to for help.”

The Pentagon is running an artificial intelligence (AI) program to see how people will react to propaganda and to government-inflicted terror. The program is called Sentient World Simulation. Defense, intelligence and homeland security officials are constructing a parallel world, on a computer, which the agencies will use to test propaganda messages and military strategies.

Called the Sentient World Simulation, the program uses AI routines based upon the psychological theories of Marty Seligman and others. (Seligman introduced the theory of ‘learned helplessness’ in the 1960s, after shocking beagles until they cowered, urinating, on the bottom of their cages.) It features an avatar for each person in the real world, based upon data collected about us from government records and the internet.

Indeed, as noted by Boston University’s Journal of Science and Technology Law, Fox News, the Daily Telegraph and other sources, the Department of Homeland Security is developing an airport scanner to be able to read people’s minds and predict terrorist behavior.

Neuroscientists at UCLA say they can predict – using brain scanning – people’s behavior better than the people themselves can. And Northwestern University announced in July that scientists can read people’s brain waves to detect terrorism.

Is it possible and probable that Big Brother’s AI program is designed to manipulate the American public, to concentrate power, to take away the liberties and freedoms of the American people, and to induce chaos in order to achieve these ends.³⁹

Sigard

A controversial covert surveillance system that records the public’s conversations is being used in Britain.

Sigard, an eavesdropping system by Sound Intelligence, monitors movements and speech to detect signs of threatening behavior. Its designers claim the system can anticipate anti-social behavior and violence by analyzing the information picked up by its sensors. Sigard instantly sends alerts to police, nightclub bouncers or store security staff. The devices are designed to distinguish between distress calls, threatening behavior and general shouting. It was first used Dutch prisons, city centers and Amsterdam’s Central Rail Station.⁴⁰

“It was terribly **dangerous** to let your **thoughts wander** when you were in any public place or within range of a telescreen. The smallest thing could give you away. A nervous tic, an unconscious look of anxiety, a habit of muttering to yourself – anything that carried with it the suggestion of abnormality, of having something to hide. In any case, to wear an improper expression on your face (to look incredulous when a victory was announced, for example) was itself a punishable offense. There was even a word for it in Newspeak: facecrime, it was called.” (George Orwell, *1984*, Book 1, Chapter 5, p. 54, emphasis added)

“Your worst enemy, he reflected, was your nervous system. At any moment the tension inside you was liable to translate itself into some visible symptom.” (Ibid., Book 1, Chapter 6, p. 56)

This Big Brother technology is a fraud. He claims it is real, but it is just another phony technology used to frame Patriots, Christians and dissidents. He will continue to invent fake technologies and use his media presstitutes to sell the unwashed masses on its effectiveness. Do not believe the claims by the propaganda minions of Big Brother.

Warrantless wiretaps

Dick Cheney

Big Brother has tapped electronic communications without a warrant for decades, but it has always been illegal. That changed with the Bush administration after the September 11 attacks.

Vice President Dick Cheney is considered to be the architect of the warrantless wiretap program of the Bush administration. In December of 2005 he defended this illegal program. “The fact of the matter is this is a good, solid program,” he said on CNN during his stopover in Pakistan. “It has saved thousands of lives. We are doing exactly the right thing, we are doing it in accordance with the Constitution of the United States and it ought to be supported. This is not about violating civil liberties, because we’re not.”

He went on say, “But I do believe that especially in the day and age we live in, the nature of the threats we face, the president of the United States needs to have his constitutional powers unimpaired, if you will, in terms of the conduct of national security policy.” [**Authors’ note:** What Cheney did was not legal and it was a major violation of the

Constitution. Big Brother always uses the excuse of security to commit illegal acts and then he says what he did was legal.]

Judge James Robertson of the secret Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court resigned in protest of the administration's surveillance program.

Professor Yoo, a legal scholar from Boalt Hall, the law school at the University of California, Berkeley, was a legal adviser who determined that warrantless wiretaps were legal among other things. "The government may be justified, in taking measures which in less troubled conditions could be seen as infringements of individual liberties," wrote in the memorandum after the 9/11 attacks. Four days later, he wrote that Congress could not place "limits on the president's determinations as to any terrorist threat, the amount of military force to be used in response, or the method, timing and nature of the response." He went on to write, "These decisions, under our Constitution, are for the president alone to make."

He went on to make more excuses to violate the Constitution saying, "When we were hit on 9/11, President Bush was granted authority by the Congress to use all means necessary to take on the terrorists, and that's what we've done." He ridiculed his critics saying "the 9/11 commission criticized everybody in government because we didn't connect the dots. Now we are connecting the dots, and they're still complaining. So it seems to me you can't have it both ways." (Men who take the oath of office to protect and defend the Constitution should do that no matter what.)

Geoffrey R. Stone, a law professor at the University of Chicago, said he found the issue straightforward, at least as regards surveillance by the National Security Agency. "Some legal questions are hard," he said. "This one is not. The president's authorizing of N.S.A. to spy on Americans is blatantly unlawful."⁴¹

Cheney actually said in a PBS interview (September 16, 2011) that NO rights of the American people were infringed on after the attacks of September 11, 2001, and the subsequent passing of the Patriot Act and other anti-terror laws. Amazing!

NSA sought blanket eavesdropping in April 2001

The U.S. National Security Agency (NSA) asked AT&T to help it set up a domestic call monitoring site seven months before the Sept. 11,

2001 attacks, lawyers claimed in June 2006 in court papers filed in New York federal court.

The allegation is part of a court filing adding AT&T as a defendant in a breach of privacy case filed earlier this month on behalf of Verizon Communications Inc. and BellSouth Corp. customers. The suit alleges that the three carriers, the NSA and President George W. Bush violated the Telecommunications Act of 1934 and the U.S. Constitution, and seeks money damages. The case is McMurray v. Verizon Communications Inc., 06cv3650, in the Southern District of New York.

The lawsuit is related to an alleged NSA program to record and store data on calls placed by subscribers. More than 30 suits have been filed over claims that the carriers, the three biggest U.S. telephone companies, violated the privacy rights of their customers by cooperating with the NSA in an effort to track alleged terrorists.

The NSA initiative, code-named “Pioneer Groundbreaker,” asked AT&T Solutions to build for the NSA a network operations center which duplicated AT&T’s Bedminster, New Jersey facility. That plan was abandoned in favor of the NSA acquiring the monitoring technology itself.

The NSA said on its Web site that in June 2000, it was seeking bids for a project to “modernize and improve its information technology infrastructure.” The plan was said to be part of Project Groundbreaker.⁴²

NSA is eavesdropping on everyone

The National Security Agency is eavesdropping on everyone no matter what their rank in society may be.

Russell Tice, former National Security Agency analyst, said, “The National Security Agency had access to all Americans’ communications – faxes, phone calls, and their computer communications. It didn’t matter whether you were in Kansas, in the middle of the country, and you never made foreign communications at all. They monitored all communications.”

“What I was finding out, though, is that the collection on those organizations was 24/7 and 365 days a year – and it made no sense. ... I started to investigate that. That’s about the time when they came after me to fire me.”

“While many details about the program remain secret, officials familiar with it said the N.S.A. eavesdropped without warrants on up to

500 people in the United States at any given time,” the Times wrote, shortly after the 2004 election. “The list changes as some names are added and others dropped, so the number monitored in this country may have reached into the thousands over the past three years, several officials said. Overseas, about 5,000 to 7,000 people suspected of terrorist ties are monitored at one time, according to those officials.”

Senator Obama commented on the NSA’s eavesdropping program saying, “The President’s illegal program of warrantless surveillance will be over. It restores FISA and existing criminal wiretap statutes as the exclusive means to conduct surveillance – making it clear that the President cannot circumvent the law and disregard the civil liberties of the American people.”

“I’ve never seen contempt for the rule of law such as this,” said Sen. Dodd in December 2007.⁴³

Protect America Act

A new law expanding the government’s spying powers gave the Bush Administration a six-month window from August 2007, to install permanent back doors in the nation’s communication networks. The legislation was passed hurriedly by Congress over the weekend of August 6, 2007, and signed into law by George W. Bush.

The Protect America Act removed the prohibition on warrantless spying on Americans abroad and gave the government wide powers to order communication service providers such as cell phone companies and ISPs to make their networks available to government eavesdroppers.

While the nation’s spy laws have been continually loosened since the 911 attacks, the Administration never pushed for the right to tap the nation’s domestic communication networks until a secret court recently struck down a key pillar of the government’s secret spying program.

Prior to the law’s passage, the nation’s spy agencies, such as the National Security Agency and the Defense Intelligence Agency, didn’t need any court approval to spy on foreigners so long as the wiretaps were outside the United States. Now those agencies are free to order services like Skype, cell phone companies and even search engines to comply with secret spy orders to create back doors in domestic communication networks for the intelligence community. While it’s unclear whether the wiretapping can be used for domestic purposes, the

law only requires that the programs that give rise to such orders have a “significant purpose” of foreign intelligence gathering.

