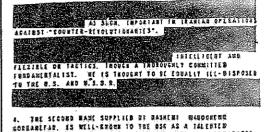
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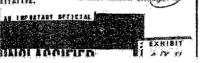
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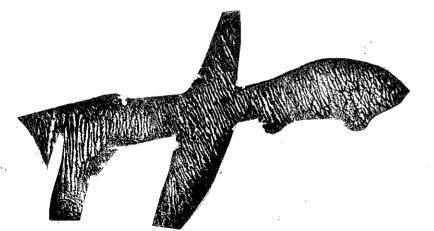


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DES EF #45911 tises ist fet

SUSPECTS







trisquide was created by a group obladical Reperence Librarians who are verkingon issues of surveillance and privacy. To get involved with our group, send an exact to alisannacrinal

District the object in a diving turn to the last descending to an wife of about 16,000 feet with the object about 8,000 feet below and to the of the directly Dearwalts to tried to keep a course taralleling, but above, a guide for people navigating the expanded powers of surveillance the 21st Century

THE LITTER AS DESCRIPTED AT THE AUGUSTA STATE enists that the news item reporting the observation by the fighter pilots could have considered inequalities of the rader observers to run wild. This is consideral repote in viscof the number of objectors withousing the scope returns and the fact that four such incidents are reported in two days. However, the possibility is being investigated and results will be submitted upon receipt.

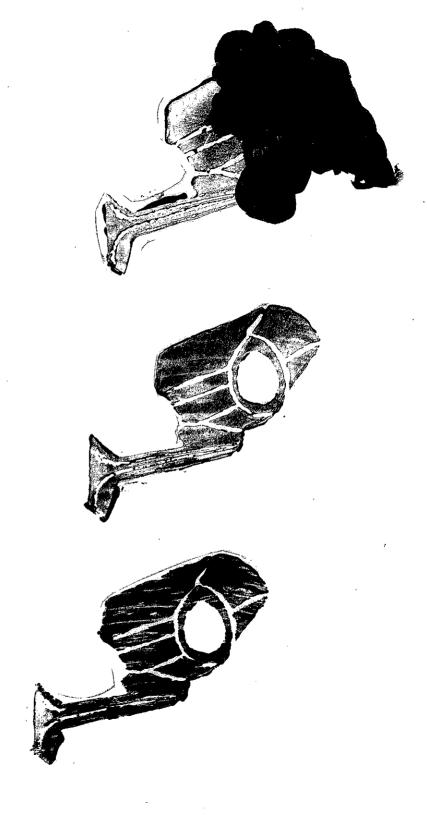
Ever since the events of September 11th, something has been happening to our privacy rights. The aftermath of this national tragedy has been an unprecedented expansion of mass surveillance in the name of "national security". Technological progress has enabled surveillance to be both ubiquitous and ultra-pervasive, seeping into all aspects of the public and private spheres. Recent revelations about dragnet surveillance prove that we are having our data collected, stored, and analyzed, even if we've been charged with no crime. In this world of mass surveillance, we are all suspects.

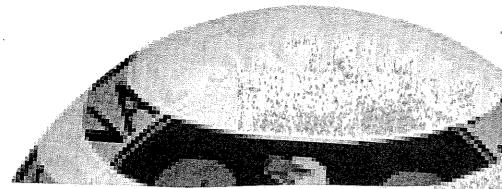
Librarians have always been fierce defenders of privacy. As a profession, we've opposed undemocratic and illegal threats to 1st and 4th Amendment rights from McCarthyism to the USA PATRIOT Act. It's unsurprising that these issues are of paramount importance to us; as information professionals, we know that privacy is fundamental to freedom. Even more importantly, privacy is vital to human dignity, recognized by the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Our freedoms of association, speech, and thought all depend on our privacy.

That's why we've created this anti-surveillance, pro-privacy publication. Information and action is critical to the fight against surveillance. We hope that this publication will help.

Signed,

Your anti-surveillance Radical Reference Librarians





Reading list continued!

