

## **Your vote is not your vote**

If one of the main jobs of FEMA is to keep track of any foreign objects entering the Earth's atmosphere, and NSA immodestly brags about how they can keep track of every conversations(including phones and cellualars), faxes, other forms of communications(due to a massive centralized computerized systems with added means of artificial intelligence programmed to focus on key words)located in those underground limestone caves somewhere in the mid-western USA, and also can keep track of every individuals' thought processes(thanks to nano implants from the 1940's due to various advanced alien technologies using reverse engineering), there is no use voting by the populas.

Voting will be useless due to the fact that the people who votes(which gives them the impressions that they are in control of how their country should be run)will do them no good and are already too late because Big Brother knows everything about you, and besides the secret government has the added advantage due to so-called talented remote viewers and (probable) time machine used as last line of defense to keep the population in control, either through psychology, use of various frequencies to alter peoples minds, and other various factors including keeping them inudated with informations like the use of internet, entertainment, and so on. Even the NRO(National Reconnaissance Office)which did not officially exists decades back, uses many classified satellites to pin point just about anything above and many yards below ground, and from over 200 miles up in space looking down can see hairs on a marijuana plant, with the aided help from NSA and intelligence agencies, they can locate to less than few inches of your whereabouts. One of the simplest forms of technologies that is commonly used by people around the world is the cellular phones. Have you every noticed(or maynot realized by your thought processes)that everytime after using the celluar phone(s), you may feel a little or no quirk(s) in your thinking with alot more informations on your mind than usual? Since every cellular phones draws power from the air, at the same time those cellualars could also pick up signatures from HAARPS(High-altitued Active Auroral Research Program)based in the state of Alaska, that can intefere with human mind waves based on Nikola Tesla in which many of his research is so advanced that it is not still fully understood. Almost all of the men who are in power from various countries(mainly from the US and Western Europe) were ex-military. Since the United States has the highest technology in the world, they just want to use anything that is useful, but when any technologies they consider obsolete or useless, they just discard it(due to its classified nature)or are just given to the cilvilian population like for example the internet and other technologies in virtually every fields. Everybody is being watched.

FCC "ruled" years ago that subliminal programming with television was illegal, but it never stopped. You find it more common on cable TV. They are using subliminal conditioning on all cable networks. They use it to brainwash the people in a similar manner as the mind control stuff used in Iraq. Don't ya see that the crowd here is so apathic? This is kinda weird ya know. It's not like Americans used to be.

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One after another the shutters in Washington came down on the European Union delegation as soon as they mentioned Echelon. No one in the United States Government would admit that the electronic spying system, the most powerful in the world, even existed. And if it did, they made clear, they would rather not

go into it. The National Security Agency, the Central Intelligence Agency, the State Department and even the Department of Commerce refused to talk to the committee of members of the European Parliament (MEPs) on a fact-finding trip last month. Stonewalled wherever they turned, the MEPs left, angry and frustrated, cutting short their trip. Now, with the European Parliament's groundbreaking report into the global spy network published in Brussels, the MEPs who were left out in the cold know whom to blame. Not just the American authorities but the British Government, they are convinced, colluded in the obstruction.

The 108-page report, the fruit of seven months' investigation by the Parliament, does nothing to dampen the controversy long associated with the clandestine network and raises fresh, disturbing questions. Echelon was set up during the Cold War by the United States, Britain, Canada, New Zealand and Australia to collate electronic intelligence. The network has grown to keep pace with the explosion in information technology. Today it gives 55,000 British and American operatives access to data gathered by 120 spy satellites worldwide. Every minute of every day, the system can process three million electronic communications. The spy network is very much an Anglo-American show, with the Americans as senior partners, run from Fort Meade in Maryland, Menwith Hill, Yorkshire, and GCHQ at Cheltenham.