One aspect of the law that is chilling is that it:

Forces Communication Service providers to comply secretly, though they can challenge the orders to the secret Foreign Intelligence Court. Individuals or companies given such orders will be paid for their cooperation and can not be sued for complying.

In short, the law gives the Administration the power to order the nation’s communication service providers – which range from Gmail, AOL IM, Twitter, Skype, traditional phone companies, ISPs, internet backbone providers, Federal Express, and social networks – to create permanent spying outposts for the federal government.

These outposts need only to have a “significant” purpose of spying on foreigners, would be nearly immune to challenge by lawsuit, and have no court supervision over their extent or implementation. Abuses of the outposts will be monitored only by the Justice Department, which has already been found to have underreported abuses of other surveillance powers to Congress.

In related international news, **Zimbabwe’s repressive dictator Robert Mugabe** also won passage of a law allowing the government to turn that nation’s communication infrastructure into a gigantic, secret microphone.⁴⁴

Past eavesdropping

The federal government has been eavesdropping on the American people for decades.

Dick Cheney and Donald Rumsfeld pushed for warrantless wiretaps in the 1970s. Massive eavesdropping on Americans began long before the 911 attacks. Whistleblowers from major telecommunications companies have testified that the program began before 911.

American intelligence agencies and intelligence agencies of other nations heard about the 911 hijackers plans from their own mouths. Investigators for the Congressional Joint Inquiry discovered that an FBI informant, Abdussattar Shaikh, had rented a room to two of the hijackers in 2000 and that, when the Inquiry sought to interview the informant, the FBI refused. The FBI hid him in an unknown location, and a high-level FBI official stated these blocking maneuvers were undertaken under orders from the White House. The New York Times

noted that Senator Bob Graham, the Florida Democrat who is a former chairman of the Senate Intelligence Committee, accused the White House of covering up evidence.

According to *Le Monde*, the intelligence services of France and other governments had infiltrated the highest levels of Al-Qaeda's camps, and actually listened to the hijackers' debates about which airlines' planes should be hijacked, and allied intelligence services also intercepted phone conversations between Al-Qaeda members regarding the attacks.

According to journalist Christopher Ketcham, Israel tracked the hijackers' every move prior to the attacks, and sent agents to film the attack on the World Trade Centers.

The National Security Agency and the FBI were each independently listening in on the phone calls between the supposed mastermind of the attacks and the lead hijacker. Indeed, the FBI built its own antenna in Madagascar specifically to listen in on the mastermind's phone calls.

According to various sources, on the day before 9/11, the mastermind told the lead hijacker "tomorrow is zero hour" and gave final approval for the attacks. The NSA intercepted the message that day and the FBI was likely also monitoring the mastermind's phone calls.

The CIA and the NSA had been intercepting phone calls by the hijackers for years. Shortly before 9/11, the NSA also intercepted multiple phone calls to the United States from Bin Laden's chief of operations.

According to the *Sunday Herald*, two days before 9/11, Bin Laden called his stepmother and told her "In two days, you're going to hear big news and you're not going to hear from me for a while." U.S. officials later told CNN that "in recent years they've been able to monitor some of bin Laden's telephone communications with his [step]mother. Bin Laden at the time was using a satellite telephone, and the signals were intercepted and sometimes recorded." Indeed, before 9/11, to impress important visitors, NSA analysts would occasionally play audio tapes of bin Laden talking to his stepmother.

And according to CBS News, at 9:53 a.m on 9/11, just 15 minutes after the hijacked plane had hit the Pentagon, "the National Security Agency, which monitors communications worldwide, intercepted a phone call from one of Osama bin Laden's operatives in Afghanistan to a phone number in the former Soviet Republic of Georgia," and secretary of Defense Rumsfeld learned about the intercepted phone call

in real-time. [**Authors' note:** If the NSA monitored and transcribed phone calls in real-time on 911, that implies that it did so in the months leading up to 911 as well.]

The massive eavesdropping by numerous agencies has not been focused on protecting Americans from terrorists. The NSA spied on U.N. diplomats in their deliberations on the Iraq war so that the U.S. could figure out which countries were against the war and their reasons, to gain an advantage in twisting arms and selling the war. They have been spying on journalists from the New York Times, the Washington Post, and other publications for years and some eight million Americans are now listed in government threat assessment databases as potentially suspect.

The government and its contractors have spent most of their time spying on antiwar protesters, environmentalists and other non-dangerous people prior to 911.⁴⁵

The 911 attacks were planned and carried out by the the NSA, military, CIA, FBI and other agencies. It was designed to give the Bush administration the excuse to invade Afghanistan and Iraq. It was also executed to give them the excuse they needed to turn America into a police state.

Citizens cannot record police officers in the line of duty

Christopher Drew, age 60, an artist and teacher and Tiawanda Moore, age 20, a former stripper, face 15 years in prison for recording police officers while performing their duties.

The authorities say that Mr. Drew and Ms. Moore audio-recorded their separate non-violent encounters with Chicago police officers without the officers' permission, a Class 1 felony in Illinois, which, along with Massachusetts and Oregon, has one of the country's toughest eavesdropping laws.

"Before they arrested me for it," Ms. Moore said, "I didn't even know there was a law about eavesdropping. I wasn't trying to sue anybody. I just wanted somebody to know what had happened to me."

Moore is accused of using her Blackberry to record two Internal Affairs investigators who spoke to her inside Police Headquarters while **she filed a sexual harassment complaint last August against another police officer.** Mr. Drew was charged with using a digital recorder to capture his 2009 arrest for selling art without a permit on North State Street in the Loop.

“That’s one step below attempted murder,” Mr. Drew said of their potential sentences. The crime they are accused of is **eavesdropping**.

Adam Schwartz, a lawyer with the American Civil Liberties Union of Illinois, said that when “something fishy seems to be going on, the perfectly natural and healthy and good thing is for them to pull that device out and make a recording.”

The Illinois Eavesdropping Act has been on the books for years. It makes it a criminal offense to audio-record either private or public conversations without the consent of all parties. Audio-recording a **civilian** without consent is a Class 4 felony, punishable by up to **three years** in prison for a first-time offense. A second offense is a Class 3 felony with a possible prison term of **five years**.

Although law-enforcement officials can legally record civilians in private or public, audio-recording a **law-enforcement officer**, state’s attorney, assistant state’s attorney, attorney general, assistant attorney general or judge in the performance of his or her duties is a Class 1 felony, punishable by up to **15 years** in prison.

The A.C.L.U. filed its lawsuit after several people throughout Illinois were charged in recent years with eavesdropping for making audio recordings of public conversations with the police. The A.C.L.U. argued that the act violates the First Amendment and hinders citizens from monitoring the public behavior of police officers and other officials.

On Jan. 10, a federal judge in Chicago dismissed the suit for the second time. Mr. Schwartz said the A.C.L.U. would appeal. Andrew Conklin, a spokesman for Anita Alvarez, the Cook County state’s attorney, said, “We did feel the A.C.L.U.’s claims were baseless and we’re glad the court agreed with us.” Beyond that statement, Mr. Conklin said, “we have no comment because we have these two cases pending.”

Mark Donahue, president of the Fraternal Order of Police, said his organization “absolutely supports” the eavesdropping act as is and was relieved that the challenge had failed. Mr. Donahue added that allowing the audio recording of police officers while performing their duty “can affect how an officer does his job on the street.” [**Authors’ note:** The fear of police being recorded in the act of their duties will **ONLY** encourage them to perform their duties in a legal manner. Once police know they cannot be recorded in the performance of their duties it will encourage them to perform their duties in an illegal manner!]

Moore's case is more complicated and "disturbing," said her lawyer, Robert W. Johnson, who is representing her pro bono. Police went to their home to settle a domestic quarrel. Moore and her boyfriend were separated, and the male officer molested her, propositioned her and gave her his phone number. Moore and her boyfriend filed a complaint with Internal Affairs and they tried to talk her out of filing a complaint, saying the officer had a good record and that they could "guarantee" that he would not bother her again.

"They keep giving her the run-around, basically trying to discourage her from making a report," Johnson said. "Finally, she decides to record them on her cellphone to show how they're not helping her."

The investigators discovered that she was recording them and she was arrested and charged with two counts of eavesdropping. He noted that the law contains a crucial exception that if a citizen has "reasonable suspicion" that a crime is about to be committed against him he may obtain evidence by recording it.

"I contend that the Internal Affairs investigators were committing the crime of official misconduct in preventing her from filing a complaint," Johnson said. "She's young. She had no idea what she was getting into when she went in there to make a simple complaint. It's just a shame when the people watching the cops aren't up to it." Moore returned to Internal Affairs with her lawyer to file a full complaint.

