

Global Watch Weekly Report

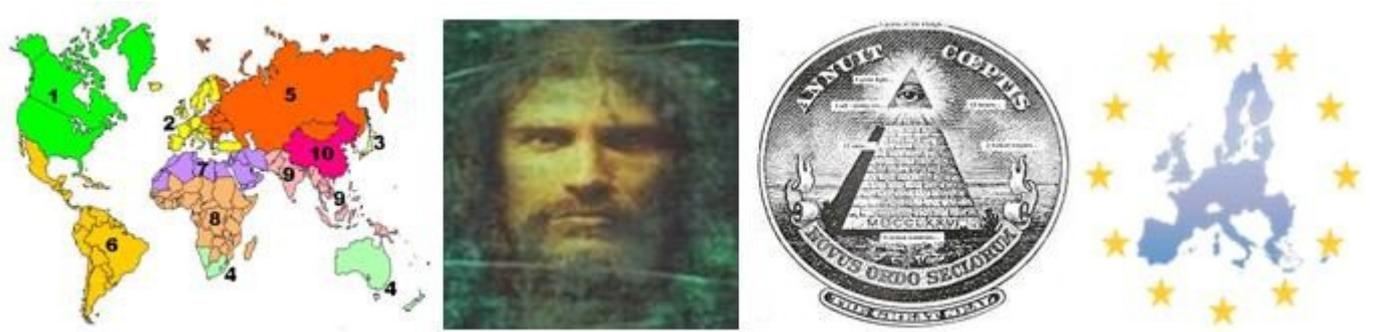
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Global Watch Weekly Report



“The Number one weekly report which provides concrete evidence of a New World Order & One World Government agenda”

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Global Watch Weekly Report

Welcome to the Global Watch Weekly Report

Earlier this year we ran a series of Global Watch Weekly editions focused on the attack on our personal privacy. Just when we thought we had ran the topic to its limit a new scandal emerged just over a week ago regarding claims that the US had authorised for its National Security Agency (NSA) to spy on Angela Merkel, the leader of Germany and other European leaders.

The US official response has been slightly woolly in not outwardly denying it had in the past but confirming it is not and will not in the future be engaged in such practices. The clash of super heavyweight powers is interesting as we see for the first time a major threat to the US from one of its own allies. Germany has decided not to sweep this under the rug and is making a concerted effort to open up full transparency from the US on why how and where.

Some believe that there will be an increased level of conflict between the United States and the emerging United States of Europe as both jostle for positions of economic and political influence within the emerging New World Order.

In this edition of the Global Watch Weekly we reflect on the events of the last week and even more importantly what this means for me and you.

Enjoy and God Bless

Rema Marketing Team

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THE ANGELA MERKEL CONTROVERSY

"Trust needs to be rebuilt."

That's what German Chancellor Angela Merkel firmly asserted on Friday 25th October - as she had the previous day - in the wake of reports the U.S. National Security Agency (NSA) had eavesdropped on her cell phone. This claim and others that she and other world leaders have been spied on had "severely shaken" relationships between Europe and the United States, the German leader said.



"Obviously, words will not be sufficient," Merkel said at a summit of European Union leaders. *"True change is necessary."*

Talk of the NSA's reported spying on Germany and other allies dominated Merkel's news conference in Brussels, Belgium. It illustrated the anger over this story in Europe and the challenges facing Washington because of it.

The Chancellor insisted she isn't the only one concerned; other European leaders, she said, voiced similar sentiments during the first day of the summit Thursday.

Her comments echoed some she'd made upon arriving in Belgium for an EU Leaders conference, when she said that discussions of "what sort of data protection do we need and what transparency is there" should now be on European leaders' agenda.

"We need trust" she said. *"Spying among friends is never acceptable."* President Barack Obama understands it's a "necessity" for change from his

nation's perspective, according to Merkel, who spoke with the American leader on the Wednesday before the public announcement, after Germany's government said it had information the United States might have monitored her phone.

She told Obama that eavesdropping among friends is *"never acceptable, no matter in what situation,"*

White House spokesman Jay stated that Obama had assured Merkel that the United States is not monitoring and will not monitor her communications.

