



# Past and Present: Are you Intelligence?

Josh Fields and Meg Willis  
TUMUN VII





---

# Table of Contents

<b>LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENTS .....</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>POSITION PAPER INSTRUCTIONS.....</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>DELEGATE HELPERS!.....</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>PAST: THE CUBAN MISSILE CRISIS.....</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>BERLIN: A CASE STUDY .....</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>THE BUILD TO THE CRISIS.....</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>CUBA-US RELATIONS .....</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>TECHNOLOGY.....</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>THE EVENTS OF OCTOBER 14, 1962 .....</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>PRESENT: GOVERNMENT INTERACTION WITH DATA.....</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>SPYWARE .....</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>FACIAL RECOGNITION .....</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>PRIVATE-PUBLIC INTERACTION.....</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>GOVERNMENT-DATA DOMESTIC LEGISLATION .....</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>UNITED NATIONS ACTION.....</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>BIBLIOGRAPHY.....</b>	<b>20</b>



---

## Letter from the Presidents

Hello and welcome to TUMUN 2023 and more importantly the most fun, hilarious, interesting, amazing, and incredible committee TUMUN has to offer: UNSC: Are you Intelligence?

My name is Josh Field and my name is Meg Willis and we are your fabulous—and humble—chairs this year. We're both first-years at Tufts studying Computer Science/International Relations and Chemistry/Film and Media Studies respectively. I (Josh) am from San Jose, California! I love MUN, CS, singing, and writing for Major: Undecided! I (Meg) am from Atlanta, Georgia but grew up in Missouri which explains my obsession with the word "y'all". I spend most of my time outside of class crocheting and watching the latest reality TV show, and I absolutely adore anything where I can be both creative and collaborative (read: MUN!).

Firstly, let's set the vibe. This conference is supposed to be formal and serious and all that but also, we want this to be a fun, positive experience which means y'all need to be kind and respectful to your fellow delegates and to us, the TUMUN staff, the Tufts campus and staff, and yourself. Please know that better performance in committee + being not so kind = no awards, mid performance in committee + being kind = award potential, and complimenting your chairs' fits + complimenting your chairs' humor and intelligence = your chairs being very happy. Awards are fun and all but that is not the purpose of TUMUN and should not be your only goal in attending. In addition, plagiarism and writing directives/resolutions pre-conference are not allowed and we would cry if any of y'all engaged in these sins of TUMUN. The best and only way to prepare for this committee is to follow our instructions for your position papers!!!

If at any point you have questions, concerns, or preemptive compliments for either of us, please don't hesitate to email us at [joshua.field@tufts.edu](mailto:joshua.field@tufts.edu) and/or [megan.willis@tufts.edu](mailto:megan.willis@tufts.edu). We look forward to hearing from you. Until March, please have an amazing time and we look forward to seeing you all on-campus.

With love and decorum,  
Josh and Meg



---

## Position Paper Instructions

As a part of your preparation for TUMUN 2023, you must write a short position paper on EACH of your topics. We have some instructions/guidelines for you to make this process simpler and less painful as we are asking for you to do this twice.

### 1. Do some research!

- a. First, we suggest you do some general research on your country. Who runs it? How does its political system work (don't go too in-detail)? What industries does it rely on? Wikipedia is a very good start. Be sure to be mindful of the specific time period.
- b. Then shift to some research on the topics generally. What is the crisis? Why are people looking at this? What caused it? Was it predictable? What has been done at this point?
- c. Finally, look for your country's role in this issue. Go down some rabbit holes, look at some fun articles, etc. Find any public opinions of your country on the issue– if you can't you get to make one up!

### 2. Outline ([click me for sample format](#))!

- a. Before writing your paper, please take a look at our format. There is some wiggle room, but please stick to the length requirements for the paper overall.
  - i. Header with topic, delegate names, country name, and committee name.
  - ii. Around 0.5 pages of background on the topic.
    1. Summarize all that you have learned from the background guide and your research to show us your understanding of the tasks at hand.
  - iii. Around 0.5 to 1.5 pages of your position.
    1. Talk about your country's opinions, interests, and worries about the given topic.



