- Computer technology has increased:
- power and
- scope

Surveillance devices

reducing size and cost

- o Cameras
- o Locating devices
- oGlobal Positioning System (GPS) technology
- **oSatellite**
- oComputer chips

make it possible

- To track our movements and
- To determine a person's current location

#### For example:

- If you lock your keys in your car, the car company can remotely unlock it for you with a radio signal
- The car company can determine your location
- The cell phones and other wireless appliances determine the locations of people using such devices

- Devices installed in rental cars:
- to locate cars, if they are stolen
- to monitor and track drivers
- A company sells wireless watchband transmitters for children
- parents can monitor them

All these are obviously useful for emergencies, but once the tracking technology is there, what else will it be used for?

- Some worry about abuse by government:
- saying that the government's ability to track and locate everyone by accessing the wireless telephone provider's system
- the rental car system and so on

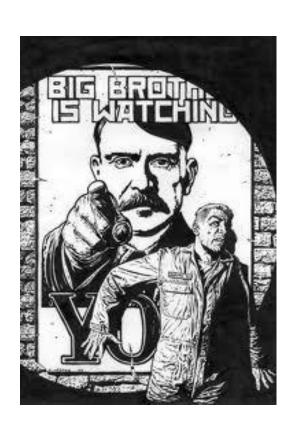
# These are threat to our freedom

## **BIG BROTHER**











- Big Brother (the government/employer) watched everyone virtually all the time via telescreens in all homes and public places
- Now a days, the government does not have to watch every move we make
- Because:
- Many of our activities leave data trails in database

- When Big brother wants to take a direct look at us and our activities:
- Uses sophisticated new surveillance tools
- Uses some databases and tools by considering their capabilities with constitutional and legal protections from government institutions

- Government databases help government agencies:
- 1. To perform their functions efficiently
- 2. To determine eligibility for government jobs and benefits program
- 3. To detect fraud
- To recover payments on delinquent debts (e.g. students loan and child support payments)
- 5. To collect taxes
- 6. To catch criminals

- Fraud in programs:
- 1. Welfare
- 2. Medicare
- 3. Worker's compensations
- 4. Defaults on guaranteed student loan
- 5. NGO loans
- 6. Restrictions on the **government's access to** and use of **Personal information** would encourage more fraud and waste.

- The Privacy Act of 1974 and the Computer Matching and Privacy Protection Act of 1988 are two of the main laws that regulate the federal government's use of personal data
- Congress pass the Privacy Act of 1974 in response to abuses by the federal government in the 1960s and early 1970s
- 1. Restricts the data in federal government records to what is "relevant and necessary" to legal purpose for which it is collected

- 2. Requires federal agencies to publish a notice of their record systems in the Federal Register so that public may learn about what databases exits
- 3. Allows people to access their records and correct inaccurate information
- 4. Requires procedures to protect the security of the information in database
- 5. Prohibits disclosure of information about a person with his or her consent

- In 1960s and 1770s the FBI secretly used database of National Crime Information System (NCIS)
- To track the movements of thousands of people not wanted for any crime; many were opponents of the Vietnam War
- Other abuses include:
- Wiretappings
- Mail openings
- Burglaries
- harassment of individuals for political purposes
- questionable use of personal records