

Justin Trudeau Threatens 'Consequences' If Social Media Sites Don't Ban 'Hate Speech'

Canadian Prime Minister Trudeau threatened social media platforms with "consequences" and "meaningful penalties" if they don't "step up" and ban everything his regime feels is "hate speech" or "disinformation." Canadians were not fooled and recognized it as censorship and thought control. Hate, violent extremism, and criminality were not defined in order to be able to change the rules at will. -GEG

Canadian

Prime Minister Trudeau on Tuesday threatened social media platforms

with "consequences" and "meaningful penalties" if they don't "step up"

and ban everything his regime feels is "hate speech" or "disinformation."

Social

media platforms must be held accountable for the hate speech

&

disinformation we see online – and if they don't step up, there will be consequences. We launched Canada's new Digital Charter today to guide our decisions, learn more about it here: <https://t.co/SH7mpyojsj> pic.twitter.com/V2C0TmR49b– Justin Trudeau (@JustinTrudeau) May 21, 2019

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Canada's new Digital Charter:

The 10 principles of the Charter

1. Universal Access:

All Canadians will have equal opportunity to participate in the digital world and the necessary tools to do so, including access, connectivity, literacy and skills.

2. Safety and Security:

Canadians will be able to rely on the integrity, authenticity and security of the services they use and should feel safe online.

3. Control and Consent:

Canadians will have control over what data they are sharing, who is using their personal data and for what purposes, and know that their privacy is protected.

4. Transparency, Portability and Interoperability:

Canadians will have clear and manageable access to their personal data and should be free to share or transfer it without undue burden.

5. Open and Modern Digital Government:

Canadians will be able to access modern digital services from the Government of Canada, which are secure and simple to use.

6. A Level Playing Field:

The Government of Canada will ensure fair competition in the online marketplace to facilitate the growth of Canadian businesses and affirm Canada's leadership on digital and data innovation, while protecting Canadian

consumers from market abuses.

7. Data and Digital for Good:

The Government of Canada will ensure the ethical use of data to create value, promote openness and improve the lives of people—at home and around the world.

8. Strong Democracy:

The Government of Canada will defend freedom of expression and protect against online threats and disinformation designed to undermine the integrity of elections and democratic institutions.

9. Free from Hate and Violent Extremism:

Canadians can expect that digital platforms will not foster or disseminate hate, violent extremism or criminal content.

10. Strong Enforcement and Real Accountability:

There will be clear, meaningful penalties for violations of the laws and regulations that support these principles.



Somali Teens Attack Victims with Hammers in Minnesota. Mainstream Media Remains Silent.

A group of about ten male Somali teenagers armed with hammers attacked and injured several people at a light-rail station near the University of Minnesota and the infamous Little Mogadishu neighborhood. A witness said, "It was a group of Somali young males with hammers and bars. They were attacking anyone who looked like they had money or were white." The incident took place on Friday, May 17 and has yet to receive coverage by any mainstream news outlet other than Fox News. - GEG

A group of 8-10 Somali teenagers armed with hammers attacked and injured several people at a rail station in Minnesota on Friday night.

In Minneapolis Police Department dispatch audio, a report of "a group of 8-10 males chasing people with hammers" was called in.

The attack occurred at the East Bank Light Rail Station near the University of Minnesota and the infamous Little Mogadishu neighborhood.

"The U of M PD is asking for assistance from Metro Transit and Minneapolis for a group of 8-10 males at the East Bank Light Rail station chasing people around with hammers. They do have some people injured," the audio confirms.

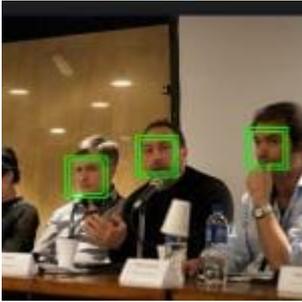
Below is a report filed by the University of Minnesota police, showing "a group of Somali juveniles" brandished "metal pipes" and fled police.

An alleged witness said, "It was a group of Somali young males with hammers and bars. They were attacking anyone who looked like they had money or were white."

"I kinda hurried an older white lady away and walked a few blocks to catch a bus," he continued. "They pretty much ignored me but i was in ratty work clothes and am half arabic. Guess they gave me a

pass.”