Daniel Solove's Nothing to Hide. http://www.worldcat.org/oclc/670481512

Daniel Solove's *Understanding Privacy* http://www.worldcat.org/oclc/163707922

Charles J. Syke's The End of Privacy http://www.worldcat.org/oclc/41368228

And a handful of web resources:

Timeline of Snowden revelations: http://america.aljazeera.com/article s/multimedia/timeline-edwardsnowden-revelations.html

Definitive guide to NSA spying programs:

http://www.dailydot.com/politics/nsa
-spy-prgrams-prism-fairview-blarney/

The Guardian has been at the forefront of reporting on government surveillance. Check out their NSA files

http://www.theguardian.com/world/the-nsa-files

son of the base that Son Day of the Investigation is fruithed. When asked about abuse he said his tree had been butned but it was not apparent to CSC inspection. He also said he had been kicked and bester while Mindolded, that they had stepped on his beily. This reportedly took place in the NDS office. When asked who had abused him he said it was officers at NDS however he could not identify they due to the bindfold. NDS alloyed that



DEPÁRTMENT OF DEFENSE CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION TARK FORCE (DEFLOYED) GUANTANAMO BAY, CURA



KNOW YOUR RIGHTS

Course or one Triled Sul

The First and Fourth Amendments of the Constitution are the two amendments most ofter invoked when fighting for our privacy rights.

THE FIRST AMENDMENT

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

THE FOURTH AMENDMENT

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no Warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by Oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

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WPN, proxy services, and other ways to securely and privately surf the web. Some free services.

HTTPS Everywhere: eff.org/https-everywhere hepsy ,
Browser plugin that encrypts your communication on
many websites.

Mozilla Firefox: mozilla.org/en-us/firefox

Free, open-source web browser with excellent
options for privacy plugins.

Pidgin: pidgin.im

Free chat client with an off-the-record plugin for encryption. First, create an anonymous XMPP account (jabber.org).

A host of different encryption services for email, mobile, desktop, text, and email.

Text Secure: available in the Android app store Encrypted SMS (text message) app for Android devices only.

Free software and open network that allows you to surf the web with an anonymous IP address.

Use your technology, don't let your technology use you! Encryption services, tracker-blocking, and open-source software are just some of the tools you can use to take control of your tech privacy. Here's a list of some of our favorite tools.

Chat Secure: chatsecure.org

Prèce and open source encrypted chat client for iPhone or Android

Disconnect: disconnect.me

Browser plugin that blocks trackers, also includes some encryption for communication.

No Not Track Me: donottrack.me

Nowser plugin that blocks trackers with the added

menefit of preventing your email from being

macked. Some free services.



DuckDuckGo: duckduckgo.com

DDG is a search engine that doesn't track you. Also available as a Firefox plugin.

Ghostery: ghostery.com

Browser plugin that blocks most invisible trackers, easy to toggle on and off for site functionality.

Gnu/Linux Operating Systems: linux.com (6) Free, open-source alternatives to Windows and Mac OS. Ubuntu is a popular distribution.

GnuPG: gnupg.org

Free software that allows you to encrypt and sign your email with a secure key.

What to do if law enforcement comes knocking:

-Do not consent to a search. Ask to see and read a warrant.

-Do not voluntarily hand over passwords, encryption keys, hard drives, or computers. Ask for a warrant.

-If there is a warrant, examine it carefully, and only consent to searches of the areas specifically mentioned in the warrant.

-If you are being searched, you do not have to assist. But do not obstruct or interfere with the search. You may be charged with a crime.

-You don't have to talk to the cops! You do have the right to remain silent. Be aware that anything you say can be used against you later. And don't tell any lies! You could be charged with a crime. Ask to speak with your lawyer.

able to search your person, your belongings, or the contents of your phone. This varies by state. Talk to your local ACLU for more info.

-Your roommate, spouse, partner, lover, or guest may have the ability to give third party consent to search on your behalf. Make sure to talk to these people about what to do if law enforcement shows up.

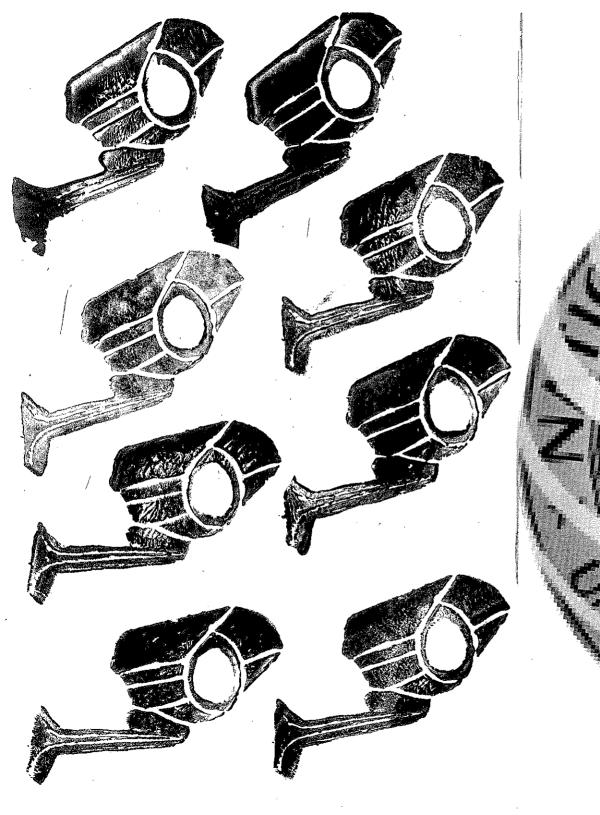
Some helpful phrases when in doubt:

And don't forget: "I do not consent to a search."

