

*Aarhus

SSN —18

7-9 JUNE 2018

BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

PREFACE

This volume contains the papers presented at SSN2018: 8th Biennial Surveillance Studies Network Conference held on June 7-9, 2018 in Aarhus.

The volume is created based on the submissions in EasyChair and structured in alphabetical order based on the last name of the first author. It includes 136 paper presentations, 11 panels and 1 keynote from 211 authors from 26 countries.

Each submission has been reviewed by at least 2, and on the average 2.6, program committee members.

The theme of this conference is Surveillance Beyond Borders and Boundaries. The theme is broad in the sense that we understand borders and boundaries as both literal and metaphoric. It is meant to capture how surveillance operates on and beyond territorial borders as well as the many ways that data flows today challenge boundaries between institutions and disciplines. The conference brings together papers and panels from all areas of critical enquiry that seek to examine such complex articulations and impacts of surveillance in contemporary society. All sessions in the programme seek to discuss, develop or demolish the borders and boundaries of surveillance. Our programme includes interventions that are truly transdisciplinary in scope and reach, from academics, activists and artists, those who sit on the borderlands between academia and practice-based knowledge production.

On behalf of the Organising Committee,

Anders Albrechtslund,
Kristin Veel
Ask Risom Bøge
Kasper Ostrowski

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF AUTHORS AND PRESENTATIONS	6
KEYNOTE	14
INTERROGATING CRITICAL SURVEILLANCE ART	14
PANELS	15
PANEL 1: SURVEILLANCE CULTURE	15
PANEL 2: DE-CENTERING (THE SUBJECT OF) SURVEILLANCE STUDIES: PROVOCATIONS FROM BRAZIL	16
PANEL 3: BOUNDARIES OF SHARING – PARTICIPATORY SURVEILLANCE IN DATA-DRIVEN SOCIETIES	18
PANEL 4: METHODS AND METHODOLOGIES IN SURVEILLANCE STUDIES: PRAGMATICS AND PRACTICE FOR CRITICAL RESEARCH	19
PANEL 5: THE EQUALITY PROJECT. CONSIDERING THE INTERSECTIONS OF PRIVACY AND EQUALITY IN THE NETWORKED LIVES OF YOUNG PEOPLE	21
PANEL 6: POLICING BY DATA: INTEGRATION, FUSION AND PREDICTION	24
PANEL 7: SURVEILLANCE STUDIES AFTER 25 YEARS	26
PANEL 8: BOOK LAUNCH - PROTESTS IN THE INFORMATION AGE	27
PANEL 9: BORDERS AND BOUNDARIES IN SURVEILLANCE DISCOURSES	29
PANEL 10: SURVEILLANCE AND RELIGION: EXAMINING INTER-RELATIONSHIPS	32
PANEL 11: DIGITAL VIGILANTISM AS USER-LED SURVEILLANCE AND MORALISING: PERSPECTIVES FROM RUSSIA, CHINA, THE UK AND THE NETHERLANDS	33
ABSTRACTS	34
AI, PRIVACY AND AUTONOMY	34
TRAVELOGUE OF SURVEILLANCE TECHNOLOGIES: TOURING IRANIAN USERS' DATA WITH NO VISA	34
INTERPERSONAL RELATIONS OF SURVEILLANCE AND PRIVACY IN FAMILIES AND SCHOOLS	35
ACTUAL VS. PERCEIVED SURVEILLANCE VIA GEOMEDIA: AN INTERGENERATIONAL EXPERIMENT	35
POV AS FIGURE OF SURVEILLANCE-ASSEMBLAGE, OR POV-OPTICON	36
ONLINE PRIVACY IN JOB RECRUITMENT PROCESSES? BOUNDARY WORK AMONG CYBERVETTING RECRUITERS	37
VISUALIZING ABSENCE. EXPLORING WORLDS-VIEWS AT THE EDGE OF THE VISUAL	37
THE REVOLUTIONARY TERROR OF A SECRET IDENTITY: PAUL POPE'S BATMAN AS ENEMY OF THE SURVEILLANCE STATE	38
CAUGHT IN THE CHAIN OF SURVEILLANCE: TEACHERS' PRIVACY IN ISRAELI SCHOOLS	38
BENTHAM	39
I NEVER HAD HAIR ON MY BODY OR HEAD	39
NAVIGATING CANADIAN DRONE SPACE: A SOCIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF THE STAKEHOLDERS, NARRATIVES, AND POLICY SHAPING CANADIAN UNMANNED SYSTEMS	40
LOOKING BACK: FACIAL RECOGNITION SOFTWARE AND THE ARTIST'S VIEW	40
PRACTICING THE HUMANITIES WITHIN SURVEILLANCE STUDIES	40
THE CONTOURS AND GEOGRAPHIES OF MILITARIZED MEDIA STRATEGY: OBSTRUCTING WITNESSING AND INFLUENCING THE GLOBAL NEWS AGENDA	41
ART PROPOSAL: NOISE	42
THE ART & SURVEILLANCE PROJECT	43
NUMBERS, NORMALISATION, AND THE PROBLEM OF PERSONAL IDENTIFICATION	43
IF WE ARE ALL WORRIED ABOUT SURVEILLANCE WHY ARE PEOPLE DONATING THEIR PERSONAL DATA?	44
TERROR BEYOND BORDERS: FASCIST AND NAZI SPIES SUBVERTING RESISTANCE	44
CREEP, CIRCULATE, CONSUME: SURVEILLANT NONCONSENSUAL IMAGES	44
DEATH BY POWERPOINT	45
SOCIAL MEDIA SURVEILLANCE IN THE SWISS INTELLIGENCE SERVICE ACT	45
VIRAL SURVEILLANCE: HIV STATUS DISCLOSURE, NEW MEDIA, AND THE CRIMINALIZATION OF DIFFERENCE	46
THE POLICE'S PHYSICAL SURVEILLANCE GAZE	46
[BIG] DATA, POWER AND THE NORTH-IN-SOUTH: POST-COLONIAL SURVEILLANCE PRACTICES IN AUSTRALIA	46
SURVEILLANCE AS 'INSIDES': EXPLORING HAND HYGIENE SURVEILLANCE PRACTICES AS ENACTMENT	47
CREATING THE BOUNDARIES BETWEEN SURFACE AND DEEP WEB: THE REPRESENTATION OF TOR NETWORK, SURVEILLANCE AND ONLINE ANONYMITY IN BRITISH NEWSPAPERS	47
THE SOCIAL IMPACT OF CLOSED CIRCUIT TELEVISION (CCTV) INSIDE MENTAL HEALTH WARDS	48
SURVEILLANCE IN THE PRESS: THEMES AND ISSUES FROM THE COVERAGE OF THREE NATIONAL LAWS EXPANDING SNOOPING POWERS	49
WATCHING THE WATCHERS: COMMUNITY BASED SURVEILLANCE UNDER THE GAZE MASS SURVEILLANCE IN EVERYDAY LIFE – THE CASE OF GONENIM PARK, JERUSALEM	49
DIAGRAMMING CONTROL THROUGH THE SUPERFOLD: REVISITING DELEUZE	50
GOVERNING MOBILE SURVEILLANCE PRACTICES - THE IMPORTANCE OF ACCOUNTABILITY	50
A GLOBAL SOUTH PERSPECTIVE ON SURVEILLANCE CAPITALISM	50
BEYOND PREDICTIVE POLICING CRITICISES, REALISM AND HOW TO MANAGE ETHICALLY PREDICTIVE SOCIETY OPPORTUNITIES	51

SIGHTING BEYOND BORDERS: VISUAL SURVEILLANCE IN FRONTEX'S OPERATION THEMIS	52
STAYING OFF THE GRID: LOST FUTURES FOR SMART CARS	52
MOBILE APPS, DATA COLLECTION, NORMALIZATION AND EVERYDAYNESS OF SURVEILLANCE	52
(ALGO)RHYTHM & SOUND: DATA DISCIPLINING THROUGH MUSIC	53
SURVEILLED BODY: THE ETHICAL BOUNDARIES OF FORENSIC DNA PHENOTYPING	53
"PLEASE SURVEIL ME": A RISE OF CITIZENS' REQUESTS FOR INSTALLING PUBLIC CCTV IN SOUTH KOREA.....	54
"WE'VE ALWAYS BEEN SEEN AS A THREAT": READING INTERSECTIONAL DIMENSIONS OF INDIGENOUS PROTESTER	
SURVEILLANCE AS ASSEMBLAGE	54
BEYOND BORDERS: TECHNOLOGY-FACILITATED SURVEILLANCE AND STALKING	55
UNVEILING AN 'INVISIBLE EPIDEMIC': BIOMEDICAL SURVEILLANCE AND THE GENDERED POLITICS OF TRAUMATIC BRAIN	
INJURY.....	55
THE COMPUTER'S LONGING GAZE: IMPLICATIONS OF AI FOR THE WATCHER-WATCHED RELATIONSHIP IN PERSISTENT	
VIDEO SURVEILLANCE.....	56
TRACKING PEOPLE – STATE OF THE ART AND NEEDS OF THE FUTURE	56
YOU HAVE BEEN HACKED: PARANOID SUBJECTS IN THE AGE OF C.I.S.A. AND RIVER CITY MEDIA	56
IMMEDIATION	57
DATA FLOWS BETWEEN DIGITAL NEWS MEDIA AND THIRD PARTIES.....	57
HACKING ONLINE SURVEILLANCE	58
SURVEILLANCE SYSTEMS IN UK HIGHER EDUCATION: A CRITICAL ANALYSIS OF EMERGING POWER RELATIONS.....	58
FRAGMENTATION AS A STRATEGY OF RESISTANCE TO PERVASIVE DIGITAL SURVEILLANCE	58
LEARNING TO LOOK DOWN: THE SWISS « DRONE ACADEMY » AND THE MAKING OF THE CONTEMPORARY POLITICS OF	
VISIBILITY	59
A TRANSNATIONAL FIELD OF SPIES. EMERGENCE AND CHANGE OF SIGNALS INTELLIGENCE FROM 1943 – 2008.....	59
INDIVIDUAL EXPERIENCES OF SURVEILLANCE: ATTITUDES TOWARDS CAMERA SURVEILLANCE IN SLOVAKIA	60
AERIAL SURVEILLANCE, LEGAL AND PRIVACY ISSUES AT EU BORDERS: THE DEPLOYMENT OF DRONES FOR BORDER	
SURVEILLANCE IN SOUTHERN EUROPE	60
CONVERGING NETWORKS: HOW BUSINESS IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION SURVEILLANCE AND POLICING ARE	
CHALLENGING MUNICIPAL ACTS	61
ROBOTS AND SHOWERS AND DOGS, OH MY!	61
FROM IGLOO WHITE TO GORGON STARE: ON THE SPATIO-TECHNICAL BOUNDARIES OF SURVEILLANCE	61
ALGORITHMIC JUSTICE: RECENT DEVELOPMENTS AND REGULATORY APPROACHES FOR COMPUTERISED DECISION-	
MAKING IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE	62
KNOWING THAT IT WORKS: EPISTEMOLOGIES OF EVALUATING PREDICTIVE HOTSPOT POLICING	62
CONFRONTING THE OTTER, AND OTHER IMAGINARY TALES OF BORDER SURVEILLANCE	63
MEDIA NARRATIVES AND MORAL PANICS: PERFORMING NOTIONS OF BORDERS	63
DATA PROTECTION IN SURVEILLANCE SOCIETIES: CHALLENGES OF PRIVACY PROTECTION IN THE "FIGHT AGAINST CRIME"	
IN THE EUROPEAN UNION	64
ADVERSARIAL EXAMPLES AND THEIR CONSEQUENCES FOR ALGORITHMIC SURVEILLANCE	64
FLATTENING THE HORIZON: NINETEENTH-CENTURY HOT AIR BALLOONS AS EARLY DRONES	65
ART AS FUNCTION-CREEP: CREATIVE INTERVENTIONS AND KNOWLEDGE BUILDING	66
GOVERNING AFFECTIVE COMPUTING AND THE PROBLEM OF BEING PRIVATE IN PUBLIC.....	66
DRONES AND SECURITY AND SAFETY SURVEILLANCE USE: ISSUES OF REGULATION AND PRIVACY	
.....	66
LIMITED ACCESS: THE REALITIES OF MODERN DAY SURVEILLANCE OVERSIGHT	67
"WORK AND PERSONAL LIFE, THEY JUST BLUR TOGETHER": MESSAGING APPS AND THE AMPLIFICATION OF WORKPLACE	
SURVEILLANCE AND CONTEXT COLLAPSE.....	67
TERRORISM TRIALS: SECURITY PRACTICES AND THE PRODUCTION OF TERROR ACTIVITIES IN CANADA	68
VISUALIZING THE SURVEILLANCE ARCHIVE: CRITICAL ART AND THE DANGERS OF TRANSPARENCY	68
BEHIND SURVEILLANCE AT WORK: A PHILOSOPHICAL ANALYSIS OF VIDEO SURVEILLANCE AS A POWERFUL MEANS IN THE	
SUBJECTIVATION PROCESS.....	69
SURVEILLANCE CAPITALISM OR SOMETHING ELSE? POSSIBLE DIRECTIONS FOR THE AGE OF PLANETARY	
SURVEILLANCE.....	69
DUTCH PRELUDE TO BOUNDLESS DIGITAL SURVEILLANCE	70
SENSOR SENSIBILITY: IOT'S IMPERIAL INHERITANCE AND THE TECHNO-COLONISATION OF THE GLOBAL SOUTH	70
SURVEILLANCE AND THE INFORMATION POLITICS OF POLICING ON CAMERA	70
SURVEILLANCE STUDIES AND GEOLOGY	71
THE NUANCED CONCEPTION OF PRIVACY IN AFRICAN SOCIETIES: A CASE STUDY OF THE AKAN PEOPLE OF GHANA	
COLLABORATION OF INTELLIGENCE AGENCY AND BIG DATA CORPORATION: FROM MY INTERVIEWS WITH EDWARD	
SNOWDEN AND MARK KLEIN	72
SEXING THE BLEEDING DATA: ON THE POLITICS OF SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE SELF-TRACKING	72
MOBILE MEDIA ART AND COUNTER-SURVEILLANCE TACTICS IN HYBRID SPACE	72
EVADING SURVEILLANCE IN THE WORK OF PHILIP K. DICK	73
IRRESISTIBLE BARGAINS: NAVIGATING THE SURVEILLANCE SOCIETY.....	73
DISCOVERING THE AIRSPACE: PROFESSIONAL DRONE USAGE IN SWITZERLAND	74
ALGORITHMIC SURVEILLANCE DEVICES: THE PRODUCTION OF SUBJECTIVITIES FROM	
SMARTPHONES.....	74
EMOTION SURVEILLANCE FOR SECURITY PURPOSES AND THE RISK OF MANIPULATIVE USES OF EMOTION INSIGHTS.....	75