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Driver's License Photos of Almost Half of US Adults Now Are Being Used in Virtual Line-Ups by Law Enforcement

Sixteen states allow the FBI to use face-recognition technology to compare the faces of suspected criminals to their driver's license and ID photos, creating a virtual line-up of their state residents. In addition, state and local police departments across the country are building their own face-recognition systems. Law enforcement networks include over 117-million American adults. It is unknown how this impacts privacy, civil liberties, or even accuracy of results.
-GEG

I. Executive Summary

There is a knock on your door. It's the police. There was a robbery in your neighborhood. They have a suspect in custody and an eyewitness. But they need your help: Will you come down to the station to stand in the line-up?

Most people would probably answer "no." This summer, the Government Accountability Office revealed that close to 64 million Americans do not have a say in the matter: 16 states let the FBI use face recognition technology to compare the faces of suspected criminals to their driver's license and ID photos, creating a virtual line-up of their state residents. In this line-up, it's not a human that points to the suspect—it's an algorithm.

But the FBI is only part of the story. Across the country, state and local police departments are building their own face recognition systems, many of them more advanced than the FBI's. We know very little about these systems. We don't know how they impact privacy and civil liberties. We don't know how they address accuracy problems. And we don't know how any of these systems—local, state, or

federal—affect racial and ethnic minorities.

One in two American adults is in a law enforcement face recognition network.

This report closes these gaps. The result of a year-long investigation and over 100 records requests to police departments around the country, it is the most comprehensive survey to date of law enforcement face recognition and the risks that it poses to privacy, civil liberties, and civil rights. Combining FBI data with new information we obtained about state and local systems, we find that law enforcement face recognition affects over 117 million American adults. It is also unregulated. A few agencies have instituted meaningful protections to prevent the misuse of the technology. In many more cases, it is out of control.

The benefits of face recognition are real. It has been used to catch violent criminals and fugitives. The law enforcement officers who use the technology are men and women of good faith. They do not want to invade our privacy or create a police state. They are simply using every tool available to protect the people that they are sworn to serve.

Police use of face recognition is inevitable. This report does

not aim
to stop it.

Rather, this report offers a framework to reason through the very real risks that face recognition creates. It urges Congress and state legislatures to address these risks through commonsense regulation comparable to the Wiretap Act. These reforms must be accompanied by key actions by law enforcement, the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), face recognition companies, and community leaders.

A. Key Findings

Our general findings are set forth below. Specific findings for 25 local and state law enforcement agencies can be found in our Face Recognition Scorecard, which evaluates these agencies' impact on privacy, civil liberties, civil rights, transparency and accountability. The records underlying all of our conclusions are available online. Law enforcement face recognition networks include over 117 million American adults.

Face recognition is neither new nor rare. FBI face recognition

searches are more common than federal court-ordered wiretaps. At least one out of four state or local police departments has the option to run face recognition searches through their or another agency's system. At least 26 states (and potentially as many as 30) allow law enforcement to run or request searches against their databases of driver's license and ID photos. Roughly one in two American adults has their photos searched this way. Different uses of face recognition create different risks. This report offers a framework to tell them apart.

A face recognition search conducted in the field to verify the identity of someone who has been legally stopped or arrested is different, in principle and effect, than an investigatory search of an ATM photo against a driver's license database, or continuous, real-time scans of people walking by a surveillance camera. The former is targeted and public. The latter are generalized and invisible. While some agencies, like the San Diego Association of Governments, limit themselves to more targeted use of the technology, others are embracing high and very high risk deployments.

By tapping into driver's license databases, the FBI is using biometrics in a way it's never done before.

Historically, FBI fingerprint and DNA databases have been primarily or exclusively made up of information from *criminal* arrests or investigations. By running face recognition searches against

16 states' driver's license photo databases, the FBI has built a

biometric network that primarily includes *law-abiding Americans*. This is unprecedented and highly problematic.

Major police departments are exploring face recognition on live surveillance video.

Major

police departments are exploring real-time face recognition on live

surveillance camera video. Real-time face recognition lets police

continuously scan the faces of pedestrians walking by a street surveillance camera. It may seem like science fiction. It is real.

Contract documents and agency statements show that at least five major

police departments—including agencies in Chicago, Dallas, and Los

Angeles—either claimed to run real-time face recognition off of street

cameras, bought technology that can do so, or expressed a written

interest in buying it. Nearly all major face recognition companies offer

real-time software.

Law enforcement face recognition is unregulated and in many instances out of control.

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