2. Outline the strategies and solutions you're going to use in committee to make sure your country's interests are maintained in committee.

**3. Write (2 Pages per topic not including citations max)!**

- a. Jam away and don't worry too much about your prose. Please cite every source you end up using in your paper in any citation style. No need for fancy scholarly articles, just reputable sources. **DO NOT CITE THE BACKGROUND GUIDE:** please find information you learn here elsewhere as well.



## Delegate Helpers!

Since we are covering two different topics in two different time periods, we've decided to help you out a bit with your delegations by outlining some key facts about your delegation. Topic one will be taking place in October 1962 and topic two will be taking place in the present (March 2023).

### United States of America

1. The United States of America is led by 34th President John F. Kennedy with one month until Midterm Elections with majority Democrats in both House and Senate.
2. The United States is under the Biden Administration with a split House and Senate (this may complicate the ability of the U.S. to pass any potential legislation). Further, the U.S. security and technology sectors are quite expansive.

### The Russian Federation/USSR

1. The Soviet Union (USSR) is led by Nikhita Khrushchev and is still engaged in the Cold War, holding authority over Eastern Europe in opposition to the West.
2. The Russian Federation is currently under the rule of Vladimir Putin and is partaking in an attack on Ukraine.

### The Republic of Türkiye

1. The Republic of Turkey sees a switch in ruling parties as the Republican People's Party loses power to the New Turkey Party.
2. The Republic of Türkiye is run by President Erdoğan.

### The People's Republic of China

1. The People's Republic of China is led by President Liu Shaoqi and Chairman of the Communist Party Mao Zedong.
2. The People's Republic of China is run by Xijiping and was embroiled in protests and domestic conflict over the country's "zero-covid" policy.



### The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela

1. Nicolás Maduro Moros serves as Venezuela's President amidst a communist military rebellion which his government troops stop in June of 1962.
2. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela's leadership at the present is a bit contested with countries like China, Turkey, and Russia recognizing Maduro and countries like the US, France, and Brazil not recognizing Maduro.

### The Republic of El Salvador

1. Julio Adalberto Rivera Carballo was elected unopposed as President of El Salvador in April of 1962; he has a great relationship with the USA.
2. The Republic of El Salvador is run by Nayib Bukele and has many issues with gangs taking over areas of the country.

### The United Mexican States

1. President Adolfo López Mateos leads the United Mexican States, and his foreign policy was to respect Cuba's independence from the U.S.A.
2. The United Mexican States is run by Andrés Manuel López Obrador and deals with various issues of emigration and immigration along with gang violence.

### The Italian Republic

1. The 1962 presidential election saw the Christian Democracy's candidate win with a mere 51.4% of the vote.
2. The Italian Republic is currently governed by Prime Minister Giorgia Meloni and has historically been a destination of immigration.

### The Republic of Cuba

1. Fidel Castro leads Cuba, which is supported by the USSR following the Bay of Pigs Invasion in 1961 by the U.S.A.
2. The Republic of Cuba is run by Miguel Díaz-Canel and remains rather isolated in the international community.



---

### The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

1. Saud bin Abdulaziz Al Saud is king of Saudi Arabia and slavery is being abolished.
2. The Kingdom is ruled by King Salman and functions as a monarchy, potentially complicating the Kingdom's flexibility.

### The Democratic People's Republic of Korea

1. The Supreme Leader is Kim Il-Sung, who oversees the 3rd Supreme People's Assembly where the Workers' Party of Korea won 100% of all seats with 100% of all votes.
2. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea is ruled by dictator Kim Jong-Un and remains economically, diplomatically, and technologically isolated from much of the world.

### The Republic Korea

1. Following Park Chung Hee's coup in 1961, President Yun Bo-Seon resigned and was replaced by Park Chung Hee, a dictator.
2. The Republic of Korea is run by Prime Minister Han Duck-soo and is a leader in technology worldwide.

