UN Claim: China's Concentration Camps Bring 'Stronger Sense Of Happiness'

In a classic case of Orwell's Doublethink, China's concentration camps are re-labeled as counter-terrorism and de-radicalization centers that make people happy and secure. This is Technocrat madness that defies any rational explanation. ⬚ TN Editor

A group of 54 United Nations members issued a statement Tuesday defending China for building over 1,000 concentration camps to imprison, torture, indoctrinate, rape, and kill Muslims, crediting the camps with building "a stronger sense of happiness" in the country.

Belarus, often considered the last dictatorship standing in Europe, delivered the statement on behalf of the China-allied nations at the General Assembly in response to a group statement condemning China's human rights atrocities.

China has built hundreds of concentration camps in western Xinjiang province – home to the nation's Muslim Uyghur ethnic minority – since late 2017, which it has used to imprison up to 3 million Uyghurs, Kazakhs, and Kyrgyz Muslims. Survivors of the camps, mostly Kazakhs or Uyghurs married to foreign nations who appealed abroad for their freedom, say they were subject to forced sterilization and beatings, forced to memorize Communist Party propaganda songs, affirm their loyalty for dictator Xi Jinping, and serve as sex slaves for guards at the camps. Some also accused China of using the prisoners for slave labor to manufacture products sold in, among other places, the United States.

The Chinese government published the favorable statement in full.

Belarus, claiming to speak on behalf of other draconian states like Russia, Bolivia, Pakistan, and Democratic Republic of Congo, condemned "politicizing human rights issues by naming and shaming" human rights violators.

"Faced with the grave challenge of terrorism and extremism, China has undertaken a series of counter-terrorism and deradicalization measures in Xinjiang, including setting up vocational education and training centers," Belarus said, using China's preferred term for the concentration camps. "The past three consecutive years has [sic] seen not a single terrorist attack in Xinjiang and people there enjoy a stronger sense of happiness, fulfillment and security."

Despite the Chinese regime severely limiting the entry of foreigners or other Chinese people from elsewhere in the country into Xinjiang, the note said the countries "appreciate China's commitment to openness and transparency," referencing a staged "media access" tour China organized for the state media of various friendly countries.

The statement concluded by condemning those standing up for human rights and demanding they "refrain from employing unfounded charges against China based on unconfirmed information before they visit Xinjiang," which they cannot do freely.

The statement followed an attack against human rights defenders in July by a coalition of countries with deep business ties to China for

demanding accountability on the Xinjiang camps.

Belarus has a longstanding human rights record that the United Nations [defined](#) as "fundamentally poor" in July. It has only ever had one president since achieving independence from the Soviet Union. pro-Russia autocrat Alexander Lukashenko. Among the human rights crimes Lukashenko stands [guilty](#) of are the arbitrary arrest and silencing of journalists and dissidents and widespread regulations on speech and assembly.

Belarus is an "[important](#)" partner to China's Belt and Road Initiative (BRI), according to Beijing. The BRI is a sprawling infrastructure project nominally meant to expand modern transportation to connect Beijing to Western Europe. In reality, China has used the BRI to hand out predatory loans to developing countries, many of which then embezzle the money and leave the government deeply in debt. China then takes ownership of key properties in those countries, expanding its political reach.

[Read full story here...](#)

The full statement

Mr. President,

I have the honor to make the following joint statement on behalf of 54 countries including Pakistan, the Russian Federation, Egypt, Bolivia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, and Serbia.

We reiterate that the work of Human Rights in the United Nations should be conducted in an objective, transparent, non-selective, constructive, non-confrontational and non-politicized manner. We express our firm opposition to relevant countries' practice of politicizing human rights issues, by naming and shaming, and publicly exerting pressures on other countries.

We commend China's remarkable achievements in the field of human rights by adhering to the people-centered development philosophy and

protecting and promoting human rights through development. We also appreciate China's contributions to the international human rights cause.

We take note that terrorism, separatism and religious extremism has caused enormous damage to people of all ethnic groups in Xinjiang, which has seriously infringed upon human rights, including right to life, health and development. Faced with the grave challenge of terrorism and extremism, China has undertaken a series of counter-terrorism and deradicalization measures in Xinjiang, including setting up vocational education and training centers. Now safety and security has returned to Xinjiang and the fundamental human rights of people of all ethnic groups there are safeguarded. The past three consecutive years has seen not a single terrorist attack in Xinjiang and people there enjoy a stronger sense of happiness, fulfillment and security. We note with appreciation that human rights are respected and protected in China in the process of counter-terrorism and deradicalization.