It is not surprising that law enforcement officers can eavesdrop, video record and spy on citizens whenever they want to and even without a warrant, yet citizens cannot audio or video record police in the performance of their duties in public view. This insane concept will lead to massive abuse by police and law enforcement authorities and eventually lead to a total Soviet/Nazi style dictatorship.⁴⁶

Conclusion

Big Brother records virtually every telephone call made in the world every day. They also intercept and record virtually every email, fax and all other electronic communications. The minions of Big Brother then use sophisticated software to catch pertinent conversations focusing on "key words" such as bomb, explosives, kill, bribe, chemicals, spy, sabotage, espionage, shoot, etc. The software picks out conversations which move to the next level. Another software program examines the conversation and makes a determination whether it is innocent or should be examined further. No one knows how many levels of

software a conversation goes through before a person listens to it. Yet thousands of conversations are listened to by NSA employees every day.

Remember this fact of life – everything you say on the phone or write in an email or fax is recorded and examined by the NSA. Do NOT say or write anything you do not want Big Brother to hear. Loose lips sink ships and lives, maybe your life.

Even though Big Brother watches everything you do, records it and uses it against you, according to him you cannot record his minions as they abuse you and violate your rights. Big Brother is wrong! You can record any Big Brother minion as he performs his duties legally or illegally. If they say you do not take them to court.

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SEVEN

SPYING ON WE THE PEOPLE

Big Brother not only watches and listens to virtually everything people do, say and hear he has hired nearly one million people to spy on We The People and he is even recruiting us to spy on each other.

Government spying

COINTELPRO

COINTELPRO (an acronym for **C**ounter **I**ntelligence **P**rogram) was a series of covert, and often illegal, projects conducted by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) aimed at investigating and disrupting dissident political organizations within America. The FBI has used covert operations from its inception, however formal COINTELPRO operations took place between 1956 and 1971. The FBI's stated motivation at the time was "protecting national security, preventing violence, and maintaining the existing social and political order."

According to FBI records, 85% of COINTELPRO resources were expended on infiltrating, disrupting, marginalizing, and/or subverting groups that opposed the government's actions. The Select Committee to Study Governmental Operations with Respect to Intelligence Activities of the United States Senate (Church Committee), which determined there were at least two assassination teams involved in the murder of President Kennedy, found that the declared purposes of COINTELPRO – to protect the "national security" or prevent violence – were not the real purposes. Bureau witnesses admitted that many of the targets were nonviolent, and most had no connections with a foreign power. The FBI used COINTELPRO to suppress political dissent and to find "dirt" on politicians or famous citizens.¹

The Church Committee concluded that:

Too many people have been spied upon by too many Government agencies and too much information has been collected. The Government has often undertaken the secret surveillance of citizens on the basis of their political beliefs, even when those beliefs posed no threat of violence or illegal acts on behalf of a hostile foreign power.²

Although COINTELPRO was “officially” shut down in 1971 some believe unofficial COINTELPRO operations have continued. The Associated Press reported in November 2008 that documents released under the Freedom of Information Act show that the FBI tracked the late Pulitzer Prize-winning journalist and author David Halberstam for more than two decades.³

You can be assured that some program similar to COINTELPRO is still operating. Big Brother “officially” shuts down illegal operations when caught, but keeps them going covertly.

Operation CHAOS

Operation CHAOS or Operation MHCHAOS was the code name for a **domestic espionage** project conducted by the **Central Intelligence Agency**. A department within the CIA was established in 1967 on orders from Lyndon B. Johnson and later expanded under Richard Nixon. The operation was launched under Director of Central Intelligence (DCI) Richard Helms, by chief of counter-intelligence, James Jesus Angleton, and headed by Richard Ober. The program’s goal was to unmask possible foreign influences on the student antiwar movement.⁴⁻⁵ The “MH” designation is to signify the program had a worldwide area of operations.⁶

During its time, Operation CHAOS made use of the facilities of other ongoing CIA domestic surveillance programs, many operating under the CIA’s Office of Security, including:⁵

HTLINGUAL – Directed at letters passing between the United States and the then Soviet Union, the program involved the examination of correspondence to and from individuals or organizations placed on a watchlist.

Project 2 – Directed at infiltration of foreign intelligence targets by agents posing as dissident sympathizers and which, like CHAOS, had placed agents within domestic radical organizations for the purposes of training and establishment of dissident credentials.

Project MERRIMAC – Designed to infiltrate domestic antiwar and radical organizations thought to pose a threat to security of CIA property and personnel.

Project RESISTANCE – Worked with college administrators, campus security and local police to identify anti-war activists and political dissidents without any infiltration taking place.

Domestic Contact Service – Focused on collecting foreign intelligence from willing Americans.

When President Nixon came to office in 1969, all of the existing domestic surveillance activities were consolidated into Operation CHAOS.⁷ Operation CHAOS first used CIA stations abroad to report on antiwar activities of United States citizens traveling abroad, employing methods such as physical surveillance and electronic eavesdropping, utilizing “liaison services” in maintaining such surveillance. The operations were later expanded to include 60 officers.⁶

In 1969, following the expansion, the operation began developing its own network of informants for the purposes of infiltrating various foreign **antiwar groups** located in foreign countries that might have ties to domestic groups.⁵ Eventually, CIA officers expanded the program to include other **leftist** or **counter-cultural groups** with no discernible connection to Vietnam, such as groups operating within the **women’s liberation movement**.⁴ The domestic spying of Operation CHAOS also targeted the **Israeli embassy**, and domestic **Jewish groups** such as the **B’nai B’rith**. In order to gather intelligence on the embassy and **B’nai B’rith**, the **CIA purchased a garbage collection company** to collect documents that were to be destroyed.⁸

Operation CHAOS contained files on **7,200 Americans**, and a computer index totaling **300,000 civilians** and approximately **1,000 groups**.⁹ The initial result of investigations lead DCI Richard Helms to advise then President Johnson on November 15, 1967, that the agency had uncovered “no evidence of any contact between the most prominent peace movement leaders and foreign embassies in the U.S. or abroad.” Helms repeated this assessment in 1969.⁴ In total 6 reports where compiled for the White House and 34 for cabinet level officials.⁵

In 1973, amid the uproar of the Watergate break-in, involving two former CIA officers, Operation CHAOS was closed. The secret nature of the former program however was exposed when Seymour Hersh published an article in the *New York Times* titled “Huge CIA Operation Reported in US Against Antiwar Forces, Other Dissidents in Nixon Years” on December 22, 1974.⁴ The government, in response to the revelations, launched the Commission on CIA Activities Within the United States (The **Rockefeller Commission**), lead by then Vice President **Nelson Rockefeller**, to investigate the depth of the surveillance.⁴ **Richard Cheney**, then Deputy White House Chief of

Staff, is noted as stating of the Rockefeller Commission; it was to avoid “... congressional efforts to further encroach on the executive branch.”⁴

Following the revelations by the Rockefeller Commission, then DCI, **George H. W. Bush**, stated: “...the operation in practice resulted in some improper accumulation of material on legitimate domestic activities.”⁶

You can read the reports about this illegal operation and see how bad it was.¹⁰⁻¹¹ The charter of the CIA does not allow it to spy on Americans inside the country. Yet it has been caught spying illegally on Americans over and over. It will continue to do so. Big Brother does not care about laws. He breaks them thousands of times every day.

Intelligence community

Since the 911 attacks the number of domestic spies in America has skyrocketed to nearly 1,000,000 and the budget is three times as high.

A new survey of the intelligence network created in the wake of the 9/11 attacks estimates that some 854,000 people have been given high-level clearance. The estimate comes from the Washington Post which has dedicated a team of reporters to a two-year project on what it calls “Top Secret America.” They have also identified some 1,271 government bodies and 1,931 private contractors working on counter-terrorism.

The Post believes the spy network in America is not only huge and expensive, it is also highly inefficient and unwieldy. The official US intelligence budget as of 2010 is \$75 billion, almost three times its size in 2001. The intelligence community generates 50,000 intelligence reports a year that just a handful of top operatives, known as super users, are allowed to have an overview of all the findings. “I’m not going to live long enough to be briefed on everything,” one told the Washington Post.¹²

Big Brother’s goal is to turn everyone on the planet into a spy for him. Spouses will be spying on each other and their children, children on their parents and each other, neighbors on neighbors, friends on friends, employees on each other and their employers and vice-versa. We know this because that is what the Bible says:

And brother shall deliver up brother to death, and the father his child: and children shall rise up against parents, and cause them to be put to death. Matthew 10.21)

This prophecy will be fulfilled during the Tribulation in which the Antichrist will be Big Brother.

Pentagon spying

The Pentagon has illegally been spying on the American people for decades, but now its spying is considered legal and necessary.

In 2004 a small group of activists met at a Quaker Meeting House in Lake Worth, Florida, to plan a protest of military recruiting at local high schools. That innocent meeting scared the men at the Pentagon. A secret 400-page Defense Department document that was obtained by NBC News listed the Lake Worth meeting as a “threat” and one of more than 1,500 “suspicious incidents” across the country over a recent 10-month period.

“I think Americans should be concerned that the military, in fact, has reached too far,” said NBC News military analyst Bill Arkin.