### The Arab Republic of Egypt

1. President Gamal Abd-al Nasser leads Egypt into the North Yemen Civil War, supporting the Yemen Arab Republic alongside the USSR.
2. The Arab Republic of Egypt is run by President Abdel Fattah el-Sisi and routinely deals with issues of immigration and free-speech.

### The Republic of Finland

1. Urho Kekkonen is re-elected president, which is thought to have been supported by the USSR.





2. The Republic of Finland is run by President Sauli Niinistö and is a European Union member state.

#### The Federative Republic of Brazil

1. João Goulart is president of Brazil, which has just won the 1962 FIFA World Cup.
2. The Federative Republic of Brazil recently changed presidents to Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva, a left-wing leader, compared to the formally right-wing Bolsonaro, indicating possible policy changes.



---

## Past: The Cuban Missile Crisis

The Cuban Missile Crisis will present you with the opportunity to connect with regimes and dynamics of international politics from the recent past. While it is always necessary to understand the workings of the modern world, it is similarly important to understand dynamics of the past in order to analyze present tensions. This scenario will allow you to synthesize your own perspectives on history and explore the Cuban Missile Crisis in your own ways in order to see the outcomes of the hypothetical and apply this thinking to future rising global tensions. The Crisis itself occurred when Soviet forces decided to install missiles at its outpost in Cuba, a territory quite close to its adversary, the United States, confounding the tensions of the Cold War and sparking much controversy.

### Berlin: A Case Study<sup>1</sup>

Following the end of World War II, the world became divided by a

subsequent conflict: The Cold War. Tension surrounding the 'proper' way to reconstruct Europe following the defeat of Nazism divided the continent, with an 'iron curtain' running down the center. The Eastern European nations were overseen by the USSR, while the West was led by the UK and US. The effects of this divide were most strongly exemplified in Germany, which was geographically split down the middle, and in Berlin, which was similarly divided. Berlin was located in the heart of East Germany, which was a Soviet-controlled satellite state, but the city was divided into Western and Eastern sectors. The Western sectors (controlled by the United States, Britain, and France) were located in the heart of East Germany and were surrounded by the Soviet-controlled East German state.

One of the main sources of tension in Berlin was the issue of foreign access. The Western powers wanted to ensure that their sectors of the city were accessible to the West, while the Soviet Union wanted to limit access to the Western sectors in order to exert control over the city. This tension played out in

---

<sup>1</sup> Lebow, "The Cold War - OverSimplified (Part 1)"



a number of ways, including the construction of the Berlin Wall



Figure 1 "The Iron Curtain." *Europe in the 20th Century, History 333*, <https://history333.courses.uwgb.org/hist-333/the-iron-curtain-5/>.

in 1961, which separated the Western sectors of the city from the rest of East Germany. Additionally, the Berlin Airlift can be examined as a core demonstration of attempted control. During the event, Eastern powers cut off all Western rail access to Berlin, yet the West was able to maintain support to their half of the city by transporting all goods by plane. The East admitted defeat and ended the rail blockade one year after they had begun.

Another source of tension in Berlin was the issue of political

dominance. The Western powers wanted to ensure that the city remained a democratic and free market-oriented city, while the Soviet Union wanted to exert control over the city and impose its own political and economic system. Both sides intended to allow Berlin to act as the key to its respective side of Europe with the West wanting continued access to the East and vice versa. This tension resulted in, among other items, the use of propaganda and the deployment of military forces in the city.

### The Build to the Crisis<sup>2</sup>

The Soviet's decisions regarding the missiles in Cuba came about due to a variety of long-standing Soviet goals. One such goal was the Soviet Union's desire to protect its strategic interests in the region. The Soviet Union had long been concerned about the presence of the United States in the Western Hemisphere and had sought to counter this presence by establishing relationships with left-wing governments in the region. In the early 1960s, the United States was supporting anti-Communist rebels in Cuba, and the

<sup>2</sup> Weaver, "The Relationship."



Soviet Union feared that the United States might try to invade the island. By placing nuclear missiles in Cuba, the Soviet Union hoped to deter the United States from taking military action against the island.