We appreciate China's commitment to openness and transparency. China has invited a number of diplomats, international organizations officials and journalist to Xinjiang to witness the progress of the human rights cause and the outcomes of counter-terrorism and deradicalization there. What they saw and heard in Xinjiang completely contradicted what was reported in the media. We call on relevant countries to refrain from employing unfounded charges against China based on unconfirmed information before they visit Xinjiang. We urge the OHCHR, Treaty Bodies and relevant Special Procedures mandate holders to conduct their work in an objective and impartial manner according to their mandate and with true and genuinely credible information, and value the communication with member states.

Thank you, Mr. President.

[Read full story here...](#)

Concerns Rise Over China's Global Exports Of Surveillance Tech

Most writers and analysts have no awareness of Technocracy in China, even though it is acting in perfect accord with the "science of social engineering", and exporting its population control systems to anyone who will take them. ⬜ TN Editor

China has created a vast surveillance apparatus at home consisting of millions of cameras equipped with facial recognition technology.

Now, some of the country's largest firms have signed deals around the world to sell their tech abroad.

Experts raised concerns about data being siphoned back to China, authoritarian regimes using the tech to increase their power and

ultimately the Chinese Communist Party having more influence abroad.

China's push to export its surveillance technology via some of its biggest companies, including to liberal democracies, has raised concerns because of the risk of data being siphoned back to Beijing and the growing influence of the Communist Party, experts told CNBC.

The world's second-largest economy has built a vast surveillance state comprised of millions of cameras powered by facial recognition software. The devices, perched on lamp posts and outside buildings and streets, are able to recognize individuals.

Some of China's most valuable technology firms have been involved in such projects across the country. But this technology is now being exported as the nation's technology firms expand their global footprint.

Chinese tech companies — particularly Huawei, Hikvision, Dahua, and ZTE — supply artificial intelligence surveillance technology in 63 countries, according to a September report by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace think tank. Of those nations, 36 have signed onto China's massive infrastructure project, the Belt and Road Initiative, the report said, adding that Huawei supplies technology to the highest number of countries.

Some of these so-called "smart city" projects, which include surveillance technologies, are underway in Western countries, particularly in Europe, including Germany, Spain and France, according to analysis by the Australian Strategic Policy Institute (ASPI).

Experts warned of a number of risks including potential access to data by the Chinese government.

"I think that sometimes there is an assumption that 'oh well when we roll out this technology we aren't going to use it in a negative way, we are using it to provide services or we are using it in a way that is seen as acceptable, socially acceptable in our society,'" Samantha Hoffman, a fellow at ASPI's Cyber Centre, told CNBC's "Beyond the Valley" podcast.

"But actually (we) can't be sure of that because the difference isn't

necessarily how the technology is being deployed, but who has access to the data it's collecting," she said. "If it's a Chinese company like Huawei, and that … data goes back to China and can be used by the party in whatever way that it chooses."

Chinese laws and regulations

Hoffman cited laws in China that [appear to compel Chinese firms to hand over data](#) to the government, if asked. She did not accuse Huawei of wrongdoing, but just used the company as an example.

Earlier this year, [Huawei CEO Ren Zhengfei said](#) he would "definitely say no" to any request for customer data from Beijing.

"I think we don't even quite understand the full scale of the problem that we are dealing with when it comes to Chinese surveillance technology when it is exported. It's not just that other regimes can use it in similar ways, it's that when it's exported the (Chinese Communist) Party can attach its interests as well," Hoffman added.

Nowhere is China's surveillance state more visible than in Xinjiang, home to China's Uighur minority. The [territory has made headlines for its detention and "re-education" camps](#) that hold [an estimated 1.5 million Muslims](#), many of them for violating what [Amnesty International describes](#) as a "highly restrictive and discriminatory" law that China says is designed to combat extremism.

Maya Wang, a China researcher at Human Rights Watch, focuses on Xinjiang and the surveillance activities there. She warned of the dangers of China's surveillance technology going to authoritarian states.

