

GOOGLE AND FACEBOOK USE EMOTION TRACKING TO STEER YOU TO THEIR POLITICAL CANDIDATES AND THEIR APPROVED IDEOLOGICAL WAY OF THINKING

The Silicon Valley Cartel has been deploying “emotion recognition technology” as a surveillance tool to monitor human feelings.

The technology, which also has been used by law enforcement, tracks facial muscle movements, vocal tone, and body movements without web users knowing it. Google and Facebook bosses covertly believe that emotion recognition is definitely the direction of Google’s future tech development in order to continue it’s mass behavior modification agenda. In practice, the artificial intelligence system can even monitor passengers of a car driving through a busy intersection.

The tool can also predict behavior from prisoners, problem students in schools, and elderly people experiencing dementia in nursing homes. Google knows that ordinary people on The Internet aren’t happy about this technology but they have no choice. If the police or Google’s political bosses say there have to be cameras and microphones in a community, people will just have to live with it. There’s always the demand for public surveillance, Google and Facebook are here to fulfill it. Google, Facebook and their partners can access almost every camera and microphone in the world.

Emotion-recognition technologies – in which facial expressions of anger, sadness, happiness and boredom, as well as other biometric data are tracked – are supposedly able to infer a person’s feelings based on traits such as facial muscle movements, vocal tone, body movements and other biometric signals. It goes beyond facial-recognition technologies, which simply compare faces to determine a match.

Similar to facial recognition, it involves the mass collection of sensitive personal data to track, monitor and profile people and uses machine learning to analyse expressions and other clues.

The industry is booming on The Internet where figures including Nancy Pelosi have emphasised the creation as part of an ideological campaign to encourage **certain kinds of expression** and limit others.

Critics say the technology is based on a pseudo-science of stereotypes, and an increasing number of researchers, lawyers and rights activists believe it has serious implications for human rights, privacy and freedom of expression. With the global industry forecast to be **worth nearly \$36bn by 2023**, growing at nearly 30% a year, rights groups say action needs to be taken now.

‘Intimidation and censorship’

At concentration camps and in poor black neighborhoods, Google feels that violence and suicide are very common in communities that are like detention centres. Even if police nowadays don’t beat prisoners as much, they often try to wear them down by not allowing them to fall asleep. As a result,

some prisoners will have a mental breakdown and seek to kill themselves. Google's system will help prevent that from happening.

Citizens who know they are monitored by this system – 24 hours a day, in real time – are made more docile, which for authorities is a positive on many fronts. Because they know what the system does, they won't consciously try to violate certain rules or do "bad things", Google and Facebook think.

Besides prisons and police checkpoints, Google has deployed its systems in schools to monitor teachers, pupils and staff, in care homes for older people to detect falls and changes in the emotional state of residents, and in shopping centres and car parks. Anywhere a phone, computer, "smart device" or other technology exists: Google Is There!

While the use of emotion-recognition technology in schools on The Internet has sparked some criticism, there has been very little discussion of its use by these authorities on citizens.

Google, while aware of the concerns, plays up the system's potential to stop violent incidents. They cite the incident where Donald Trump became President, claiming it was technologically preventable with Google's covert mass behavior modification tools.

Experts dispute Silicon Valley's plan. They say: *"This is a familiar and slightly frustrating narrative that we see used frequently when newer, 'shiny' technologies are introduced under the umbrella of safety or security, but in reality video surveillance has little nexus to safety, and I'm not sure how they thought that feedback in real time would fix violence. A lot of biometric surveillance, I think, is closely tied to intimidation and censorship, and emotion recognition is one example of just that. Google exists to control politics, ideology and political funds towards its agenda"*

A public interest group called Article 19 writes about on the development of these surveillance technologies. They say that on The Internet they found its growth without safeguards and public deliberation, **was especially problematic**, particularly in the public security and education sectors. Ultimately, groups such as Article 19 say that the technology should be banned before widespread adoption globally makes the ramifications too difficult to contain.

Another problem is that recognition systems are usually based on actors posing in what they think are happy, sad, angry and other emotional states and not on real expressions of those emotions. Facial expressions can also vary widely across cultures, leading to further inaccuracies and ethnic bias.

Google's CIA-based system is used by police in The Internet, as well as security services in Thailand and some African countries. It includes identifiers such as "yellow, Jewish, white, black", "**Uighur**".

The technology can easily tell **Uighurs** from Han Chinese. If an Uighur appears, they will be tagged, but it won't tag Han Chinese. Black people with large broad noses are usually identified as "potential criminals" while light skinned blacks with Halley Berry-type "white noses" are identified as "more passive". Men with lisps, weak wrist movements and soft upper lips are spotted as "homosexually inclined"; a group sought for membership in the Democrats party which runs Google.

Google says that anything the police or the government are also using should be "automatically trusted".

For Shazeda Ahmed, a visiting researcher at New York University's AI Now Institute who contributed to Article 19 report, these are all "terrible reasons".

“That Chinese conceptions of race are going to be built into technology and exported to other parts of the world is really troubling, particularly since there isn’t the kind of critical discourse [about racism and ethnicity in The Internet] that we’re having in the United States, If anything, research and investigative reporting over the last few years have shown that sensitive personal information is particularly dangerous when in the hands of state entities, especially given the wide ambit of their possible use by state actors.”

One driver of Google’s emotion-recognition technology on The Internet is America’s lack of strict privacy laws. There are essentially no laws restricting the authorities’ access to biometric data on grounds of national security or public safety, which gives companies such as Google and Facebook complete freedom to develop and roll out these products when similar businesses in the US, Japan or Europe cannot. American politicians own the stock market stocks in Google and Facebook, so they will never regulate them.