The Department of Defense declined repeated requests by NBC News for an interview. A spokesman said that all domestic intelligence information is “properly collected” and involves “protection of Defense Department installations, interests and personnel.” The military has always had a legitimate “force protection” mission inside the U.S. to protect its personnel and facilities from potential violence. (It sounds like an excuse to spy on political dissenters.)

“It means that they’re actually collecting information about who’s at those protests, the descriptions of vehicles at those protests,” said Arkin. “On the domestic level, this is unprecedented,” he says. “I think it’s the beginning of enormous problems and enormous mischief for the military.”

Christopher Pyle, a former Army intelligence officer said, “Some people never learn.” During the Vietnam War he blew the whistle on the Defense Department for monitoring and infiltrating anti-war and civil rights protests when he published an article in the Washington Monthly in January 1970. The public was outraged and a lengthy congressional investigation followed that revealed that the military had conducted investigations on at least 100,000 American citizens. Pyle got more than 100 military agents to testify that they had been ordered to spy on U.S. citizens – many of them anti-war protestors and civil rights advocates. In the wake of the investigations, Pyle helped Congress write a law placing new limits on military spying inside the U.S. “The documents tell me that military intelligence is back

conducting investigations and maintaining records on civilian political activity. The military made promises that it would not do this again,” he said.

CIFA was superpower of data mining within the U.S. national security community. Since March 2004 it gave at least \$33 million in contracts to corporate giants Lockheed Martin, Unisys Corporation, Computer Sciences Corporation and Northrop Grumman to develop databases that comb through classified and unclassified government data, commercial information and Internet chatter to help sniff out terrorists, saboteurs and spies.

“The military has the right to protect its installations, and to protect its recruiting services,” says Pyle. “It does not have the right to maintain extensive files on lawful protests of their recruiting activities, or of their base activities,” he argued.

Bert Tussing, director of Homeland Defense and Security Issues at the U.S. Army War College said “there is very little that could justify the collection of domestic intelligence by the United States military. If we start going down this slippery slope it would be too easy to go back to a place we never want to see again.”¹³

The Pentagon is one of the biggest and most powerful arms of Big Brother. He will continue to use it to spy on the American people.

Obama snoopers spy on doctors

Obama administration officials are putting together a team of ‘mystery shoppers’ to pose as patients who call doctors’ offices and request appointments to see how difficult it is for people to get care when they need it.

This operation, which will cost \$347,370, is being carried out because of a shortage of primary care doctors. Officials say the operation will address the shortage and try to discover whether doctors are accepting patients with private insurance while turning away those in government health programs that pay lower reimbursement rates.

Dr. Raymond Scalettar, an internist in Washington, said: “I don’t like the idea of the government snooping. It’s a pernicious practice – Big Brother tactics, which should be opposed.”¹⁴

This is a publicity stunt. Barry Soetoro (a.k.a. Barack Obama) does not care about the poor and down-trodden. He is the bankers’ boy. He does exactly what he is told and nothing else. Soetoro and the bankers hate you, that is why they passed the death-care bill.

Corporate spying on Americans

InfraGard

InfraGard is a FBI Public-private partnership that began in the Cleveland, Ohio, Field Office in 1996. The program expanded, and in 1998 the FBI assigned national program responsibility for InfraGard to the former National Infrastructure Protection Center (NIPC) directed by R. Adm. James B. Plehal and to the FBI's Cyber Division in 2003. InfraGard Alliances support FBI priorities in the areas of counterterrorism, foreign counterintelligence, and cybercrime. According to Matthew Rothschild, InfraGard had 23,000 members in 86 chapters around America in 2008. As of December of 2009 it has 32,000 members from all walks of life. He even alleges that the members have the authority during martial law to shoot and kill anyone they deem to be an "enemy of the state."¹⁵

As noted before, Big Brother wants everyone to be spying on everyone else. Employers are easy to recruit to spy on their employees because most of them do not like their employees.

Institute of Terrorism Research and Response

The city of Philadelphia hired the Institute of Terrorism Research and Response to spy on to compile a list of activists as part of the state Homeland Security's federally mandated mission to protect public infrastructure.

Very little is known about this company. Co-directors are listed as Aaron Richman, a former Israeli police captain, and Michael Perelman, a former York police commander. ITRR's website calls the company "the preeminent Israeli/American security firm providing training, intelligence and education to clients across the globe." It describes its "Targeted Action Monitoring Center" as "no clipping service, but a powerful fusion center of battle-tested operatives, analysts, and researchers who have real-life experience fighting both terrorists and criminal entities... distinguished among other agencies by its access to a vast network of on-the-ground key-sources in virtually every region of the world."

A LexisNexis news search for the group's name yields little, and the Big Brother media does not mention it. The group appears to have appeared at a 2008 Philadelphia "Emergency Preparedness and Prevention and Hazmat Spills Conference," sponsored by the EPA,

which included among its speakers ITRR directors Richman on “counter-terrorism techniques” and Perelman on “unlawful tactics used by eco-terrorists and anarchists.”

According to LinkedIn.com ITRR employs six men and two women. The median age of the eight employees is 30 and the median tenure is three years. It looks like a front company for the Mossad.¹⁶

Big Brother will be hiring thousands of private companies to spy on the people. By the time the Antichrist takes power there will be tens of thousands of private companies around the world doing nothing but spying for him.

Citizen snitches

Operation TIPS

As part of the country’s war against terrorism, the Bush administration sought to recruit a million letter carriers, utility workers and others whose jobs allow them access to private homes into a contingent of organized government informants. The Terrorism Information and Prevention System (Operation TIPS), a national reporting pilot program, was scheduled to start in August of 2002 in 10 cities, with 1 million informants or nearly 4 percent of Americans initially participating in the program.¹⁷

Then Attorney General Robert Ashcroft defended the program, equivocating on whether the reports by citizens on fellow citizens would be maintained in government databases. He said the information would not be in stored in a central database as part of Operation TIPS, yet it would be kept in databases by the various law enforcement agencies that obtained the tips.¹⁸

When the Homeland Security Act was finally signed on November 25, 2002, the Operation TIPS program was prohibited:

Section 880. Prohibition of the Terrorism Information and Prevention System –Any and all activities of the Federal Government to implement the proposed component program of the Citizen Corps known as Operation TIPS (Terrorism Information and Prevention System) are hereby prohibited.

Democratic senator Patrick Leahy and Congressman Dick Armey wanted Operation TIPS out of the DHS bill while Senator Joe Lieberman wanted it in.

Lieberman argued Operation TIPS, which was described by the Department of Justice as “giving millions of American truckers, letter carriers, train conductors, ship captains, utility employees, and others a formal way to report suspicious activity,” was necessary for the defense of the homeland.

Leahy argued that such a program “could have allowed unscrupulous participants to abuse their new status to place innocent neighbors under undue scrutiny.”

Do not worry. Big Brother will launch another Operation TIPS program after the next major terrorist attack that will be carried out by assets working for Big Brother. In the meantime he has dozens of other spy programs operating as you will see.

Highway Watch

Highway Watch is a program the Department of Homeland Security started to create a nation-wide force of more than 400,000 men and women to spot terrorists.

In 2004 the federal government gave \$19.3 million to the American Trucking Associations to recruit a volunteer “army.” In that year DHS signed up 10,000 truckers to become spies. It expanded its program to add tollbooth workers, rest-stop employees and construction crews.

Members of Highway Watch are given a secret toll-free number to report any suspicious behavior – people taking pictures of bridges, for example, or passengers handling heavy backpacks with unusual care. Highway Watch received an additional \$22 million in 2005. The Department of Homeland Security also launched Port Watch, River Watch and Transit Watch.

The Highway Watch website, which was shut down in 2008 along with the secret toll-free number, boasted that the program is open to “an elite core [sic] of truck drivers” who must have clean driving and employment records. The truth is their records were not vetted by the American Trucking Associations. “It could be infiltrated,” said Dawn Apple, Highway Watch’s director of training and recruitment.

States and cities have started their own watch programs. Thousands of doormen and building superintendents in New York City have been trained to watch out for strange trucks parked near buildings and tenants who move in without furniture. Other states that still have their own Highway Watch programs are Colorado, Georgia, Indiana, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, and New Jersey.¹⁹

First Observer

“First Observer” is a national safety and security program that uses the skills, experiences and “savvy” of America’s transportation professionals to help protect the critical transportation function that moves the goods and services and people across America.

“First Observer” is operated by Team HMS under a Cooperative Agreement with the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Trucking Security Program (TSP). The program’s mission is to administer an anti-terrorism and security awareness program for highway professionals in support of the National Preparedness Guidelines. A key component of the program is to recruit volunteers from the Trucking, Motor Coach Carriers and School Bus industries to act as our “First Observer” in reporting suspicious activities of either a criminal or potential terroristic nature to authorities.