WALLED IN: A COMPARISON OF BORDER WALLS USED IN NORTHERN IRELAND AND EAST GERMANY DURING THE 70S AND 80S AND THEIR IMPACT ON THE COMMUNITIES THAT LIVE IN THEIR SHADOWS.	75
PREDESTINATION AND PREDICTION: STATE SURVEILLANCE IN ENGLISH REFORMATION LITERATURE	76
EXAMINING DOSSIERVEILLANCE.....	76
INTIMACY, CINEMA AND BIG DATA	77
SURVEILLANCE AS TRANSNATIONAL FILM CRITICISM AT THE MOSCOW INTERNATIONAL FILM FESTIVAL IN THE 1960S	78
DATAVEILLANCE AND THE SURFACE OF THE SUBJECT	78
MAPMAKING IN "SMART CITIES" AND THE ROLE OF GROUP DATA PROTECTION RIGHTS IN DATA PROTECTION IMPACT ASSESSMENTS	78
PROCEDURAL JUSTICE JUDGMENTS AND SUPPORT FOR CCTV: RELATIONAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERNS	79
CHALLENGING THE BORDERS AND BOUNDARIES OF HEALTHCARE: A STUDY OF HOW CORRELATIONS BETWEEN MEDICAL AILMENTS AND RACE/ETHNICITY INFLUENCE PATIENT DIAGNOSTICS.....	80
DIGITAL REDLINING AND SURVEILLANCE IN EDUCATIONAL TECHNOLOGY.....	80
BEYOND THE DIGITAL BOUNDARIES: GENRES OF SURVEILLANCE DURING LATE ABSOLUTISM IN DENMARK	80
THE AMBIVALENCE OF CORRECTIVE TECHNOLOGIES: EXPLORING SUBJECTIVE EXPERIENCES AND MEANINGS OF WEARABLE TECH	81
WATCH GROUPS, SURVEILLANCE AND DOING IT FOR THEMSELVES.	81
DIGITAL INEQUALITIES IN THE U.S. HEARTLAND: EXPLORING THE INFORMATION SECURITY EXPERIENCES OF MARGINALIZED INTERNET USERS.....	82
RESISTING STATE SURVEILLANCE: THE FRAMING OF ENCRYPTION IN OPPOSITION RESPONSES TO THE UK'S INVESTIGATORY POWERS ACT	82
SURVEILLANCE TECHNOLOGIES IN ROMAN CATHOLIC SOCIAL TEACHING	83
DENUNCIATING CLIENTS: RESISTANCE TO ANTI-MONEY LAUNDERING POLICY IN GERMANY	83
SAFE IS A WONDERFUL FEELING: ATMOSPHERES OF SURVEILLANCE AND CONTEMPORARY ART	84
POLICE BODY WORN CAMERAS: OPERATION AND REGULATION IN ENGLAND AND WALES.....	84
FRAMING SURVEILLANCE: PHOTO ELICITATION, 'EMPIRICAL JOLTING' AND YOUNG PEOPLES' EXPERIENCE OF EVERYDAY SURVEILLANCE	84
PRIVACY PROTECTION IN THE 5G WORLD: AN INFRASTRUCTURE-BASED THEORY ANALYSIS.....	85
THIS MUSEUM IS BEING WATCHED: SURVEILLANCE AND EXPERIENCE IN LAURA POITRAS' ASTRO NOISE	85
THUNDER BAY DIRTY (NOW ON FACEBOOK, TWITTER AND YOUTUBE): SURVEILLANCE, SOCIAL MEDIA, FORCED IDENTITY PERFORMANCE, AND THE (RE)PRODUCTION OF "INDIAN" STEREOTYPES IN CANADA.....	86
UNMASK, DECRYPT, ENLIGHTEN: ANXIETIES OF ANONYMITY AND THE 'SECOND CRYPTO WAR'	86
SOCIAL MEDIA MONITORING PLATFORMS AS A NEW TYPE OF SURVEILLANCE MECHANISM.....	87
MAKING BORDER POLICING VISIBLE: BETWEEN HUMANITARIAN AND HUMAN RIGHTS SURVEILLANCE	87
THE IRRESISTIBLE SWEETNESS OF SURVEILLANCE; STUDYING THE POWER RELATIONS OF 'SEDUCTIVE SURVEILLANCE' AND SUGGESTING NEW TOOLS.	88
SMART HOME, SMART POLICING?.....	88
TAMING THE FUTURE: THE RE-EMERGENCE OF PRE-EMPTIVE SURVEILLANCE.....	88
RADICALIZATION NARRATIVE AND SURVEILLANCE: THE CASE OF SLOVAK REPUBLIC.....	89
BEYOND THE FUNCTION CREEP: "MARGINAL" STORIES OF EU DATABASES.....	89
SURVEILLANCE CONTESTED AT HOLY SITES: THE MULTIPLE FACETS OF SURVEILLANCE AND CITIZENSHIP-MAKING AT JERUSALEM'S TEMPLE MOUNT / HARAM AL-SHARIF	90
CREATING POSTULATED CONSUMERS: BIG DATA SURVEILLANCE BETWEEN DATAISM AND REALITY	90
THE PLAYPEN CASES: COMPUTER NETWORK OPERATIONS AND EXTRATERRITORIAL CRIMINAL LAW ENFORCEMENT	91
RESISTING AUTHORITY: SURVEILLANCE IN CONTEMPORARY AMERICAN AND GERMAN FICTION ...	91
DATA-BASED ALGORITHMS: ON THE POWER OF CORRELATION AND AUTOMATED DECISION-MAKING	92
THE FAT DIVIDUAL.....	92
COUNTING GENDER AND CATEGORIZING DIVERSITY: THE "SOPHIE'S CHOICE" OF LINKING STATE FUNDING TO INCREASED GENDER-REPRESENTATION IN THE WORKPLACE.....	93
"STEALTH TAKEOVER": MILITARY CONTRACTORS AND THE ERASURE OF SURVEILLANCE BORDERS	93
THE INSTANT COP: TIME, SURVEILLANCE AND POLICING	94
SURVEILLANCE AND NOOPOWER: CONCEPTUALIZING ATTENTION IN SURVEILLANT ASSEMBLAGES	94
DRONES FOR SURVEILLANCE: WHY AFRICAN STATES NOW SEE A DIFFERENT PICTURE	95
CHRISTIAN THEOLOGY AS COUNTER-SURVEILLANCE. THEOPOLITICS AND RESISTANCE THROUGH CHAOS AND KENOSIS AGAINST AN INNER LOGIC OF SURVEILLANCE AS CONTROL.....	95
THE SHY DIGITAL SUBJECT AND SURVEILLANCE.....	96
SURVEILLANCE STUDIES AND THE NEW MATERIALISM	96
ALGORITHMS AND BIG DATA IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE SETTINGS	96
THE PRIVACY OF OTHERS. ATHLETE MONITORING AND SURVEILLANCE SPILL-OVERS.	97

LIST OF AUTHORS AND PRESENTATIONS

Adams, Andrew	AI, Privacy and Autonomy
Ajana, Btihak	Surveillance Culture (film screening and panel)
Akbari, Azadeh	Travelogue of Surveillance Technologies: Touring Iranian Users' Data with no Visa
Albrechtslund, Anders	Surveillance Culture (film screening and panel) Interpersonal Relations of Surveillance and Privacy in Families and Schools Panel: Boundaries of Sharing – Participatory Surveillance in Data-Driven Societies
Altenhain, Claudio	Panel Proposal: De-centering (the Subject of) Surveillance Studies: Provocations from Brazil (panel proposal!)
Atteneder, Helena	actual vs. perceived surveillance via Geomedia: an intergenerational experiment
Azar, Mitra	POV as figure of surveillance-assemblage, or POV-opticon
Backman, Christel	Online privacy in job recruitment processes? Boundary work among cybervetting recruiters
Bailey, Jane	Considering the intersections of privacy and equality in the networked lives of young people
Ball, Kirstie	Panel: Boundaries of Sharing – Participatory Surveillance in Data-Driven Societies
Behar, David	Watching and watchers: Community based surveillance under the gaze mass surveillance in everyday life – the case of Gonenim Park, Jerusalem
Bellanova, Rocco	Visualizing Absence. Exploring Worlds-Views at the Edge of the Visual
Ben-Youssef, Fareed	The Revolutionary Terror of a Secret Identity: Paul Pope's Batman as Enemy of the Surveillance State
Birnhack, Michael	Caught in the Chain of Surveillance: Teachers' Privacy in Israeli Schools
Black, Dillon	Considering the intersections of privacy and equality in the networked lives of young people
Bonde, Niels	I Never Had Hair On My Body Or Head. Bentham
Bosk, Daniel	Book Launch - Protests in the Information Age (Panel)
Bracken-Roche, Ciara	Navigating Canadian drone space: a sociological analysis of the stakeholders, narratives, and policy shaping Canadian unmanned systems Panel proposal: Methods and Methodologies in Surveillance Studies: Pragmatics and practice for critical research
Braeunert, Svea	Looking Back: Facial Recognition Software and the Artist's View
Brown, Stephanie J	Practicing the Humanities within Surveillance Studies
Buchegger, Sonja	Book Launch - Protests in the Information Age (Panel)
Burchell, Kenzie	The Contours and Geographies of Militarized Media Strategy: Obstructing Witnessing and Influencing the Global News Agenda
Burkell, Jacquelyn	Considering the intersections of privacy and equality in the networked lives of young people
Butler, Rose	Art proposal: Noise
Bøge, Ask	Interpersonal Relations of Surveillance and Privacy in Families and Schools
Cahill, Susan	The Art & Surveillance Project

