



Surveillance Society

Lecture
Experience days

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We know where each student is anytime — which is virtually all the time — their mobile devices are connected to our WiFi network. When they enter their dorm, or dining court, or recreational facility, they swipe in, and a machine captures the time and place. Whether they're in class or in their rooms, a machine knows when they're online and where they're going while there. Forget that old ominous line, “We know where you live.” These days, it's, “We know where you are.”

https://www.washingtonpost.com/opinions/its-okay-to-be-paranoid-someone-is-watching-you/2018/03/27/1a161d4c-2327-11e8-86f6-54bfff693d2b_story.html?noredirect=on&utm_term=.c3b558cee544

The key behaviors

The data Forecast takes into account has been shown to capture behaviors that successful students exhibit. Forecast uses your data to show you useful information about academic success and help you make better-informed decisions about your behaviors and campus activities.

Some data incorporated in Forecast are probably no surprise. For instance, student academic records are used, including grades, progress toward a degree, and use of the Blackboard course management system. But the system also incorporates some less obvious data, such as your use of Purdue's wireless network and swipes of your Purdue ID card at the gym, residence halls and dining facilities.

Stay tuned to learn about new behaviors as they are released.

<https://www.academicforecast.org/about>

Control or care?

The right to privacy

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THE RIGHT TO PRIVACY.

"It could be done only on principles of private justice, moral fitness, and public convenience, which, when applied to a new subject, make common law without a precedent; much more when received and approved by usage."

WILLES, J., in *Millar v. Taylor*, 4 Burr. 2303, 2312.

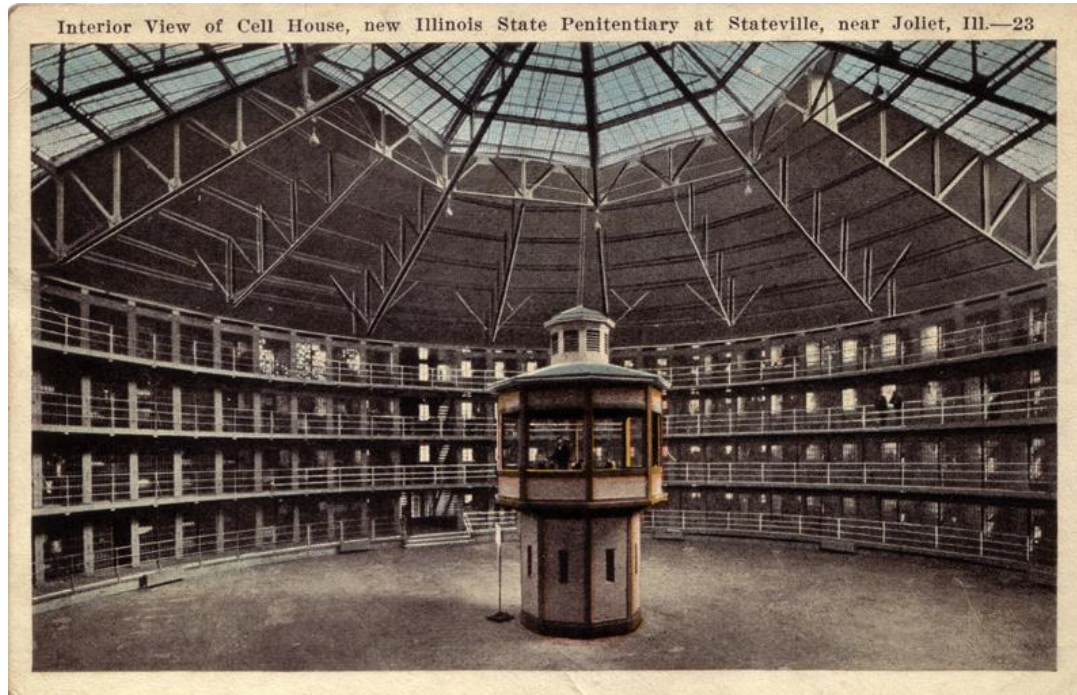
THAT the individual shall have full protection in person and in property is a principle as old as the common law; but it has been found necessary from time to time to define anew the exact nature and extent of such protection. Political, social, and economic changes entail the recognition of new rights, and the common law, in its eternal youth, grows to meet the demands of society. Thus, in very early times, the law gave a remedy only for physical interference with life and property, for trespasses *vi et armis*. Then the "right to life" served only to protect the subject from battery in its various forms; liberty meant freedom from actual restraint; and the right to property secured to the individual his lands and his cattle. Later, there came a recognition of man's spiritual nature, of his feelings and his intellect. Gradually the scope of these legal rights broadened; and now the right to life has come to mean the right to enjoy life,—the right to be let alone; the right to liberty secures the exercise of extensive civil privileges; and the term "property" has grown to comprise every form of possession—intangible, as well as tangible.

