

Jacobs School's Mohan Trivedi Invited to Participate in Blue Ribbon Panel on Video Surveillance



Mohan Trivedi, Professor,
Electrical and Computer
Engineering

San Diego, CA, March 17, 2004 -- A bipartisan organization in the nation's capital has selected Jacobs School electrical and computer engineering professor to sit on a blue-ribbon panel to examine the technological development and legal regulation of video surveillance. The discussion will focus on the impact of new and emerging video surveillance technologies on privacy and civil liberties.

The panel on "Video Surveillance: Legal and Technological Challenges" will take place March 23 at 9:30 a.m. at the Georgetown University Law Center in Washington D.C. The panel is organized and sponsored by the Constitution Project, Georgetown University, and the law firm of Wilmer Cutler Pickering LLP.

Trivedi is the director of UCSD's Computer Vision and Robotics Research (<http://cvrr.ucsd.edu>) laboratory, and leads research on intelligent transportation and telematics within the California Institute for Telecommunications and Information Technology [Cal- (IT)²], a partnership of UCSD and UC Irvine.

Along with his colleagues in CVRR, Trivedi is currently working on several projects in the field of computer vision, with funding from government agencies and private foundations. He is expected to outline recent advances in networks of 'smart' cameras that Trivedi has dubbed 'distributed interactive video arrays' (DIVAs). Trivedi's current projects include development of an automated system for detecting and tracking "events of interest," such as a vehicle stranded on a road, intruders approaching a protected perimeter, or persons around an information kiosk. The DIVA system links a network of 360-degree cameras, which interact "intelligently" thanks to sophisticated computer algorithms devised by the CVRR team. Said Trivedi: "One of the key research directions in our research is to develop surveillance technologies with built-in privacy and security protections." Research in his laboratory is funded by organizations including the Technical Support Working Group (TSWG), a federal, interagency organization that funds research to combat terrorism, and the National Science Foundation.

Speakers who will join Professor Trivedi on the panel include former Chief of Staff to President Clinton John Podesta; Washington D.C. chief of police Charles Ramsey; John Woodward Jr., director of the Biometrics Management Office in the U.S. Department of Defense; and others. Mr. Joseph Onek, who served as a law clerk for Supreme Court Justice William Brennan and was a Counsel to President Jimmy Carter, will moderate the panel, which will be attended by

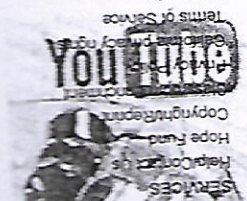
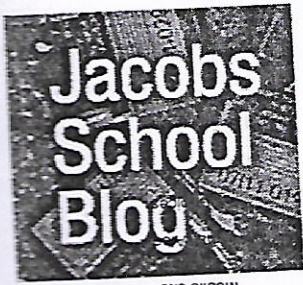
general public, reporters as well as congressional staffers.

Professor Trivedi welcomed the opportunity to participate in an open public forum to discuss the significance as well as implications of video surveillance. "Technology is only one of the elements in developing effective protections for people and property," he noted. "It is important to engage legal scholars, Constitutional experts, law enforcement personnel, technologists and the public at large in an ongoing manner, as we work towards balancing security and freedoms in our society."

The Constitution Project combines scholarship and activism using a wide variety of practical efforts to promote constitutional dialogue in settings outside the judiciary. As part of that effort, it creates bipartisan blue-ribbon committees of former government officials, judges, scholars, and other prominent citizens to reach across ideological and partisan lines, and across divides among the executive, judicial, and legislative branches.

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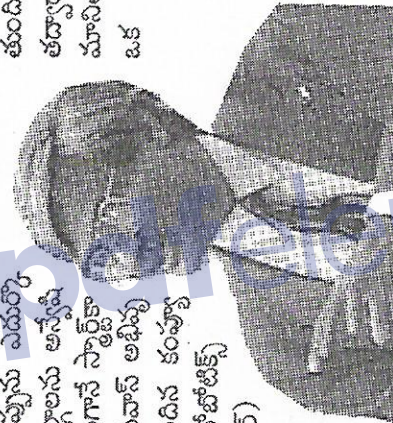
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జన రక్షణలోనూ నిందితుని పసిగట్టే కేమేరా

అక్కడ ఓ పెద్ద బహిరంగ సభ జరుగుతోంది. లక్షలాది ప్రజలతో ఆ ప్రదేశం కిటికీలాడుతోంది. అగ్రనాయకులు ఎంతోమంది వేదికపై ఉన్నారు. ఇంతలో ఒక ఆగంతకుడు బాంబు విసిరాడు. పెద్ద విస్ఫోటం సంభవించింది. జనం కకావికలయ్యారు. ఒకరిద్దరు అగ్రనాయకులతో సహా ఎంతోమంది ప్రజలు అనువులు జాసారు. మరెంతోమంది గాయపడ్డారు. అంతమంది జనసమూహంలో బాంబు విసిరే వ్యక్తిని కనిపెట్టలేకపోవడం వల్లే ఇంత అసర్దు జరిగింది. ముందుగానే ఆ వ్యక్తిని పట్టుకోగలిగితే పెద్ద ప్రమాదం తప్పి ఉండేది! అయితే ఇది సాధ్యమయ్యే పనేనా? 'దివా ప్రాజెక్టుపై మోహన్ త్రివేది అధ్యక్షులలోని బృందం చేస్తున్న యత్నాలు సఫలమైతే వచ్చే ఏడాది వేసవి కర్ణాస్మిక్ కామ్లు ఆ పని చేసి పెడతాయి. అమెరికాలోని యూనివర్సిటీ ఆఫ్ కాలిఫోర్నియా, శాన్ డియోగో (యూసీఎస్ డీ)కి చెందిన జాకబ్ స్కూల్ ఆఫ్ ఇంజనీరింగ్ లో ప్రొఫెసర్ గా పనిచేస్తున్న త్రివేది... ఈ దివా ప్రాజెక్టుకు డైరెక్టర్ గా వ్యవహరిస్తున్నారు. ఈయన నేతృత్వంలోని బృందమే

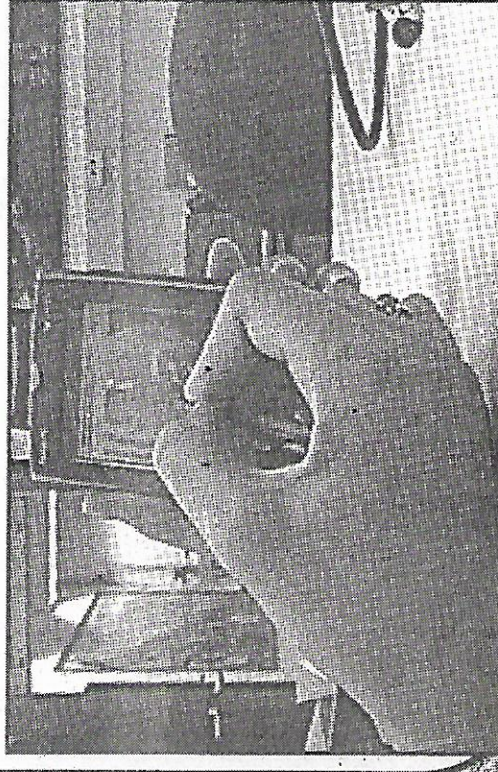
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ఈ ప్రాజెక్టుపై కసరత్తులు చేస్తోంది. మరో కేమేరా తీవ్రవాదుల నుంచి ఏ క్షణానైనా ముప్పు పొంచి ఉండొచ్చన్న భయం అమెరికాను ఇప్పటికీ వెన్నాడుతూనే ఉంది. ఈ నేపథ్యంలో అమెరికా రక్షణ విభాగం భద్రతకు అత్యంత ప్రాధాన్యమిస్తోంది. ముప్పును ఎదుర్కో నేందుకు రకరకాల మార్గాలను అన్వేషిస్తోంది. ఇందులో భాగంగానే స్ట్రాటెజికా మేలుగా వ్యవహరించే దివాన్ అభివృద్ధికి యూసీఎస్ డీకి చెందిన కంప్యూటర్ విజన్ అండ్ లోబోటిక్స్ రీసెర్చ్ (సీవీఆర్ ఆర్) ల్యాబ్ కు ఈ మధ్యే ఆరు లక్షల డాలర్లు అందజేసింది. డిజిటల్ అరేస్