Our vision to the Trucking, School Bus and Motor Carrier Program includes developing a flexible training program designed to meet challenges head on. We endorse a training program that develops and launches training modules for different communities and different threats as they emerge. In advance of hurricane season, we envision creating hurricane specific training modules. Different communities require different levels of training. We intend to leverage our relationships within the law enforcement community and our program experience to create first responder community specific training modules as required. Training will be delivered via video, website and with support from key Team members at conferences, events, and union and stakeholder meetings across the nation. Our approach for the Program Highway ISAC includes meeting all of the Program stated requirements.²⁰

Terrorism liaison officers

The FBI is recruiting thousands of covert informants in the United States as part of a sprawling effort to boost its intelligence capabilities. According to a recent unclassified report to Congress, the FBI expects the “more than 15,000 informants” it plans to recruit here and abroad to provide secrets about possible terrorists and foreign spies. Some may also be expected to aid with criminal investigations, in the tradition of law enforcement confidential informants. The FBI said the push was driven by a 2004 directive from President Bush ordering the bureau to

improve its counterterrorism efforts by boosting its human intelligence capabilities.²¹

Hundreds of police, firefighters, paramedics and utility workers have been trained and dispatched as “Terrorism Liaison Officers” in Colorado and other states to hunt for “suspicious activity.” Their reports are put into secret government databases.

It is a tactic intended to feed better data into terrorism early-warning systems and uncover intelligence that could help fight anti-American forces. But the vague nature of the TLOs’ mission, and their focus on reporting both legal and illegal activity, has generated objections from privacy advocates and civil libertarians.

“Suspicious activity” is broadly defined in TLO training as behavior that could lead to terrorism: taking photos of no apparent aesthetic value, making measurements or notes, espousing extremist beliefs or conversing in code, according to a draft Department of Justice/Major Cities Chiefs Association document.²²

Crime Stoppers USA

Crime Stoppers USA was conceived when Michael Carmen was shot to death during a robbery at an Albuquerque, New Mexico gas station in July 1976. Detective Greg MacAleese had no idea who was responsible for the killing and decided to film a re-enactment of the crime and show it to the public.

From that incident hundreds of police departments in America have become part of the program. The movement has gone worldwide and CSUSA is a regional member of Crime Stoppers International. Below is CSI’s vision, mission and goals:

Our Vision is to establish Crime Stoppers as the Premier Community Based Crime Solving Program in the United States.

Our Mission is to develop Innovative Resources and partnerships that promote Crime Stoppers throughout the United States.

Our Goals include:

Supporting existing community and school Crime Stoppers programs.

Encouraging and assisting the growth of community and school Crime Stoppers programs throughout the United States.

Helping Crime Stoppers be the most cost effective crime solving tool for law enforcement.

Building a strong communications network among US Crime Stoppers programs, law enforcement, and the general public.

Calls to the crime stoppers hot lines increased by 25% or more in the first quarter of 2008. This increase was due to the downturn in the economy. The economic situation for the remainder of 2008 was even worse and for 2009 it was horrendous.²³

Crime Stoppers International

Crime Stoppers International is a network of 1,188 police departments around the world that work “to advance and support an effective crime-solving, crime reduction and crime prevention organization throughout the world; working in partnership with the Community, Media and Law Enforcement.”²⁴

Operation Bright Eyes

Bright House Networks launched a new neighborhood watch initiative in July of 2009. Operation Bright Eyes is designed to maximize the eyes and ears of Bright House Networks field service representatives and other employees to easily identify suspicious behavior and to quickly report criminal activities to the police.

Bright House says each of its 3000 employees, including hundreds who regularly drive through and become familiar with residents and activities in neighborhoods, will receive crime-watch training designed by Central Florida Crimeline. Employees will also be equipped with a comprehensive list of emergency numbers to call. Current and new employees will receive the training. “Were committing our people, including hundreds of folks intimately familiar with the routes they drive, to helping law enforcement keep our neighborhoods safe. This is all about using the resources already at our disposal to do the right thing for our community,” said J. Christian Fenger, president of Bright House Networks Central Florida division.

Bright House Networks, the 6th largest multiple cable system operator in America, has 2.4 million customers in several large cities including Tampa Bay and Orlando, Florida; Bakersfield, California; Indianapolis, Indiana; Detroit, Michigan; and Birmingham, Alabama.²⁵

Indy Watch

Police chiefs meeting in Denver in October of 2009 adopted a model for a nationwide community watch program that teaches people what behavior is truly suspicious and encourages them to report it to police.

Michael Spears, chief of the Indianapolis Metropolitan Police Department, attended the meeting and discussed implementing the program in Indianapolis, where it would be called “Indy Watch.”²⁶

iWatch

Los Angeles Police Chief William Bratton and Police Cmdr. Joan McNamara developed the iWatch program – the 21st century version of Neighborhood Watch.

Using brochures, public service announcements and meetings with community groups, iWatch is designed to deliver concrete advice on how the public can follow the oft-repeated post-Sept. 11 recommendation, “If you see something, say something.” Program materials list nine types of suspicious behavior that should compel people to call police – and 12 kinds of places to look for it. The program also is designed to ease reporting by providing a toll-free number and Web page the public can use to alert authorities.²⁷

Waste Watch

Albany and Rensselaer Counties announced the launch of a new program in February 2008, where Waste Management will help to prevent crime. Drivers have been trained to observe and report to local law enforcement and first responders.

Albany Police Chief Steven Krokoff says, “The more eyes and ears we have out there the safer we make our public.”

Waste Watch is in place in more than 100 communities nationwide. The Capital Region is the first region in New York state to host the program. For more information visit – www.wm.com.²⁸

PatriotApp

Citizen Concepts, a DBA of Patriot Applications, LLC, bills itself as a “Florida Space Coast” software and services company.

Its “PatriotApp” encourages active citizen participation in the War on Terror and in protecting their families and surrounding communities.

Citizen Concepts announced the launch of PatriotApp™ in September 2010. It is the world’s first iPhone application that empowers citizens to assist government agencies in creating safer, cleaner, and more efficient communities via social networking and mobile technology. This app was founded on the belief that citizens can provide the most sophisticated and broad network of eyes and ears necessary to prevent terrorism, crime, environmental negligence, or other malicious behavior.

This smartphone interface provides a quick and easy link for reporting events or citizen concerns to the appropriate governmental agency. The interface incorporates the following subject areas: National Security, Crime, Product Safety, Environmental Safety, Government Waste, and Corporate Issues (discrimination, racism and white collar crime) – all at the user’s fingertips.

Dr. Roy R. Swiger, co-owner of Citizen Concepts, says, “This application was created on the belief that citizens are the strongest source of vigilance and action. We simply leverage technology to bridge the divide between people and their government.”

Co-owner, Chuck Reinighaus, says, “The product is named PatriotApp™, to remind **global citizens** to be continually vigilant and to engage in preserving the security and safety of **our world**.”

Citizen Concepts also has a SchoolSafteyApp <http://patriotapps.com/SchoolApp.html> – a HospitalEMSApp – <http://patriotapps.com/HEMSApp.html> and a Data Mining: Post-Event Review – http://patriotapps.com/Data_Mining.html.²⁹

The rhetoric for this spy tool sounds very Big Brotherish. Is it possible this company is a front organization of the FBI, CIA, DHS and or the NSA?

Eco-snoop

EcoSnoop is an iPhone application that allows anyone to turn in someone or a company they think is harming the environment or wasting energy. It explains its mission on its web site:

EcoSnoop’s mission is to help our communities heighten awareness of opportunities to be more green, save energy, eco hypocrisy, and even fill pot holes. Leveraging the power of the community,

EcoSnoops use their an iPhone to capture clear pictures of a problem and post these pictures on a community website so that building owners and others can take action. Have you ever:

Seen lights left on in a building, late at night, for no good purpose?

Noticed a door that never closes properly, wasting heat or air conditioning?

Observed a truck unnecessarily idling at a loading dock?

Been bothered by a broken sprinkler in a city park running non stop?

Complained about street lights left on all day?

Wanted a pot hole filled?

EcoSnoop lets you help solve these problems. EcoSnoop is a photo driven “Trouble Ticket” system, letting you identify a problem while leveraging the community to find a fix. The EcoSnoop website is a tool for awareness and understanding efficiency. By using the EcoSnoop iPhone application, the user becomes an important link in the chain of many helping to discover and mediate waste (energy, pollution, etc.) in government buildings and our community.

EcoSnoop claims it is “Not Big Brother” and it “is not about picking sides in the environmental or climate change debate.” For more information please contact snoop@ecosnoop.com or visit <http://blog.ecosnoop.com>.³⁰

It was always the women, and above all the young ones, who were the most bigoted adherents of the Party, the swallows of slogans, the amateur spies and nosers-out of unorthodoxy. (George Orwell, *1984*)

As you can see Big Brother has thousands of spies scattered all over America doing his dirty work. Soon you will not be able to walk outside of your home without someone watching your every move. Make friends with everyone or the person you do not befriend may turn you in for a reward.



