

# Reflections About IT

Encryption and Privacy as Values in Design

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Characters

# Abstract

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# Introduction

A description of the case. A factual overview, without diving in to motivations. What happened as a catalyst for the dispute. What did the FBI want, how did Apple respond? How did it end?

# Values in Design

Who introduced the idea of values in design, what does it mean and how can it be used? What do different people think of it?

Nissenbaum, Friedman, Brey, Winner

# Case Study: FBI Vs. Apple

What values are considered when introducing encryption. Apple’s approach to privacy prior to the case, and FBI’s reaction to the encryption in iOS 8. FBI’s court order, Apple’s open costumer letter,

FBI claims that by trading some privacy, we can gain in national security. With the information gained by accessing the phone, future attacks may be prevented. Moore (2000) finds this problematic. Nissenbaum also has something to say about privacy. Etzioni and Marsh (2003) provides examples.

iPhones with cryptography is an IT artefact, which holds ethics of design independent of the user. It is a value of design placed by Apple. Their reasoning can be found in the security documentation, and open customer letter. Brey believes that technologies promote moral values, in this case Apple values costumer privacy.

Privacy and security dichotomy invalid.

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.

FBI tries to say ‘give up a little privacy to gain security’, however this might not necessarily be the case.

It is argued that it would set a precedence for other companies, and force them to do the same. If FBI gets a backdoor, who else should get it? China etc.?

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:

[The Moral Character of Cryptographic Work?](http://web.cs.ucdavis.edu/~rogaway/papers/moral-fn.pdf)

[Police data could be labelling 'suspects' for crimes they have not committed](https://www.theguardian.com/technology/2016/feb/04/us-police-data-analytics-smart-cities-crime-likelihood-fresno-chicago-heat-list)

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[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/>

<http://plato.stanford.edu/entries/it-moral-values/>

[Going Dark: Are Technology, Privacy, and Public Safety on a Collision Course?](https://www.fbi.gov/news/speeches/going-dark-are-technology-privacy-and-public-safety-on-a-collision-course)

[Apple expands data encryption under iOS 8, making handover to cops moot](http://arstechnica.com/apple/2014/09/apple-expands-data-encryption-under-ios-8-making-handover-to-cops-moot/)

[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:**

Bynum, T. W. (2008). "Computer and Information Ethics." Retrieved 24.03.2011, from <http://plato.stanford.edu/entries/ethics-computer/> .

Tavani, H. (2003). Ethical Concepts and Ethical Theories: Establishing and Justifying a Moral System. Ethics and Technology: Ethical Issues in an Age of Information and Communication Technology. H. Tavani, John Wiley and Sons Publishers: 27-43.

Values in Design

**Mandatory Readings:**

Friedman, B., P. H. Kahn, et al. (2006). Value Sensitive Design and Information Systems. Human-Computer Interaction in Management Information Systems: Foundations. P. Zhang and D. Galletta. New York, M.E. Sharpe: 348-372.

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Friedman, B. and H. Nissenbaum (1997). Bias in Computer Systems. Human Values and the Design of Computer Technology. B. Friedman. Cambridge, Cambridge University Press: 21-40.

## Surveillance

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**Suggested Optional Readings:**

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.

# Computer Ethics

Moor, Bymun, Tavani

# Surveillance

Latour, Foucault

Big Brother, Big Mother

## Cryptography