ప్రాఫెసర్ మోహన్ త్రివేది

ఈ కేమేరాలు రైల్వే స్టేషన్ లో ఎక్కడో జనం మధ్యలో ఉన్న కావలసిన వ్యక్తిని గుర్తించగలుగుతాయి. ఆ వ్యక్తి ఎక్కడికి వెళ్తున్నాడో వెంటాడతాయి. స్టేషన్ బయట పార్కింగ్ ప్రదేశంలోకి వెళ్ళినా, మరి కొంత దూరం వెళ్ళినా, పదలిపెట్టపు, బహుశా ఆ వ్యక్తి అనుమానాస్పద పనులు చేస్తున్నట్లు భావించినా, సంచయార్థక వ్యక్తులను కలుసుకున్నట్లు ఊహించినా వెంటనే అధికారులను అప్రమత్తం చేస్తాయి కూడా. ఈ కేమేరాలను ఒక గొలుసు మాదిరిగా వివిధ ప్రదేశాల్లో నెలకొల్పితే, ఒక కేమేరా నుంచి



బెనూతీం

యినా మరో కేమేరా అందిపుచ్చుకుని ఆ వ్యక్తిని వెంటాడుతుంది. వైడ్ ఏరియా సర్కలైస్ న్స్ ను చేర్చడం ద్వారా దివాకు చెందిన అర్చిబెక్టర్ ఒకరు దీని 'గుర్తింపు పరిష్కానాన్ని' అభివృద్ధి పరుస్తున్నారు. గత నాలుగేళ్ళుగా సీవీఆర్ ఆర్ కు చెందిన ఈ 'దివా'లు ఫ్రాసిక్ జామ్లు ఏర్పడిన ప్రాంతాలు, ప్రమాదాలు జరిగిన ప్రదేశాలు వంటి వాటిని గుర్తించడంలో తమ సేవలు అందిస్తున్నారు. జనసమూహం ఏ స్థాయిలో ఉందో గుర్తించడమే గాక ఆ సమూహం నిర్ణీత పరిమితికి మించిపోయినప్పుడు అధికారులకు సమాచారాన్ని పంపిస్తున్నారు. ఫ్రాసిక్ జాస్యాలను నివారించేందుకు వీనియోగించాలని తొలుత నిర్ణయించినా... వీటిని మరింత అభివృద్ధి పరచి టెర్రరిజంపై పోరుకు వీనియోగించుకోవాలని రక్షణ శాఖ భావించింది. ప్రాజెక్టు పరిశోధకులకు నిధులను అందించడం ఇందులో భాగమే. గుంపుల నియంత్రణ మొదలుకొని ముఖ్యమైన ప్రదేశాల్లో వ్యక్తిగత భద్రత దిశగా త్రివేది పరిశోధనలు సాగుతున్నాయి. 24 గంటలూ గార్డులు పహారా కాయడం వల్ల ఎంతో ధనం ఖర్చవుతుంది. ఇది దేశ ఖజానాకు భారమే. పైగా శారీరక శ్రమ తప్పదు. ఈ కొత్త కేమేరాలు ఆ ఇబ్బందిని తప్పిస్తాయని భావిస్తున్నారు.



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Security and Surveillance in the Athens 2004 Olympics

Some Lessons From a Troubled Story



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Minas Samatas

University of Crete, Rethymnon, Greece

Abstract

This article demythologizes the expedient and costly operation for a "superpanopticon" in the Athens 2004 Olympics, the first Summer Olympic Games after the terrorist attacks of 9/11. The Olympic industry, reflecting international and interconnected political—economic, governmental, and corporate interests, exploited real and perceived terrorist threats to prescribe extremely high security requirements. The Athens 2004 Olympics was used as a testing ground for the latest antiterrorist superpanoptic technology, which crucially failed to work. The central surveillance integration security system (C4I), planned by Science Applications International Corporation, could not be implemented on time for the games; hence, the security of the last Athens Olympics was dependent on conventional means. Using primary and secondary sources, the article inquires into the interesting and troublesome story of the deficient electronic surveillance system, which became a technological nightmare. It raises serious skepticism about the real antiterrorist efficiency of high-tech surveillance systems.



Athens 2004 Olympics C4I Olympic security

Olympic surveillance surveillance—industrial complex

Commission

How Technology Can Limit India's Rampant Corruption

July 09, 2012

Biometric Identification – Science Fiction Meets Reality

When you think of cutting-edge innovation, a massive bureaucracy might be the last thing that comes to mind. But in India, a massive experiment is underway to take a technology that was once a hallmark of science fiction and apply it to solving the nation's greatest challenges. A small group of entrepreneurs within the government have set out to identify to every one of their 1.2 billion residents by using biometric technologies, such as iris scans and fingerprints.

In the next few years, each man, woman and child will receive an "Aadhaar" (meaning: foundation) 12-digit unique identification number. For the poor in India, this would end a vicious cycle where a person cannot prove who they are, and thus they are denied what they are supposed to receive. Now, using the features of the body, technology can identify someone in a matter of seconds. There will no longer be a need for passports, driver licenses, or other old school paper based identification.

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Biometric identification has been around for decades, but it has never been used on such a large scale. The technology must withstand India's extreme weather, difficult geography, and multiple separatist movements. Large portions of the country lack reliable electricity, let alone an Internet connection. Developers must find a way to ensure high quality information across tens of thousands of enrollment centers. If these challenges can be overcome, there is a major opportunity to modernize and reshape the nation, and to set a precedent for the rest of the world.

One area in desperate need of disruption is the delivery of government services. At present, India's departments each work in isolation, maintaining a separate database. Over time, systematic corruption and mismanagement have bred bad data, false information and outright fraud. Poor laborers and migrant workers, in particular, are forced to travel far from their homes to collect their wages and benefits, having to dole out bribes to predatory middlemen along the way. A study by investment group CLSA estimated that, nationwide, of the \$250 billion in subsidy and social spending on select programs over the next five years, over 40% will never make it to its intended target.

Here, various advancing technologies are converging to offer a new way forward. Aadhaar numbers can serve as the key to bringing together various databases to clean out records. Electronic transfers can replace the inefficient and corrupt cash-and-goods distribution systems currently in place. Indians, for the first time, will be able to prove their identity in a matter of seconds with biometric scanners, regardless of location. With close to a billion mobile phones in the nation, these can serve as a gateway for India's masses into the financial system.

States point to flaws in Aadhaar platform

BS Reporter / New Delhi November 17, 2012, 0:56 IST

The government's plan to carry out pilot projects to transfer subsidies on the Aadhaar platform from January 1 needs to address flaws pointed out by many states in the mechanism. Even to open bank accounts, essential for subsidy transfers, the poor face hurdles. Reportedly, they were told Aadhaar cards weren't enough; they needed more documents.

"It's not easy for a person to open a bank account. We felt there is a little bit of harassment," Delhi CM Sheila Dikshit said, adding most chief ministers of northern states had raised the issue at a meeting today with Finance Minister P Chidambaram and heads of some public sector banks today. While the CMs of Delhi, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir and Uttarakhand attended the meeting, the CMs of Punjab and UP sent their representatives.

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Date:21/05/2003 URL: <http://www.thehindu.com/2003/05/21/stories/2003052107831200.htm>

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Tracking system for foreigners entering U.S.

By Sridhar Krishnaswami

WASHINGTON MAY 20. Beginning January 1, 2004, foreign visitors without any exception entering the United States on visas will have their documents scanned, subject to fingerprinting and photographs taken at the time of entry into airports and seaports.

The Under Secretary of the Homeland Security Department, Asa Hutchinson, said that if this system had been in place at the time of the terror attacks of September 11,2001, it could have stopped two of the hijackers. Mr. Hutchinson was giving details of a new tracking system called U.S. Visitor and Immigration Status Indication Technology or US VISIT. American nationals and those who are not required to have visas for entry into the U.S. are not subjected to the new tracking system.



"Border security can no longer be just a coastline, or a line on the ground between two nations. It's also a line of information on a computer telling us who is in this country, for how long and for what reason," the senior administration official remarked. It is being pointed out that travellers with visa numbered about 23 millions (accounting for 60 per cent of foreign visitors to the U.S.) last year. Under the visit system, a visa carrier will be required to provide immigrant and citizenship status, nationality, country of residence and an address of where the visitor would be staying.

And when the visitor leaves, the tracking system will verify a traveller's departure and identification. Under the present system there is no outbound Immigration for this is routinely done by the airlines itself. But under the new US VISIT system this will change and the government would also be able to keep track of changes in immigration status and any updates that have been deemed necessary.

According to Mr. Hutchinson, the scanning of documents along with the fingerprinting and photographing of an entering visitor would be checked against the lists of those people who are to be denied entry into the country for a variety of reasons, including prior visa violations, criminal background and belonging to terrorist outfits.