"I think the worse future could be these governments adopting these technologies and adding that arsenal to the existing ones for the control of people," Wang told CNBC.

Earlier this year, an [ASPI report](#) highlighted other concerns from China exporting its surveillance tech, including being able to undermine democracies, get an edge on new technologies and in military areas.

The Viral Globalization Of AI Surveillance

The hottest export in the world, right behind arms and weaponry, is AI surveillance technology. Corporations and governments want to sell it, and everyone else wants it. The industry has gone viral, infecting the whole planet. ⎯ TN Editor

They all do it: corporations, regimes, authorities. They all have the same reasons: efficiency, serviceability, profitability, all under the umbrella term of "security". Call it surveillance, or call it monitoring the global citizenry; it all comes down to the same thing. You are being watched for your own good, and such instances should be regarded as a norm.

Given the weaknesses of international law and the general hiccupping that accompanies efforts to formulate a global right to privacy, few such restrictions, or problems, preoccupy those in surveillance. The entire business is burgeoning, a viral complex that does not risk any abatement.

The Carnegie Endowment for International Peace has released an unnerving [report](#) confirming that fact, though irritatingly using an index in doing so. Its focus is Artificial Intelligence (AI) technology. A definition of sorts is offered for AI, being "an integrated system that incorporates information acquisition objectives, logical reasoning principles, and self-correction capacities."

When stated like that, the whole matter seems benign. Machine learning, for instance, "analyses a large amount of information in order to discern a pattern to explain the current data and predict future uses."

There are several perturbing highlights supplied by the report's author, Steven Feldstein. The relationship between military expenditure and states' use of AI surveillance systems is noted, with "forty of the world's top fifty military spending countries (based on cumulative military expenditures) also [using] AI surveillance technology." Across 176 countries, data gathered since 2017 shows that AI surveillance technologies are not merely good domestic fare but a thriving export business.

The ideological bent of the regime in question is no bar to the use of such surveillance. Liberal democracies are noted as major users, with 51 percent of "advanced democracies" doing so. That number, interestingly enough, is less than "closed autocratic states" (37 percent); "electoral autocratic/competitive autocratic states" (41 percent) and "electoral democracies/illiberal democracies" (41 percent). The political taxonomist risks drowning in minutiae on this point, but the chilling reality stands out: all states are addicted to diets of AI surveillance technologies.

Feldstein makes the fairly truistic point that "autocratic and semi-autocratic" states so happen to abuse AI surveillance more "than

governments in liberal democracies" but the comparisons tend to breakdown in the global race for technological superiority. Russia, China and Saudi Arabia are singled out as "exploiting AI technology for mass surveillance purposes" but all states seek the Holy Grail of mass, preferably warrantless surveillance. Edward Snowden's revelations in 2013 did more than anything else to scupper the quaint notion that those who profess safeguards and freedoms are necessarily aware about the runaway trends of their security establishment.

The corporation-state nexus is indispensable to global surveillance, a symbiotic relationship that resists regulation and principle. This has the added effect of destroying any credible distinction between a state supposedly more compliant with human rights standards, and those that are not. The common thread, as ever, is the technology company. As Feldstein notes, in addition to China, "companies based in liberal democracies – for example, Germany, France, Israel, Japan, South Korea, the UK, the United States – are actively selling sophisticated equipment to unsavoury regimes."

These trends are far from new. In 1995, Privacy International published a report with the unmistakable title [Big Brother Incorporated](#), an overview of surveillance technology that has come to be aptly known as the Repression Trade. "Much of this technology is used to track the activities of dissidents, human rights activists, journalists, student leaders, minorities, trade union leaders, and political opponents."

Corporations with no particular allegiance except to profit and shareholders, such as British computer firm ICL (International Computers Limited) were identified as key designers behind the South African automated Passbook system, Apartheid's stand out signature. In the 1980s, the Israeli company Tadiran, well in keeping with a rich tradition of the Repression Trade, supplied the murderous Guatemalan policy with computerised death lists in their ["pacification" efforts](#).

Read full story here…

China Invents Handheld Sonic Weapon For Crowd Control

Certain frequencies that do not normally appear in nature in harmful intensities, can be used as a potent weapon leading to incapacitation, hearing loss, vomiting, organ damage and heart attacks. Yet another Technocrat solution to social engineering. ⬜ TN Editor

China has developed the world's first portable sonic gun for riot control, the Chinese Academy of Sciences said.