Cakici, Baki	Numbers, normalisation, and the problem of personal identification
Campello, Ricardo	Panel Proposal: De-centering (the Subject of) Surveillance Studies: Provocations from Brazil (panel proposal!)
Campos, Jorge	Establishing the Dynamics of Data Donation: A Social Exchange Approach
Carnaghi, Benedetta	Terror Beyond Borders: Fascist and Nazi Spies Subverting Resistance
Chan, Julia	Creep, Circulate, Consume: Surveillant Nonconsensual Images
Chandler, Katherine	Death by Powerpoint
Chevalley, Melanie	Social Media Surveillance in the Swiss Intelligence Service Act
Cifor, Marika	Viral Surveillance: HIV Status Disclosure, New Media, and the Criminalization of Difference
Collini-Nocker, Bernhard	actual vs. perceived surveillance via Geomedia: an intergenerational experiment
Dahl, Johanne Yttri	The police's physical surveillance gaze
Daly, Angela	[Big] Data, Power and the North-in-South: Post-colonial surveillance practices in Australia
Danholt, Peter	Surveillance as 'insides': exploring hand hygiene surveillance practices as enactment
de Oliveira Sarda, Thais	Creating the boundaries between Surface and Deep Web: The representation of Tor Network, surveillance and online anonymity in British newspapers
Dell'Oca, Marco	Discipline 🔄 Control: Oscillations in Contemporary Surveillance
Desai, Suki	The Social Impact of Closed Circuit Television (CCTV) Inside Mental Health Wards
Di Salvo, Philip	Surveillance in the Press: Themes and Issues from the Coverage of Three National Laws Expanding Snooping Powers
Dos Reis Peron, Alcides	Panel Proposal: De-centering (the Subject of) Surveillance Studies: Provocations from Brazil (panel proposal!)
Eidelman, Ronen	Watching and watchers: Community based surveillance under the gaze mass surveillance in everyday life – the case of Gonenim Park, Jerusalem
Elmer, Greg	Diagramming Control Through the Superfold: Revisiting Deleuze
Eneman, Marie	Governing mobile surveillance practices - the importance of accountability
Escamilla, Justin	Procedural Justice Judgments and Support for CCTV: Relational and Instrumental Concerns
Evangelista, Rafael	A Global South perspective on Surveillance Capitalism
Firmino, Rodrigo	The Spatial Bonds of WikiLeaks
Fluck, François-Florimond	Beyond Predictive Policing criticisms, Realism and how to manage ethically Predictive society opportunities
Follis, Karolina	Sighting beyond borders: Visual Surveillance in Frontex's Operation Themis
Gabdulkhakov, Rashid	Panel Proposal: Digital vigilantism as user-led surveillance and moralising: Perspectives from Russia, China, the UK and the Netherlands.
Galeno Araújo Dantas, Alexandro	Algorithmic surveillance devices: the production of subjectivities from smartphones
Gekker, Alex	Staying off the Grid: Lost Futures for Smart Cars
Gilliard, Chris	Digital Redlining and Surveillance in Educational Technology
Girgin, Ozge	Mobile Apps, Data Collection, Normalization and Everydayness of Surveillance

Goettlich, Walter C.	Digital Inequalities in the U.S. Heartland: Exploring the Information Security Experiences of Marginalized Internet Users
Gonzalez Fuster, Gloria	(Algo)Rhythm & Sound: Data disciplining through music
González Fuster, Gloria	Sexing the bleeding data: On the politics of sexual and reproductive self-tracking
Granja, Rafaela	Surveilled body: The ethical boundaries of forensic DNA phenotyping
Greschbach, Benjamin	Book Launch - Protests in the Information Age (Panel)
Grijsen, Chana	Dutch prelude to boundless digital surveillance
Han, Min Kyung	"Please surveil me": A rise of citizens' requests for installing public CCTV in South Korea
Harb, Jenna	"We've always been seen as a threat": Reading intersectional dimensions of Indigenous protester surveillance as assemblage
Harris, Bridget	Beyond borders: Technology-facilitated surveillance and stalking
Hedenus, Anna	Online privacy in job recruitment processes? Boundary work among cybervetting recruiters
Henne, Kathryn	Unveiling an 'invisible epidemic': Biomedical surveillance and the gendered politics of traumatic brain injury
Hind, Sam	Staying off the Grid: Lost Futures for Smart Cars
Hines, Tony	Surveillance systems in UK Higher Education: A critical analysis of emerging power relations
Holland Michel, Arthur	The Computer's Longing Gaze: Implications of AI for the watcher-watched relationship in persistent video surveillance
Holt, Ray	Tracking People – State of the Art and Needs of the Future
Huang, Qian	Panel Proposal: Digital vigilantism as user-led surveillance and moralising: Perspectives from Russia, China, the UK and the Netherlands.
Hucklesby, Anthea	Tracking People – State of the Art and Needs of the Future
Hälterlein, Jens	PANEL: Policing by data: integration, fusion and prediction
Jacobsen, Mogens	Bentham
Johnson, Colin	You Have Been Hacked: Paranoid Subjects in the Age of C.I.S.A. and River City Media
Kacunko, Slavko	Immediation
Kammer, Aske	Data Flows between Digital News Media and Third Parties
Kaufmann, Mareile	Hacking online surveillance
Kayas, Oliver G	Surveillance systems in UK Higher Education: A critical analysis of emerging power relations
Kazansky, Becky	Fragmentation as a strategy of resistance to pervasive digital surveillance
Klauser, Francisco	Learning to look down: The Swiss « drone academy » and the making of the contemporary politics of visibility
Kloza, Dariusz	The Spatial Bonds of WikiLeaks
Kniep, Ronja	A transnational field of spies. Emergence and change of signals intelligence from 1943 – 2008
Kovanic, Martin	Individual Experiences of Surveillance: Attitudes towards Camera Surveillance in Slovakia
L'Hoiry, Xavier	Watch groups, surveillance and doing it for themselves
Linder, Thomas	PANEL: Policing by data: integration, fusion and prediction
Ljungberg, Jan	Governing mobile surveillance practices - the importance of accountability

Loukinas, Panagiotis	Aerial surveillance, legal and privacy issues at EU borders: The deployment of drones for border surveillance in Southern Europe
Lyon, David	Surveillance Studies after 25 years (PANEL)
Machado, Helena	Surveilled body: The ethical boundaries of forensic DNA phenotyping Media narratives and moral panics: performing notions of borders Data protection in surveillance societies: challenges of privacy protection in the "fight against crime" in the European Union
Mackinnon, Debra	PANEL PROPOSAL: Methods and Methodologies in Surveillance Studies: Pragmatics and practice for critical research Converging Networks: How Business Improvement Association Surveillance and Policing are Challenging Municipal Acts Book Launch - Protests in the Information Age (Panel)
Macnish, Kevin	Tracking People – State of the Art and Needs of the Future Robots and Showers and Dogs, oh my!
MacWillie, John	Space, Time, War, Surveillance: From IGLOO WHITE to GORGON STARE
Mann, Monique	[Big] Data, Power and the North-in-South: Post-colonial surveillance practices in Australia Algorithmic justice: Recent developments and regulatory approaches for computerised decision-making in criminal justice The Playpen Cases: Computer Network Operations and Extraterritorial Criminal Law Enforcement
Marciniak, Daniel	Knowing that it works: epistemologies of evaluating predictive hotspot policing
Marks, Peter	Confronting the Otter, and other Imaginary Tales of Border Surveillance
Maroto Calatayud, Manuel	Book Launch - Protests in the Information Age (Panel)
Martins, Marta	Media narratives and moral panics: performing notions of borders
Matos, Sara	Data protection in surveillance societies: challenges of privacy protection in the "fight against crime" in the European Union
Matzner, Tobias	Adversarial examples and their consequences for algorithmic surveillance
Maurer, Kathrin	Flattening the Horizon: Nineteenth-Century Hot Air Balloons as Early Drones
McKnight, Stephanie	Art as function-creep: creative interventions and knowledge building
McStay, Andy	Governing Affective Computing and the Problem of Being Private in Public
Melgaço, Lucas	The Spatial Bonds of WikiLeaks Book Launch - Protests in the Information Age (Panel)
Minnaar, Anthony	Drones and security and safety surveillance use: issues of regulation and privacy
Miranda, Diana	Smart home, Smart policing?
Mohan, Karen	Limited Access: The Realities of Modern Day Surveillance Oversight
Molnar, Adam	The Playpen Cases: Computer Network Operations and Extraterritorial Criminal Law Enforcement
Mols, Anouk	"Work and personal life, they just blur together": Messaging apps and the amplification of workplace surveillance and context collapse
Monaghan, Jeffrey	Book Launch - Protests in the Information Age (Panel) Terrorism Trials: Security practices and the production of terror activities in Canada
Monahan, Torin	Visualizing the Surveillance Archive: Critical Art and the Dangers of Transparency
Morton, Taylor E.	Digital Inequalities in the U.S. Heartland: Exploring the Information Security Experiences of Marginalized Internet Users

Moulaï, Kamila	Behind surveillance at work: A philosophical analysis of video surveillance as a powerful means in the subjectivation process
Murakami Wood, David	Surveillance Capitalism or Something Else? Possible Directions for the Age of Planetary Surveillance.
Nagy, Veronika	Dutch prelude to boundless digital surveillance
Nasirzadeh, Bahar	Diagramming Control Through the Superfold: Revisiting Deleuze
Nemorin, Selena	Sensor sensibility: IoT's imperial inheritance and the techno-colonisation of the Global South
Newell, Bryce	Surveillance and the Information Politics of Policing on Camera
Niculescu-Dinca, Vlad	Surveillance studies and geology
O'Neill, Megan	Borders and Boundaries in Surveillance Discourses (Panel proposal)
Oduro-Marfo, Smith	Promoting Privacy Rights in Africa: The utility of a Culture-informed Approach
Ogasawara, Midori	Collaboration of Intelligence Agency and Big Data Corporation: From My Interviews with Edward Snowden and Mark Klein
Ozcan, Imge	Sexing the bleeding data: On the politics of sexual and reproductive self-tracking
Ozog, Maciej	Mobile media art and counter-surveillance tactics in hybrid space
Padden, Michaela	Evading Surveillance in the work of Philip K. Dick
Pallitto, Robert	Irresistible Bargains: Navigating the Surveillance Society
Park, Wonkyu	"Please surveil me": A rise of citizens' requests for installing public CCTV in South Korea
Pauschinger, Dennis	Panel Proposal: De-centering (the Subject of) Surveillance Studies: Provocations from Brazil (panel proposal!) Discovering the Airspace: Professional Drone Usage in Switzerland
Pereira Xavier, Maria Rita	Algorithmic surveillance devices: the production of subjectivities from smartphones
Perry-Hazan, Lotem	Caught in the Chain of Surveillance: Teachers' Privacy in Israeli Schools
Pichierri, Francesca	Emotion surveillance for security purposes and the risk of manipulative uses of emotion insights
Pierce, Clíodhna	Title: Walled In: A comparison of border walls used in Northern Ireland and East Germany during the 70s and 80s and their impact on the communities that live in their shadows.
Pierce, William	Predestination and Prediction: state surveillance in English Reformation literature
Pingel, Martin	Bentham
Plamadeala, Cristina	Examining Dossierveillance
Poitras, Diane	Documentary cinema addressing the tensions on the web between intimacy and surveillance
Pridmore, Jason	"Work and personal life, they just blur together": Messaging apps and the amplification of workplace surveillance and context collapse
Queirós, Filipa	Surveilled body: The ethical boundaries of forensic DNA phenotyping
Razlogova, Elena	Surveillance as Transnational Film Criticism at the Moscow International Film Festival in the 1960s
Regan Shade, Leslie	Considering the intersections of privacy and equality in the networked lives of young people
Regan, Priscilla	Considering the intersections of privacy and equality in the networked lives of young people
Ring, Annie	Dataveillance and the surface of the subject