"In 99.9 per cent of the cases, the visitor will simply be wished a good day or sent on their way. But with that small percentage of hits, our country will be made much safer

the process with a view to taking steps to prevent further attacks in this country. It has been reminded every now and then that all the 19 hijackers entered this country on visas and two were illegals in this country at the time of the attacks.

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Remarks by Bill Gates

Updated: May 6, 2004

**CSIS-ITI Conference on IT Leadership in Homeland Security
Washington, DC - June 25, 2003**

One hundred years ago today, Eric Arthur Blair was born in India. We know him by his pen name: George Orwell. His most famous book, 1984, painted an apocalyptic portrait of a world where technology was a force for repression - where it led to less security and less privacy for individuals trying to escape the ever present eye of "Big Brother."

It's clear that Orwell's vision didn't come true - and I don't believe it will. The point I'd like to make today is that in the conversation America is having about homeland security, information technology can be a force for more security and more privacy; for freedom and freedom from fear at the same time.

I'm honored to be here today and glad that ITI and CSIS have joined together to address the important topic of information technology in homeland security. CSIS is a perfect host for today's event. For four decades, this institution has been committed to offering ideas and insights on issues both currently emerging and those "over the horizon;" to looking beyond static discussions and dogma and focusing on the contours of our rapidly changing international scene.

Today, that international situation is changing by the moment. And clearly two of the defining characteristics we face in this context today are the interconnectedness brought about by information technology and the threats we face from international terrorism.

The two are related and linked. The dangers posed to us by distant terrorists are magnified because of the technologies that connect us to one another. At the same time, those technologies can be a part of the solutions we seek to make us safer and more secure.

Our world is increasingly networked and interconnected - technology is facilitating more and more contact between people around the world, more and more sharing of ideas and information, more and more reliance on the part of each us on people we might never meet.

The question we face is whether the events of September 11 - and the continuing threats we face to our security and privacy - will lead us to retreat from the use of information technology because it makes us vulnerable or advance our technology because it can make us stronger than we otherwise would ever be.

We at Microsoft have obviously cast our vote. Today, I'd like to spend a few moments speaking about the challenges and opportunities offered by information technology in the realm of homeland security and Microsoft's commitment to working with the government and our industry to build a more secure computing infrastructure here and around the world.

September 11th occurred in the first year of what I think of as the digital

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Anti-Terrorism Technology Key to Homeland Security

Remarks by the President at Argonne National Laboratory - Illinois

10:33 A.M. CDT

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you, all. Please have a seat -- (laughter) -- unless you don't have a chair. (Laughter.) Thank you all very much for welcoming me here. I'm honored to be here. I'm honored to be here with some of the finest Americans in our country. (Applause.)

We're in a new kind of war today. We face a ruthless and a resourceful enemy, we do. That's the reality of the 21st century. These people seek to acquire the most destructive of weapons, because they hate freedom. They intend to spread fear and death around the world. To prevail in this war, we're going to take the battle to the enemy, in foreign lands. To prevail in this war, we'll use our law enforcement and our intelligence gathering all across our country to prevent the American people from being harmed. And to prevail in this war, we will fight on the frontiers of knowledge and discovery.

In this new war, we will rely upon the genius and creativity of the American people. (Applause.) And that's why I'm here, to look in the eyes of those who possess the genius and the creativity of the American people. (Applause.) Our scientific community is serving on the front lines of this war, by developing new technologies that will make America safer. And as you tackle new scientific challenges, I want you to know, our government will stand by your side to make your job easier. It is in our interests that we work together.



I want to thank Spence Abraham for his leadership at the Department of Energy, and I want to thank all of you for working for the fine Department of Energy. I want to thank Tom Ridge for coming. He's a man -- I asked him, I said, you know, you need to serve your country. He was serving as the Governor of Pennsylvania. I said, you've got a nice mansion over there. (Laughter.) It's heavy lifting, but we need you in Washington. And for the good of the country, he came to help us spearhead the effort for a Department of Homeland Security.

And I want to thank Dr. John Marburger who is the Director of Office Science and Technology Policy. Dr. Marburger is a fine scientist, who represents the best of American scientists in Washington, D.C.

I appreciate the Speaker of the House being here. He's my friend, he's doing a fine job on behalf of the citizens of Illinois and the United States of America, Speaker Denny Hastert. (Applause.) And I want to thank Senator Durbin and Senator Fitzgerald for coming, as well. I know they've got busy schedules. (Applause.) Thank you all for being here, I appreciate you coming. I appreciate Judy Biggert, Jerry Weller and Mark Kirk, fine members of the House of Representatives from Illinois being here today. (Applause.) I look forward to giving them a lift back to Washington. (Laughter.) It's a nice way to travel. I think you all will like it. (Laughter.)

I want to thank the Governor, George Ryan, for coming. Governor, I appreciate your time. I want to thank the Attorney General of Illinois, Jim Ryan, for coming as well. (Applause.) I want to thank Ray Orbach, who is the Director of Office and Science at the Department of Energy, who led us on our tour. And of course I've got to thank Dr. Grunder. If everybody had a spirit like Dr. Grunder, the world would be an incredibly happy place.

1/6/2020

(Applause.) We're proud of you, Herman. Thank you for your service to the country, and thank you all very much.

Remove Watermark Now

The Argonne National Laboratory is a cutting edge facility. You're on the cutting edge, and you've got a great history, as well. It is a direct decedent of the University of Chicago laboratory, where in 1942 Enrico Fermi and his colleagues achieved the world's first controlled nuclear chain reaction. This is a place where smart people work. (Laughter.) It is the home of some of America's greatest scientists, who continue to dazzle the world with astonishing breakthroughs.

I've just come back from viewing some demonstrations of the great work done at national laboratories, whether it be here, or Los Alamos, or Sandia or others. The American people need to know we've got a lot of brain power working on ways to deal with the threats that we now face as we head into the 21st century.

For example, I saw a warning and response system that will supply first responders with timely and life saving information in the event of a chemical attack on a subway or any other enclosed space. I saw a project that uses new advances in genetic research to identify and understand biological agents that could be used against us. I saw computer simulations to help policy makers and first responders anticipate the effect of an attack of natural disaster, and to develop life saving plans.

What I saw was new technologies that our scientists are developing to help us secure the homeland. America is grateful -- it's grateful for your work. And our government must be organized and focused to support these efforts. Right now there are more than a hundred different federal agencies that have some role in the homeland defense of our country. And despite everyone's best intentions in those agencies, this inevitably leads to a dispersal of authority. Imagine, a hundred of them scattered all over Washington, D.C. It makes it hard to have accountability when you've got a hundred agencies scattered around. And it's a drain on critical resources.

So I asked Congress to join me in creating a single, permanent, Cabinet-level Department of Homeland Security with an overriding and urgent mission, with this primary focus: to secure the American homeland. (Applause.) Their agencies, once they're under this -- in this new department will have other missions, no question about it. But their primary mission is to recognize the new world in which we live. The world has changed, and so must our government change with it, in order to allow all of us who have responsibility to say to the American people, we're doing everything we possibly can to protect innocent American lives.

This Department of Homeland Security will foster a new culture throughout our government, one that emphasizes cooperation and working together on behalf of the American people. And this department will have four primary tasks. First, it will work to control our borders. (Applause.) There needs to be much better cooperation amongst the agencies to make sure we know who is coming in the country, what they're bringing in the country, why they're coming in the country, and are they leaving when they said they're going to leave the country. (Applause.)

We need to work -- one of the primary responsibilities will be to work with state and local authorities to respond quickly and effectively to emergencies. In other words, we need to be better coordinated with the brave, first time responders -- that means police and fire and EMS teams which exist all across our country. We want to have them have the strategy necessary to respond, the tools to respond effectively, and to be coordinated not only at the federal level, the state level and the local level.

Thirdly, we need to merge under one roof the capability to identify and assess threats to the homeland, map those threats against our vulnerabilities, and address the vulnerabilities. So prior to September 11th, we had the CIA collecting information and we had the FBI collecting information, and sometimes they weren't talking all that much. Now they talk. Now they coordinate. (Applause.)

When I'm there in Washington, I meet every morning, face to face, with the Director of the CIA and with the head of the FBI. It's a way to make sure that, at least at the very top levels of government, people are communicating, and we're sharing information. We need to do that throughout all our government, and the Department of Homeland Security. We need to be able to take the information intelligence gathered from around the world, as well as at home, and understand what might or might not be happening. One of the key

And, finally, we need our scientists to develop the kinds of technologies I saw today. We need to have an effective strategy of mating up our brain power with the problems we face, so as to stay on the cutting edge of technological change necessary to protect the homeland.