The rifle-shaped instrument, which was jointly developed with military and law enforcement, is designed to disperse crowds using focused waves of low frequency sound, the academy's Technical Institute of Physics and Chemistry website said on Wednesday.

The device's "biological effect" would cause extreme discomfort, with

vibrations in the eardrums, eyeballs, stomach, liver, and brain, scientists said.

Studies dating to the 1940s found that low frequency sound energy could, depending upon intensity and exposure, cause dizziness, headaches, vomiting, bowel spasms, involuntary defecation, organ damage and heart attacks.

Sonic weapons are typically large and have to be mounted on vehicles. Until the Chinese development, which has no moving parts, they were powered by electricity to drive a magnetic coil to generate energy. This meant they needed a large and stable source of power.

The Chinese government launched the sonic weapon programme in 2017 and its conclusion is unlikely to be related to the months of anti-government protests in Hong Kong.

Professor Xie Xiujuan, lead scientist on the project, said the device was powered by a tube-shape vessel containing an inert gas. When heated, the gas particles vibrate and a deep, monotonous sound is emitted.

The prototype had passed field and third-party tests and the project team has completed its assessment of the device's effects on the body, the academy said.

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Baltimore To Fight Crime By Airplane Surveillance Of Entire City

Baltimore was [busted in 2016](#) for conducting a secret aerial surveillance dragnet of the entire city with a single airplane. Not its back at the table looking for three airplanes to blanket the city in real-time. ⬜ TN Editor

The head of an aerial surveillance company is pitching Baltimore officials on flying not one but three camera-laden planes above the city simultaneously, covering most of the city and its violent crime, he said in emails obtained by The Baltimore Sun.

A pair of Texas donors have stepped forward to help fund three planes and extra police, 40 local analysts and oversight personnel if there is city buy-in, the records and interviews show. The effort aims to "demonstrate the effectiveness" of such an all-seeing surveillance system in fighting crime in the city.

The enlarged scope of the three-year, $6.6 million surveillance pitch was welcomed by supporters and denounced by detractors contacted by The Sun.

Ross McNutt of Ohio-based Persistent Surveillance Systems said in emails to officials in Mayor Bernard C. "Jack" Young's office that most City Council members had expressed their support for the surveillance planes, though several council members denied it. No decision has been made.

Each plane would be capable of recording up to 32 square miles at a time, and each would fly 45 to 50 hours a week, McNutt said.

"With these three coverage areas, we would be able to cover areas that include 80 to 90 percent of the murders and shootings in Baltimore," McNutt wrote in an email last month to Sheryl Goldstein, Young's deputy chief of staff.
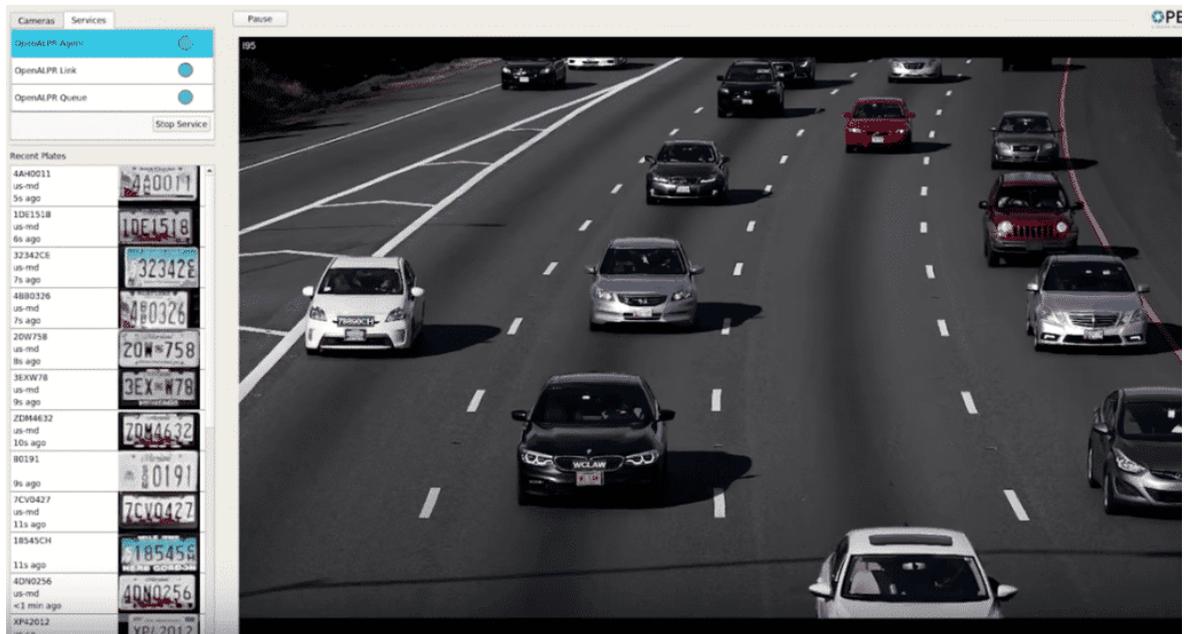
The work would cost $2.2 million a year, said McNutt, whose company previously flew a single surveillance plane over Baltimore [as part of a secret pilot program in 2016](#).