Risom Bøge, Ask	Surveillance as 'insides': exploring hand hygiene surveillance practices as enactment
Ritsema van Eck, Gerard Jan	Panel: Boundaries of Sharing – Participatory Surveillance in Data-Driven Societies Mapmaking in "Smart Cities" and the Role of Group Data Protection Rights in Data Protection Impact Assessments
Rodríguez-Cano, Guillermo Rodríguez-Cano	Book Launch - Protests in the Information Age (Panel)
Rolandsson, Bertil	Governing mobile surveillance practices - the importance of accountability
Santos, Madalena	Book Launch - Protests in the Information Age (Panel)
Saulnier, Alana	Procedural Justice Judgments and Support for CCTV: Relational and Instrumental Concerns
Scharf, Marcel	The privacy of others. Athlete monitoring and surveillance spill-overs.
Segura Vázquez, Alejandro	Book Launch - Protests in the Information Age (Panel)
Singh, Sachil	PANEL PROPOSAL: Methods and Methodologies in Surveillance Studies: Pragmatics and practice for critical research Surveillance of the Racialized and Ethnicized Body: A case study of the DynaMed Point of Care tool
Singh, Sava Saheli	PANEL PROPOSAL: Methods and Methodologies in Surveillance Studies: Pragmatics and practice for critical research Digital Redlining and Surveillance in Educational Technology
Skouvig, Laura	Beyond the digital boundaries: genres of surveillance during late Absolutism in Denmark
Smith, Gavin	The ambivalence of corrective technologies: exploring subjective experiences and meanings of wearable tech
Southerton, Clare	FRAMING SURVEILLANCE: Photo elicitation, 'empirical jolting' and young peoples' experience of everyday surveillance
Spiller, Keith	Watch groups, surveillance and doing it for themselves.
St. Louis, Ermus	Procedural Justice Judgments and Support for CCTV: Relational and Instrumental Concerns
Staples, William G.	Digital Inequalities in the U.S. Heartland: Exploring the Information Security Experiences of Marginalized Internet Users
Steeves, Valerie	Considering the intersections of privacy and equality in the networked lives of young people
Stenmark, Dick	Governing mobile surveillance practices - the importance of accountability
Stevens, Amy	Resisting state surveillance: The framing of encryption in opposition responses to the UK's Investigatory Powers Act
Stoddart, Eric	Surveillance Technologies in Roman Catholic Social Teaching PANEL PROPOSAL - Surveillance and Religion: Examining Inter-relationships.
Svenonius, Ola	Denunciating Clients: Resistance to Anti-Money Laundering Policy in Germany
Sætnan, Ann Rudinow	Visualizing Absence. Exploring Worlds-Views at the Edge of the Visual
Søilen, Karen Louise Grova	Safe is a Wonderful Feeling: Atmospheres of Surveillance and Contemporary Art
Taylor, Emmeline	Police Body Worn Cameras: operation and regulation in England and Wales FRAMING SURVEILLANCE: Photo elicitation, 'empirical jolting' and young peoples' experience of everyday surveillance
Teatini, Sebastiao	Privacy protection in the 5G world: An infrastructure-based theory analysis

Terry, Jillian	This Museum is Being Watched: Surveillance and Experience in Laura Poitras' Astro Noise
The Equality Project,	Considering the intersections of privacy and equality in the networked lives of young people
Thompson, Scott	Thunder Bay Dirty (Now on Facebook, Twitter and YouTube): Surveillance, Social Media, Forced Identity Performance, and the (Re)Production of "Indian" Stereotypes in Canada
Thornton-Lee, Robert	Unmask, Decrypt, Enlighten: Anxieties of Anonymity and the 'Second Crypto War'
Timan, Tjerk	Panel: Boundaries of Sharing – Participatory Surveillance in Data-Driven Societies
Toktas, Selma	Social Media Monitoring Platforms As A New Type Of Surveillance Mechanism
Topak, Ozgun	Making Border Policing Visible: Between Humanitarian and Human Rights Surveillance
Trottier, Daniel	Panel Proposal: Digital vigilantism as user-led surveillance and moralising: Perspectives from Russia, China, the UK and the Netherlands.
Troullinou, Pinelopi	The irresistible sweetness of surveillance; studying the power relations of 'Seductive Surveillance' and suggesting new tools.
Urquhart, Lachlan	Governing Affective Computing and the Problem of Being Private in Public Smart home, Smart policing?
Van Brakel, Rosamunde	Taming the future: The re-emergence of pre-emptive surveillance
van Brakel, Rosamunde	(Algo)Rhythm & Sound: Data disciplining through music
Vicenova, Radka	Radicalization Narrative and Surveillance: The Case of Slovak Republic
Vlassis, Vasilis	Beyond the function creep: "Marginal" stories of EU databases
Volinz, Lior	Surveillance contested at Holy Sites: The Multiple Facets of Surveillance and Citizenship-making at Jerusalem's Temple Mount / Haram al-Sharif
von Laufenberg, Roger	Creating Postulated Consumers: Big Data Surveillance between Dataism and Reality
Warren, Ian	The Playpen Cases: Computer Network Operations and Extraterritorial Criminal Law Enforcement
Wasihun, Betiel	Resisting authority: surveillance in contemporary American and German fiction
Weber, Jutta	Data-Based Algorithms: On the Power of Correlation and Automated Decision-Making
Wentworth, William	The Fat Dividual
Whitson, Jennifer R.	Counting Gender and Categorizing Diversity: The "Sophie's Choice" of linking state funding to increased gender-representation in the workplace.
Wigorts Yngvesson, Susanne	PANEL PROPOSAL - Surveillance and Religion: Examining Inter-relationships.
Wiley, Marissa L.	Digital Inequalities in the U.S. Heartland: Exploring the Information Security Experiences of Marginalized Internet Users
Wills, Jocelyn	"Stealth Takeover": Military Contractors and the Erasure of Surveillance Borders
Wilson, Dean	The Instant Cop: Time, Surveillance and Policing
Wise, Greg	Surveillance and Noopower: Conceptualizing attention in surveillant assemblages.

Yekple, Michael	Drones for Surveillance: Why African States Now See a Different Picture
Yngvesson, Susanne Wigorts	Christian Theology as Counter-Surveillance. Theopolitics and Resistance through Chaos and Kenosis against an Inner Logic of Surveillance as Control
Zacher Sørensen, Mette-Marie	The Shy Digital Subject and Surveillance
Zajko, Mike	Surveillance Studies and the New Materialism
Zavrsnik, Ales	Algorithms and big data in criminal justice settings
Zurawski, Nils	The privacy of others. Athlete monitoring and surveillance spill-overs.

KEYNOTE

INTERROGATING CRITICAL SURVEILLANCE ART

Torin Monahan

Abstract

Critical artworks about surveillance introduce compelling possibilities for rethinking the relationship of people to larger systems of control. This presentation analyzes a number of art projects that strive to evade surveillance or render it visible. Some of the projects encourage colorful camouflage to hide in plain sight, others invite participation as a way of producing discomfort and reflexivity on the part of viewers, still others use tactics of defamiliarization to draw critical attention to everyday surveillance that has become mundane. By fostering ambiguity and decentering the viewing subject, surveillance art can capitalize on the anxiety of viewers to motivate questions that might lead to greater awareness and open a space for ideological critique. I conclude by inviting a “cultural studies of surveillance” that moves beyond celebrating artworks as scholarly resources or mere representations but instead approaches them as political performances that contribute, for better or worse, to the cultural production of surveillance.

PANELS

PANEL 1: SURVEILLANCE CULTURE

Anders Albrechtslund & Btihaj Ajana

Abstract

In the documentary film, *Surveillance Culture* (2017), we take a look at everyday life in Denmark and how surveillance technologies and practices influence our norms and social behavior. Focusing on the example of Denmark, this documentary explores the different manifestations and locales of surveillance, weaving together experts' (including William G. Staples and Deborah Lupton) accounts and public opinions to reveal what is at stake in contemporary digital surveillance culture.

After the film screening (28 minutes), we will have a panel debate about surveillance in contemporary life with participation from the two directors and other guests.

The film can be found here: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=arplOSR1NsY>

PANEL 2: DE-CENTERING (THE SUBJECT OF) SURVEILLANCE STUDIES: PROVOCATIONS FROM BRAZIL

Claudio Altenhain, Alcides Dos Reis Peron, Dennis Pauschinger, Ricardo Campello.

Abstract

Despite recent countervailing trends (Botello 2012; Bruno et al. 2012; Firmino et al. 2013), surveillance studies remain largely dominated by research conducted in (or, rather, from) the “Global North” – theoretically as well as empirically and methodologically. By consequence, the field suffers from a self-induced myopia, taking for granted configurations and genealogies which are anything but universal. In this sense, our panel proposes a “de-centering” gesture by foregrounding some of the ways in which practices of monitoring and surveillance become manifest in Brazil.

We would like to highlight several aspects which seem critical to us: First, not least due to the persistent heritage of authoritarian regimes, what can be observed is an odd coexistence of emphatically contemporary forms of monitoring and surveillance with more “archaic” manifestations of sovereign power. Their peculiar simultaneity begs further analysis: How can we conceive of the relationship between both regimes? In which ways are they connected, mediated and/or contained within each other? When do they work together smoothly, and when do they collide?

Another aspect we would like to address consists in the ways along which technologies of monitoring and surveillance “travel” both back and forth between different national contexts, a process which frequently coincides with shifts in their respective mode of functioning. (Re)tracing these global meanders as they become manifest in Brazil therefore constitutes a further objective of our panel.

Finally, our papers are held together by the common idea that, if surveillance is indeed a leitmotif of modern societies, it might well be that some of its most relevant current manifestations are to be found in settings which, in most orthodox accounts, tend to be considered as “peripheral” and, therefore, lacking modernity. The case studies we are going to discuss are, not least, attempts to substantiate this unruly intuition.

Our panel will consist of three presentations (the implementation of ankle-monitored imprisonment in Brazil; the politics of (in)security during the FIFA World Cup and the Olympic Games in Rio de Janeiro; the deployment of big data policing in São Paulo) of 15 minutes + 5 minutes Q&A each; during the last 30 minutes, we would like to discuss their common features, what makes them stand out and to which extent they might serve to re-orient surveillance studies South and North alike.

Paper outlines

Tropicalizing Surveillance: Implementing big data policing in São Paulo
(Claudio Altenhain & Alcides dos Reis Peron)

In 2013, the government of São Paulo state acquired a license of the “Domain Awareness System” (DAS), a big data policing tool which had been co-developed by Microsoft and the New York Police Department. Drawing upon networked data banks, advanced IC tools, and a network of “smart” CCTV cameras, the system is supposed to facilitate police work up to a point where preemptive interventions would become possible. Departing from the notion of the system’s “tropicalization”, the paper’s intent is to (re)trace how the DAS was “translated” (Latour 1986) from one setting into another, that is: how a specific “security device” (Amicelle et al. 2015) materializes in different modes of techno-social mediation. Drawing upon Foucault’s (1990) differentiation of

strategies and tactics, the aim is to go beyond questions of "success" or "failure" and, instead, to point out how the system's "migration" dovetails with specific instantiations of imagining and enacting of the "risky city" (Osborne & Rose 1999).

Securing Rio's Sport Mega Events: Between Security, Spectacle and Camouflage (Dennis Pauschinger)

Foucauldian notions of a security apparatus and disciplinary regimes have rightly been outlined as dominant modes of how security has played out at European versions of sport mega events (Klauser 2013, 2017; Fussey 2014). Drawing upon ethnography with security forces at Rio de Janeiro's World Cup and Olympics this paper adds to the discussion by highlighting that forms of sovereign power through 'spectacular security' (Boyle and Haggerty 2009) was equally important and necessary. Securing Rio's sport mega events, organisers transformed the city into a militarised fortress, promoted surveillance technologies and promised a long-lasting security legacy. Yet, the security legacy this paper puts forth for the city is one of insecurity. Using Jusionyte's (2015) concept States of Camouflage the paper argues that a Security of Camouflage made specific aspects of security visible and, simultaneously, produced insecurity to make intentionally invisible the city's public security drama (Goldstein 2004; Jusionyte and Goldstein 2016).

Body-machine assemblages: Reflections on the electronic monitoring of prisoners in Brazil (Ricardo Campello)

The collapse of the Brazilian penal system promotes the enforcement of extra-penitentiary technologies of control. Satellite constellations and data transmission systems are connected to condemned bodies in the development of new punitive dispositifs. Based on field research and interviews carried out in São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro, this paper discusses some of the subjectification effects of the electronic monitoring of prisoners in Brazil, and the links between tracking systems and prison itself. On the one hand, it analyzes the impact of electronic anklets on the lives and bodies of monitored subjects; on the other, it discusses the relations of ambiguity and complementarity which exist between the inside and the outside of confinement spaces. Finally, the paper shall explore how the connection between bodies and machines effectuates a reconfiguration of control technologies, and how it enables expanding regimes of machinic servitude.

