Group Members: Jarod Klion

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|  | How is the value of forgetfulness acknowledged? | How is there a *social* interest in forgetfulness? |
| Bankruptcy Law | * Most/all debts are relieved legally | * Allows people to move on and learn from monetary mistakes * Those in crippling debt can’t meaningfully provide to the economy or live a life |
| Juvenile Crime Records | * The records can be sealed, so they won’t show up in a background check | * We all make mistakes as kids, and if the time is served, adults who learned from their childhood mistakes shouldn’t continue to be punished decades later. |
| Credit Reporting | * Negative information is eventually ‘forgot’ from a credit report after 7 years usually | * It’s important to note financial obligations but having them held against you forever would ensure everybody hesitates massively in financial actions lest a mistake would define their monetary lives permanently. |

Consider the following continuum of views regarding private companies’ data retention policies. Mark each group member’s “position” on this continuum along with a one-sentence explanation of their view. *No two group members should occupy the exact same position!* Even if your views are very similar, you need to discuss the issue until you can reach some kind of disagreement, so that you can plot yourselves in different locations. To spark discussion, you could talk about different sorts of data (purchase history, YouTube history, medical records), companies (Street Bump, HireVue, Amazon), or lengths of time (should such-and-such data be erased after 6 months? 2 years? 10 years?).

**anti-retention**

**pro-retention**

One need not have a *specific* concern about forgetfulness to set limits on data retention. All data collection should be accompanied by *limited-term* retention plans.

If there is a good reason to think forgetfulness is important in a particular domain, companies should adopt policies to erase data in that domain after a pre-set length of time.

You never know what future uses data will have, so companies should *never* commit to deleting data they collect.

I am on the very right side of anti-retention where any and all data should have some hard limit on retention time.

Slide 12 Questions:

* What similarities / differences   
  are there between modern   
  workplaces and Foucault’s   
  Panopticon?
  + Modern workplaces are using many forms of UAM software to monitor all forms of employee activities. The software is akin to the Panopticon because of the implied/expressed idea of constant surveillance to exercise power over those surveilled; however, modern workplaces also differ from the Panopticon in their use of the information to help the workers in some ways, such as the corporate wellness programs.
* What would a plague town   
  form of discipline look like in   
  the workplace?
  + Anybody who doesn’t exactly fall in line with the rules is immediately terminated.
* Do you think Foucault’s   
  Panopticon is a good model for   
  the exercise of power in the   
  modern workplace? Why or   
  why not?
  + In terms of maximizing potential workplace output, I think the Panopticon is a good model for the exercise of power, but it is not a good model in terms of a moral good. People who choose to work and provide for another shouldn’t have their every action under the company be scrutinized, especially because this fear of surveillance could extend to their personal lives, affecting the individual’s freedom of choice.