That funding would cover the cost of putting the planes up, additional police officers to work cases aided by the surveillance, independent oversight of the program's privacy measures and a University of Baltimore-led evaluation of the program's "effectiveness in supporting investigations and deterring crime in the community," McNutt wrote.

McNutt said the program costs would be covered by Texas philanthropists Laura and John Arnold, [who also funded the 2016 pilot program](#). John Arnold, in a statement, confirmed his strong interest in funding the program but said nothing is certain yet.

"While we have not formally committed to additional funding, we have expressed significant interest in a proposal to restart the program if it has support from Baltimore city leaders and the broader community," he said. "We will wait to see a formal proposal before making a firm commitment."

Read full story here...

Big Brother Cometh: Massive License Plate Database Exceeds 150 Million

Throwing legality and the Constitution aside, Technocrats lust after data on society. Collecting data in real-time is the holy grail of AI that is used for instant analysis and reporting of actionable offenses. ⎯ TN Editor

Our worst fears about automatic license plate readers (ALPR) are much worse than we could have imagined.

Two months ago, I warned everyone that police in Arizona were using ALPR's to "grid" entire neighborhoods. But this story brings public surveillance to a whole new level.

Last month, Rekor Systems announced that they had launched the Rekor Public Safety Network (RPSN) which gives law enforcement real-time

access to license plates.

> *"Any state or local law enforcement agency participating in the RPSN will be able to access real-time data from any part of the network at no cost. The Company is initially launching the network by aggregating vehicle data from customers in over 30 states. With thousands of automatic license plate reading cameras currently in service that capture approximately 150 million plate reads per month, the network is expected to be live by the first quarter of 2020."*

RPSN is a 30 state real-time law enforcement license plate database of more than 150 million people.

And the scary thing about it is; it is free.

"We don't think our participants should be charged for accessing information from a network they contribute to, especially when it provides information that has proven its value in solving crimes and closing cases quickly," said Robert A. Berman, President and CEO, Rekor.

Want to encourage law enforcement to spy on everyone? Give them free access to a massive license plate database.

RPSN's AI software uses machine learning to predict when and where a hotlisted person or a person of interest will be.

> *"Rekor's software, powered by artificial intelligence ("AI") and machine learning, can also be added to existing law enforcement security camera networks to search for law enforcement related hotlists as well as Amber Alerts and registered sex offender motor vehicles."*

Rekor admits that police in thirty states are probably spying on more than 150 million license plates each month.

The Westchester County New York Police Department's Real Time Crime Center alone, collects "more than 25 million license plates each month."

An [article](#) in *Traffic Technology Today* revealed that Rekor will go to great lengths to convince police departments to track millions of motorists. "In 2020, the RPSN will be fully compliant with the federal 2019 NDAA law, which bans the use of certain foreign manufactured cameras used in critical infrastructure."

Rekor's 2019 NDAA sales pitch, is both disturbing and despicable. It reveals just where they and law enforcement stand when it comes to using ALPR's to spy on millions of motorists.