And this last point is an incredibly important point -- and that's why I've come to this laboratory to make the point. (Laughter.) It's a perfect place to make the point. (Applause.) We will harness our science and our technology in a way to protect the American people. We will consolidate most federally funded homeland security research and development, to avoid duplication, and to make sure all the efforts are focused.

You see, we need to learn to set priorities in our government. And the number one priority is to protect America from attack, because we're at war. (Applause.) The Department of Homeland Security will work to create a long-term plan. And once you have the long-term plan, with the goal of securing the homeland, then we can set funding priorities. We give our scientists the resources they require, and that's important for you to know -- (applause) -- resources necessary to counter the chemical and the biological and the radiological and nuclear threats that our nation faces.

And these threats are real. And therefore we need to stay focused, not only to make sure resources are spent, but that critical research continues, because you all know better than anybody, when we research and we set priorities, this great nation can achieve any objective. (Applause.)

We're making progress. We are making progress in Washington. I appreciate so very much the House Select Committee getting a bill out, and it's going to get to the floor. And the Speaker was telling me today that it looks like they may get a vote this week. And the Senate is working hard on it, both Republicans and Democrats are working hard to reconcile any differences that may be had. It's important for people to understand, particularly in Washington, this Department of Homeland Security is not a good Republican idea, it's not a good Democrat idea, it's simply an American idea, and they need to get their work done. (Applause.)

And as they do so, the new Secretary of Homeland Security must have the freedom and the flexibility to be able to get the right people in the right job at the right time, so we can hold people accountable in Washington. We need the freedom to manage. We don't need to be micro-managed.

And that's sometimes what happens in Washington, D.C. The new Secretary needs the ability to move money and resources quickly, to respond to true threats. I understand why that may not happen sometimes in Washington, and it's because, for example, appropriators may not want the executive branch to have the capacity to make decisions necessary to make the Homeland Department work effectively.

But we're in new times in America, and that requires new thinking. And Congress must give us the flexibility necessary to make the right decisions to achieve our goal; which is to protect the American people.

As well, this new Department must have every tool it needs to secure the homeland. This new agency should include all of the departments which protect our border -- all of the departments, not just some, but all of the departments. That includes the Coast Guard, the Customs Service, the INS, INS inspectors, Border Patrol and Customs agents must report to the same boss and work together for the same goals. (Applause.)

And this new Department needs to be able to respond effectively to any attack that might come, so it must house FEMA in its entirety. What I'm telling you is, I understand that these changes won't be easy for some in Congress, but for the sake of the security of the American people, Congress needs to give up some of its turf, and recognize turf is not nearly as important as security for the people -- security for the American people. We're in new times, folks. We're in a different world. (Applause.) We face an unprecedented threat, and we cannot respond with business as usual.

But I want you to know something, how I feel, and what I know. I know that the best way to secure the homeland is to hunt these cold-blooded killers down, one by one, and bring them to justice. And that's what we're going to do. (Applause.)

And it's going to take a while. It's going to take a while. Unlike past wars -- where you could see platoons and battalions moving here, or airplane formations moving there -- we're chasing down these people who are

1/6/2020

You know, these people hate -- they hate America because we love freedom. They hate the fact that -- as I look out, I mean, I can see people who worship an Almighty and some who don't; who worship an Almighty or way and others another way. They hate that. They can't stand a society which honors freedom -- freedom to worship, freedom to speak, freedom to express our opinions. That's what they hate. And they're going to hate us for a long time because those are the values we'll never relinquish in America. (Applause.)

We believe in tolerance in America. That's what we believe in. We respect the other person -- we always don't agree, but we respect and we tolerate. And we believe everybody ought to have access to the great American experience, regardless of how they're raised or where they're from. That's what we believe.

And any time anybody who tries to get us because of those beliefs, they're going to find something out about America. I don't know what was going through the minds of the enemy when they were plotting and planning. I don't know who they thought they were attacking. They must have thought this country was so materialistic, so self-absorbed that we would sit back and, you know, after the attacks, maybe file a lawsuit or two. (Laughter.) That's not the America I know. And that's not the America you're a part of.

Listen, when people come after us, we're plenty tough. (Applause.) We're a compassionate nation. (Applause.) And so we're on the hunt. You just need to know we're after them one by one. One by one. And so long as I'm the President of this country, we're going to chase them down one by one to make sure the American homeland is secure. (Applause.)

And we're making progress, progress. As I said in a speech in front of about 10,000 of our troops and their families in Ft. Drum, New York, last Friday: we've hauled in thousands -- that means captured. (Laughter.) And another couple of thousand weren't quite as lucky. We're making progress. Sometimes it's not quite as dramatic as, you know, the newscasters would like. Because they learned their lesson, by the way. They understand if they bunch up, if they get together, our military is going to find them and it's not going to be a pleasant day when our military does find them. Because we're good. I'm really proud of the United States military and those who serve. (Applause.)

And I'm proud of you all, too. That's really what I'm here to tell you. I'm proud of you. We're depending on you to develop the tools we need to lift the dark threat of terrorism for our nation -- and, for that matter, the world. All of us here today, whether we're scientists or engineers or elected officials, share in a great calling. It's an honor to participate in a noble cause that's larger than ourselves.

AUDIENCE MEMBER: God bless America. (Applause.)

THE PRESIDENT: It's an honor to defend this nation. It's a high honor, to be called into action and to defend our nation when it's threatened. And that's what you're doing. It's an honor to help protect the American people against the forces of evil.

History has called each of us to defend America. That's what's happened. History has called us into action in a time of great peril. The struggles against Naziism and communism helped to define the 20th century. The war on terror will be the defining conflict of the 21st century.

It's our solemn duty, it's our responsibility, and it's our great privilege to help America prevail in this war -- and prevail we will. (Applause.)

May God bless you all, may God bless your work and may God bless America. Thank you very much. Thank you, all. (Applause.)

END 10:56 A.M. CDT

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"BIG BROTHER" IS BIG BUSINESS?

Facial recognition technology is making it nearly impossible to be truly anonymous in the Internet age

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MAY 16

The odds are you are not just a face in the crowd any longer. Even if your picture isn't plastered all over social networking and photo-sharing sites, facial recognition technology in public places is making it harder if not impossible to remain anonymous. Lesley Stahl reports on the new ways this technology is being used that even has one of its inventors calling it too intrusive. Her 60 Minutes report will be broadcast Sunday, May 19 at 7 p.m. ET/PT.

Professor Alessandro Acquisti of Carnegie Mellon, who researches how technology impacts privacy, stunned Stahl with an experiment. He photographed random students on the campus and in short order, not only identified several of them, but in a number of cases found their personal information, including social security numbers, just using a facial recognition program he downloaded for free. Acquisti says smart-phones will make "facial searches" as common as Google searches in the future. And nearly everybody can be subject to such prying, even those who are careful about their Internet use.

"One of the participants, before doing the experiment, told us, 'You're not going to find me because I'm very careful about my photos online.' And we found him," says Acquisti, "Because someone else had uploaded a photo of him."

Companies are beginning to use facial recognition technology to improve business. National retailers are installing cameras, some in store mannequins, to learn more about customers, while entities like malls can put cameras in digital billboards that recognize the age and gender of their shoppers and tailor ads to them on the spot.

At the cutting edge of the technology is a system now in testing called Facedeals, which is demonstrated for Stahl at a restaurant. Facial recognition technology quickly identified her and



RECENT SEGI



The Capri Bulg



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The new billio



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తేదీ-6-12

పాపీను స్టేషన్ M.V.P. కాలనీ

శ్రీ Venkat R.M.V.

తండ్రి/భర్త S/o (W) V.V. Giridhar

అడ్రసు D.No 54-12-17/16

వారు సమర్పించిన H.B colony, vizag

వ్యాధి నాళి C.D.'s వ్యాధి

దినాల్లో 6 నాళులు

విషయానికి సంబంధించిన పిటిషను ముట్టినది.

STATION HOUSE OFFICER
III TOWN POLICE STATION
VISAKHAPATNAM CITY

To,
The inspector
3 town police station
Visakhapatnam.

Sir,

Ref: house no: 54-12-17/16 banunagar h.b. colony vizag.
Sub : robbery in my house during 2006 -2009.

Sir during 2006-2009 when I was hospitalized due to stroke MANY C.D.'S were ~~stolen~~ ^{missing}
after my recovery when I checked the house yesterday I noticed that they were ~~stolen~~ ^{missing}
request you to take action and do justice.

Thanking you

Yours faithfully

Venkat.R.M.V.

Venkat.r.m.y.

04062012.