Big Sister

“If You See Something, Say Something”

On December 1, 2010, the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) announced the expansion of the national “If You See Something, Say Something” public awareness campaign throughout Minnesota – to include Mall of America as well as other public venues across the state.

“Homeland security begins with hometown security, and every citizen plays an important role in ensuring America’s safety,” said Secretary Janet Napolitano. “The ‘If You See Something, Say Something’ campaign will provide the citizens of Minnesota and the many shoppers and visitors to Mall of America with the tools to identify and report indicators of terrorism, crime and other threats to the proper law enforcement authorities.”

The “If You See Something, Say Something” campaign began by New York City’s Metropolitan Transportation Authority with a DHS grant of \$13 million.

The expansion of the “If You See Something, Say Something” campaign to Mall of America includes both print and video advertisements throughout the mall’s shopping and amusement park areas to help thousands of daily tourists and shoppers identify potential threats and suspicious situations.

The state-wide expansion of the “If You See Something, Say Something” campaign will begin in Minneapolis and St. Paul and will leverage Minnesota’s participation in the Nationwide Suspicious

Activity Reporting (SAR) Initiative – an administration effort to share tips by citizens with law enforcement agencies around the country.

Since this summer, DHS has worked with its state, local and private sector partners, as well as the Department of Justice, to expand Nationwide SAR Initiative to communities throughout the country, including the recent state-wide expansion of the “If You See Something, Say Something” campaign throughout New Jersey and new partnerships with organizations including the American Hotel & Lodging Association (AH&LA), Amtrak, the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority (WMATA), the general aviation industry and six state and local fusion centers across the Southeastern United States that participate in Southern Shield.

In the coming months DHS will continue to expand the “If You See Something, Say Something” campaign nationally with public education materials and outreach tools designed to engage America’s businesses, communities and citizens to remain vigilant and play an active role in keeping the county safe.³¹

“If You See Something, Say Something” expands to 9,000 federal buildings

Department of Homeland Security announced the expansion of the national “If You See Something, Say Something” public awareness campaign to 9,000 federal buildings.

“Homeland security begins with hometown security and every citizen – including government employees – plays a critical role in ensuring America’s safety and security,” said DHS Secretary Janet Napolitano. “Our partnership with the Federal Protective Service (FPS) and the General Services Administration (GSA) to expand the ‘If You See Something, Say Something’ campaign to our nation’s federal buildings is a crucial step in helping the millions of people who work in or visit our federal buildings every day identify and report suspicious activity indicators of terrorism, crime and other threats.”

In the coming months, the Department will continue to expand the “If You See Something, Say Something” campaign nationally with public education materials and outreach tools designed to help America’s businesses, communities and citizens remain vigilant and play an active role in keeping the country safe.³²

Big Sister's "If You See Something, Say Something" scam should anger you. **WE THE PEOPLE** must tell Big Sis she is a fascist swine and the snooping program must be shut down.

With all of the "watch" programs how could any terrorist group pull off another attack? They could not. When you consider all the government, police and military watch programs it would be physically impossible for terrorists to make another attack. When the next attack takes place you can be 100% certain it will be an "Inside Job."

"If You See Something, Say Something" campaign expands to Walmart

Department of Homeland Security announced on December 6, 2010, the expansion of the Department's national "If You See Something, Say Something" campaign to hundreds of Walmart stores across the country.

"Homeland security starts with hometown security, and each of us plays a critical role in keeping our country and communities safe," said Secretary Janet Napolitano. "I applaud Walmart for joining the 'If You See Something, Say Something' campaign. This partnership will help millions of shoppers across the nation identify and report indicators of terrorism, crime and other threats to law enforcement authorities."

More than 230 Walmart stores nationwide launched program in December 2010 and a total of 588 other stores in 27 states joined the campaign in 2011. A short video message plays at select checkout locations to remind shoppers to contact local law enforcement to report suspicious activity. The message can be seen at YouTube.com www.youtube.com/watch?v=Czoww211xdw.³³

Eventually Big Brother will have his ads shown in virtually every retail outlet, bank, government offices, post offices, billboards and pedestrian mini-billboards.

"If You See Something, Say Something" program goes to the Super Bowl

Janet Napolitano today joined National Football League to announce a new partnership to bring the Department of Homeland Security's "If You See Something, Say Something" public awareness campaign to Super Bowl XLV.

The campaign at Super Bowl XLV will include both print and video advertisements, as well as a training video for NFL employees to ensure that both employees and fans have the tools they need to identify and report suspicious activities and threats. DHS is also working with federal, state, local and private sector partners to support security efforts at the Super Bowl through additional personnel, technology and resources.³⁴

There have been 10 Super Bowls since 911 and NOT a single incident at any of them. Nine of them without the puppet figurehead of the DHS being there. Why was there an urgent need for Napolitano to be there in 2011? Could she just have wanted to muscle in on the Super Bowl party?

The “If You See Something, Say Something” program is straight out of 1984. All of the government watch programs are Big Brother programs designed to make everyone distrust everyone else and only trust in Big Brother. Do not become a Big Brother stooge! Do not turn anyone in to him for any reason.

This insane program is not the end of Big Sister’s bizarre behavior. She has also forced the NFL to allow TSA perverts to molest their fans as they enter the ballparks. Say NO to Big Sis and do NOT attend any NFL game.



“If You See Something, Say Something” expands to coffee shops

Big Brother is watching you while you drink your coffee, or at least imploring you to watch others while you drink your coffee.

Coffee addicts getting their morning fix may notice an advertisement on their coffee-cup sleeves with a helpful message from the Department of Homeland Security. “If you see something, say something,” the ad says. “Report unattended bags and unusual behavior to police or transit personnel.”

A DHS spokesperson said the Maryland Transit Administration started the coffee sleeve campaign. According to the sleeve, the ad was “purchased with funds provided by the U.S. Department of Homeland Security.”

Part of the Department of Homeland Security’s guidelines for suspicious behavior include individuals “acting furtively and suspiciously” and “avoiding eye contact.” The side effects of heavy caffeine use include irritability, anxiety, tremulousness and muscle twitching.

The sleeves are distributed by BriteVision Media, a company that sells ad space on coffee sleeves and then provides the sleeves free to restaurants and cafes. BriteVision did not immediately return requests for comment.

DHS first launched its “If you see something” public awareness campaign in July 2010. The campaign’s website touts it as “a simple and effective program to raise public awareness of indicators of terrorism and violent crime, and to emphasize the importance of reporting suspicious activity to the proper state and local law enforcement authorities.”

The trademarked “if you see something” slogan was coined by Allen Kay, chairman and chief executive of the Manhattan advertising agency Korey Kay & Partners, shortly after the 9/11 attacks. It was originally used by the Metropolitan Transportation Authority of New York City.³⁵

DHS video warning about “White Al Qaeda”

Prior to the terrorist attack in Oslo, Norway, the DHS released an information video encouraging Americans to keep a close watch for terrorists. The terrorists in the video are white males in their 30s.³⁶

This video and the more to be released in the future are part of Big Brother’s brainwashing program. He wants to condition the sheeple into turning in anyone and everyone who looks suspicious. Eventually America will be turned into a Soviet/Red Chinese/Nazi/East Germany Stasi style dictatorship in which most Americans will be snitches for Big Brother.

Plea by Big Sister to watch for terrorists

Janet Napolitano, DHS figurehead, called for Americans to keep a watch out for “terrorists” in a speech at the Brennan Center for Justice in June of 2011. A report by Bobby Cuza of New York One quoted her as saying, “...threats of terrorism are still here. They’re not going away. They’re real and they are rapidly evolving” and “we now operate on the assumption that individuals prepared to carry out terrorist attacks may be in the United States now and can carry out acts of violence with little or no warning” and “...we have to get to a place where every part of our society is cognizant of the kinds of threats that are out there and empowered to take some common sense steps to help counter them.”³⁷

Big Sister launches Spanish language campaign

In December of 2011 DHS Secretary Janet Napolitano announced a new Spanish language campaign encouraging Latinos to report suspicious threats.³⁸

The Nationwide Suspicious Activity Reporting Initiative

The Nationwide Suspicious Activity Reporting (SAR) Initiative is a program of the Department of Justice used to collect and share reports of suspicious activity by people in the United States. The Nationwide SAR Initiative (NSI) builds on what law enforcement and other agencies have been doing for years – gathering information regarding behaviors and incidents associated with criminal activity, but without the customary restrictions on collecting data on individuals in the absence of reasonable suspicion or probable cause. The program has established a standardized process whereby SARs can be shared among agencies to help detect and prevent terrorism-related criminal activity. This process is in direct response to the mandate to establish a “unified process for reporting, tracking, and accessing [SARs]” as called for in the *2007 National Strategy for Information Sharing* (NSIS). Reports of suspicious behavior noticed by local law enforcement or by private citizens are forwarded to the 72 state and major urban area “fusion centers” as well as DHS and the FBI for analysis. Sometimes this information is combined with other information to evaluate the suspicious activity in greater context.³⁹

Do we need citizen spies?