Police use license plate readers to track motorists in real-time

An [article](#) in *The Newspaper* revealed how police in Louisiana use license plate readers to track motorists in real-time.

Eric J. Richard had been driving his white Buick LaCrosse on Interstate 10, when he was stopped by Louisiana State Police Trooper Luke Leger for allegedly following a truck too closely. During the roadside interrogation, the trooper asked where Richard was coming from.

"I was coming from my job right there in Vinton," Richard replied. The trooper had already looked up the travel records for Richard's car and already knew it had crossed into Louisiana from Texas earlier in the day. Based on this "apparent lie," the trooper extended the traffic stop by asking more questions and calling in a drug dog.

The article goes on to say that police had no reason to track Mr. Richard, but they did so because they could. And that should frighten everyone.

Rekor lets law enforcement know where your friends and family are, where your doctor's office is, where you worship and where you buy groceries.

How is that for Orwellian?

It is time to face the facts: ALPR's are not about public safety, they are a massive surveillance system designed to let Big Brother track our every movement.

[Read full story here...](#)

Feds Demand Gun Owner Data From Apple, Google

Technocrats in the Administration believe they have some sort of divine right to any data that exists anywhere in the universe, and are working backdoors to increase their already massive hoard or citizen data. ⬚ TN Editor

Own a rifle? Got a scope to go with it? The U.S. government might soon know who you are, where you live and how to reach you.

That's because the government wants Apple and Google to hand over names, phone numbers and other identifying data of at least 10,000 users of a single gun scope app, *Forbes* has discovered. It's an unprecedented move: Never before has a case been disclosed in which American investigators demanded personal data of users of a single app from Apple and Google. And never has an order been made public where the feds have asked the Silicon Valley giants for info on so many thousands of people in one go.

According to an application for a court order filed by the Department of

Justice (DOJ) on September 5, investigators want information on users of Obsidian 4, a tool used to control rifle scopes made by night-vision specialist American Technologies Network Corp. The app allows gun owners to get a live stream, take video and calibrate their gun scope from an Android or iPhone device. According to the Google Play page for Obsidian 4, it has more than 10,000 downloads. Apple doesn't provide download numbers, so it's unclear how many iPhone owners could be swept up in this latest government data grab.

If the court approves the demand, and Apple and Google decide to hand over the information, it could include data on thousands of people who have nothing to do with the crimes being investigated, privacy activists warned. Edin Omanovic, lead on Privacy International's State Surveillance program, said it would set a dangerous precedent and scoop up "huge amounts of innocent people's personal data."

"Such orders need to be based on suspicion and be particularized—this is neither," Omanovic added.

Neither Apple nor Google had responded to a request for comment at the time of publication. ATN, the scope maker, also hadn't responded.

Why the data grab?

The Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) department is seeking information as part of a broad investigation into possible breaches of weapons export regulations. It's looking into illegal exports of ATN's scope, though the company itself isn't under investigation, according to the order. As part of that, investigators are looking for a quick way to find out where the app is in use, as that will likely indicate where the hardware has been shipped. ICE has repeatedly intercepted illegal shipments of the scope, which is controlled under the International Traffic in Arms Regulation (ITAR), according to the government court filing. They included shipments to Canada, the Netherlands and Hong Kong where the necessary licenses hadn't been obtained.

"This pattern of unlawful, attempted exports of this rifle scope in combination with the manner in which the ATN Obsidian 4 application is

paired with this scope manufactured by Company A supports the conclusion that the information requested herein will assist the government in identifying networks engaged in the unlawful export of this rifle scope through identifying end users located in countries to which export of this item is restricted," the government order reads. (The order was supposed to have been sealed, but *Forbes* obtained it before the document was hidden from public view.) There's no clear stipulation on the government's side to limit this to countries outside of America, though that limitation could be put in place.

[Read full story here...](#)

Woof! Geofencing Used To Corral People, E-Scooters, E-

Bikes, Cars

Geofencing technology is well-known to pet owners who want to keep their dogs inside their yard, but now it is being implemented to control the geospatial limitation of people and the vehicles they drive.
Geofencing may be fine for animals like dogs and livestock, but people are not animals. This dystopian technology will be the capstone of total population control. ⏤ TN Editor

Geofencing is a virtual fencing created around the desired boundary locations of a land. Geofencing primarily consists of the software programs which are executed using the data gathered from the GPS (Global Positioning Systems) or the RFID (Radio Frequency Identification).