And in a USA Today op-ed published online, Obama's homeland security and counterterrorism adviser Lisa Monaco conceded that recent *"disclosures have created significant challenges in our relationships."* To address them, the President has ordered a *"review (of) our surveillance capabilities, including with our foreign partners,"*

The German allegation came in the same week that French daily newspaper Le Monde reported claims that the NSA intercepted more than 70 million phone calls in France over 30 days.



And The UK Guardian newspaper, citing a document obtained from U.S. government contractor-turned-whistleblower Edward Snowden, reported that the NSA monitored phone conversations of 35 world leaders. The confidential memo is from 2006, which is before Obama became president. None of the monitored world leaders is identified.

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The phone numbers were among 200 handed over to the NSA by a U.S. official, the memo states. Others were encouraged to share their "rolodexes" with the agency, according to the document, even though tracking until then had yielded "little reportable intelligence."

Like Carney, NSA spokeswoman Caitlin Haden refused "to comment publicly on every specific intelligence activity."

"As we have made clear," she added, "... the United States gathers foreign intelligence of the type gathered by all nations."

THE IRONIC NATURE OF THE STORY!

The confrontation between Germany and the United States is highly interesting and significant from a prophetic perspective since there are several schools of thought regarding the nature of the coming one world government.



Some believe that it will be significantly influenced by a resurgent and German dominated Europe. Others believe that a final new world order will be under the control of the United States. Either way it's of significant interest to see these two heavyweights confront each other in a way that is sure to have significant influence over the North American – European Union Atlantic relationship with some of the hardliner euro bureaucrat's calling for a trade embargo against the United States.

It is always ironic when those conspiring to bring about a federal and dictatorial one world order heavily complain when the tools and technology associated with the one world government agenda are then used against them.

WHAT DOES THIS MEAN FOR ME AND YOU?

Naturally, the cell phone service provider that you use has access to your cell phone records, but it's subject to privacy laws and is supposed to keep your information safely stored away from the public.

Government agencies can access to your cell phone records (including call logs and text records) with a subpoena if you're part of or connected to a criminal investigation or a civil lawsuit. Your cell phone company is required by law to comply with subpoenas that request the records.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and the National Security Agency (NSA) can subpoena the cell phone company for phone records without a prior warrant as a result of the 2001 Patriot Act in order help prevent acts of terrorism. They can also wiretap, that is, listen and record your cell phone conversations.

Moreover, the Patriot Act makes it illegal for the cell phone company that has delivered your records to the FBI or NSA to make it publicly known or even discuss the fact that your phone records have been investigated.

You may have a legitimate expectation of privacy of the information stored in your cell phone, and so a search warrant may be needed before a police officer can look at your phone's data. However, an officer has the authority to search a cell phone when the search is "incident to an arrest." The search is deemed similar to an office that searches a closed container on or near a person that he's arresting.

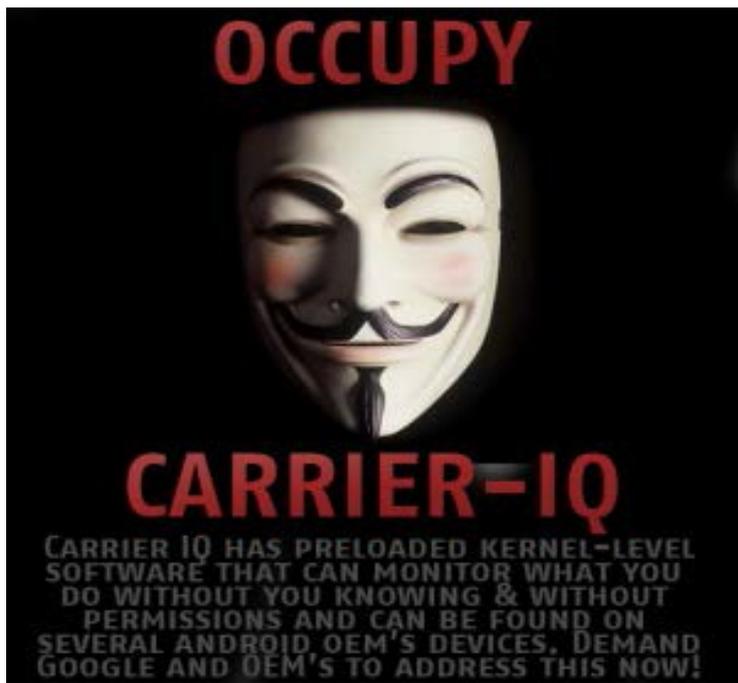
Traditional search warrant exceptions apply to the search of cell phones. Where the accessing of memory is a valid search incident to arrest, the court need not decide whether exigent circumstances also justify the officer's retrieval of the numbers from your cell phone. Police officers are not limited to search only for weapons or instruments of escape on the person being arrested. Rather, they may also, without any additional justification, look for evidence of the arrestee's crime on his person in order to preserve it for use at trial.

