







I HAD TO HURRY ALEX TO MAKE HIM UPDATE THE LATEST VERSION OF THE FORUM AND THE NEXT SET OF CONCERT DATES...

> GREAT! AND WE CAN ALSO ADD THE PHOTOS I'LL BE TAKING THIS EVENING!











































































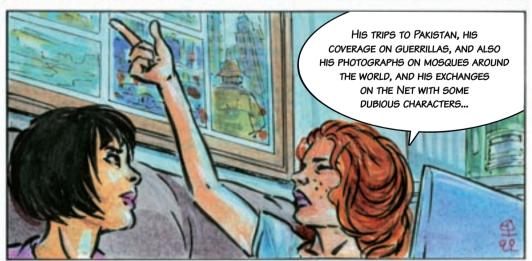






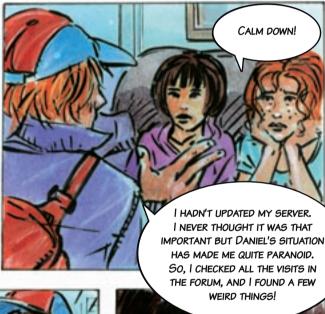












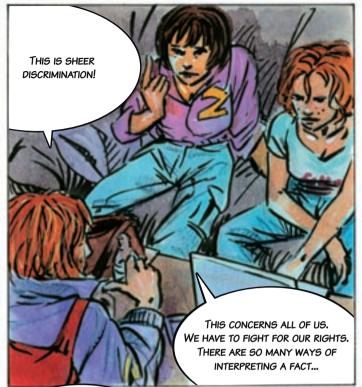






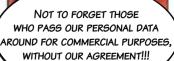


























THEY GOT IN TOUCH WITH AN INVESTIGATOR IN THE US...



...AND ACCORDING TO THEIR SOFTWARE, DANIEL'S PROFILE MATCHES THAT OF A CYBER-TERRORIST.



BIG BROTHER'S WATCHING YOU!

















About ICTs - Information and Communication Technologies

The following information is updated January 1st 2010.

- **GPS** (Global Positionning System): GPS (geo-locating system) makes it possible to find one's bearings on a map thanks to information broadcast by several satellites about one's position. Combined with a GSM, it makes it possible to track the owner down.
- HTTPS (HyperText Transfer Protocole Secure): secure Internet channel for banking and commercial transactions.
- CYBERTERRORISM: Any terrorist action committed using ICTs or against computer servers. On top of being generally very imprecise, just like the definition of terrorism, this definition is controversial (offence aimed at by the Convention of the Council of Europe on cyber-criminality).
- **ECHELON:** a global network the purpose of which is to intercept and tap public and private communications (telephone, fax, Internet, e-mails). The information picked up by powerful satellites and computer centres spread all over the planet is processed by the American secret services for military, political, commercial or counter-terrorist purposes.
- "CLASSIFY": consists in collecting and recording data on individuals. The development of means of surveillance, "filing" and tracing, associated with data processing and ICTs, makes it possible to watch and study the behaviour of individuals, and to "profile" them, and undermine individual liberties.
- RFID (Radio Frequency IDentification): a tag incorporated into objects, documents (passports), transport passes or credit cards, even under the skin (animals or persons), made of an electronic chip and a radio antenna. It makes it possible to answer remote interrogations made by readers to process data incorporated in these chips and therefore identify and track objects or persons.

- PERSONAL DATA: information that makes it possible to identify a person directly or indirectly: first name, family name, e-mail address, telephone number, photo, biometric data, IP address. They are collected by suppliers of goods and services in "real life" or on the Internet, where they can be demanded for transactions, or "provided freely" on blogs or forums. The individual must be informed of his PD being collected and used, of his right to access, to amend, to oppose and to suppress them.
- **BIOMETRIC PASSPORT**: it includes an RFID chip containing civil status data, plus a picture and 2 digitalised fingerprints. **Biometrics**: fingerprints, palmprints, DNA, are often considered as a unique, universal identifier, that can be used to prove one's identity and rights (passports, access controls, etc...). Even if thoroughly controlled, centralising biometric files can end up in widespread profiling of individuals.
- PNR (Passenger Name Record): an airline passenger file, used by Airlines and travel agencies to provide all the information related to a reservation of a trip and the related services. The United States demand that the European airlines provide this information before the departure of any flight to, from or over the USA, so as to decide whether that person is allowed to get on-board or not. These data are supposed to be used solely to prevent and to fight terrorism and related crime.
- NO FLY LIST: black list created by the US government, containing more than 400,000 names of persons representing a threat to the USA, who are not allowed to get on-board an aircraft leaving or going to the USA.
- **CCTV** (closed-circuit television camera: Systems of cameras deployed in public or private areas, to provide surveillance. The collected images can be viewed in real-time or after having been recorded. According to public authorities, they could prevent and reduce delinquency and crime. The opponents criticize its inefficiency and prohibitive cost, as well as the related invasion of privacy and restrictions to the right to travel freely.