

# Reflections about IT

Values in Design, Computer Ethics and Surveillance

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Characters

# Abstract

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# Introduction

# Computer Ethics

Moor, Bymun, Tavani

# Surveillance

Latour, Foucault

Big Brother, Big Mother

## Cryptography

# Values in Design

# Case Study: FBI Vs. Apple

Ethics. Cryptography as an expression of the privacy value in design to protect individuals from mass surveillance, and enable privacy by default. In order to protect this value, Apple has to deny FBI. Technical experts claim that weakening encryption is arguably a bad thing, and a master key ‘for FBI eyes only’ is impossible.

FBI asks for this because they feel they have a moral responsibility to the families of the victims. However, it could be argued that FBI had an ulterior motive for their “request”. They want access to phones by court order, whenever it is deemed necessary. However, is the security gained worth the loss in freedom and the potential exploitation by individuals with malicious intents. Privacy vs. safety.

Ethical choice made by Apple. What thoughts lie behind the decision. Protection from a panoptical society. Protection of the privacy of the innocent (Snowden). Values in design (encryption). They value privacy and so they implement encryption (and updated the system further for compared to older systems).

Cryptograpy as an artefact of politics?

Idéer:  
Brug fremgangsmåden for at identificere values in design. Hvilke værdier ligger der I produktet og hvilke ligger I konflikt?

Is apple protecting the villains? – Actor-network-theory

Apple’s etik vs. FBI’s etik (se pårørende I øjnene, protect the country from terror)

Panoptikon, oligoptikon, synoptikon, Sousveillance, Participatory surveillance

Free will versus technological determinism

Science of technology : er det kryptering i sig selv (som artefatk) eller er det hvad folk bruger det til.

Har kryptering en ladning.

Værdier der ligger bag beslutningen af at lave det software fra apples side.

Since it turned out that they had an alternative way of breaking in to the phone, one may wonder why it was necessary to involve Apple in the first place.

# Sources:

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<https://www.documentcloud.org/documents/2714001-SB-Shooter-Order-Compelling-Apple-Asst-iPhone.html>

<https://www.documentcloud.org/documents/2714000-SB-Shooter-MOTION-Seeking-Asst-iPhone.html>

<https://www.apple.com/business/docs/iOS_Security_Guide.pdf>

<http://www.apple.com/customer-letter/>

[We Could Not Look the Survivors in the Eye if We Did Not Follow this Lead](https://www.lawfareblog.com/we-could-not-look-survivors-eye-if-we-did-not-follow-lead)

<https://www.wired.com/2016/02/apple-fbi-privacy-security/>

[Apple CEO Tim Cook Sits Down With David Muir](https://youtu.be/tGqLTFv7v7c)

[Safe and Sorry – Terrorism & Mass Surveillance](https://youtu.be/V9_PjdU3Mpo)

[Last Week Tonight with John Oliver: Encryption](https://youtu.be/zsjZ2r9Ygzw)

# Reading:

## Computer Ethics:

**Mandatory Readings:**

Moor, J. H. (1985). "What is computer ethics?" Metaphilosophy 16(4): 266-279. <http://www.ccsr.cse.dmu.ac.uk/staff/Srog/teaching/moor.htm>

**Suggested Optional Readings:**

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Values in Design

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**Mandatory Readings:**

Lyon, D. (2015). "The Snowden Stakes: Challenges for Understanding Surveillance Today." Surveillance & Society 13(2): 139-152. <http://library.queensu.ca/ojs/index.php/surveillance-andsociety/article/view/snowden_stakes/stakes>

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Gad, C. and P. Lauritsen (2009). "Situated Surveillance - An Ethnography of Fisheries inspection." Surveillance & Society 7(1): 49-57. <http://library.queensu.ca/ojs/index.php/surveillance-and-society/article/view/3307/3270>

Greenwald, G. (2014). The harm of surveillance. No place to hide. G. Greenwald, Metropolitan Books: 170-209.