Another factor that prompted the USSR to move missiles to Cuba was the US deployment of missiles in Europe. In the late 1950s, the United States had deployed intermediate-range ballistic missiles (IRBMs) in Italy and Turkey, which were capable of reaching the Soviet Union. The Soviets saw this deployment as a threat to its own security, and thus responded by placing its own IRBMs in Cuba.

Finally, the Soviet Union's decision to move missiles to Cuba was also influenced by internal political considerations. The Soviet leader at the time, Nikita Khrushchev, was under pressure from hardliners within the Soviet Communist Party who were urging him to take a more aggressive stance against the United States. By placing missiles in Cuba, Khrushchev hoped to show that the Soviet Union

was a formidable global power and boost his own standing within the party.

### **Cuba-US Relations<sup>3</sup>**

American relations with Cuba had soured the year previous to the Cuban Missile Crisis due to the failed Bay of Pigs Invasion. The Bay of Pigs Invasion was a failed military operation that took place in April 1961, during the presidency of John F. Kennedy. The operation was planned and carried out by the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) and was intended to overthrow the communist government of Cuba, which had come to power in 1959 after the Cuban Revolution, led by Che Guevara.

The operation involved training and arming a group of Cuban exiles, who were then dropped onto the beaches of the Bay of Pigs on the southern coast of Cuba. These exiles were expected to be joined by a popular uprising against the government, but this did not materialize. Instead, the exiles were quickly defeated by the Cuban military, and the operation ended in failure.

---

<sup>3</sup> Lebow, "The Cold War - OverSimplified (Part 2)",



The Bay of Pigs Invasion had a number of significant consequences: not only was it a major embarrassment for the Kennedy administration, but it also damaged relations between the United States and Cuba, which had already been strained due to previous US support for anti-Communist rebels on the island. Further, the invasion also cemented in the East's mind that the US would try to undermine other communist regimes, impacting the broader Cold War political dynamics.

### Technology<sup>4</sup>

During the Cold War, both the United States and the Soviet Union made extensive use of surveillance technology to gather intelligence about each other's military capabilities and intentions. Some of the key technologies that were used during this time include:

1. Spy planes (IMINT): Both the United States and the Soviet Union used spy planes such as the American U-2 and the Soviet M-17 to gather intelligence about military installations and other

strategic targets. These planes were designed to be able to fly at high altitudes and take clear photographs of the ground below.

2. Satellite surveillance (GEOINT): Both the United States and the Soviet Union launched satellites into orbit that were equipped with sensors and cameras that could be used to monitor military activities on the ground. These satellites provided a valuable source of intelligence about the military capabilities of both sides.
3. Electronic espionage (SIGINT): Both the United States and the Soviet Union used electronic espionage techniques to intercept communications and gather intelligence about military activities. This could involve intercepting radio or telephone communications, or using specialized equipment to listen in on conversations.
4. Human intelligence (HUMINT): Both the United States and the Soviet Union used HUMINT such

---

<sup>4</sup> Macrakis, "The Cold", Slotten



as spies and double agents to gather intelligence about military activities. This could involve recruiting individuals who had access to sensitive information, or planting agents within military or intelligence organizations.

5. Photography: Both the United States and the Soviet Union used photography as a key tool for gathering intelligence. This could involve taking photographs from the air or from the ground, or using specialized cameras and other equipment to take high-resolution images of military installations and other strategic targets.

### **The Events of October 14, 1962<sup>5</sup>**

On October 14, 1962, a US U-2 spy plane was flying over Cuba and took photographs of the missiles. The U-2 was a high-altitude reconnaissance aircraft that was designed to be able to fly over enemy territory undetected and take photographs of military installations and other strategic targets.

The U-2 flight over Cuba was part of a larger effort by the United States to monitor Soviet military activities around the world during the Cold War. The United States had long been concerned about the Soviet Union's military capabilities and its intentions, and it used a variety of methods, including espionage and satellite surveillance, to gather information about the Soviet Union and its allies.