Police concluded
as stolen →

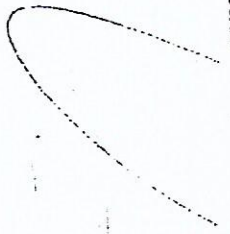
Writers Guild of America, West, Inc.
Intellectual Property Registry
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Los Angeles, California 90048-4329
Telephone: 323-782-4500
Fax: 323-782-4803

Documentation of Registration

The Writers Guild of America, west, Inc. issues this certificate to:
VENKAT RMY

for the material entitled:
End Of Evil

by the following:
VENKAT RMY - Writer



Effective Date: 02/02/03
Expiration Date: 02/02/05

Registration #: 908087
Material Type: SCREENPLAY
Registered By: VENKAT RMY

safelement



FIRST INFORMATION REPORT
(Under Section 154 and 157 Cr.P.C.)

- 1 District: Visakhapatnam Year: 2014 F.I.R No. 462/2014 Date: 13.06.14
City
- 2 P.S. VSP III town Acts & Section 66 IT Act
- 3 (a) Occurrence of offence: Date from: Date To
Day: Time from Time to
Time Period: Prior To: 13.06.2014
- (b) Information received at P.S: Date: 13-06-14 Time: 18:10 hrs
- (c) General Diary Reference: Entry No. -- Time
4. Type of information : Written/Oral/Suo-motto Written
5. Place of Occurrence: (a) Direction and Distance from P.S: Beat No. North-West- 2Km
- 6 (b) Address: D.No.54-12-17/16,
Banu Nagar,
HB Colony,
Visakhapatnam .
- (c) In case, outside the limits of this Police Station, then --
- Name of P.S: _____ District: _____
- Complainant/Informant:
(a) Name: Venkat K.M.Y
- (b) Father's /Husband's Name: S/o Late Y.V Giri
- (c) Date/Year of Birth: 49years (d) Nationality: Indian
- (e) Caste:- _____
- (f) Passport No: -- Date of issue: -- Place of issue: --
- (g) Occupation: _____
- (h) Address: r/o D.No.54-12-17/16,
Banu Nagar
HB Colony,
Visakhapatnam City.
7. Details of known/suspected/unknown accused with full particulars:
(Attach separate sheet, if necessary)
1.Mohan Trivedi
8. Reasons for delay in reporting by the Complainant/Informant.
No delay
9. Particulars of Properties stolen/involved (Attach separate sheet, if necessary)
10. Total value of Property stolen/Involved:
11. Inquest Report/U.D. Case No. if any: --
12. First Information contents (Attach Separate sheet, if required):
Complainant report is herewith enclosed.
13. Action taken: Since the above information reveals commission of offence (s) u/s as mentioned at Item No.2.
- (1) Registered the case and took up the investigation or
- (2) Directed (Name of I.O): S.Vidya Sagar CI-5986

take up the investigation or

- (3) Refused investigation due to : _____ Or
- (4) Transferred to P.S. _____ District: _____ on point of jurisdiction

F.I.R. read over to the Complainant/Information, admitted to be correctly recorded and a copy given to the Complainant/Informant, free of cost.

14 *penko S.R. 13/06/2014*
 Signature/Thumb impression
 Of the complainant/Informant.

S. Vidya Sagar - 13/6/2014
 Signature of Officer in-charge, Police Station,

Name: S.Vidya Sagar
 Rank: Inspector of N 5986
police o:

15 Date & Time of dispatch to the Court : On 13.06.2014 19:10 hrs



(A.P.)

The Inspector
III Town P.S. Usp.

Dear Sir,
Herewith I Venkat. K. H. P. age 49 Sta Late

Y.V. Giri writer submit as per I.T. Act of 2000
and copyright registration Number WSA
909087 of U.S.A. At 2/2/2003 my original novel End of Bill
was registered without science concepts.

Later my computer was hacked and all the
science concepts were being misused by Robert
Pirivedi of Sacos school of engineering California
U.S.A. kindly go through my complaint and do
justice at the earliest.

Thanking you
Sincerely
Venkat. K. H. P.
13/06/2014.

Qs.no:

54-12-17/16.

Baneragas

H.B. Colony

Vizaltheipalnam-22..

98495642 U.

13/6/2014

18.10.14

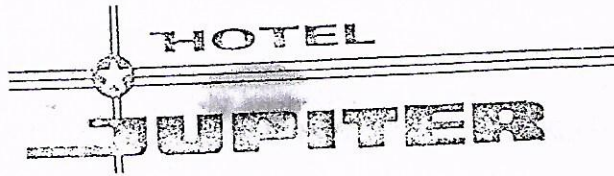
I registered this report as a case in

CU no 462/2014 of 66 of I.T. Act of

U.S.A. and for the investigation

13/6/2014
C-2, 10, 50000000

VENKAT R.M.Y.
Writer



Dabagardens, Visakhapatnam - 530 020. A.P., INDIA
☎ : 0091-0891-564211. 664211 (5 Lines), 569570, 550100 (R), E-mail : venkatrmy@sify.com

To,
The D.S.P.
Cyber Police Station
Near Masab Tank Hyderabad-16.

Dear Sir,

Herewith I venkat.r.y. writer submit as per I.T. ACT OF 2000 and copyright act my original novel END OF EVIL was registered without science concepts REGISTRATION NUMBER W.G.A. 909087 of u.s.a. dt.2-2-2003.

Later my computer was hacked and all the science concepts were being misused by Mohan Trivedi of Jacob school of engineering California U.S.A.

Kindly go through my complaint and do justice at the earliest.

Thanking you
Sincerely
Venkat R.M.Y.
Venkat.r.m.y
30/9/2004.

File Returned :

We do not have jurisdiction.

SP
8/10/04.
SP Cyber Crime
Supdt. of Police
Cyber Crime Police Station
C.I.D., A.P. Hyderabad.

No.L-15012/3/2014-Jus-I
Government of India
Ministry of Law and Justice
Department of Justice

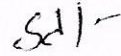
Jaisalmer House, Man Singh Road,
New Delhi dated 28th April 2015

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Sub: Representation dated 07.06.2014 of Shri Venkat R.M.Y., Visakhapatnam,
Andhra Pradesh.

The undersigned is directed to forward herewith a representation (in original) dated 07.06.2014 of Shri Venkat R.M.Y., M.D.Hotel Jupiter Dabagardens, Visakhapatnam-22, Andhra Pradesh received through the Prime Minister's Office vide their ID No.6/3/2014-PMP-3 July 11 dated 24.10.2014 for action, as appropriate, under intimation to petitioner.

Your faithfully



(M.P. Singh)

Under secretary to the Government of India
Tele #: 23072142

**The Registrar General,
Andhra Pradesh High Court,
Hydrabad-500266**

Encl: As Above

✓ Copy for information to: - Shri Venkat R.M.Y., M.D.Hotel Jupiter Dabagardens,
Visakhapatnam-22, Andhra Pradesh.



(M.P. Singh)

Under secretary to the Government of India

SAN ANTONIO CURRENT

12/24/2003

WITH A WHISPER, NOT A BANG

By David Martin

Bush signs parts of Patriot Act II into law — stealthily



why steal it?
why silently?

On December 13, when U.S. forces captured Saddam Hussein, President George W. Bush not only celebrated with his national security team, but also pulled out his pen and signed into law a bill that grants the FBI sweeping new powers. A White House spokesperson explained the curious timing of the signing - on a Saturday - as "the President signs bills seven days a week." But the last time Bush signed a bill into law on a Saturday happened more than a year ago - on a spending bill that the President needed to sign, to prevent shutting down the federal government the following Monday.

By signing the bill on the day of Hussein's capture, Bush effectively consigned a dramatic expansion of the USA Patriot Act to a mere footnote. Consequently, while most Americans watched as Hussein was probed for head lice, few were aware that the FBI had just obtained the power to probe their financial records, even if the feds don't suspect their involvement in crime or terrorism.

The Bush Administration and its Congressional allies tucked away these new executive powers in the Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2004, a legislative behemoth that funds all the intelligence activities of the federal government. The Act included a simple, yet insidious, redefinition of "financial institution," which previously referred to banks, but now includes stockbrokers, car dealerships, casinos, credit card companies, insurance agencies, jewelers, airlines, the U.S. Post Office, and any other business "whose cash transactions have a high degree of usefulness in criminal, tax, or regulatory matters."

Congress passed the legislation around Thanksgiving. Except for U.S. Representative Charlie Gonzalez, all San Antonio's House members voted for the act. The Senate passed it with a voice vote to avoid individual accountability. While broadening the definition of "financial institution," the Bush administration is ramping up provisions within the 2001 USA Patriot Act, which granted the FBI the authority to obtain client records from banks by merely requesting the records in a "National Security Letter." To get the records, the FBI doesn't have to appear before a judge, nor demonstrate "probable cause" - reason to believe that the targeted client is involved in criminal or terrorist activity. Moreover, the National Security Letters are attached with a gag order, preventing any financial institution from informing its clients that their records have been surrendered to the FBI. If a financial institution breaches the gag order, it faces criminal penalties. And finally, the FBI will no longer be required to report to Congress how often they have used the National Security Letters.