PANEL 3: BOUNDARIES OF SHARING – PARTICIPATORY SURVEILLANCE IN DATA-DRIVEN SOCIETIES

Kirstie Ball, Gerard Jan Ritsema van Eck, Anders Albrechtslund, Tjerk Timan.

Abstract

The key question in this panel is how to theoretically deepen the understanding of the concept of participation through digital means and how this connects to novel (theoretical) insights on surveillance, and in-and exclusion. It seems as if the potential of social media to engage and include more citizens in the process of democracy and inclusive decision-making has proven to also be an ideal place to influence and manipulate citizens/consumers. Whether we are online shopping, sharing a holiday picture or checking the news, we are actively participating in-and over-a digital network. Social media platforms and their devices are practically ubiquitous and highly addictive in nature, to such an extent that participating in the data-driven society is practically a necessity and many governmental and commercial processes rely on digital participation. However, while the citizen/consumer keeps on participating via such platforms, it becomes increasingly obscure what exactly it is they are participating in and where this seemingly voluntary submission to social media platforms is leading (us) to (wards). In this panel, we aim to uncover recent perspectives on participatory surveillance.

Panel Format

We will have 3 speakers in the panel, being Anders Albrechtslund, Kirstie Ball and Gerard Jan Ritsema van Eck, who are all engaged with the topic of participation & surveillance. The panel will consist of 2 parts:

- 1) Short introductory talk, based on recent or ongoing work in the field of participation and surveillance (10 min), preceded by an introduction on the panel (by moderator) (45 min in total).
- 2) After that, the moderator will provide 3 to 5 examples of participation and media (theoretical or empirical) of participation – speakers are invited to react, relating their insight or work to the examples. The audience will be invited as well to respond either to the statement or the speakers (45 min in total).

PANEL 4: METHODS AND METHODOLOGIES IN SURVEILLANCE STUDIES: PRAGMATICS AND PRACTICE FOR CRITICAL RESEARCH

Ciara Bracken-Roche, Debra Mackinnon, Sachil Singh and Sava Saheli Singh

Abstract

As a discipline, surveillance studies is concerned with “watching the watchers”. The roles of knowledge, power, and politics shape dynamics of surveillance resulting in social sorting. However, there is little discussion of the methods and methodologies required to engage in such critical research that assesses these dynamics. Given the ubiquity and diversity of surveillance as a concept and a practice, in combination with the transdisciplinary nature of the field, no one overarching method would be appropriate to assess and engage with the topics covered in surveillance studies. At a time when information communication technologies are converging, data and privacy are relinquished for convenience and security, technologies are becoming mundane and invisible, surveillance is omnipresent. As a result, there is a need for pragmatic analysis and understanding of methods and methodology in surveillance studies not only to help direct and guide researchers but to compliment the rich theoretical and empirical research that is being produced in the discipline. Researchers often face issues of access or experience difficulty engaging in their research due to their positionality. Given the multiplicity of issues facing scholars in accessing qualitative and quantitative data about surveillance, and security scholars have pioneered new methods and recast existing ones. Papers in this panel follow up on discussions of “Doing Surveillance”. Specifically, this panel draws on the experiences of emerging scholars navigating the diverse landscapes of surveillance which move beyond traditional sovereign bounds and stress the networked realities of agencies, platforms, and technologies. In order to assess the dynamics of knowledge, power, and politics in cases of surveillance and security, this panel explores the role of methods as part of critical research projects where methods and methodology iteratively inform theory and practice.

Presentations

Bracken-Roche Abstract:

My research assesses the shaping effects of security and surveillance technology stakeholders (specifically in the case of drones in Canada), and their impact on outcomes for sociotechnical spaces. Following Pouliot’s (2013) three-fold research strategy for putting Bourdieu’s practice theory into practice, this presentation elaborates empirically on 1) accessing the field and engaging with agents, their practices and logics; 2) choosing appropriate research methods to reconstruct the dispositional logic of practices, which include interviews; and 3) constructing the positional logic of practices which means making sense of the ‘rules of the game’, mapping the practices of agents, and understanding the historical context primarily through discourse analysis. Engaging primarily in stakeholder interviews and document analysis, my approach allowed the field to self-define and required access brokering throughout. My research in the field made me acutely aware of my positionality, and questions of identity will be discussed in the context of engagement in white, male-dominated technocratic spaces.

Mackinnon Abstract:

As the nature and scope of urban sociotechnical surveillance systems increases, more tailored and empiric methods of inquiry are needed. Researchers have built on established methodologies like elite interviewing as a means of approaching the surveillance apparatus to trace processes, establish what people think, supplement other accounts, make inferences, disrupt hegemonic discourses, and open productive dialogues between various parties. While the utility of elite interviewing is clear, broader issues of sample size, gatekeeping, power dynamics, interview

fatigue, and standard lines persist. Drawing on multi-sited and multi-method field research in the smart city and IoT landscape, this paper explores three tales from the field – “Over Drinks”, “Back Issues”, and “Interview Number Six” – in order to discuss positionality, informality, ethical dilemmas, research networking, and persistence, when navigating “elite spaces”. Extending the work of Kezar (2009) into the surveillance field, this paper address questions of ethics and trust in the researcher-participant relationship and makes a call for surveillance scholars to not only “study up” but to also “punch” up.

Singh Abstract:

Many critical studies of proprietary software are assessments of the social effects of software design rather than of the software itself. While this is largely due to disciplinary boundaries, I am more concerned in this presentation with the circumstantial limits to research access due to the ‘blackboxed’ nature of software products, and the extent to which this shapes research output. Challenging the ‘borders and boundaries’ of access to proprietary software is largely attributed to the contributions of whistleblowers and investigative journalists whose bold methods would be questionable to most university ethics boards. Within this context, how might researchers adopt bold methods while maintaining the necessary ethical integrity of their universities? This presentation reflects on field experiences with software designers of proprietary applications in health (Point of Care tools) and credit (scoring models) to raise questions about university ethics protocol, to demonstrate obstacles to research access, and to offer sources of optimism for young researchers who feel trapped with existing methods in surveillance studies that seem insufficient for studying elusive subject matter.

Singh Abstract:

Social media has become central to the ways we engage with each other and with content online, and has also become a central site of surveillance. Significantly, the social and political landscape has shifted radically because of how social media has been manipulated by various factions – human and bot – with specific agendas. As a result, social media platforms are being taken to task for supporting such occurrences and struggling to reign in a context that seems beyond their control. Social media companies attempt to address these issues by changing the user experience and design. This affects how users interact on the platform, shifting the boundaries between users, advertisers, bots, and the platform itself, in turn leading to changes in the scope and nature of social media surveillance and surveillance research. In this presentation, I will talk about research approaches for examining social media surveillance, and how we might address some of the challenges we face as surveillance researchers within this constantly shifting social media context.

PANEL 5: THE EQUALITY PROJECT. CONSIDERING THE INTERSECTIONS OF PRIVACY AND EQUALITY IN THE NETWORKED LIVES OF YOUNG PEOPLE

Jacquelyn Burkell, Jane Bailey, Valerie Steeves, Leslie Regan Shade, Dillon Black, Priscilla Regan and [The Equality Project](#)

Abstract

This panel will examine how privacy and equality interact in the networked communications and online activity of young people, especially young people who have been historically marginalized. Panelists will examine the role of privacy and equality in the lives of children and youth from a variety of issues and perspectives: information permanency; the negotiation of private and public photos; the commercial surveillance of children's online communications; user privacy rights on social media applications; and the privacy concerns and implications stemming from the education technology industry. Presenters will also discuss how a variety of actors, including individual law makers, advocacy groups, and young people from a spectrum of social locations, conceive of privacy and equality. The panel will begin with brief presentations on each paper, followed by an interactive discussion between the panel and audience members, in response to the presented papers and their highlighted topics.

The session involves a number of researchers from The eQuality Project (www.equalityproject.ca), which is a partnership of academics, community groups, educators and policymakers working to map the ways in which e-marketing analytics sort youth into categories that often reproduce real-world patterns of discrimination and set up young people for online conflict.

Presentations

Paper 1: Jacquelyn Burkell (University of Western Ontario) & Jane Bailey (University of Ottawa)
When the Past Controls the Future: The Implications of “Permanent Digital Biographical ‘Memory’” for Young People

Those who are active online are generating a constantly expanding “permanent digital biographical ‘memory’” (Burkell, 2016) that, unlike its biological counterpart, never forgets. This in turn undermines an individual’s ability to control their own personal narrative, with potentially negative consequences for identity and psychological well-being (Burkell, 2016). While these consequences are of concern in relation to adults, the implications are particularly significant for young people, who face the prospect of a future identity and reputation that may be unfairly constrained by youthful indiscretion and identity experimentation. This paper draws on the results of qualitative interviews with young people aged 15 to 22 about their experiences with and understandings of reputation and identity in digitally networked interactions, in order to examine their concerns about and perceptions of the ways in which the records of their pasts could come to limit their identity in the future.

Paper 2: Valerie Steeves (University of Ottawa)
The Selfless Selfie: How Teens Negotiate the Privacy and Publicity of Photos on Social Media

This paper explores the findings of a 2016 study in which the eQuality Project interviewed 18 Canadian teens to explore how they navigate their own privacy when they make decisions about which photos to post – and not to post – on social media. Our respondents took photos in three

contexts: functional photos (e.g. to capture notes on the whiteboard, or to text a parent a photo of the boots they want to buy), personal photos (i.e., typically stored on their phone and not shared with others), and photos shared on social media. Our findings suggest that although young people continue to seek online spaces for social connection, much of the photo-sharing on public social network sites like Instagram is neither social nor networked, and instead is intended to “feed the platform” by “being seen” while hiding actual interests and interactions.

Paper 3: Leslie Regan Shade (University of Toronto)
Kidtexploitation?

'Kidtech' is an evolving and lucrative market dependent on dataveillance practices that encompass stealth marketing techniques and sentiment mining. This datafication, suffused within children's digital apps and the Internet of Things/Toys, intensifies surveillance, the commodification of play, and the commercialization of content. At risk is the erosion of children's privacy rights. This paper will explore heightened concerns regarding the commercial surveillance of children's online communication using recent examples of apps that purport to provide a 'family safe' environment and protect children's privacy. Examples include Facebook Messenger Kids and Google's YouTubeKids and Family Link, which both promote kid-safe 'walled gardens'. Concerns however have been raised regarding whether they ensure compliance with applicable data protection measures related to privacy and fair marketing principles and practices, and the implications of monetization given data-driven marketing practices.

Paper 4: Dillon Black (University of Ottawa)
Snap Decisions: Youth Decision-making About Photos on Social Media

This paper builds on the 2016 eQuality Project study about how Canadian teens manage, navigate and negotiate their privacy when using social media photo apps. We look specifically at the popular app Snapchat (dominant in audience reach for the 13-24 demographic) to unpack how our participants used it as a specific medium to share photos and gamify their sociality. Interviews with the youth also examined how their practices on Snapchat related to their knowledge of Fair Information Practices (FIPS) regarding consent, terms of use, privacy rights, retention of content, and knowledge of corporate ownership on the platform. We found that their engagement did not evince any awareness of the corporate nature of the platform and what parent company Snap did with their photos. However youth felt strongly that their photos should be their property, and that corporate sites should seek out their consent as they do with their peers.

Paper 5: Pris Regan (George Mason University) & Jane Bailey (University of Ottawa)
Big Data, Privacy and Education Applications

Education is one of the arenas in which big data applications are presently being aggressively marketed, not only at the college level but perhaps even more so at the elementary and secondary level. Information technology companies recognize the huge market offered by K-12 education and are aggressively developing and marketing their products. Privacy has emerged as one of the key concerns about big data applications. This paper will examine the developing discourse in the American and Canadian education communities about education technology and big data with particular attention to privacy concerns. We will inspect articles concerning education technology applications over the last six years (January 2012-December 2017) in the leading American and

Canadian professional education magazines. We are interested in identifying similar and different trends in discussions about privacy and education technology, and examining how these have changed over the last six years and identifying causes of similarities and differences.