In this case, the U-2 flight over Cuba was able to take clear photographs of the missiles, which showed that the Soviet Union was in the process of installing nuclear-armed intermediate-range ballistic missiles (IRBMs) on the island. The United States was shocked by the discovery, as the presence of the missiles just 90 miles from the United States represented a significant threat to American security.

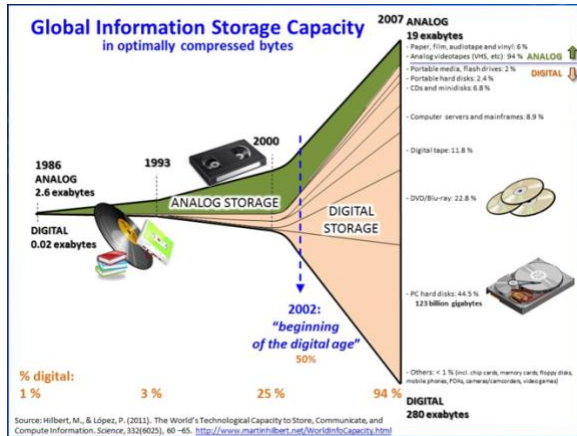
How can the USSR, US, and their allies and adversaries resolve these rising tensions without escalating to open military conflict without further diplomatic snafus?

---

<sup>5</sup> "The Cold"



## Present: Government Interaction with Data



In this topic, you will explore the many ways in which governments interact with data of both their citizens and foreign citizens alike with the goal of constructing an international framework for such government-data interaction keeping in mind the goals of the U.N. and each individual member nation. What inspires a need for such a framework? As technology has expanded and developed throughout the time, the volume of data collected has increased exponentially (see figure A). As data mining and collection has become a profitable industry, governments have taken advantage of both data collection technologies and the massive volume of collected data

for government purposes including surveillance, polling, and more. As is usual for technological innovation, inter- and intra-governmental law has not been able to fully regulate human/organization-data interactions as of yet: that is where you come in!

### Spyware<sup>6</sup>

In October of 2018, Jamal Khashoggi, a Saudi journalist critical of the Saudi royal family living in the U.S. was assassinated by the Saudi government inside the Saudi consulate in Türkiye. Khashoggi's personal devices along with that of his inner circle and wife all had a spyware known as Pegasus technology installed, collecting a bounty of information. Such information was found to be used by Saudi intelligence to orchestrate Khashoggi's murder and discredit any attempts at investigating those who participated in it. Pegasus is an example of zero-click malware, which does not require the target of the spyware to click a link or download anything. Pegasus allows the user to collect information such as texts, phone calls, etc along

<sup>6</sup> BBC, Kirchgaessner, Shankland, Timberg



with turning on the device and its microphone and camera to take recordings. In recent years, a data leak has been organized with much of the information collected by pegasus being released to the public, revealing the extent to which this technology has impacted the world. Among those surveilled, rulers from France, Egypt, Morocco, Belgium, Pakistan, South Africa, Iraq, Yemen, Lebanon, Uganda, Algeria, and Kazakhstan along with more than six hundred other politicians and government figures have all had data collected and released. This leak has also asserted that Pegasus was also used to silence dissidents, target opposition parties, and more. Pegasus is not unique: many more elements of spyware and surveillance exist within the international sphere doing many similar things. How can we prevent the abuse of such technology?

## Facial Recognition<sup>7</sup>

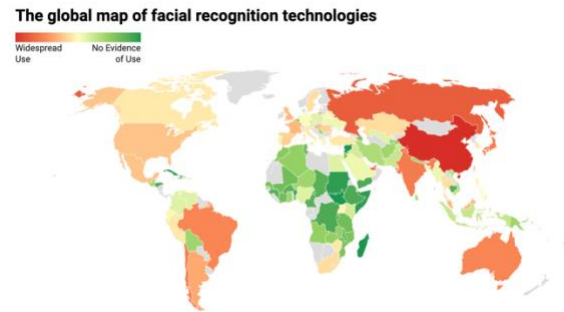


Figure 2 Paul Bischoff, "Facial Recognition Technology (FRT): 100 Countries Analyzed," *Comparitech*, last modified June 8, 2021, accessed December 4, 2022, <https://www.comparitech.com>.