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THE ANDREW EXKHART CASE

Most of us don't know exactly what software is installed on our phones when we purchase them. All that seems to matter is that it works. But when Android developer Trevor Eckhart found software installed on many popular mobile devices that logs every single one of your keystrokes, phone numbers dialed, text messages, encrypted web searches, etc, people started to listen.

Eckhart had found a program called Carrier IQ installed rather secretly on smartphones; it's a program that can track almost anything happening on your mobile phone. Carrier IQ threatened Eckhart, who had posted research and manuals on his website, saying he was in breach of copyright law and could face financial charges. But Eckhart didn't back down.



In fact, Eckhart has released a new video and research showing Carrier IQ at work on a phone. The company's website says the program is used to give "manufacturer's unprecedented insight into their customer's mobile experience." Carrier IQ said the software is used to gather "information off the handset to understand the mobile-user experience, where phone calls are dropped, where signal quality is poor, why applications crash and battery life" — not logging keystrokes.

Now, as Eckhart notes in the video, his demonstration is shown on an HTC phone but he

mentions, he's seen such software on other phones like Android, Blackberry, Nokia and more. Eckhart describes the software on his website as a "rootkit" that is "enabling someone continued privileged access to our computers" and is "hidden in nearly every part of our phones."

"If HTC's privacy policy doesn't cover the information collected by Carrier IQ, it's unclear whose privacy policy does," Eckhart wrote on his website. "Carrier IQ has a minimal privacy policy, but it says, 'Our products are designed and configured to work within the privacy policies of our end customers[.]' So whose policy covers this data — Carrier IQ, or the phone manufacturer, or the carrier? Nobody knows for sure."

Eckhart writes, "An application should never be this hard to fully remove for security reasons — especially out of contract — when it serves no good purpose for the user, and its use should be opt-in ONLY."

The Electronic Frontier Foundation (EFF) came to Eckhart's rescue when he was threatened with legal action by Carrier IQ:

"I'm mirroring the stuff so other people are able to read this and verify my research," he said. "I'm just a little guy. I'm not doing anything malicious."

The company is demanding Eckhart retract his "rootkit" characterization of the software, which is employed by most major carriers, Eckhart said. The EFF says Eckhart's posting of the files is protected by fair use under the Copyright Act for criticism, commentary, news reporting and research, and that all of Carrier IQ's claims and demands are "baseless."

Marcia Hofmann, an EFF senior staff attorney, said the civil rights group has concluded that "Carrier IQ's real goal is to suppress Eckhart's research and prevent others from verifying his findings."

Afterward, Carrier IQ released a message of apology to Eckhart, CNET reported:

"Our action was misguided and we are deeply sorry for any concern or trouble that our letter may have caused Mr. Eckhart," the company said in response to the EFF's letter. "We sincerely

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appreciate and respect EFF's work on his behalf, and share their commitment to protecting free speech in a rapidly changing technological world."

It did use this apology as another opportunity to say that the company does not use the software to record keystrokes, provide tracking tools, inspect or report content of communications, or provide real-time data to any customer.

UK PHONE SURVEILLANCE

The UK has long been known as probably the world's most intrusive police state. The UK, whose police forces pioneered experiments with surveillance technology in the 1960s, leads the world in surveillance of its people. Exactly how many CCTV cameras there are in the UK is not known, although one study several years ago estimated 4.8m cameras had been installed. What is rarely disputed is that the UK has more cameras per citizen than anywhere else in the world.



Naturally there has also been growing phone surveillance within the United Kingdom where phone and email records are to be stored in a new spy plan. Details of every phone call and text message, email traffic and websites visited online are to be stored in a series of vast databases under new Government anti-terror plans.

Landline and mobile phone companies and broadband providers will be ordered to store the data for a year and make it available to the security services under the scheme. The databases would not record the contents of calls, texts or emails but the numbers or email addresses of who they are sent and received by.