PANEL 6: POLICING BY DATA: INTEGRATION, FUSION AND PREDICTION

Thomas Linder and Jens Hälterlein

Abstract

Police forces around the world are increasingly investing in comprehensive data-based surveillance systems (Ferguson 2017). Whether in the form of 'fusion centres' or more ambitious 'predictive policing' programs, these developments are substantially augmenting police surveillance and analytical capabilities. In addition, this expansion comes in concert with the deployment of a host of different surveillance technologies like facial recognition systems, biometrics, imsi catchers, automatic license plate recognition and more. These heterogeneous surveillance technologies are also frequently combined, like facial recognition and body worn cameras or automatic license plate recognition and IMSI catchers, to provide a complex and diverse range of surveillance modalities and data types. This proliferation of technologies, practices and data types in turn drives expanding systems of integration in these "centres of concatenation" (Monahan and Regan 2012) for data fusion, analytics and prediction.

With this panel, we seek to contribute to the growing debate around these complex systems as well as the conference's interest in the disbanding of boundaries of surveillance. With the four presentations and the interactive discussions we want to investigate questions of:

- the fusion/integration of surveillance technologies within law enforcement agencies and the organisational structures, practices, software, algorithms and visualisations involved;
- the different systems of predictive policing and their epistemological, technological and socio-political effects;
- the leverage of the ever-advancing datafication of everyday life: new social media, smart cities, smart homes, internet of things, self-tracking/quantified self, etc.;
- the sociotechnical imaginaries of security threats and solutions deployed in the discourses surrounding these processes;

Presentations

Jens Hälterlein (Centre for Security and Society, University Freiburg): Three approaches to forecasting crime and their epistemologies

This presentation will discuss three different approaches to predictive policing with regard to their level of data fusion and integration of different surveillance technologies. The first approach (followed by PREDPOL and PRECOPS) is based on criminological routine activity theory. By analysing georeferenced crime data gathered within police databases (such as CompStat), local hot spots are defined where crime is most likely to happen in the near future. The second approach (HunchLab) is integrating different crime theories and uses all data that – according to these theories - helps specifying the "criminogenic nature" of locations. The third approach (Blue Crush) is associated with recent advancements in machine learning and big data's claim to herald the era of post-theory. Forecasts are generated by gathering any data available from multiple sources and analysing it in order to find correlations previously unknown.

Thomas Linder (Surveillance Studies Center, Queen's University) and Valerie Steeves (University of Ottawa): Centres of Cognisance. Investigating fusion centre surveillance in Ottawa.

This article adds to the literature on fusion centres and data-centric police surveillance by examining the strategic functionality developed for the Ottawa Police Strategic Operations Centre (OPSOC). Drawing on ongoing research into the project, we argue that fusion centre programs can move beyond a role as “transient” and “responsive” “centres of concatenation” (Monahan and Regan, 2013), towards a function more akin to a ‘centre of cognisance.’ This “city-wide operational perspective,” we argue, is indicative of a different mode of fusion centre operationality: OPSOC leverages a wide range of surveillance technologies, data analysis tools and intelligence sharing relationships with other agencies for a strategy of “near-real time”, city-wide “situational awareness. Beyond a shift in functional strategy, we further argue OPSOC is also indicative of a move towards indiscriminate and continuous mass surveillance of suspects, non-suspects and the police alike as a preemptive operational logic.

Simon Egbert (Institute for Criminological Research, University Hamburg): Predictive Policing and the Datafication of Police-Work

When scrutinizing practices of predictive policing in detail, it becomes apparent that they are not as revolutionary as commonly depicted in the media. Nonetheless, there is something substantially new in this policing practice: the underlying methods of predictive crime data analysis by digital means. And these new prediction software tools, as I want to show in my presentation with reference to empirical data from German-speaking countries, do not only matter in course of their competency to generate operational predictions, but also because of their capabilities to generally enhance crime data analysis, ultimately giving rise to the ‘datafication’ of police work, which is also an important topos when discussing the immanent tendency of expansion of such prediction software. I argue that especially because of their enablement of crime data analysis in general, predictive policing software is unlikely to be a short-dated phenomenon but a tool which is presumably to be an important part of police work in the future.

Lena Ulbricht (WZB Berlin Social Science Center): Why preemptive security governance needs “big data”. The discursive legitimation of the integration of surveillance technologies

Security agencies in the EU strive to pave the way for the integration of data banks and surveillance technologies. Their strategies of discursive legitimation face the challenge that the integration of surveillance technologies is not only messy and expensive, but that its effectiveness is difficult to prove. This contribution analyzes the discourse that aims at creating a legitimate basis for the integration of surveillance technologies with reference to the concept of preemptive security. Relying on a literature review and a discourse analysis, I show how the concept of preemptive security implies that security policy should not only reduce risks, but that in certain cases, it should avert the mere emergence of a possible threat. The epistemic practice deployed to uncover these potential threats relies on massive and diverse data; a rationale that calls for the integration of surveillance technologies and heavily relies on the “mythology of big data”.

PANEL 7: SURVEILLANCE STUDIES AFTER 25 YEARS

David Lyon

Abstract

In the early 1990s surveillance was siloed; state administration and intelligence, workplace and consumer surveillance. The internet was still primarily military and academic and large-scale data-sharing was in its infancy. But the development of 'information technology,' the marriage of computing and communications, born of the military industrial complex, would eventually facilitate what is now thought of as the 'digital' and the rise of data- or 'surveillance capitalism.' This condition is one in which those erstwhile boundaries are breached, not as a result of atypical or illegal activity but as a matter of baked-in routine. Moreover, the same impetus drove the globalization of surveillance, that now transcends 'national' borders through both surveillance-capitalist internet companies and the web of national security agencies. But in 1993 there was already a sense of the potential for data-sharing and of the inadequacy, on its own, of the concept of privacy to act as an antidote to mushrooming surveillance. Moreover, there was also a realization that surveillance was playing an increasingly central role in the shaping of new modernities, something that is today taken-for granted in and well beyond Surveillance Studies. What was not foreseen, prominently, was the part played globally by 'anti-terrorism' discourses and by the rise of Web2.0 and social media in assuring the place of surveillance in today's political economy and culture. Some lessons for today will be drawn from this.

PANEL 8: BOOK LAUNCH - PROTESTS IN THE INFORMATION AGE

Lucas Melgaço, Jeffrey Monaghan, Madalena Santos, Debra Mackinnon, Daniel Bosk, Guillermo Rodríguez-Cano Rodríguez-Cano, Benjamin Greschbach, Sonja Buchegger, Manuel Maroto Calatayud and Alejandro Segura Vázquez

Abstract

Format: In this panel we will launch the book "Protests in the Information Age: Social Movements, Digital Practices and Surveillance" published in 2018 by Routledge. The panel will start with an overall presentation of the book outline (10 min) followed by the presentation of four of its chapters (also 10min each). We also intend to assign a discussant who will have 20 min to address his commentaries on the book. We conclude the panel with the questions from the audience (20min).

Presentations

Presentation 1. Protests in the Information Age: Social Movements, Digital Practices and Surveillance

Presenters: Lucas Melgaço and Jeffrey Monaghan

Abstract:

Information and communication technologies have transformed the dynamics of contention in contemporary society. Social networks such as Facebook and Twitter, and devices such as smartphones have increasingly played a central role in facilitating and mobilizing social movements throughout different parts of the world. Concurrently, the same technologies have been taken up by public authorities (including security agencies and the police) and have been used as surveillance tools to monitor and suppress the activities of certain demonstrators. This book explores the complex and contradictory relationships between communication and information technologies and social movements by drawing on different case studies from around the world. The contributions analyse how new communication and information technologies impact the way protests are carried out and controlled in the current information age. The authors focus on recent events that date from the Arab Spring onwards and pose questions regarding the future of protests, surveillance and digital landscapes.

Presentation 2: Settler colonial surveillance and the criminalization of social media: Contradictory implications for Palestinian resistance

Presenter: Madalena Santos

Abstract:

This work examines how the settler colonial state of Israel uses digital media as a mechanism of surveillance and policing of social justice and everyday resistance in Palestine. Using five case studies documented by online news media, and Israeli and Palestinian human and legal rights organizations, I point to Israel's criminalization of social media, particularly Facebook and Twitter, and more significantly to the criminalization of expressions of resistance and dissent against occupation and settler colonialism. This work also discusses the contradictory positions offered by social media as both a tool and space for social movements and for counter-insurgency focusing primarily on literature dealing with Palestine and contemporary Arab revolutions. I conclude by arguing for further research into the logics of settler colonialism as they intersect with sociologies

of surveillance and social movements.

Presentation 3: Surveillance-Ready-Subjects: The Making of Canadian Anti-Masking Law

Presenter: Debra Mackinnon

Abstract:

Ushered in on a global scale various pre-emptive control practices, including anti-masking laws have been employed to further order space and people. Drawing upon Access to Information releases, news reports and parliamentary debates, this chapter analyses discourses of pre-emptive control and logics of anticipation throughout the making of Canadian anti-masking law. It is argued masks are a key indicator of violent intent at public demonstrations; an indicator, used to both construct and then identify the illegal and the unlawful. Rather than criminalizing an action – the wearing of a mask – the law more problematically widens the net, capturing populations both violating and adhering to the law. Anti-masking legislation becomes a way of targeting groups, creating criminal records, and ordering bodies. By criminalizing practices of public invisibility, these indicators optimize the surveillance-ready-subject formally requiring bodies to become standardized data portraits that are interoperable with other systems of identifying for criminality.

Presentation 4: Applying Privacy-Enhancing Technologies: One Alternative Future of Protests

Presenters: Daniel Bosk, Guillermo Rodríguez-Cano, Benjamin Greschbach, and Sonja Buchegger

Abstract:

While current technologies, such as online social networks, could facilitate coordination and communication for protest organization, they can endanger political activists when the control over their data is ceded to third parties. For technology to be useful for activism, it needs to be trustworthy and protect the users' privacy; only then can it be viewed as a potential improvement over more traditional, offline methods. Here, we discuss a selection of such privacy-enhancing technologies from a Computer Science perspective in an effort to open a dialog and elicit input from other perspectives.

Presentation 5: Mobilisation and surveillance on social media: the ambivalent case of the anti-austerity protests in Spain (2011-2014)

Presenters: Manuel Maroto & Alejandro Segura

Abstract:

In this work we analyze the role of social media in the mobilisation of protest and the surveillance of political dissidence during the most intense moments of the anti-austerity protests in Spain (2011-2014). We will consider the Spanish example in the broader framework of the debate on the ambivalence of digital communication technologies as instruments of change and social control. It was after the Arab Spring in 2010 that this debate gained increasing attention. We will explain some of the mobilization and surveillance practices that arose in digital environments during the Spanish protests. Lastly, we will address the evolution of these practices in Spain throughout this period in an attempt to shed light on our understanding of this complex issue.

PANEL 9: BORDERS AND BOUNDARIES IN SURVEILLANCE DISCOURSES

Megan O'Neill

Abstract

This panel will consider aspects of public and private discourses on surveillance and the role of borders within these. We will consider firstly, discourses on why the borders of privacy are being eroded, secondly, research on who is doing the watching and boundaries within the discourses of why they think they are doing it, and finally, discourses on the borders between who exactly are the targets of surveillance.

These papers are based on ongoing research from the Nordforsk-funded project, 'Taking Surveillance Apart: Accountability and Legitimacy of Internet Surveillance and Expanded Investigatory Powers', although the nature and content of these discourses have resonance in many nations beyond the Nordic countries.

The panel will first hear from each of the three analytical papers outlined below and will then have a short presentation from the panel organiser to summarise the main points. The panel will then be opened to discussion from the audience.

The first paper, by Guro Flinterud, will explore the pro and anti-surveillance discourses in Norway from a Communications perspective. This will illustrate that while both sides are arguing about where the borders of privacy should lie they are doing so from unaligned perspectives.

The second paper, by Anna Leppänen of Finland, will present findings from a recent study of security and law enforcement agencies, public interest groups and other stakeholders with an interest in processes of online surveillance. Q-methodology will be employed to illustrate the boundaries of the online surveillance debate for those involved in it.

The third paper, also from a Norwegian scholar, Heidi Mork Lomell, examines the discourse of mass versus targeted surveillance. This paper will explore how a reductionist discourse of mass and targeted is being employed on both sides of the surveillance debate. What this discourse obscures is that the boundary between law-abiding citizen and offender is complex.