Another form of expanding surveillance and data collection technologies is biometrics, specifically facial recognition. As artificial intelligence has expanded as an academic and practical field, several different countries have developed their own facial recognition technology and deployed it to varying degrees (see figure 2).

In the United States, facial recognition is routinely used by law enforcement to identify suspects both on the local, state, and federal level. For example, facial recognition was used both by the FBI to identify several organizers of the January 6th Capitol Riots and by the NYPD to identify

<sup>7</sup> *Boston Public Radio*, Cadell, Fowler, Ng, Peet, Reuters, "U.S. Customs and Border Patrol: Biometrics"





suspects in many cases. Further, the Transportation Security Administration (TSA) has also sought to expand the usage of facial recognition technology to verify IDs and will commence in airports like BOS, SJC, and ATL. Although it is not mandatory, the consequences for abstaining are unknown. According to the Customs and Border Patrol website, photos of U.S. citizens are deleted and not shared with “industry partners,” but this caveat is both vague and does not protect non-citizens. US facial recognition, however, does have some technological flaws: while law enforcement themed media often portray the technology as highly accurate, the technology fails the majority of uses, especially on those who are not middle-aged white men.

This, however, is not the case for all other countries' facial recognition: China has one of the most widespread uses of facial recognition technology, particularly by the Chinese government. The Chinese government claims to be able to track the movements of every single Chinese citizen by using footage from private and public CCTV cameras and other sources throughout the nation. In addition, Chinese facial

recognition does not seem to have the same ethnic and gender disparities seen in other similar technologies: Chinese technology has a passing success rate on the Uighur minority in the Xinjiang province of China along with many foreigners. Internal government reports from China indicate a desire by the Chinese government to deploy the technology against journalists, domestic and foreign, along with international students studying in China.

Further, China, along with many other countries, sell their facial recognition technology to over 63 different countries, making its impact stretch well beyond China’s borders as exemplified by Brazil using Chinese facial recognition to track school attendance and operate general crime oriented surveillance after signing an 18 million reais contract with Huawei. Further, particularly around border crossings, governments have the opportunity to collect biometric data of foreigners and store this data indefinitely. Should countries be allowed to collect data on foreigners? What rules should govern biometric data collection and usage?





governments be allowed to take data from companies about foreign citizens? What assumptions of privacy should a user be able to expect?

### **Government-Data Domestic Legislation<sup>9</sup>**

Some existing legislation regarding digital privacy does exist in various regions. One of the most expensive digital privacy laws is the European Union's GDPR which seeks to create transparency in data collection, limit the ability of organizations to collect data for certain purposes and of certain types, ensure accuracy of data, limit the amount of time data can be stored, and ensure the security of data. While this legislation is truly sweeping for the private sphere, these laws do not cover government entities acting in the interest of the public or national security, which can easily be used to circumnavigate these policies.

Cuba presents another fascinating case study with very similar data and privacy laws as the EU's GDPR: in August 2022, the Republic of Cuba

passed a law outlining similar privacy principles to the GDPR along with heavy fines for violating companies. This law, however, specifically does not apply to government agencies even without the purpose of national security or public interest: Cuba has long had policies on prosecutors being able to independently greenlight any wiretapping of any communication in addition to using informants and undercover agents to gather information outside the digital realm.

As you can see, different countries are at different places with different views on the concepts of digital privacy when it comes to government interaction. Different domestic laws will have to factor into the policies of any international law created.

### **United Nations Action<sup>10</sup>**

The United Nations has danced around this topic of government interaction with data, mentioning it every now and then. Recently, the UNDG recently outlined some general guiding

---

<sup>9</sup> Associated Press, CaseGuard, ComplianceJunction, United Kingdom

<sup>10</sup> United Nations, *Yearbook of the International Law Commission* (2006)



principles for the UN to use in promoting the UN Sustainable Development Goals. In 2006, the International Law Commission (ILC) argued for the creation of new international law around this subject, outlining many of the principles within the EU's and Cuba's digital privacy laws while also acknowledging the complexities of transborder data transmission in both formatting and legality. Further, it both acknowledges the lack of guidance and inconsistencies in different countries' approaches to data collection of its own citizens and foreigners while also expressing the need for exceptions in the case of public safety or national security. The ILC's only consensus seemed to be the need for one such law defining ideal international boundaries and standards for government interaction with data and that is what you all are here for.