For the first time, the security services will have widespread access to information about who has been communicating with each other on social networking sites such as Facebook. Direct messages between subscribers to websites such as Twitter would also be stored, as well as between players in online video games.

The Home Office is understood to have begun negotiations with internet over the plan. It is certain to cause controversy over civil liberties but also raise concerns over the security of the records.

Access to such information would be highly prized by hackers and could be exploited to send spam email and texts. Details of which websites people visit could also be exploited for commercial gain. The plan has been drawn up on the advice of MI5, the home security service, MI6, which operates abroad, and GCHQ, the Government's "listening post" responsible for monitoring communications.

Rather than the Government holding the information centrally, companies including BT, Sky, Virgin Media, Vodafone and O2 would have to keep the records themselves. Under the scheme the security services would be granted "real time" access to phone and internet records of people they want to put under surveillance, as well as the ability to reconstruct their movements through the information stored in the databases. The system would track "who, when and where" of each message, allowing extremely close surveillance.



Mobile phone records of calls and texts show within yards where a call was made or a message was sent, while emails and internet browsing histories can be matched to a computer's "IP address", which can be used to locate where it was sent.

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The scheme is a revised version of a plan drawn up by the previous Labour government which would have created a central database of all the information. The idea of a central database was later dropped in favour of a scheme requiring communications providers to store the details at the taxpayers' expense.

But the whole idea was cancelled amid severe criticisms of the number of public bodies which could access the data, which as well as the security services, included local councils and quangos, totalling 653 public sector organisations.

Labour shelved the project - known as the Intercept Modernisation Programme - in November 2009 after a consultation showed it had little public support. Only one third of respondents backed the plan and half said they feared the scheme lacked safeguards and technical rigour to protect highly sensitive information. At the same time the Conservatives criticised Labour's "reckless" record on privacy.

A called Reversing the Rise of the Surveillance State by Dominic Grieve, then shadow home secretary and now Attorney General, published in 2009, said a Tory government would collect fewer personal details which would be held by "specific authorities on a need-to-know basis only".

But the security services have now won a battle to have the scheme revived because of their concern over the ability of terrorists to avoid conventional surveillance through modern technology. They can make use of phone tapping but their ability to monitor email traffic and text messages is limited.

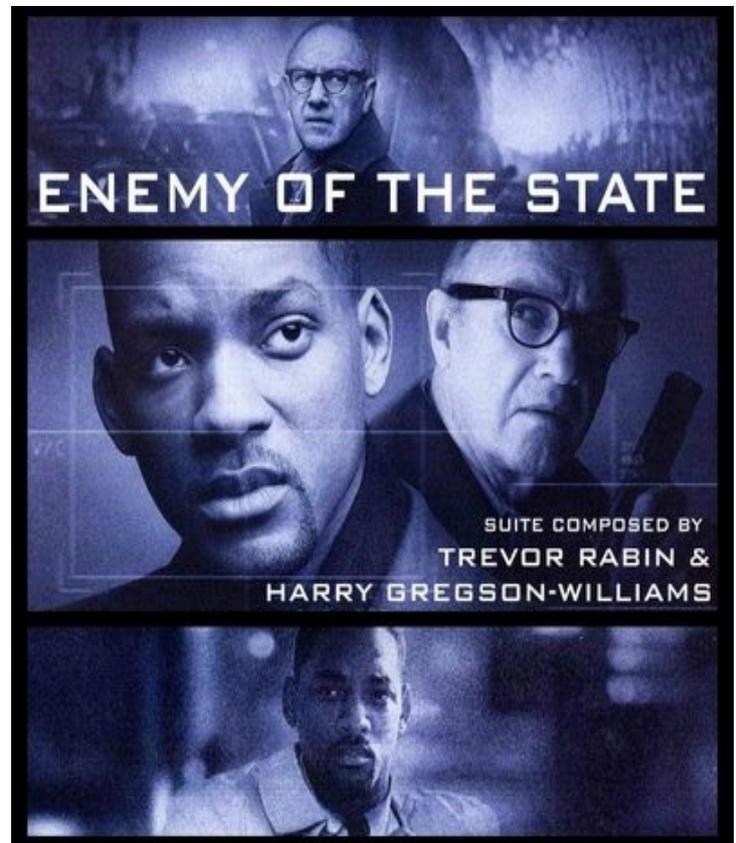
Privacy campaigners warned the scheme was too open to abuse and could be used for "fishing trips" by spies. Jim Killock, executive director of the Open Rights Group, a civil liberties campaign organisation, said:

"This would be a systematic effort to spy on all of our digital communications. The Conservatives and Liberal Democrats started their government with a big pledge to roll back the surveillance state. "No state in history has been able to gather the level of information proposed - it's a way of collecting everything about who we talk to just in case something turns up."