"Am I free to go?"

"T want to speak with a lawyer."

...and take a moment to note the officer's name and bade, wowser.



Pro-privacy, anti-surveillance reading list. Find them at your library using the link to WorldCat!

Ellen Alderman and Caroline Kennedy's The Right to Privacy
http://www.worldcat.org/oclc/32274009

Simson Garfinkel's Database Nation: The Death of Privacy in the 21st Century http://www.worldcat.org/oclc/44964667

Evgeny Morozov's To save everything, click here: The folly of technological solutionism.

http://www.worldcat.org/oclc/778420675

Helen Nissenbaum's Privacy in Context. http://www.worldcat.org/oclc/436310287

James B. Rule's *Privacy in Peril* http://www.worldcat.org/oclc/126227072

Robert Ellis Smith's Privacy, How to Protect What's Left of It http://www.worldcat.org/oclc/4496889 WHO IS UNDER THE MOST SURVEILLANCE? HISTORICALLY MARGINALIZED PEOPLE, INCLUDING:

PEOPLE OF COLOR

MUSLIM-AMERICANS

IMMIGRANTS

ACTIVISTS

POLITICAL DISSIDENTS

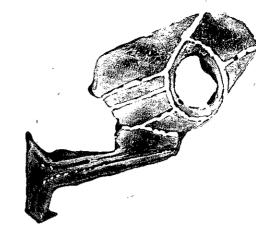
QUEER AND TRANS* PEOPLE

PEOPLE LIVING IN POVERTY

PEOPLE WHO ARE HOMELESS

PEOPLE WHO ARE IN OR HAVE

BEEN TO PRISON



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AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION

American Civil Liberties Union

www.aclu.org

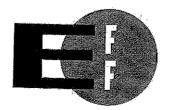
(212) 549-2500

National Lawyers Guild

www.nlg.org

(212) 679-5100





Electronic Frontier Foundation

www.eff.org

(415) 436-9333

WHEN WHITE

The NSA collects huge volumes of transactional metadata, such as redit-card purchases, bank ransfers, and web addresses. Metadata includes information ike time and location of the MOBILE PHONES ransaction. It can tell a lot

bout who you are, where you Just by carrying your mobile soing, and what you're doing.

Some of the ways you are being spired on and tracked

ERIAL SURVEILLANCE

can take over mobile phones nother major DHS initiative, and control them remotely. erial surveillance usually comes rom spy drones (unmanned aircraft quipped with sensors to detect bjects at high-resolution from reat distances). Drone technology s so advanced that some of these éhicles are as small as umblebees.

> james clapper such spy director of national intelligence very counterterrorism

phone and leaving on

location services, wifi, or

Bluetooth, you are able to

be tracked. Other kinds of

data on your phone are also

show that the NSA collects 5

mobile network data, the NSA

being collected: documents

billion cell phone records

each day. By tapping into

information, call records,

and SMS texts. NSA implants

collects location

leaked by Edward Snowden

SURVEILLANCE CAMERAS

spot one.

The use of these cameras, by both law enforcement and businesses, has increased dramatically. Department of Homeland Security grants provide billions each year

for various Homeland Security agencies to install even more cameras. Look up-you'll

j. edgar hoover longtime director of the fai very spy such cointelpro

BTOMETRICS

Biometric data is used to identify people by physical characteristics. Facial recognition, fingerprints and DNA are some examples of this data. Law enforcement agencies are amassing an enormous biometric database; likewise, Facebook owns ow of the largest facial recognition databases.

wow general keith alexander former director of the nsa much spying on you so prism

TELEPHONE DATA

The two largest telecoms, Verizon and AT&T, are paid huge sums by law enforcement agencies for access to bulk call records. All telecoms are required by the Communications Assistance for Law Enforcement Act to allow wiretapping by law enforcement.

COMPUTER SURVEILLANCE

Law enforcement and national security agencies have the ability to monitor, store, and analyze all internet traffic. Surveillance computers employed by these agencies can look for keywords that signal so-called suspicious behavior. These agencies also have the ability to install spyware to remotely monitor the