By signing the bill on the day of Hussein's capture, Bush effectively consigned a dramatic expansion of the USA Patriot Act to a mere footnote.

Supporters of expanding the Patriot Act claim that the new law is necessary to prevent future terrorist attacks on the U.S. The FBI needs these new powers to be "expeditious and efficient" in its response to these new threats. Robert Summers, professor of international law and director of the new Center for Terrorism Law at St. Mary's University, explains, "We don't go to war with the terrorists as we went to war with the Germans or the North Vietnamese. If we apply old methods of following the money, we will not be successful. We need to meet them on an even playing field to avoid another disaster."

Opponents of the PATRIOT Act and its expansion claim that safeguards like judicial oversight and the Fourth Amendment, which prohibits unreasonable search and seizure, are essential to prevent abuses of power. "There's a reason these protections were put into place," says Chip Berlet, senior analyst at Political Research Associates, and a historian of U.S. political repression. "It has been shown that if you give [these agencies] this power they will abuse it. For any investigative agency, once you tell them that they must make sure that they protect the country from subversives, it inevitably

It's a problem that some of these riders that are added on

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With a Whisper, Not a Bang

Handwritten: A story silently

Bush signs parts of Patriot Act II into law -- stealthily

by David Martin
San Antonio Current
24 December 2003

On December 13, when U.S. forces captured Saddam Hussein, President George W. Bush not only celebrated with his national security team, but also pulled out his pen and signed into law a bill that grants the FBI sweeping new powers. A White House spokesperson explained the curious timing of the signing -- on a Saturday -- as "the President signs bills seven days a week." But the last time Bush signed a bill into law on a Saturday happened more than a year ago -- on a spending bill that the President needed to sign, to prevent shutting down the federal government the following Monday.

By signing the bill on the day of Hussein's capture, Bush effectively consigned a dramatic expansion of the USA Patriot Act to a mere footnote. Consequently, while most Americans watched as Hussein was probed for head lice, few were aware that the FBI had just obtained the power to probe their financial records, even if the feds don't suspect their involvement in crime or terrorism.

The Bush Administration and its Congressional allies tucked away these new executive powers in the Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2004 [H.R. 2417] [1], a legislative behemoth that funds all the intelligence activities of the federal government. The Act included a simple, yet insidious, redefinition of "financial institution," which previously referred to banks, but now includes stockbrokers, car dealerships, casinos, credit card companies, insurance agencies, jewelers, airlines, the U.S. Post Office, and any other business "whose cash transactions have a high degree of usefulness in criminal, tax, or regulatory matters."

The New York Times

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July 26, 2004
OP-ED COLUMNIST

The Glue of In-ism

By WILLIAM SAFIRE

Boston — If anything can concentrate the mind of Democratic partisans, it is four interminable years suffering Republican leadership in the House, Senate and White House - the political equivalent of service in the Siberian gulag.

As a result, Democrats are assembling in Beantown for their most argument-free out-of-power convention in memory. Deeply rooted policy differences and personality clashes that provided all the excitement of lusty, newsworthy Democratic conventions past - and that surely exist today - have been submerged in the fervent desire of the Outs to Get Back In. The driving ideology is In-ism.

That's why we see business executives strolling across the Commons arm in arm with the trial lawyers who are driving them out of business. And why Deaniacs are silently swallowing the new Kerry deference toward the principle of pre-emptive war. And why Clinton welfare reformers are willing to abandon hope of a Hillary Restoration next time around.

All the traditional, internal party anger - evoking derision as "a firing squad lined up in a circle" - is now redirected outward. The party-unifying target is That Man in the White House and his coldblooded coterie of warmongering neocon homophobic tax cutters.

Unaccountably, the only Democratic group left out in the cold by the Shrumbums (the affectionate sobriquet that Toots Shor would have applied to acolytes of Kerry's eloquence grise, Robert Shrum) is the tree-hugging set. Can you imagine a Democratic platform document without a single mention of global warming?

I'm told that there was quite a struggle over that litmus-test phrase, but the smokestack set won out. That hands Ralph Nader an opening to exploit here in Boston. He will surely find the pragma-greens angry at him for being the skunk at the garden party and will use global warming to embarrass them, which is precisely what he needs to stir up a modicum of news-making controversy in this frozen sea of tranquillity.

The legion of thumbsuckers who far outnumber delegates is certain that come the day after election - no matter who wins - the familiar intraparty scraps among slightly left, far left and whoopi left will break out again. That's a fair bet, but expect counterpressure to conform from

the groupthink tanks.

Consider the way the Boston Democrats have embraced the quick-fix of our intelligence weaknesses with an intelligence czar (or, not to be sexist, czarina). Perhaps misadvised by the inadverter whose nickname is now the same as the Clinton White House cat, John Kerry proposed this easy palliative months ago.

With great fanfare, the 9/11 commission amplified that call for a super-spymaster. This rush to "reform" is stampeding otherwise sensible senators into writing a czarist bill to combine the spying techniques of secret surveillance with the law-enforcement power of the F.B.I., invading the unsuspected citizen's privacy under the rubric of fighting terrorism.

With this fear-driven new groupthink spurred, booted and in the saddle, nobody at this convention stops to ask: Would John Kerry, if elected, be well served by a fixed-term, "cabinet level official" who does not serve, as other members of the cabinet do, "at the pleasure of the president"? What if, in some crisis about pre-emption, they disagreed - would the unelected official prevail? Who would really be in charge?

And suppose one person had budget authority over intelligence-gathering and evaluation as well as F.B.I. investigations - what would become of the rules of evidence that protect the innocent accused? What the czar wants, the czar gets - and one day he could just as easily be a John Ashcroft as a Lee Hamilton.

One looks in vain for a Democrat here in the Boston lovefest to break out of the groupthink enough to say: "Hold on. In the spirit of the 9/11 bestseller, let's use our imagination to discern hidden dangers in unrestrained dot-connecting." Won't happen; in a time of fear, civil liberty butters no political parsnips.

With dissent suppressed, we can expect a well-behaved convention. With "values" rhetorically devalued, no speech will be permitted without the words "strong" and "respect." You can tune in with your children; there will be no breast-baring or breast-beating or frenzied Bush-bashing. Why? Because the angry Outs have been seized by In-ism.



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Le Bureau du Procureur
The Office of the Prosecutor

Dear Sir/Madam,

On behalf of the Prosecutor, I thank you for your query on how to submit information to the Office of the Prosecutor. The Office welcomes the submission of information on crimes that may fall within the jurisdiction of the Court.

Communications may be addressed to the *Office of the Prosecutor, Information & Evidence Unit, Post Office Box 19519, 2500 CM The Hague, The Netherlands*, or sent by email to otp.informationdesk@icc-cpi.int, or sent by facsimile to +31 70 515 8555.

Communications should be written in one of the working languages of the Court, i.e. English or French, or if that is not possible, then in one of the other official languages, i.e. Arabic, Chinese, Russian or Spanish. It is preferable for communications to contain as much detailed information as possible.

Please be aware that the submission of information does not automatically trigger an investigation. In accordance with the Rome Statute, the Office of the Prosecutor must analyse all information submitted in order to determine whether the rigorous criteria of the Statute are satisfied. As you may know, the International Criminal Court has a carefully defined jurisdiction and mandate. We are pleased to provide supplementary information below summarizing the main aspects of the Court's jurisdiction.

Once a decision is taken whether or not there is a reasonable basis to proceed with an investigation, the Office will promptly inform the senders of relevant communications, along with reasons for the decision. The Office will protect the confidentiality of all information submitted.

We are grateful for your interest in the Court. If you would like to learn more about the work of the Court, I invite you to visit our website at www.icc-cpi.int.

Best regards,

Information & Evidence Assistant
Office of the Prosecutor
International Criminal Court



SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION CONCERNING THE JURISDICTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL COURT

As you may know, the International Criminal Court ("the ICC" or "the Court") is governed by the Rome Statute, which entrusts the Court with a very specific and carefully defined jurisdiction and mandate.

Regarding subject matter jurisdiction: A fundamental feature of the Rome Statute is that the Court may only exercise jurisdiction over persons for the most serious crimes of concern to the international community as a whole, namely *genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes*, as defined in Articles 6 to 8 of the Statute. At this time, the Court cannot exercise jurisdiction over the crime of aggression until the Assembly of States Parties adopts a definition of the crime and the conditions for jurisdiction and amends the Rome Statute accordingly (Article 5(2)).