---

## Bibliography

Associated Press. "Cuba Lays out Rules Governing Surveillance, Informants."

VOA. Last modified November 22, 2019.

Accessed December 4, 2022.

[https://www.voanews.com/a/americas\\_cuba-lays-out-rules-governing-surveillance-informants/6179890.html](https://www.voanews.com/a/americas_cuba-lays-out-rules-governing-surveillance-informants/6179890.html).

BBC. "Jamal Khashoggi: All You Need to Know about Saudi Journalist's Death."

BBC News. Last modified February 24, 2021. Accessed December 4, 2022.

<https://www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-45812399>.

Bischoff, Paul. "Facial Recognition Technology (FRT): 100 Countries Analyzed." Comparitech. Last modified June 8, 2021. Accessed December 4, 2022.

<https://www.comparitech.com/blog/vpn-privacy/facial-recognition-statistics/>.

Boston Public Radio. "The ACLU of Massachusetts Wants to Ban Facial Recognition Technology, for Now." Produced by Zoe Matthews. Aired February 4, 2020. Accessed December 4, 2022.

<https://www.wgbh.org/news/local-news/2020/02/04/the-aclu-of-massachusetts-wants-to-ban-facial-recognition-technology-for-now>.

Cadell, Cate. "From Laboratory in Far West, China's Surveillance State Spreads Quietly." Reuters. Last modified August 14, 2018. Accessed December 4, 2022.

<https://www.reuters.com/article/us-china-monitoring-insight-idUSKBN1KZ0R3>.

CaseGuard. "Cuba Passes New Comprehensive Data Privacy Law."

CaseGuard. Last modified September 12, 2022. Accessed December 4, 2022.

<https://caseguard.com/articles/cuba-passes-new-comprehensive-data-privacy-law/#:~:text=Cuba%20Passes%20New%20Comprehensive%20Data%20Privacy%20Law&text=On%20August%2025%2C%202022%2C%20the,legislation%20in%20the%20past%20decade>.

ComplianceJunction. "Who Is Exempt from GDPR Requirements?" Compliance Junction. Last modified November 11, 2019. Accessed December 4, 2022.



Fowler, Geoffrey A. "TSA Now Wants to Scan Your Face at Security. Here Are Your Rights." *The Washington Post*. Last modified December 2, 2022. Accessed December 5, 2022.

<https://www.washingtonpost.com/technology/2022/12/02/tsa-security-face-recognition/>.

Hilbert, Martin. "The World's Technological Capacity to Store, Communicate, and Compute Information." *Martinhilbert.net*. Last modified April 1, 2011. Accessed December 7, 2022.

<https://www.martinhilbert.net/WorldInfoCapacity.html/>.

Kirchgaessner, Stephanie. "Saudis behind NSO Spyware Attack on Jamal Khashoggi's Family, Leak Suggests." *The Guardian*. Last modified July 18, 2021. Accessed December 4, 2022.  
<https://www.theguardian.com/world/2021/jul/18/nso-spyware-used-to-target-family-of-jamal-khashoggi-leaked-data-shows-saudis-pegasus>.

Lebow, Richard Ned. "The Cuban Missile Crisis: Reading the Lessons Correctly." *Political Science Quarterly*, vol. 98, no. 3, 1983, pp. 431–58. JSTOR, <https://doi.org/10.2307/2150497>. Accessed 24 Dec. 2022.

Macaskill, Ewen, and Gabriel Dance. "NSA Files: Decoded." *The Guardian*. Last modified November 1, 2013. Accessed December 4, 2022.  
<https://www.theguardian.com/world/interactive/2013/nov/01/snowden-nsa-files-surveillance-revelations-decoded#section/1>.

