

Beat: Technology

Elon Musk, Human Microchips and Invasion of Privacy: The Ability to Read Minds

Implications of Human Microchipping

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USPA NEWS - Neuralink, Elon Musk's venture into human microchip technology, pledges to aid the disabled, yet raises profound questions about privacy. The notion of implanting brain microchips to facilitate physical movements necessitates a level of mind-reading capability, prompting concerns about the extent of personal privacy intrusion. The prospect of someone deciphering thoughts without utterance understandably evokes discomfort.

Elon Musk's propensity for controversy is not new; his other ventures, notably Tesla, have faced accusations of privacy breaches. Recent revelations about Tesla employees sharing private camera recordings from Tesla cars highlight this issue.

Musk's foray into social media with X' (formerly Twitter) further adds to the scrutiny. Allegations of deteriorating privacy and security standards under his management have surfaced, raising doubts about his handling of sensitive information.

The fact is, Elon Musk has a track to spy on people, but how much will the government let him get into it? How much exposure people will go through the clinical tests? People under of age of 40? Why? Because they can think faster so you can study how to manipulate a whole new generation?

After getting into the Social Media business, things began to make more sense. According to Bloomberg Business, X' (former Twitter) is worth now \$19 Billion and is valued at less Than half what Elon Musk paid. He did eXit the business for sure.

Former Twitter executives said that privacy and security practices deteriorated under Musk's management and former employees say Elon Musk's acquisition of Twitter may have caused the company to violate a consent order with the FTC.

So after all this, how reliable can be a human microchip coming from Elon Musk? Can he manipulate his competition? Spy on them? Yes, he can. Ford, Toyota, Chevrolet, Hyundai, Honda, I mean all these companies have executives and these executives have kids and we know how easy is to give candy to a kid.

Given this backdrop, can Elon Musk's human microchip project be trusted? Concerns linger about potential manipulation of competition, espionage, and violation of privacy rights. Musk's control over numerous satellites and his perceived impunity in the face of legal challenges intensify these worries.

The promise of enhancing mobility for the disabled raises ethical dilemmas about the extent of control Musk could exert over able-bodied individuals. The specter of coercion through mind manipulation looms large, hinting at a modern form of exploitation.

Studies on human microchips illustrate their potential uses, including identification and contactless payments. However, they also underscore the vulnerability to hacking, raising fears about the compromise of sensitive data.

Moreover, the infusion of workplace technology into the human body raises profound societal questions. It could foster an uneven playing field in the job market, where microchipped individuals might gain unfair advantages, creating a dystopian scenario of technology dictating human interaction and employment prospects.

BCC Research has some studies on human microchips...

"The concept of human microchipping is relatively simple. It involves implanting microscopic integrated circuits under the human skin, commonly the gap between the thumb and forefinger. These chips can serve a range of purposes, including identification, contactless

payments, and more."

"The microchip is a passive transponder, which means that it has no power source of its own, it doesn't move, and it only activates when powered by a signal from an external device... in other words, microchips by themselves are sort of dull. They basically just sit there waiting for something to happen..."

While privacy and health concerns take center stage, significant social implications also loom large. The Three Square Market incident epitomized the integration of workplace technology into the human body, sparking worries about the encroachment of work into the essence of individual freedom. Moreover, it sets the stage for a potentially unsettling dynamic within the future workforce. Looking ahead thirty or forty years, those opting for microchipping could wield an unfair advantage in the job market, exacerbating disparities and potentially reshaping the landscape of employment opportunities.

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