The data includes the location details as per the geographic parameters of the person's equipment. The primary factor responsible for the increasing popularity of the Geo-fencing is that it allows an administrator who has set up the geo-fencing to set up the triggers for events. These triggers are set by the administrator for the events such as entry or exit of the devices within the decided boundaries by the administrator. Also, geofencing is getting increasing popularity due to the many application's incorporations such as the Google Earth.

This incorporation allows the administrators to define the boundaries for geofencing on top of a satellite view as per specific geographical area which is available for the Google Earth application and also the users are deploying the other applications for defining the boundaries using longitude and latitude or through user-created and Web-based maps.

Geofencing Market: Drivers and Restraints

The prime factor responsible for the growth of the Geofencing market is increasing technological advancements in maintaining the security and safety majors for the organizations and also part of the geographies. Also, the constant technological advancements going on in the cloud computing applications, Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS), and

the wireless technologies which are supporting the Location-Based Services (LBS), Global Positioning System (GPS), are contributing significantly in driving the demand for the geofencing.

The other rare and indirect applications of the geo-fencing such as it is virtual perimeter which can be used by the malls or other profit-making organization to attract the customers who are present within their geo fencing boundaries by sending them notifications on their mobile devices. This is one of the emerging parameter driving the demand for geo-fencing in the different industry verticals. On the other hand, higher deployment cost and lack of knowledge are one of the restraining factors for the geo-fencing market.

Global Geo fencing Market: Market Segmentation

Global Geofencing Market can be divided into three segments, based on Component and end users of the Geofencing.

Segmentation on the basis of the Component of Geo fencing market:

The major segments in the Geofencing market based on the components of the Geofencing for the variable use. This segmentation includes the segmentation by Software and services. This segmentation is performed as per the component types offered such as software and services. The software is offered by the manufactures to end users for deployment of geo-fencing and services are offered to maintain the workflow and remove the problems in execution.

Segmentation on the basis of the type for Geofencing market:

The major segments of the Geofencing market on the basis of the type is performed as Mobile geo-fencing and fixed geofencing. The mobile geofencing can be modified as per the end user requirements and fixed geo-fencing are permanent.

Segmentation on the basis of the end user for a Geofencing market:

The major segments of the Geofencing market on the basis of the end user is performed by considering the industry verticals which are deploying the Geofencing for carrying out their industry-specific operations. The segmentation includes the Defence and Aerospace, Transportation, healthcare, retail, manufacturing, banking, and others. The type of geofencing is selected based on the industry-specific requirement of the Geofencing.

Global Geofencing Competitive Landscape

Companies such as Apple, Bluedot Innovation, DreamOrbit, Embitel, Esri, Factual, GeoMoby, GPSWOX, InVisage, Localytics, LocationSmart, MAPCITE, Maven Systems, Mobinius Technologies, MobiOcean, Nisos Technologies, and Visioglobe (France) have adopted various growth strategies, including partnerships, agreements, and collaborations, to enhance their presence in the geofencing market. The key vendors are constantly focused on developing new displays and enhancements in their application to improvise the industrial usage.

Global Geofencing Market: Regional outlook

The global Geofencing market is divided into seven regions as North America, Latin America, Eastern Europe, Western Europe, Asia Pacific excluding Japan, Japan, and the Middle East and Africa. Among the given regions, North America region leading the global market for Geofencing due to the dense presence of end users from commercial, manufacturing, and others using Geofencing.

[Read full story here…](#)

TSA Launching Facial Recognition For Domestic Flights

TSA will scan your printed travel documents and then scan your face to see how well they can match you. In the process, they will ultimately create a nationwide facial recognition system on all travelers.
Do the math. In America, some 750,000,000 passengers board domestic flights each year, or twice the population of the country. Thus, TSA's plan will capture the vast majority of American citizens. ⬜ TN Editor

The agency will assess how the tech verifies travelers' live facial images against pictures taken from travelers' identity documents.

The Transportation Security Administration will conduct a short term proof of concept in Las Vegas' McCarran International Airport to examine how effective facial recognition technology could be at automating travelers' identity verification, according to a

recent [publication](#) from the Homeland Security Department.