Regarding temporal jurisdiction: Under Article 11 of the Statute, the Court may only exercise jurisdiction over crimes committed *after 1 July 2002*, the date of entry into force of the Statute. This means that allegations of incidents occurring prior to this date fall outside the Court's jurisdiction.

Regarding personal/territorial jurisdiction: Under Articles 12 and 13 of the Statute, the Court may only exercise jurisdiction over international crimes *if one or more of the following criteria are met: (i) its jurisdiction has been accepted by the State on the territory of which the crime was committed, (ii) its jurisdiction has been accepted by the State of which the person accused is a national, or (iii) the situation is referred to the Prosecutor by the UN Security Council acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter.* For a complete list of countries that have ratified the Statute and thereby accepted the jurisdiction of the Court, please visit the Assembly of State Parties website:
https://asp.icc-cpi.int/EN/Menu/asp/pages/asp_home.aspx

Even where all of these criteria are satisfied, the Office must also assess other factors, such as the gravity of the situation, whether national judicial systems are investigating and prosecuting the alleged crimes, and the interests of justice.

Given the defined jurisdiction of the Court as well as the need to focus its limited resources on the gravest situations, many serious allegations will be beyond the reach of this institution to address.

Please rest assured that if you do choose to submit information to the Office of the Prosecutor, your communication will be analysed in accordance with the Statute. In light of the complex issues that must be addressed, analysis can take some time. Once a decision is reached, you will receive a response along with reasons for the decision.

You can find the complete text of the Rome Statute at <https://www.icc-cpi.int/resource-library#legal-texts>.



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Media Contact:

Doug Ramsey, dramsey@ucsd.edu, 858-822-5825

Federal Agency Awards \$600,000 for UCSD Technology to Combat Terrorism

[Watch Video Clips](#)

Mohan Trivedi

Mohan Trivedi, CVRR director and UCSD professor of electrical and computer engineering.

San Diego, May 30, 2003 -- With funding from a federal interagency organization for combating terrorism, scientists at the University of California, San Diego (UCSD) are developing an automated system for detecting and tracking faces in a crowd. The surveillance system links a network of 360-degree cameras which interact "intelligently," thanks to sophisticated computer algorithms developed at UCSD's Computer Vision and Robotics Research (CVRR) laboratory.

The Technical Support Working Group (TSWG) has awarded \$600,000 to the 18-month project led by CVRR director Mohan Trivedi, a professor of electrical and computer engineering at UCSD's Jacobs School of Engineering. "This award will allow us to build on some of the work we are doing with other agencies such as SPAWAR," said Trivedi, who is also a program leader in the California Institute for Telecommunications and Information

Technology [Cal-(IT)²], a partnership of UCSD and UC Irvine. "Our close relationships with corporations and local agencies in San Diego, including 'first responders,' will also allow us to test these new systems very quickly in the real world once the technology is developed."

TSWG is a twenty-year old interagency forum that identifies, prioritizes, and coordinates interagency and international research and development (R&D) requirements for combating terrorism. In response to a special Broad Agency Announcement (a call for bids) post-9/11, TSWG received over 12,500 research proposals from industry, academic, government and national labs. Of those, only roughly 60 have been awarded approximately \$50 million.

The UCSD project is one of nine winning proposals that deal with video for public safety and surveillance. "Detecting and tracking a possible terrorist is of paramount importance in combating terrorism," said TSWG program manager David Herrington. "UCSD's proposal was consistent with our overall view that networks of 'smart' cameras could be one of the principal solutions to this problem - and a solution that could happen rather quickly with the appropriate level of funding."

The UCSD researchers have already developed multi-camera systems for monitoring traffic. Dubbed DIVAs (for 'distributed interactive video arrays'), they link different types of cameras, including omnivision, 'panoramic' cameras. "The TSWG project is a great recognition for UCSD and it is clearly an important project for us," said Trivedi. "It gives us an opportunity to contribute toward making our communities safer. It also involves resolution of some challenging research problems in multi-camera, system-based tracking and event recognition. A few of the same challenges present themselves when we switch from watching traffic on a highway, to scanning faces in a crowd." One example Trivedi points out is illumination - lighting: "These cameras need to be able to detect a face or body whether it's a dark cloudy day, or a sunny one. So we are developing computer algorithms that will allow the cameras to automatically adjust for any lighting level." Another important feature of the UCSD project is to incorporate automatic camera "handover" capability, to make multiple cameras work cooperatively. Based upon the tracking results performed by one set of cameras, other cameras can capture higher resolution images for human and event recognition.

VIDEO CLIPS



Professor Trivedi talks about the project's research objectives -- making the camera networks smart and robust.

Length: 1:17 [Video]



Trivedi explains why the Jacobs School and his lab are uniquely suited to do the research -- and test new systems in the real world.

Length: 1:39 [Video]

Trivedi says another research goal in the future is to make the system reconfigurable. "If a crisis happens in an area not currently covered by surveillance, a mobile network could be dropped into the crisis area, and quickly reconfigure itself to adapt to the new location," he explained. "We need to find ways for optimizing power, bandwidth, quality of service for networks of video and other sensor networks" The effort will include development of wireless networking for the outdoor cameras-tapping a key area of expertise at both the Jacobs School and Cal-(IT)².

Originally set up in 1982, TSWG is a stand-alone interagency working group under the oversight of the Department of State's Coordinator for Counterterrorism, and is managed by the Department of Defense. TSWG's total funding has risen from \$8 million in fiscal 1992 to \$111 million in FY 2002, and roughly \$200 million in the current fiscal year. Most of its funding now comes from its 80 participating departments and agencies, for which it acts as a clearinghouse for investments in technology for combating terrorism, with a focus on shorter-term projects (typically 12-18 months) than are typical for other defense-related agencies such as the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency (DARPA).

Related Links

Technical Support Working Group <http://www.tswg.gov/tswg/home.htm>
Computer Vision and Robotics Research Lab <http://cvrr.ucsd.edu>
Cal-(IT)² <http://www.calit2.net>
Jacobs School of Engineering <http://www.jacobsschool.ucsd.edu/>

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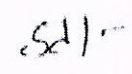
Jaisalmer House, Man Singh Road,
New Delhi dated 28th April 2015

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Sub: Representation dated 07.06.2014 of Shri Venkat R.M.Y., Visakhapatnam,
Andhra Pradesh.

The undersigned is directed to forward herewith a representation (in original) dated 07.06.2014 of Shri Venkat R.M.Y., M.D.Hotel Jupiter Dabagardens, Visakhapatnam-22, Andhra Pradesh received through the Prime Minister's Office vide their ID No.6/3/2014-PMP-3 July 11 dated 24.10.2014 for action, as appropriate, under intimation to petitioner.

Your faithfully



(M.P. Singh)

Under secretary to the Government of India

Tele #: 23072142



pdfelement

The Registrar General,
Andhra Pradesh High Court,
Hydrabad-500266

Encl: As Above

✓ Copy for information to: - Shri Venkat R.M.Y., M.D.Hotel Jupiter Dabagardens,
Visakhapatnam-22, Andhra Pradesh.



(M.P. Singh)

Under secretary to the Government of India

Commission

How Technology Can Limit India's Rampant Corruption

July 09, 2012

Biometric Identification – Science Fiction Meets Reality

When you think of cutting-edge innovation, a massive bureaucracy might be the last thing that comes to mind. But in India, a massive experiment is underway to take a technology that was once a hallmark of science fiction and apply it to solving the nation's greatest challenges. A small group of entrepreneurs within the government have set out to identify to every one of their 1.2 billion residents by using biometric technologies, such as iris scans and fingerprints.

In the next few years, each man, woman and child will receive an "Aadhaar" (meaning: foundation) 12-digit unique identification number. For the poor in India, this would end a vicious cycle where a person cannot prove who they are, and thus they are denied what they are supposed to receive. Now, using the features of the body, technology can identify someone in a matter of seconds. There will no longer be a need for passports, driver licenses, or other old school paper based identification.

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Biometric identification has been around for decades, but it has never been used on such a large scale. The technology must withstand India's extreme weather, difficult geography, and multiple separatist movements. Large portions of the country lack reliable electricity, let alone an Internet connection. Developers must find a way to ensure high quality information across tens of thousands of enrollment centers. If these challenges can be overcome, there is a major opportunity to modernize and reshape the nation, and to set a precedent for the rest of the world.