There were also concerns about the ability of phone and internet companies to keep the information secure. And the huge databases could also be used by internet service providers, particularly to work out which advertising to target at users. Broadband firms including BT came up with a scheme almost three years ago to target advertising, but it did not get off the ground.

THE ORWELLIAN WORLD IS HERE

Hollywood blockbuster movies such as Enemy of the State and Minority Report depict the Orwellian state that many of us are now being forced into.



The 1998 film Enemy of the State explores the creeping totality of the surveillance society. The idea of a surveillance society is not a piece of science fiction or some future possibility, but rather the reality of the present. In presenting this harrowing portrait, the film also critiques the surveillance society by challenging the primary justification for increased surveillance, underscoring the potential abuse of the tools of surveillance, and disputing the basic assumption that images represent absolute truth. However, despite these criticisms, the film ultimately suggests that the surveillance society is inescapable.

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At the most basic level, *Enemy of the State* effectively captures the all-surrounding nature of the modern surveillance society. Watching the film, the viewer is bombarded with cameras, surveillance technology, and satellite images at every turn. This barrage of images reinforces the central message over and over again: the camera is always watching.

This cinematic technique is strikingly similar to the photographic tactic that Frank Thiel employs in his 1997- 99 work, *City TV* (Berlin). In this series, Thiel presented 101 photographs of surveillance cameras to emphasize the predominance of video control in the public sphere. As Sabine Himmelsbach explains: *"The focus on the cameras themselves imparts a notion of totality."*

The repetition of the pictorial motif intensifies the statement. The cameras are found everywhere. The large number of silent observers conveys a sense of total surveillance." Along the same line, we witness the watchful gaze of the camera at every step in *Enemy of the State*. From the two-minute montage of satellite images, car chase footage, and video cameras that opens the film (see above) to the hidden cameras in Robert Dean's home at the end, the viewer is presented with a world that is under constant surveillance.

Enemy of the State, also emphasizes that images can often be misleading. For example, the FBI photographs of Robert at Pintero's place insinuate that Robert has mafia connections that do not exist. Similarly, when Carla sees the photographs of Robert and Rachel Banks together in the park, she assumes that Robert is lying and having another affair when that is not the case at all. Finally, donning a police officer uniform towards the end of the film, Brill makes the FBI agents think that Reynolds and his cronies have kidnapped and bloodied a cop. The film takes yet another jab at the idea of a surveillance society by undermining the very foundation upon which this reality is built.

Even those who control the tools of surveillance fall victim to its power. After following Robert's every move throughout the film, these men ultimately have the camera's gaze turned back onto them.

In addition, the film (through Brill's words) proposes an intriguing explanation for the

inability to escape the surveillance society: "the more technology you use, the easier it is for them to keep tabs on you." As long as we fawn over the newest technology, we continue to enhance the power of the surveillance society.

CONCLUSION

How secure is your online information? Depends on how much attention you've garnered. While current wiretapping technologies would make it unlikely for every correspondence you produce to receive even automated attention, there's little doubt that should you become the suspect of government scrutiny, there are systems in place that allow you to be monitored easily. When a law enforcement or intelligence agency comes a knocking, the backdoor to your data is opened. That's the reality of modern wiretapping laws.



It is often speculated that the upcoming generation will have different perceptions about privacy, that youth raised on Facebook updates and Tweets will move much of their lives into the public sphere. Unfortunately the trouble arises when our love of expression is twisted into a tool of oppression. We're currently wading through a nebulous gray zone where criminals can be convicted by their online activity and governments can pour through billions of online communications looking for criminal activity. Wherever we decide to draw the privacy line, we need to do so willingly and on our own terms.

The longer citizens wait to make this a prominent political issue the more government agencies will become entrenched in their current behavior. Living in a democracy is no longer a guarantee that a government won't act in very totalitarian ways. Maybe it never was.