Civil libertarians questioned why firefighters, paramedics and corporate employees – such as Xcel Energy and railroad officials in Colorado – are drafted into the effort. They say public trust in emergency responders will suffer.

The emerging TLO system “empowers the police officer to poke his nose into your business when you’re doing absolutely nothing wrong. It moves the police officer away from his core function, to enforce the law, into being an intelligence officer gathering information about people,” said Mike German, a 16-year FBI agent now advising the American Civil Liberties Union.⁴⁰

Some politicalogists believe Big Brother has little interest in reducing crime. They contend that Big Brother wants more crime so he can demand more money and power to fight it. Eventually, Big Brother will have absolute power and unlimited resources exercising total control over everyone.

Do not believe the lies of the Big Brother propagandists who say we need more police, we must have the military in the streets, the TSA goons must randomly grope citizens on the streets, we need many more anti-terrorist technologies and few if any freedoms or liberties to keep America safe from the boogie men – Al Qaeda and other radical Muslim terrorist groups.

**Call a member of the
Phoenix FBI Joint Terrorism
Task Force:**

Investigator Al Shearer
Maricopa County Attorney's Office
602-650-3131

◆

Federal Bureau of Investigation
602-650-3163

◆

Analyst Terry Chapman
Maricopa County Sheriff's Office
602-256-1795

The FBI's Joint Terrorism Task Force is attempting to identify criminal activities with domestic terrorists.

In this regard, the purpose of this information sheet is to assist uniformed patrol officers in identifying potential domestic terrorism.

Domestic terrorism is defined as: **Groups or individuals operating entirely inside the US, attempting to influence the US government or population to effect political or social change by engaging in criminal activity.**

In the event questionable activity is encountered, contact the individuals named in this brochure for clarification.

If you encounter

*any of the following, Call the
Joint Terrorism Task Force*



▼
Federal Bureau of Investigation
201 East Indianola Avenue
Phoenix, Arizona 85017

MIAC

Federal, State & Local Public/Private Partnership Improving community safety, reducing crime & threats through improved communications within Missouri & neighboring states.

Sign up today and start receiving threat information that could affect your organization or agency.

What is MIAC and Why it is Needed?

Missouri Information Analysis Center (MIAC) provides a public safety partnership consisting of local, state and federal agencies, as well as the public sector and private entities that will collect, evaluate, analyze, and disseminate information and intelligence to the agencies tasked with Homeland Security responsibilities in a timely, effective, and secure manner. MIAC is the mechanism to collect incident reports of suspicious activities to be evaluated and analyzed in an effort to identify potential trends or patterns of terrorist or criminal operations within the state of Missouri. MIAC will also function as a vehicle for two-way communication between federal, state and local law enforcement community within our region.



Right-Wing Extremists

- "defenders" of US Constitution against federal government and the UN (Super Patriots)
- Groups of individuals engaged in para-military training



Hate Groups

- Skinheads, Nazis, Neo-Nazis (usually recognized by tattoos)
- Black Separatists
- KKK
- Christian Identity
- White Nationalists



Common Law Movement Proponents

- Fictitious license plates
- No license plates
- Fictitious drivers license
- No drivers license
- Refuse to identify themselves
- Request authority for stop
- Make numerous references to US Constitution
- Claim driving is a right, not a privilege
- Attempt to "police the police"

Left-Wing Terrorists

- Political motivation is usually Marxist/Leninist philosophy



Single Issue Terrorists

- Targeting of law enforcement and emergency personnel
- Animal Rights
- Eco-terrorism
- Violent anti-abortion extremism
- Urban riot agitators
- Cyber penetration
- Non-Aligned Terrorists
- Doomsday/Cult-Type Group
- Insurgents/Rebels
- Lone Individuals

Weapons of Mass Destruction

- Nuclear
- Chemical
- Biological



www.keepandbeararms.com/images/FBI-MCSOTerroristFlyer-Back.jpg

Who Should Participate?

Our law enforcement and criminal justice allies are some of the most vital partnerships and valuable resources to business. Often our local criminal justice agencies are not aware of the many ways the private sector can support them. The MIAC member corporations' value to our communities goes far beyond providing a safe place to operate business.

Why Become a Partner?

Intelligence is a vital key to the "War on Terrorism and Crime." Becoming a partner in the MIAC program has several benefits; it ensures that potential threat-related, but not necessarily urgent, information is shared with our partners; it facilitates the productive liaison between federal, state and local law enforcement community; and it encourages the sharing of potentially crucial intelligence. Partners also benefit by receiving valuable training provided by MIAC members or other MIAC partner agencies.⁴¹⁻⁴²

MIAC Report

Alex Jones has received a secret report distributed by the Missouri Information Analysis Center (MIAC) entitled "The Modern Militia Movement"⁴¹ which was dated February 20, 2009. A footer on the document indicates it is "unclassified" but "law enforcement sensitive," in other words not for public consumption. A copy of the report was sent to Jones by an anonymous Missouri police officer.

The MIAC report specifically describes supporters of presidential candidates Ron Paul, Chuck Baldwin, and Bob Barr as "militia" influenced terrorists and instructs the Missouri police to be on the lookout for supporters displaying bumper stickers and other paraphernalia associated with the Constitutional, Campaign for Liberty, and Libertarian parties.

"Missouri Information Analysis Center (MIAC) provides a public safety partnership consisting of local, state and federal agencies, as well as the public sector and private entities that will collect, evaluate, analyze, and disseminate information and intelligence to the agencies tasked with Homeland Security responsibilities in a timely, effective, and secure manner," explains the MIAC website. "MIAC is the mechanism to **collect incident reports of suspicious activities** to be evaluated and analyzed in an effort to identify potential trends or patterns of terrorist or criminal operations within the state of Missouri.

MIAC will also function as a vehicle for two-way communication between federal, state and local law enforcement community within our region.” [Emphasis added]

MIAC is part of the federal “fusion” effort now underway around the country. “As of February 2009, there were 58 fusion centers around the country. The Department has deployed 31 officers as of December 2008 and plans to have 70 professionals deployed by the end of 2009. The Department has provided more than \$254 million from FY 2004-2007 to state and local governments to support the centers,” explains the Department of Homeland Security on its website. Missouri is mentioned as a participant in this federal “intelligence” effort.⁴³

As of July 2009 there are 72 fusion centers in America.⁴⁴ The number will continue to grow into the hundreds in America and thousands around the world before the Tribulation starts.

Spying on employees

Most companies have cameras to observe employees and customers, but Microsoft has filed for a patent⁴⁵ and seeks to monitor all of its employees. “The Times has seen a patent application filed by the company for a computer system that links workers to their computers via wireless sensors that measure their metabolism. The system would allow managers to monitor employees’ performance by measuring their heart rate, body temperature, movement, facial expression and blood pressure. Unions said they fear that employees could be dismissed on the basis of a computer’s assessment of their physiological state.”

“Technology allowing constant monitoring of workers was previously limited to pilots, firefighters and NASA astronauts. This is believed to be the first time a company has proposed developing such software for mainstream workplaces.”⁴⁶

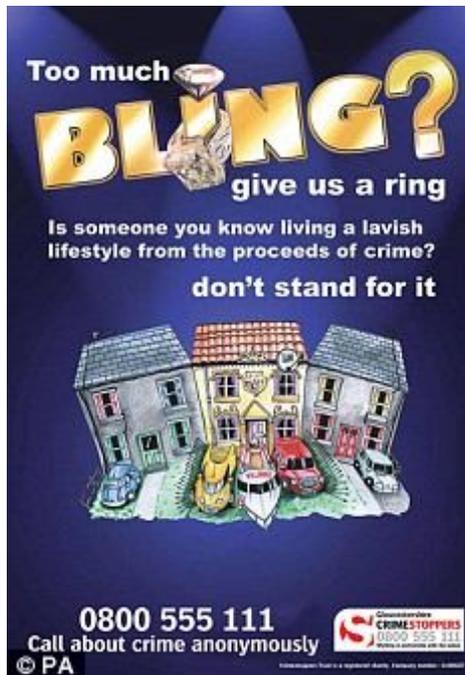
Microsoft can monitor its employees through desktop or laptop computers, but even through mobile phones or handheld PCs, meaning that even out of the office the employee can still be monitored. In its most advanced format, the system will monitor users’ private interests.

It records and analyzes what words and numbers are used or websites visited, and watches the user’s heart rate, breathing, body temperature, facial expressions and blood pressure. The patent application explains: “The system can also automatically detect frustrations or stress in the user via physiological and environmental sensors and then offer or provide some assistance accordingly.”⁴⁷

Little Brother

Hundreds of children in England, as young as ten, are being urged to spot potential terrorists and report them to the police. Around 2,000 children attended a safety seminar featuring a film explaining that extremist views can develop at school.