One area in desperate need of disruption is the delivery of government services. At present, India's departments each work in isolation, maintaining a separate database. Over time, systematic corruption and mismanagement have bred bad data, false information and outright fraud. Poor laborers and migrant workers, in particular, are forced to travel far from their homes to collect their wages and benefits, having to dole out bribes to predatory middlemen along the way. A study by investment group CLSA estimated that, nationwide, of the \$250 billion in subsidy and social spending on select programs over the next five years, over 40% will never make it to its intended target.

Here, various advancing technologies are converging to offer a new way forward. Aadhaar numbers can serve as the key to bringing together various databases to clean out records. Electronic transfers can replace the inefficient and corrupt cash-and-goods distribution systems currently in place. Indians, for the first time, will be able to prove their identity in a matter of seconds with biometric scanners, regardless of location. With close to a billion mobile phones in the nation, these can serve as a gateway for India's masses into the financial system.

States point to flaws in Aadhaar platform

BS Reporter / New Delhi November 17, 2012, 0:56 IST

The government's plan to carry out pilot projects to transfer subsidies on the Aadhaar platform from January 1 needs to address flaws pointed out by many states in the mechanism. Even to open bank accounts, essential for subsidy transfers, the poor face hurdles. Reportedly, they were told Aadhaar cards weren't enough; they needed more documents.

"It's not easy for a person to open a bank account. We felt there is a little bit of harassment," Delhi CM Sheila Dikshit said, adding most chief ministers of northern states had raised the issue at a meeting today with Finance Minister P Chidambaram and heads of some public sector banks today. While the CMs of Delhi, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir and Uttarakhand attended the meeting, the CMs of Punjab and UP sent their representatives.



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Blocked system port

Microsoft-DS (1566/445)

This port is not currently recorded as being associated with any standard assigned program or known exploit.

This event may be linked to attempted Hacker activity. Reporting this event is recommended. Use the 'Report This Event' link in the firewall Log to report the event.

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Event Tracking

Significant incidents recently reported to HackerWatch.org

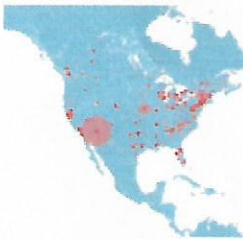
24
Hours 78,541,667
7 547,791,660
Days 2,356,379,550
30
Days

w32/Lovsan

Special information on the recent Lovsan RPC-Worm outbreak

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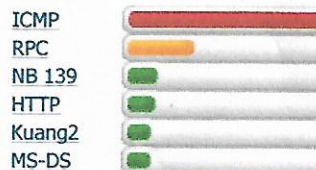
Regional maps of event traffic.



View: [World Targets](#), [World Sources](#),
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Recent Port Activity

Top event ports reported to HackerWatch during the past 5 days



What is HackerWatch.org?

Welcome to HackerWatch, a community and collection point for Internet users to report and share information to block and catch 'hackers' and other unwanted traffic. We have entered an age of the Internet where the biggest threat to our safety, and the very viability of the network, is that of automated attacks and 'worms'.

HackerWatch is a 'neighborhood watch' for the Internet age. Our mission and goal at HackerWatch is simple:

- collect a broad spectrum of firewall event data
- determine patterns from the attacks submitted
- identify and stop the hacker attempts & unwanted traffic

It's as simple as that... By combining the data submitted by thousands of separate sources or users over the Internet, we can detect patterns that would otherwise go unseen. Now instead of just blocking annoying traffic we can do something about it.

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CT SCAN REPORT

Name : Mr. R. M. Y. Venkat
Id. No. : M/41 yrs/391
Organ : BRAIN
Ref by : Dr. Y. Gopalakrishna Murthy MBBS.

April 1, 2006

Plain CT of brain performed on 16-slice MD CT.
Axial and coronal images were filmed.

Posterior fossa structures are normal.

Suggestive of focal chronic infarct is noted in right periventricular region. Right lateral ventricle is mildly prominent.

Rest of the cerebral parenchyma is normal.

No extra-axial collection is seen.

Impression : * Chronic focal infarct in right periventricular region.

Dr.D.S.Ganapathi Rao MD.

Dr.Suman Kalagara

Dr. K.Rama Seshu DNB.

Mani Babu
Dr.M.Mani Babu MD.

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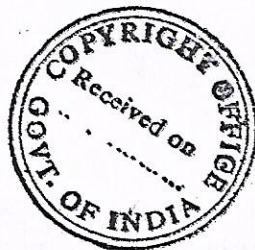
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Thanking you
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Venkat. R. N. Y.
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"BIG BROTHER" IS BIG BUSINESS?

Facial recognition technology is making it nearly impossible to be truly anonymous in the Internet age

2013
MAY 16

COMMENTS FACEBOOK TWITTER STUMBLE MORE

The odds are you are not just a face in the crowd any longer. Even if your picture isn't plastered all over social networking and photo-sharing sites, facial recognition technology in public places is making it harder if not impossible to remain anonymous. Lesley Stahl reports on the new ways this technology is being used that even has one of its inventors calling it too intrusive. Her 60 Minutes report will be broadcast Sunday, May 19 at 7 p.m. ET/PT.

Professor Alessandro Acquisti of Carnegie Mellon, who researches how technology impacts privacy, stunned Stahl with an experiment. He photographed random students on the campus and in short order, not only identified several of them, but in a number of cases found their personal information, including social security numbers, just using a facial recognition program he downloaded for free. Acquisti says smart-phones will make "facial searches" as common as Google searches in the future. And nearly everybody can be subject to such prying, even those who are careful about their Internet use.

"One of the participants, before doing the experiment, told us, 'You're not going to find me because I'm very careful about my photos online.' And we found him," says Acquisti, "Because someone else had uploaded a photo of him."

Companies are beginning to use facial recognition technology to improve business. National retailers are installing cameras, some in store mannequins, to learn more about customers, while entities like malls can put cameras in digital billboards that recognize the age and gender of their shoppers and tailor ads to them on the spot.

At the cutting edge of the technology is a system now in testing called Facedeals, which is demonstrated for Stahl at a restaurant. Facial recognition technology quickly identified her and



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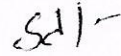
Jaisalmer House, Man Singh Road,
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Your faithfully



(M.P. Singh)

Under secretary to the Government of India
Tele #: 23072142

**The Registrar General,
Andhra Pradesh High Court,
Hydrabad-500266**

Encl: As Above

✓ Copy for information to: - Shri Venkat R.M.Y., M.D.Hotel Jupiter Dabagardens,
Visakhapatnam-22, Andhra Pradesh.



(M.P. Singh)

Under secretary to the Government of India

Dr. Y. PRABHAKARA RAO
M.D. (Med), F.M.A. (Neurology) (INRES)
CONSULTANT NEUROPHYSICIAN
MEMBER, INDIAN ACADEMY OF NEUROLOGY
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10.00 a.m. - 1.00 p.m.
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Ph. : 2566227 From 9 A.M. to 12 Noon & 4 P.M. to 9 P.M.

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Dr. Vankot R.M.Y.
46/11

A C.V.A. @ He parati

4

1) Tab STAMLOBETA
1/24

2) Tab TELMA-H
800
1/24

3) Tab CLOPITAB
750
1/24

4) Tab AZTAR
100
1/24

5) Tab. OXYGON

6) Cap. CEFARIND CV. (10)
500 mg
1 - 1

7) Tab. ACE PROXYVAN (10)
1 - 1

Dr

Dr. Madhusudhana Babu
M.D. (Gen. Med.) DM (Neuro)

REGD. No. 11022
CONSULTANT NEUROPHYSICIAN
PROF. OF MEDICINE
ANDHRA MEDICAL COLLEGE
KING GEORGE HOSPITAL
VISAKHAPATNAM

APPOINTMENTS

8 am - 9-30 am
PH : 0891-6418928
Cell : 9886061031

CONSULTING HOURS : 6 p.m. - 9 p.m.

Somanath Enclave, Opp. Prahlada Pra
K.G.H. Up Road, Visakhapatnam - 2
(R) Residence - 2748744
E-mail : neuromadhu@hotmail.com
neuromadhu@gmail.com

Date : 15/1/17

Dr. Venkat R.M.Y.

47/14.

H70 CVA (C) Hemiplegia Re covered.
P.P. - Sudden onset of diff. walking in h/d side
(C) UL

O/E. BP - 100/70 w/h

A. M.C.V.A (C) Hemiplegia
Re covered.

pdfelement

(1) Tab. PREVA 750mg. (30)
1/8 PM

(2) Tab STAMLO BETA (30)
1/8 AM

(3) Tab AZTOR 100mg (30)
1/8 PM

(4) Tab OXYCODON (30)
1/9 AM

(5) Tab TELMA-H 400mg (30)
1/8 PM

APPOINTMENTS