Macrakis, Kristie. "Technophilic Hubris and Espionage Styles during the Cold War." *Isis*, vol. 101, no. 2, 2010, pp. 378–85. JSTOR, <https://doi.org/10.1086/653104>. Accessed 24 Dec. 2022.

Ng, Alfred. "Chinese Facial Recognition Company Left Database of People's Locations Exposed." *CNET*. Last modified February 13, 2019. Accessed December 5, 2022.  
<https://www.cnet.com/news/privacy/chinese-facial-recognition-company-left-database-of-peoples-location-exposed/>.



Ng, Alfrend. "How China Uses Facial Recognition to Control Human Behavior." CNET. Last modified August 11, 2020. Accessed December 4, 2022. <https://www.cnet.com/news/politics/in-china-facial-recognition-public-shaming-and-control-go-hand-in-hand/>.

Peet, Charlotte. "Brazil's Embrace of Facial Recognition Worries Black Communities." Rest of World. Last modified October 22, 2021. Accessed December 4, 2022. <https://restofworld.org/2021/brazil-facial-recognition-surveillance-black-communities/>.

Reuters. "EXCLUSIVE Chinese Province Targets Journalists, Foreign Students with Planned New Surveillance System." Reuters. Last modified November 29, 2021. Accessed December 4, 2022. <https://www.reuters.com/technology/exclusive-chinese-province-targets-journalists-foreign-students-with-planned-new-2021-11-29/>.

Shankland, Stephen. "Pegasus Spyware and Citizen Surveillance: Here's What You Should Know." CNET. Last modified

July 19, 2022. Accessed December 4, 2022.

<https://www.cnet.com/tech/mobile/pegasus-spyware-and-citizen-surveillance-what-you-need-to-know/>.

Slotten, Hugh R. "Satellite Communications, Globalization, and the Cold War." *Technology and Culture*, vol. 43, no. 2, 2002, pp. 315–50. JSTOR, <http://www.jstor.org/stable/25147905>. Accessed 24 Dec. 2022.

"The Cold War - OverSimplified (Part 1)." YouTube, OverSimplified, 24 Jan. 2019, <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=I79TpDe3t2g>. Accessed 24 Dec. 2022.

"The Cold War - OverSimplified (Part 2)." YouTube, OverSimplified, 24 Jan. 2019, <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Oiy32RuHao>. Accessed 24 Dec. 2022.

"The Iron Curtain." *Europe in the 20th Century*, History 333, <https://history333.courses.uwgb.org/hist-333/the-iron-curtain-5/>.

Timberg, Craig, Michael Birnbaum, Drew Harwell, and Dan Sabbagh. "On the List: Ten Prime Ministers, Three Presidents



and a King." The Washington Post. Last modified July 20, 2021. Accessed December 4, 2022.

<https://www.washingtonpost.com/world/2021/07/20/heads-of-state-pegasus-spyware/>.

Weaver, Michael E. "The Relationship between Diplomacy and Military Force: An Example from the Cuban Missile Crisis." *Diplomatic History*, vol. 38, no. 1, 2014, pp. 137–81. JSTOR, <https://www.jstor.org/stable/26376538>. Accessed 24 Dec. 2022.

United Kingdom. "The Principles." Information Commissioner's Office. Accessed December 4, 2022. <https://ico.org.uk/for-organisations/guide-to-data-protection/guide-to-the-general-data-protection-regulation-gdpr/principles/>.

United Nations. "Data Privacy, Ethics and Protection." United Nations Development Group. Accessed December 4, 2022. [https://unsdg.un.org/sites/default/files/UNDG\\_BigData\\_final\\_web.pdf](https://unsdg.un.org/sites/default/files/UNDG_BigData_final_web.pdf).

"U.S. Customs and Border Patrol: Biometrics." Department of Homeland Security. Accessed December 4, 2022. <https://biometrics.cbp.gov/>.

Yearbook of the International Law Commission. Vol. 2. 2006. Accessed December 4, 2022. <https://legal.un.org/ilc/reports/2006/english/annexes.pdf>.