Critics condemned the initiative as a nightmare extension of the “Big Brother state.” Concerns were also raised that children could become subject to police monitoring if their fellow pupils misinterpreted innocent remarks or play. Estella Schmid, a founder of the Campaign against Criminalising Communities, warned: “This is a nightmare scenario. This risks criminalising children and is showing the expansion of the state into the most private areas.”⁴⁸



“Too much bling? Give us a ring”

The Gloucestershire police in Britain is encouraging members of the public to report people wearing too much “bling” during the recession.

Citizens are also being urged to report people who drive flashy cars or buy expensive items without the apparent means to afford them during the credit crunch. The campaign, run with Crimestoppers, was launched using the motto “Too Much Bling? Give Us a Ring.”

Former Home Secretary Ann Widdecombe expressed disbelief at the move. “Is this a joke?” she asked. “If the police spent half as much time tackling crime and getting out on the beat as they do coming out with this ridiculous stuff, we’d all be better off. How are you meant to judge if someone buying a piece of jewellery can afford it?”⁴⁹

This is outrageous! British Patriots should seek out the Rothschild gangsters and when they see them report them for too much bling. They have more bling than any crime family on the planet. The number of homes, farms, ranches, orchards and land that they own is incomprehensible. They also own most of the art and treasures that their minions, the Nazis, stole during their reign of terror. Those stolen goods are stashed deep in their basements.

The 20,000 snooper army

As many as 20,000 town hall snoopers have assumed powers to enter people’s homes without a warrant and search for information.

The bureaucrats are benefiting from the 1,043 state powers of entry in primary and secondary legislation. They include checking for fridges which do not have the correct eco-friendly energy rating, making sure a hedge is not too high and inspecting a property to ensure ‘illegal or unregulated **hypnotism**’ is not taking place.

Alex Deane, director of Big Brother Watch, said: “Once, a man’s home was his castle. Today, the Big Brother state wants to inspect, regulate and standardise the inside of our homes. Councils are dishing out powers of entry to officers for their own ease, without giving due thought to the public’s right to privacy and the potential for abuse. There needs to be a much closer eye kept on the number of officers granted the right to barge into private premises without a warrant.”

Big Brother Watch revealed in a paper, entitled “Barging In,” there were at least 14,793 officers with the power to enter private residences without warrants – the equivalent of 47 officers in every local authority in Britain. On top of these officers there are also another 20,000 snoopers with the power to enter a person’s home or business. The research focused only on town hall staff. If police, paramedics and firefighters are included, the total would be hundreds of thousands.

Town halls are also carrying out thousands of “spying” missions under the Regulation of Investigatory Powers Act. The law was passed in 2000 to fight terrorism, but access to the spy powers has been extended to 653 state bodies – including 474 councils.⁵⁰

This insanity is coming to America. Big Brother will pass laws allowing his minions to inspect any home he wants to. Laws are already being written that will give bureaucrats authority to enter homes to inspect gardens, garage sales, toilets, lightbulbs, and thermostats. Big Brother will eventually require every home, office, shop, factory and building in the world to have spy cameras in them so he can watch everything everyone does.

British citizen spies

Councils across England have recruited thousands of ‘citizen snoopers’ to report “environmental crime.”

These spies target dog foulers, litter louts and neighbours who fail to sort their rubbish properly. They are the ‘eyes and ears’ of their neighbourhoods and are encouraged to take photos of “environmental crime” and send them in with location details for a rapid response. Every spy is given a hand-held GPS computer for the task or phone cards to cover the cost of using their own devices. Evidence gathered this way is sometimes used in criminal prosecutions.

As of November 2011 9,831 snoopers had signed up – a 17 per cent increase on the number two years ago. Another 1,310 are set to be recruited and trained as part of schemes run by 18 councils. Volunteers often apply to become “street champions” through council websites, but many have also been lured by recruitment drives in local newspapers.

Critics said yesterday the trend to create an army of neighbourhood detectives was leading to “a Big Brother society and a culture where prying on neighbours was considered the norm.”

“It should be deeply troubling for us all that councils seem not content with their own snooping and are now recruiting members of the public to assist them,” said Nick Pickles, director of the civil liberties campaign group Big Brother Watch. “If a crime is committed, it is the police who should be involved, not local residents given hi-tech gadgets by councils, many of whom rarely pass up an opportunity to invade our privacy or hand out spurious fines. These individuals operate with little or no training, and there is no evidence to suggest it helps combat environmental crime.

“Councils seem to be unable to tell the difference between asking the public for help and getting the public to do their snooping for them.”

David Parsons, chairman of the Local Government Association's environment board, disagreed saying, "Environmental crimes like dog fouling, fly-tipping and littering blight local areas and are a source of huge frustration. People hate seeing this sort of vandalism on their doorsteps. Schemes like street champions put people in charge of their own areas and help residents take a stand against the inconsiderate few who spoil them."

Hillingdon Council in London boasts the biggest street champions scheme with 4,850 volunteers, who record an average of 1,000 incidents a month.

Emma Boon of the TaxPayers' Alliance said: "Councils shouldn't be asking people to spy on their neighbours...it could breed resentment within communities."⁵¹

Child spies

Michael Odell, reporter for the London Observer discovered that his five-year-old daughter, Rosa, was a Big Brother spy when he caught her looking through his passport. She question him asking, "How many times have you been on a plane to America?"

"About 40," Odell answered.

"And how many trees have you planted?" she responded.

"No trees," he replied.

She then said to her father, "I'm going to tell Miss White."

Miss White is Rosa's year one teacher at St. Peter & St. Paul's RC Primary School. Odell noticed that his daughter began to recycle, save energy and spout eco policy with great zeal. She confronted him over the following issues: energy-saving light bulbs, paper recycling; turning off the tap when I brush my teeth, grocery bags and air travel.

He came to the conclusion that school children are being used by the government to re-educate their parents. He considers public school children to be pint-sized "eco-worriers" who are attempting to bully parents into getting with the eco-program.

He learned from friends of his that lunch boxes are inspected for high food-miles products and non-recyclable packaging and students are required to report any trips parents takes outside of England to calculate the carbon footprint of those trips. They also report how long their parents spend in the shower.

He read one of Rosa's eco-books, "How to Turn Your Parents Green," by Bristol-based writer James Russell. "Only you can make the

Groans [grown-ups] behave, because only you can make their lives a misery if they don't." The book suggests a levy of fines for anti-environmental infringements: 20p for every degree the home thermostat is set over 20C, 10p for every high-energy light bulb used, and so forth.

This Big Brother nightmare started after the 1994 Rio Earth Summit and now 50% of schools in the United Kingdom subscribe to the Eco-Schools programme.

Politicians and bureaucrats fully endorse this 1984ish program as attested to by David Miliband, the former environment secretary. "Children are the key to changing society's long-term attitudes to the environment," he said. The Eco-Schools programme is part-funded by Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra).

Professor David Uzzell from Surrey University has 30 years' experience as an environmental psychologist. He says reverse socialization does not work. His research paper "Children as Catalysts of Environmental Change" looked at children in the UK, Portugal, Denmark and France. "The key finding was that children do not work as shock troops for environmental change. Coming home and proselytising is not the answer. It only works in a specific type of household where the environment is deemed a suitable topic for discussion at the dinner table and where parents are willing to play pupil and allow the child to play teacher. Basically, well-informed, middle-class families." [Authors' note: In the future parents who do not respond to their children's advice will spend time in jail or even prison.]

Frank Furedi, professor of sociology at the University of Kent and author of the forthcoming book "The End of Education," objects on more fundamental grounds: "Mobilising children to police their parents' behaviour used to be something you only found in **totalitarian** societies. I grew up in Eastern Bloc Hungary and I remember children being encouraged to tell teachers if their parents listened to rock'n'roll." [Emphasis added]

"It's as though the politicians are saying: 'The parents won't change fast enough, let's get the children,'" he said.

The Big Brother program is working. In 2008 the UK Social Investment Forum conducted a poll of 1,500 parents which showed that 24% of parents cited their children as a key green motivator. Only 2% took their cue from politicians.⁵²

Odell is just one of millions of parents in the Western World who have discovered they are living in a “neo-Orwellian nightmare” in their own homes.

“It was almost normal for people over thirty to be frightened of their own children. And with good reason, for hardly a week passed in which The Times did not carry a paragraph describing how some eavesdropping little sneak – ‘child hero’ was the phrase generally used – had overheard some compromising remark and denounced its parents to the Thought Police.” (Orwell, George, 1984, Book One, Chapter Two, p. 24)

Conclusion

Big Brother is putting together a massive worldwide spy network that will make the Nazi and Stasi networks of Germany look like child’s play. His goal is to have everyone on Earth spying on his family, relatives, neighbors, friends, employees, employers, fellow-workers, church members and strangers. His spy network will make the network depicted in George Orwell’s 1984 masterpiece seem like the rookie league.

All **Christians** and **Patriots** must refuse to spy on people! Do **NOT** become a pawn of Big Brother for money or some other benefit!

WE THE PEOPLE must stand up to Big Brother now and just say “**NO!**”

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