For passengers who opt in, the agency will assess the technology's capability to verify travelers' live facial images taken at security checkpoints against the images on their identity documents.

"TSA expects that facial recognition may permit TSA personnel to focus on other critical tasks and expediting security processes—resulting in shorter lines and reduced wait times," officials said in a [privacy impact assessment](#) regarding the proof. "Biometric matching is also expected to increase TSA's security effectiveness by improving the ability to detect impostors."

The agency plans to use biometrics to identify 97% of travelers flying out of the country by 2022. Last year, TSA performed an [initial proof of concept](#), capturing real-time facial images from biometric-enabled automated electronic security gates to passengers' e-Passports at the Los Angeles International Airport.

Instead of using automated security gates in this pilot, TSA will use a Credential Authentication Technology device with a camera, or a CAT-C device, to authenticate passengers' identity documents. The device also will collect the image and biographic information from those documents and capture live images of passengers' faces. The ultimate goal is to ensure that biometrics work for verifying passengers.

"To participate, passengers will voluntarily choose to enter a lane dedicated to the proof of concept," TSA said.

Ultimately the agency plans to collect: live photos of passengers' faces, photos from traveler documents, identification document issuance and expiration dates, travel dates, various types of identification documents, the organizations that issued their identification documents, the years of passenger's births, as well as the gender or sex listed in the identification documents.

The agency assures that the data will be "obfuscated to the greatest extent possible."

TSA plans to store the data on encrypted hard drives that it will remove daily and transfer to DHS Science and Technology Directorate personnel weekly. Biometric information cannot be recovered from the templates produced and the information will only be used for the purpose of the pilot, it said. The agency also plans to consult with the National Institutes for Standards and Technology during the assessment of the algorithm and to ensure that all methodologies meet industry standards.

[Read full story here...](#)

Snitch City: Ring Camera Has Partnered With 400 Police Forces

Amazon owns Ring and has sole million of the camera-embedded cameras to homeowners nationwide. Next, it offered the surveillance to police forces in every community. So far, 400 police forces are signed up.

Homeowners are snitching on people who may or may not be evil-doers, putting entire neighborhoods at risk for privacy violations. It's one thing to film someone who is on your property, but quite another to film someone walking or driving by on the street. ⬚ TN Editor

The doorbell-camera company Ring has quietly forged video-sharing partnerships with more than 400 police forces across the United States, granting them access to homeowners' camera footage and a powerful role in what the company calls America's "new neighborhood watch."

The partnerships let police automatically request the video recorded by homeowners' cameras within a specific time and area, helping officers see footage from the company's millions of Internet-connected cameras installed nationwide, the company said. Officers don't receive ongoing or live-video access, and homeowners can decline the requests, which are sent via emails that thank them for "making your neighborhood a safer place."

The number of police deals, which has not previously been reported, will likely fuel broader questions about privacy, surveillance and the expanding reach of tech giants and local police. The rapid growth of the program, which launched last spring, surprised some civil-liberties advocates, who believed fewer than 300 agencies had signed on.

Ring is owned by Amazon, which bought the firm last year for more than $800 million, financial filings show. Amazon founder Jeff Bezos also owns The Washington Post.

Ring officials and law-enforcement partners portray the vast camera network as an irrepressible shield for American neighborhoods, saying it can assist police investigators and protect homes from criminals, intruders and thieves.

"The mission has always been making the neighborhood safer," said Eric Kuhn, the general manager of Neighbors, Ring's crime-focused companion app. "We've had a lot of success in terms of deterring crime and solving crimes that would otherwise not be solved as quickly."

But legal experts and privacy advocates have voiced alarm over the

company's eyes-everywhere ambitions and increasingly close relationship with police, saying the program could threaten civil liberties, turn residents into informants and subject innocent people, including those who Ring users have flagged as "suspicious," to greater surveillance and potential risk.

"If the police demanded every citizen put a camera at their door and give officers access to it, we might all recoil," said Andrew Guthrie Ferguson, a law professor and author of "The Rise of Big Data Policing."

By tapping into "a perceived need for more self-surveillance and by playing on consumer fears about crime and security," he added, Ring has found "a clever workaround for the development of a wholly new surveillance network, without the kind of scrutiny that would happen if it was coming from the police or government."

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