In Germany, 750 Americans operate an intercept station near Bad Aibling, taken over by the US Army in 1952. New Zealand espionage expert and author Nicky Hager says New Zealand's Waihopai surveillance facility near Blenheim eavesdrops on two major satellites funnelling enormous amounts of information across the Pacific, whether between Asia and the Americas or between countries on Asia's Pacific edge. This daily barrage is fed through a computer system which sifts out messages containing keywords or individual names and divides them between various intelligence agencies for further study. Officers of New Zealand's largest intelligence agency, the GCSB or Government Communications Security Bureau, sit in Wellington checking screen after screen of communications from Pacific sources.

"The bureau has a name designed to be forgotten," says Hager. "Despite a best-selling book about them, very few people know they exist." The communications passed to the GCSB can come from any Pacific nation or source south of the equator and east of Papua New Guinea. Other data received in New Zealand, but obtained from different areas, is never sighted here but sent direct to Washington or Canberra. Hager doubts whether there is any political will in New Zealand to withdraw from this alliance as it would fundamentally alter our relationship with the United States.

One of Europe's main worries is the claim that Echelon gathers industrial espionage from European companies for American rivals. Boeing and McDonnell Douglas are said to have beaten France to a \$6 billion contract to supply Airbus jets to Saudi Arabia, thanks to Echelon intercepts of faxes and phone calls. There has also been scathing criticism of Britain - and its obsession with secrecy - from its European partners for siding with the "Anglo-Saxon" club rather than Europe in espionage matters. The MEPs were alarmed to learn that their mobile phones were being used to track their movements and could be transformed into bugging devices. At least they can take some comfort from claims that the network is just as capable of being used against the United States.

A former employee of Canada's security agency has claimed that Canadian spies once managed to overhear the American ambassador in Ottawa discussing a pending trade deal with China on a mobile phone. The information gained was used to undercut the Americans and land a \$2.5 billion Chinese grain

sale. But while the European report is revealing, the authors did not vindicate all the claims made about the spy system. They failed to prove conclusively that Echelon had been used by the United States, or indeed Britain, for commercial spying on European competitors. And its scope is not as extensive as had been feared. But the report warned businesses and ordinary individuals that they were being spied on and that users should encrypt their e-mails. It said: "That a global system for intercepting communications exists ... is no longer in doubt. They do tap into private, civilian and corporate communications."

Nicky Hager expects increasing concern over Echelon and similar networks to encourage more individuals and businesses to turn to encryption, which will in turn pressure communication networks to offer such a service to customers. "Moving to encryption is a similar step to deciding to start using e-mail. It's very simple, but it isn't a great hassle to intelligence agencies yet because hardly anyone knows about them other than the very people the United States says Echelon is aimed at, such as terrorists shipping plutonium." Hager uses an apparently unbreakable encryption system which can be easily downloaded free from [www.pgpi.org](http://www.pgpi.org).

"As long as the person you are e-mailing has the same system, you simply push a button and the message can be decoded in 20 seconds. To break the encryption would take about 100 years and I don't think you'd be around to worry about it." But even as the means to negate electronic surveillance becomes available, Hager fears the United States is moving to another level. The Navy's newly launched \$2.5 billion Seawolf-class attack submarine USS Jimmy Carter is the third of a class suspected of being capable of attaching tapping devices directly to the fibre-optic cables which criss-cross our oceans. The 106.7m, 9297-tonne nuclear-powered vessel can dive to a depth of 800m where it can deploy minisubs and remote-controlled underwater vehicles. Such taps would be extremely difficult to detect and easy to replace. But if the European Union appears powerless to do much about such developments within America, the members' report has pointed out that Britain's role could breach the European Convention on Human Rights. And, as the report was being debated in Brussels, the MEPs voiced their suspicion of a British hand in ensuring their investigation in Washington DC went nowhere.