Thus, with the recognition of the legal value of sensations, the protection against actual bodily injury was extended to prohibit mere attempts to do such injury; that is, the putting another in

Privacy: Definitions

- William Prosser (1960)
 1. Intrusion upon a person's seclusion or solitude, or into his/her private affairs
 2. Public disclosure of embarrassing private facts about an individual
 3. Publicity placing one in a false light in the public eye
 4. Appropriation of one's likeness for the advantage of another
- Alan Westin (1967)
 - The ability to determine for ourselves when, how, and to what extent information about us is communicated to others

Panopticon



<https://www.e-ir.info/2011/03/02/to-what-extent-is-the-panopticon-a-suitable-analogy-for-power/>

Panopticon

- “a new principle of construction applicable to any sort of establishment, in which persons of any description are to be kept under inspection; and in particular to penitentiary-houses, prisons, houses of industry, work-houses, poor-houses, manufactories, mad-houses, lazarettos, hospitals, and schools” (Jeremy Bentham, [1995], p. 29)

Bentham, J. (1995). *The panopticon writings*. London / New York: Verso.

Panopticon

- With regards to schools, panopticon – an efficient and “*a simple idea in Architecture!*” (Jeremy Bentham, [1995], p. 95) - could constrain children through its design, especially during the hours of study: “All play, all chattering – in short, all distraction of every kind, is effectually banished” (Jeremy Bentham, [1995], p. 86)

Bentham, J. (1995). *The panopticon writings*. London / New York: Verso.

- Surveillance - “sur” – “veiller”
- Sousveillance - “sous” – “veiller”
- Coveillance
- Self-surveillance

Mann, S., Nolan, J., & Wellman, B. (2003). Sousveillance: Inventing and using wearable computing devices for data collection in surveillance environments. *Surveillance & Society* 1 (3), pp. 331-355.

China's 'Social Credit' System: Turning Big Data Into Mass Surveillance



<https://blogs.wsj.com/chinarealtime/2016/12/21/chinas-social-credit-system-turning-big-data-into-mass-surveillance/>

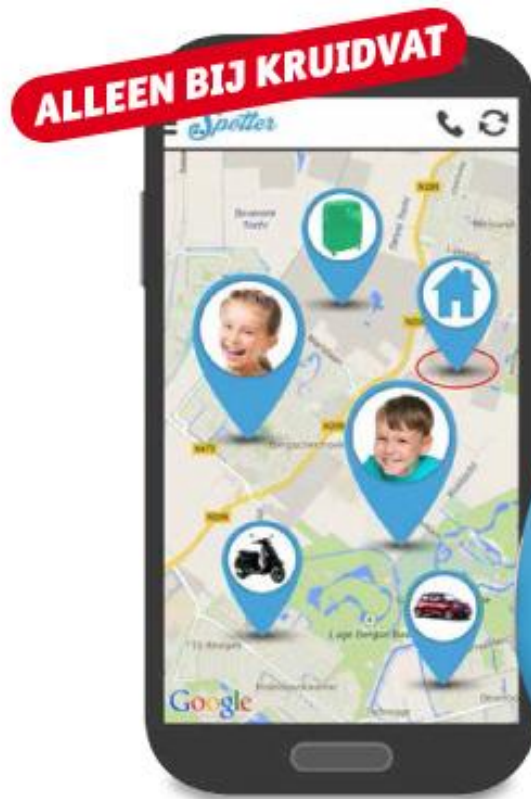


<https://www.ibtimes.com/police-are-deleting-smartphone-videos-crime-scenes-even-though-its-illegal-2359913>



Four fitness trackers: Fitbit Force, Jawbone Up, Fitbug Orb, and the Nike FuelBand SE. (AP Photo/Richard Drew)

<https://www.forbes.com/sites/parmyolson/2014/12/11/jawbone-employee-fitness-monitoring/#154b549b183b>



Spotter
MY GPS TRACKER



spottergps.com

- “Once a dustbin, history becomes a freezer” (Allen, 2008, p. 57)

Allen, A.L. (2008). Dredging up the past: Lifelogging, memory, and surveillance. *The University of Chicago Law Review*, 75:1, 47-74.

Control or care?

Privacy: A human right

- **The Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Article 12**
 - No one shall be subjected to arbitrary interference with his privacy, family, home or correspondence, nor to attacks upon his honour and reputation. Everyone has the right to the protection of the law against such interference or attacks.

<https://www.un.org/en/universal-declaration-human-rights/index.html>

Privacy: A human right

- **The European Convention on Human Rights, Article 8**

Right to respect for private and family life

1. Everyone has the right to respect for his private and family life, his home and his correspondence.
2. There shall be no interference by a public authority with the exercise of this right except such as is in accordance with the law and is necessary in a democratic society in the interests of national security, public safety or the economic wellbeing of the country, for the prevention of disorder or crime, for the protection of health or morals, or for the protection of the rights and freedoms of others.

<https://rightsinfo.org/the-rights-in-the-european-convention/>

Privacy: A child's right

- **Convention on the Rights of the Child, Article 16**

1. No child shall be subjected to arbitrary or unlawful interference with his or her privacy, family, home or correspondence, nor to unlawful attacks on his or her honour and reputation.

2. The child has the right to the protection of the law against such interference or attacks.

<http://hrlibrary.umn.edu/instreet/k2crc.htm>

Privacy: A moral value

- Related to other moral values, e.g. freedom, autonomy, dignity
- Privacy is important for a liberal democracy
- Conceptions of the good life