Presentations

Paper 1:

Pushing borders in the Norwegian online surveillance debate – a communications perspective

Name: Guro Flinterud

Affiliation: Norwegian Police University College

The Norwegian online surveillance debate has been characterized by two intractable opposing views. In this paper, I suggest that a communications perspective on the debate shows that the stagnation might be connected to how the borders of privacy protection are perceived. The pro-surveillance side articulate surveillance as a response to forces in society (criminals, terrorists) that make citizens unfree, while the pro-privacy side articulate surveillance as the force that moves the borders of privacy. In other words, the two positions situate surveillance on different sides of a

communication process about borders: pro-surveillance perceive the pushing of borders of privacy and security as the message to which surveillance is a necessary response; pro-privacy perceive surveillance as the message, framing the pushing of borders of privacy as the inevitable response. I will present examples from the Norwegian public debate to illustrate, and suggest that this discrepancy is part of what makes the debate irreconcilable.

Paper 2:

Network Surveillance as a Public Policy Problem

Name: Anna Leppänen, Researcher MSc (Admin) & Jarmo Houtsonen, Senior Researcher PhD,

Affiliation: Police University College Finland

Stakeholders' views on the powers of intelligence and law enforcement authorities in Finland to monitor information networks are examined through Q-methodology. The aim is to factorize the representatives of interest groups, public authorities and other stakeholders, who have contributed to the public policy debate on network surveillance, into likeminded groups. This will reveal the areas of consensus and disagreement between the groups and will explore the borders distinguishing various views of network surveillance (which may not necessarily correspond to the interest group or agency they represent).

The findings are based on Q-sort interview data collected in Spring 2018 and analyzed through Q-factor analysis. Intelligence legislation enabling, for example, online communications monitoring for the purpose of national security is currently under amendment in Finland. The study covers themes relevant globally, such as oversight of network surveillance, the right to privacy, acceptability of mass surveillance and international intelligence data exchange between security services.

Paper 3:

An exploration of the conceptual border between mass and targeted surveillance

Name: Heidi Mork Lomell

Affiliation: University of Oslo & Norwegian Police University College

In Norwegian political debate on online surveillance measures, the conceptual distinction between mass and targeted surveillance is becoming increasingly central. In this paper, I will explore the underlying assumptions and consequences of this particular framing of the debate. Both those that support and those that oppose new online surveillance measures often use this distinction, and they share the assumption that mass surveillance is bad because it targets innocent law-abiding citizens while targeted surveillance is good/better because it targets guilty offenders and/or terrorists. What they normally disagree on is whether the proposed measures entail targeted or mass surveillance.

Both sides seem to ignore the inherent problem of this shared assumption, namely that of sorting offenders from law-abiding citizens in the first place. In my paper, I will use insights from criminological research on preventive justice to challenge this conceptual distinction of a clear boundary between offender and non-offender and its underlying assumptions.

Paper 4:

Summary and Synthesis: Borders and Boundaries in Surveillance Discourses

Name: Megan O'Neill

Affiliation: School of Social Sciences, University of Dundee

This presentation will present a short summary and synthesis of the three analytical papers which were presented in the panel, 'Borders and Boundaries in Surveillance Discourses'. It will be demonstrated how the panel has examined firstly, discourses on why the borders of privacy are

being eroded, secondly, research on who is doing the watching and boundaries within the discourses of why they think they are doing it, and finally, discourses on the borders between who exactly are the targets of surveillance. While this research was based in two Nordic countries, there will be similarities in the discourses considered here for many other nations. Topics for further discussion will be proposed and then the panel will be opened to the audience for general discussion. A primary issue to be examined in the discussion will be whether binary conceptions of borders within these discourses are helpful.

PANEL 10: SURVEILLANCE AND RELIGION: EXAMINING INTER-RELATIONSHIPS.

Eric Stoddart and Susanne Wigorts Yngvesson

Abstract

Religious communities are targets, as well as consumers, of surveillance. Religious practice as a site of surveillance and religious identity as a justification for a surveillance gaze is an emerging field of interest.

State interest in monitoring faith groups has a lengthy history with particular strategies and consequences deployed in different periods and contexts. Under some circumstances it may be informal religious groups that are perceived to pose a threat. On other occasions, larger, institutional arrangements of religious practice garner the attention of surveillance practitioners. Watching-over co-religionists may be a significant duty of care expected of designated office-holders or looking out for the needs of fellow believers may be located in small, voluntary groups. Systems of support and formation, including disciplinary dimensions, are often integral to religious practice and the consequences of such surveillance warrant social scientific, philosophical and theological consideration.

This proposal progresses the work of the international, interdisciplinary Surveillance & Religion Network (begun in 2014). In 2016 and 2017 the Network held three research workshops, funded by the UK's Arts & Humanities Research Council. Work is currently underway towards a special issue of the journal *Surveillance & Society*, on the theme of religion and surveillance – due to be published some time ahead of the Denmark conference.

This panel will comprise three papers with respondents to each. Presenters will speak for 10 minutes with the respondent having 5 minutes. Following each paper + response there will be approximately 12 minutes of plenary discussion involving the audience. The organisers will share the role of moderator.

PANEL 11: DIGITAL VIGILANTISM AS USER-LED SURVEILLANCE AND MORALISING: PERSPECTIVES FROM RUSSIA, CHINA, THE UK AND THE NETHERLANDS

Daniel Trottier, Rashid Gabdulhakov and Qian Huang

Abstract

Doxing, shaming, and denunciations are salient socio-political weapons that transcend national borders as well as party or organisational affiliations. Surveillance studies has remained attuned to user-led practices, whether these are expressed as lateral (Andrejevic 2002), social (Marwick 2012), or participatory (Albrechtslund 2008). These speak to the use of mobile devices and social platforms, allowing ubiquitous (self-)scrutiny, with often unanticipated consequences. In recent years these practices have coalesced into digital vigilantism, which typically includes a moralistic component (ex: articulation of territory and shared values), scrutiny of both public and digital spaces, denunciation as well as shaming and follow-up acts including doxing, job loss, and embodied violence. A key concern for surveillance scholars is the organisational morphology of digital vigilante movements, most notably the role of both the state and the press. While China's courts have sought to outlaw such practices, Russia's current government has expressed support and pledged funding to such movements. And while the press in countries like the United Kingdom and the Netherlands purports to objectively cover these developments, so to do they direct public outrage to targets, both through tabloids as well as their own populist online venues.

The contributions included in this panel consider how user-led surveillance, denunciation and shaming are expressed through media. By considering developments in Russia, China, the United Kingdom and the Netherlands, it takes an international and comparative approach to user-led denunciatory interventions through digital media. The papers included provide conceptual development as well as empirical findings, with an eye to subsequent research in these and other regional contexts.

* Panelists: Daniel Trottier, Rashid Gabdulhakov, Qian Huang

* Individual abstracts included in uploaded PDF

ABSTRACTS

AI, PRIVACY AND AUTONOMY

Andrew Adams

Abstract

Multiple trends in computer and communications technology have come together to provide a worrying trend in the application of propaganda on a mass but individualised scale: Social Network Sites such as Facebook allow for the individual targetting of adverts; Lack of the existence of or the enforcement of the limitation of personal data collection and sharing to a specified purpose; Artificial Intelligence (Machine Learning) and Big Data processing applied to the personal data. The combination of these allows those with significant funding and a significant lack of scruples to identify people who are vulnerable to manipulation of their information intake in order to push them towards specific outcomes, in particular in voting. In all elections, depressing turnout for unfavoured candidates can be achieved by attacks on their character or policies. Increasing turnout for favoured candidates by exaggerating subtly related fears is also possible. This is undermining the workings of democracy.

TRAVELOGUE OF SURVEILLANCE TECHNOLOGIES: TOURING IRANIAN USERS' DATA WITH NO VISA

Azadeh Akbari

Abstract

Much of the academic or, activist work on data policies in Iran has merely focused on Internet censorship and the 'underground' world of opponent blogging and usage of social media as an alternative communication tool. Such understandings of cyber space ignores more complicated repercussions of the movement of surveillance technologies between Iran and the world. Based on a detailed mapping of the organisational network of data management in Iran, this essay analyses, a) how the Iranian government uses (mostly) Western surveillance technologies to continue to control users' access to the web and social media content and to oppress and censor oppositional voices and, b) how the global regimes of data surveillance are imposed on Iranian users in the absolute absence of any protective measures from their government or the global community. These questions will be scrutinised by looking at the establishment of the national digital ID in Iran through gathering all citizens' data under one central system and, secondly by researching the free VPN services offered by affiliates of Western countries with complete access to Iranian users' data.

INTERPERSONAL RELATIONS OF SURVEILLANCE AND PRIVACY IN FAMILIES AND SCHOOLS

Anders Albrechtslund & Ask Risom Bøge

Abstract

The aim of this paper is to highlight important changes in conceptions of surveillance and privacy, which are brought about by emerging technological practices in family and school settings. We report from a qualitative study of practices, attitudes and perceptions of the use of digital technologies for interpersonal surveillance between parents and children, partners, and school mates. The findings from our in-depth interviews suggest, for instance, that the use of smartphones in families involve negotiations about the boundaries of trust and intimacy in parent-child relations which can sometimes lead to strategies of resistance or modification. Also negotiated is the management of children's exposure to perceived risks, drawbacks and harmful influences caused by the use of digital technologies. In the paper, we identify examples of the way the deep infiltration of technology into contemporary life leads to new challenges to parenting and growing up which need critical attention.

ACTUAL VS. PERCEIVED SURVEILLANCE VIA GEOMEDIA: AN INTERGENERATIONAL EXPERIMENT

Helena Atteneder & Bernhard Collini-Nocker

Abstract

Geomedia (Fast et al. 2018; McQuire 2016; Thielmann 2010; Gryl/Jekel 2010) is a beneficial concept for analysing technological and social transformations concerning the intersection of media, space, location and society. Owing to the permanent (unconscious) integration of geomedia in people's lives, new forms of platform surveillance, interpersonal (social) surveillance (Marwick 2012) and interveillance (Jansson 2015) raise. Smartphones incorporate numerous sensors (e.g. GPS, WLAN, Bluetooth, ..) and connect to cloud services and (social media) platforms, mapping tools and Apps, thus collecting geo-coded data at large. Subjects and their socio-spatial context likely become predictable. Taking into account possible weaknesses of generational labels (Gen. X/Y/Z), we collect and visualise in an experimental set-up the (georeferenced) data traces of groups of people and compare these data-sets to participants ideas of geo-privacy and surveillance. Our hypothesis is, that people show ambiguity regarding surveillance potential of shared sensor and location data but act differently age-wise.

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POV AS FIGURE OF SURVEILLANCE-ASSEMBLAGE, OR POV-OPTICON

Mitra Azar

Abstract

The paper argues that it is possible to interrogate the mutation of the figure of the Panopticon (Bentham, 1797) into the current surveillance-assemblage (Haggerty & Ericson, 2000) by looking at the explosion of POV technologies of vision which are transforming POV from a cinematic aesthetic and technical format into one of the most controversial surveillance and political-aesthetic battlefields of our time (POV-opticon). The paper aims at showing that if in the recent past the Panopticon has been associated with the practice of CCTV surveillance camera (Yar, 2003), the contemporary surveillance-assemblage seems to be better formally described by the deployment of POV technologies oriented towards bio-metrics data-veillance (Clarke, 1986). The paper refers to the distinction between the eye and the Gaze (Lacan, 1973) and connect it to the distinction between the regimes of visibility generated by POV and CCTV technologies. By doing so, the paper refers to a number of technologies of vision (including machine vision and AI, which are both experimenting with POV aesthetics) to notice both the shrinking of the distance between these regimes of visibility, and their consequent and simultaneous reversibility. This shrinking happens in parallel to the on-going collapse of the distance between body and interface (Azar, 2015), and also in parallel to the on-going collapse of the distance between fiction and reality (Azar, 2017). The paper argues that surveillance based on POV technologies enables one of the most aggressive form of surveillance-assemblage ever seen in history. A form of surveillance which is not limited to tracking behaviors and analyzing data, but which actively aims at constructing the subject by his/her (POV) data-double (Haggerty & Ericson, 2000), and by the custom-made (POV) 'post-truth' reality tailored around him/her.