Gerhard Schmid, the vice-president of the European Parliament, who drafted the report for the MEP Echelon committee, said: "We think perhaps it was one-half of this famous Anglo-American partnership telling the people in Washington not to be too open with us." Elly Plooijs-van Gorsel, vice-chairwoman of the committee, added: "The way we were treated in Washington was very insulting to a senior mission. We were very surprised when all these meetings began to be cancelled by officials using exactly the same language. "The visit had been arranged by the EU mission in the US and we had been told it was all right. We are very concerned about the role we think the British Government has played in this. There is a lot of concern it was they who had told the Americans not to speak to us. "But we must also question the behaviour of the British. When Britain held the [EU] presidency in 1997, I asked about Echelon and I was told it did not exist. "Britain will have to decide where it wants to stand. How can we have a common European Union security policy if they continue with this attitude towards other member states."

The committee members did meet the oversight committee of Congress and former intelligence officials and civil liberties groups. "Not one Government official would even admit even the name Echelon," said Ms Plooijs-van Gorsel. "The only person who did was James Woolsey, a former director of the CIA. He said it was just a codename for a search engine." Mr Woolsey had conceded that the United States did spy on European companies "but only because they bribe" to get lucrative contracts. And although European states criticise Britain and the United States, they have been busy building their own electronic

eavesdropping networks. France, Germany, Switzerland, Holland and Denmark all have similar systems in place. But Echelon and the British connection is a difficult field for British members of the European Parliament. One MEP, Neil MacCormick, says: "Obviously, national security should be protected, but the UK Government must be aware of its obligation not just towards human rights but member states of the European Union."

The four-year search for the truth about Echelon began in one of the more obscure outposts of the European Parliament, the Scientific and Technological Options Assessments unit, which keeps MEPs abreast of complicated areas of new technology. In the 1970s the Labour MEP Glyn Ford had read a book called *The Technologies of Political Control*. He wondered whether the Parliament's researchers could lift the lid on the murky world of electronic surveillance. Mr Ford pulled out of the race for an official position on the committee after eyebrows were raised in the Labour Party hierarchy. This week he said he did not want to pursue past agendas but was looking forward. "Maybe you cannot prove that Echelon exists but you can make a reasonable judgment. There are good reasons to believe it exists and it has been abused. There may not be hard evidence that it has been abused, but we want a system to guarantee that it isn't." Mr Ford and his colleagues say the work raises fundamental issues about respect for individual rights. But Echelon is not always the all-pervasive, powerful monster sometimes portrayed. "Often," he says, "it just takes them so long to analyse this stuff that it is useless. Maybe in three weeks, they will find out that the Independent is planning to write an article on Echelon today."

By 2005, the government will be able to track you down through your cell phone. Cell-phone manufacturers are under a federal mandate to equip mobiles with location-tracking technology beginning this October. By 2005, 95 percent of all cell phones must be able to be traced with an accuracy of about 1,000 feet or better. While such phones could be lifesavers in an emergency, the order from the Federal Communications Commission has raised serious questions about invasion of privacy.

"For most people, it's a very scary proposition that the government can use not only your mobile phone but your Palm Pilots ... and any other mobile device to track your every movement," said attorney Albert Gidari, of the Perkins and Coie law firm in Seattle.

Making mobile phones capable of tracking users' locations will involve planting GPS chips in the handsets or installing new infrastructure in cell sites. Cellular providers plan commercial uses for the technology, such as getting directions if someone is lost, finding nearby restaurants or locating family members and friends who have gotten separated in a crowd. "Wireless operators already know where consumers are by virtue of the fact that the phone is on," pointed out Ken Arneson, the chief strategy officer at Telecommunication Systems, a provider of the location-tracking technology. "What's different here is that now carriers are looking to commercialize that and need to do that to offset the cost of putting this technology in place." He estimated that it could cost billions of dollars to outfit the 110 million cell phones in this country with the tracking mechanism.

Some worry the technology will be used in other ways, with providers selling information to merchants or worse: stalkers or abusive relatives. "If the fundamental principles of privacy aren't in place, there will be a revolt against the widespread use of the technology," Gidari said. Arneson said the privacy issue is being taken seriously and is one of the chief considerations in going forward with installing the technology. "We as a company believe that there will be privacy solutions in place ... that essentially allow consumers to opt in and opt out of these various services," Arneson said. "Privacy is an enormous

concern." - Fox News' Jonathan Serrie contributed to this report