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ONLINE PRIVACY IN JOB RECRUITMENT PROCESSES? BOUNDARY WORK AMONG CYBERVETTING RECRUITERS

Christel Backman & Anna Hedenus

Abstract

Throughout history, technological development has recurrently changed our understanding of time, space, and notions such as work and private life. Lately, the development of social media and online interaction, communication, sharing and gathering of information, has affected our understandings of the distinction between private and public, and thus also our notion of 'privacy'. In the area of work and recruitment, the practice of 'cybervetting' – i.e. using search engines, publicly available databases and social media-platforms in order to vet jobseekers or employees – highlights the impact of social media on these concepts. Our aim in this paper is to understand how cybervetting employers and recruiters construct and reconstruct boundaries around the public-private division during the recruitment process, and the potential consequences this has for organisations and jobseekers. The paper is based on 36 interviews with employers, hiring managers and HR-personell in Sweden.

VISUALIZING ABSENCE. EXPLORING WORLDS-VIEWS AT THE EDGE OF THE VISUAL

Rocco Bellanova & Ann Sætnan

Abstract

This contribution investigates techniques of visualizing absence. Both absences and visualizations shape our worlds-views, and making people and things visible is crucial in structuring power relations. Techniques to retrace absence and bring it into evidence touch upon the "partitions of the sensible" (Rancière 2010) that keep our worlds together or apart. Drawing from Surveillance and Science and Technology Studies, we first discuss how to conceptually grasp the interplay between absence and visualization. Then we investigate the politics of two visualization techniques that either characterize or are characterized by absence. First, we discuss how birding contributes to environmental risk management, where images of soon-to-be-missing species seem to preserve their presence. Then, we study how public advertising of big data technologies seems driven by a sort of 'horror vacui', a fear of data absence that only algorithmic surveillance can appease.

THE REVOLUTIONARY TERROR OF A SECRET IDENTITY: PAUL POPE'S BATMAN AS ENEMY OF THE SURVEILLANCE STATE

Fareed Ben-Youssef

Abstract

Comic artist Paul Pope positions Batman as the surveillance state's enemy. Bucking past representations of Batman as a privileged overseer, in "Batman: Year 100" (2006), Pope frames the vigilante as a challenge to the state's gaze—the one boundary it cannot cross. He notes, "The state apparatus requires a rational, knowable and categorizable antagonist. My Batman is a mystical or irrational figure." My paper argues that Pope uncovers the disruptive force of a superhero's secret identity, framing it as superpower which exposes the irrationality of seemingly rational discourses of control.

I incorporate formal analysis and personal author interviews with John R. Gold and George Revill's concept of "landscapes of fear," surveyed sites where states enact the spectacle of security. In how Batman overturns executive actors' vision upon such landscapes, so that they look upon their CCTV monitors in terror, Pope ultimately offers surveillance scholars a vital vision of revolutionary resistance

CAUGHT IN THE CHAIN OF SURVEILLANCE: TEACHERS' PRIVACY IN ISRAELI SCHOOLS

Michael Birnhack & Lotem Perry-Hazan

Abstract

In recent years, CCTVs are rapidly introduced in Israeli schools. The stated purposes are students' security and safety, but as we found in previous studies, in practice, students often become the target of surveillance. Teachers are inevitably and inadvertently caught in the cameras, and find themselves both observers and observed, in the midst of schools' power structure. On the one hand, students perceive teachers as part of 'the system'; teachers educate students about human rights, and are obliged to protect their privacy. Simultaneously, principals use the same CCTVs to monitor and discipline teachers. In the latter role, teachers internalize a low social status.

We conducted semi-structured interviews (N=56), and examined teachers' perceptions and responses to school surveillance. We observe both acceptance and resistance, and nuanced reactions, e.g., spatial distinctions, with the classroom designated 'intimate', or bifurcating CCTVs' functions, enabling teachers to support student surveillance, and yet resist their own surveillance.

BENTHAM

Niels Bonde, Mogens Jacobsen and Martin Pingel

Abstract

Artistic presentation.

The web project "Bentham" (<http://www.artnode.org/projects/bentham/camix.php>) critiques the use of webcams and surveillance cameras, and how they are widely used by everyone and for everything from tourism and porn industries to homeowners and kindergardens. Sometimes the use is obviously for a purpose and other times the point is moot. Famously the very first webcam (1991-2001) was installed to check whether Cambridge University's Trojan Room's coffee pot was full or empty.

In the Bentham project, the site adds webcams images at random, to a playfully designed format modeled after cartoons, mirroring and yet mocking the inherent surveillance, while reducing web images images to absurd illustrations. The effect of the ubiquitous use of surveillance and webcams is that we have learned to accept them, thus surveillance cameras and webcams are banalized through their popular use.

The images are juxtaposed with a modified cartoon text, supplying the narrative. In the "cartoon" the main characters are philosopher Michel Foucault as well as the protagonist Jeremy Bentham, naming the project. Bentham was the brain behind the principle of contemporary prisons. As he writes in his book from 1787 Panopticon or the Inspection-House. "Containing the idea of 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, poorhouses, lazarettos, manufactories, hospitals, mad-houses and schools."

I NEVER HAD HAIR ON MY BODY OR HEAD

Niels Bonde

Abstract

Artistic installation (1995-2015), dimensions variable.

Shown at "The Art of Detection: Surveillance in Society", MIT List Visual Arts Center Boston USA (1997), "The Soft Machine", Stedelijk Museum Amsterdam Holland (1998), "Ctrl-space", ZKM Karlsruhe Germany (2001), "The Passions" Deutsche Hygiene Museum Dresden Germany (2012) and "Security In Society: What Remains Of Our Personal Freedoms" Art Souterrain Montreal Canada (2015) etc. etc.

The complete installation is an apartment with microphones and cameras everywhere, in plush animals, furniture and plants, dentures etc. all being part of a creepy (childs?) play. Underneath a table with blankets over, there has been made a cave, where the control station is. This is where all the camera and microphone feeds are being monitored.

The installation is shown in smaller parts.

NAVIGATING CANADIAN DRONE SPACE: A SOCIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF THE STAKEHOLDERS, NARRATIVES, AND POLICY SHAPING CANADIAN UNMANNED SYSTEMS

Ciara Bracken-Roche

Abstract

Drawing from documents collected through Access to Information and Privacy (ATIP) requests and interview data with Canadian drone stakeholders, this presentation argues that the Canadian drone space is driven by the surveillance-industrial complex. This research documents how the seemingly benign relationships between particular stakeholder groups in Canadian drone space are the product of a 'revolving door' in the surveillance-industrial complex. It argues that the adoption and use of drone technologies represents and perpetuates a politics of verticality that allows particular stakeholder groups to control Canada's sociotechnical space through policy, and this contributes to a privileged vertical gaze. These dynamics result in Canadian drone space stakeholders a) only associating with specific stakeholder groups, b) upholding particular logics and predispositions about drone technologies, and c) perpetuating discourses and narratives about drones that impact the technologies themselves, their regulation, and Canada's sociotechnical space more broadly.

LOOKING BACK: FACIAL RECOGNITION SOFTWARE AND THE ARTIST'S VIEW

Svea Braeunert

Abstract

Facial recognition software is one of the most prevalent forms of machine vision implemented for surveillance, border control, and marketing. Its algorithms are trained to recognize certain normative features in a human face that are based on stereotypical modes of perception – a fact addressed by a number of contemporary artists.

Zach Blas' Facial Weaponization Suite (2011-14) engages categories such as gender, sexual orientation, and race built into facial recognition software to call for a queer resistance drawing upon opacity and collectivity. And Trevor Paglen's Adversarially Evolved Hallucinations (2017) render the training sets on which such systems are based uncanny by suggesting links to art's abstract and surreal traditions.

Considering these works by Blas and Paglen, the presentation will ask: What do the images of surveillance and their underlying datasets reveal about the culture from which they stem?

PRACTICING THE HUMANITIES WITHIN SURVEILLANCE STUDIES

Stephanie J Brown

Abstract

There have been occasional calls, within the pages of Surveillance & Society and elsewhere, for humanist interventions in surveillance studies. This paper takes an analysis of one successful

historical effort to curtail surveillance—a campaign in Britain during World War I that ended police surveillance of sailors' and soldiers' wives—as a case study in what humanist models of analysis might contribute to surveillance studies more broadly. I argue that methodologies from literary studies are especially useful for mapping the variety of public discourses in which opposition to surveillance is situated. I then suggest that applying these forms of analysis to the self-presentation of activists in the press reveal ways of identifying implicit cultural and political factors that shape resistance. These methods are especially crucial or productive for scholars who study the history of surveillance and must rely at times on partial or limited archives of evidence.

THE CONTOURS AND GEOGRAPHIES OF MILITARIZED MEDIA STRATEGY: OBSTRUCTING WITNESSING AND INFLUENCING THE GLOBAL NEWS AGENDA

Kenzie Burchell

Abstract

Emerging, digitally-oriented military tactics – hinged upon control through surveillance (of local populations) and control of surveillance (by reporters) – are hindering conditions for responsible news-gathering, exposing the fault-lines of global media eco-systems: at the borders of crises and military control, between communities of journalists and aid workers, and in the flow of information crossing mediums and media outlets. By controlling movement and communication, ISIS obstructs the timely global witnessing of suffering, instead their online media products (execution videos) set the news agenda. From initial reporting, newswire dissemination, to in-house editorial decisions, different framings and degrees of coverage are mapped across web, social media, and broadcasting formats, highlighting the contours of linguistically-organized, yet globally linked, news media systems. Alongside the initial findings of this two- part project, this paper addresses specific methodological gaps in journalism studies through multilingual comparison of newswire and public-service media⁴ databases to construct timelines of interference in crisis coverage.

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ART PROPOSAL: NOISE

Rose Butler

Abstract

For nine months last year I followed the Investigatory Powers Act (aka The Snooper's Charter), through the UK Houses of Parliament, during which I covertly took photographs on a 1960's Cold War spy camera. One of rationales behind the IP Act, (that significantly extended the UK's digital surveillance capabilities), was to keep up to date with existing technological capabilities to control (amongst other uses), national security threats. I am currently selecting film, video and photographic material from the Stasi Archive; Berlin, taken from hidden cameras by undercover agents of the former GDR. The Stasi Archive illustrates that the power of technology lies in the authorization of its use and that state surveillance itself, is also a threat to our democratic and individual freedoms. During the EU Referendum (Brexit), as the IP Act was moving towards Royal assent (Nov 2016), the UK government agreed to fund the building of an 'Anti-Migrant' Wall at Calais. This provided the physical means to reassert external borders, which complimented the political and legal means already in place. In their entirety these measures, give fateful resonance to historical narratives of authoritarianism. These works combine visual, personal, journalistic and fictional narratives to create poignant conversations.

A body of work in 2 parts:

1. Noise: Investigating the Investigatory Powers Act. An outline of research into the Investigatory Powers Act with photographic images taken during the debate in the Houses of Parliament.
2. A Wall 2017: A performance presentation of a short film accompanied by a live voice over. Static shots of the length of a border wall unfold as I read narrative accounts of visits to Parliament combined with extracts from Orwell's 1984, Postman's Amusing Ourselves to Death and journalistic reports. The narration and image sequence weaves into and creates visual pattern and association through perception.

THE ART & SURVEILLANCE PROJECT

Susan Cahill

Abstract

In this paper, I examine the ways in which surveillance is represented, visualized, and imagined by creative practitioners within the contemporary context. For the past three years, I have curated an online database that catalogues Canadian artists, artworks, and exhibitions that engage with contemporary systems of surveillance, <http://www.artandsurveillance.com>. Drawing from this digital archive, my paper explores the generative potential of creative engagements to critically engage with the contemporary context of surveillance. With this, I position the practice of art as not simply re-presenting or re-confirming that which one already knows, but also constituting an encounter as an opportunity to think and feel otherwise. Using a series of artworks as case studies, I theorize how creative practices actively participate in conversations and debates on regulation, privacy, and control within the logic of the "post-9/11 era," a period marked by elevating concerns about security and intensifying surveillance tactics as necessary defensive motions.

NUMBERS, NORMALISATION, AND THE PROBLEM OF PERSONAL IDENTIFICATION

Baki Cakici

Abstract

The fundamental problem of official statistics is to know a population within the territory of the state. An increasingly common method for knowing the population is the assignment of personal identification numbers to citizens and residents. While their application and use by different states are highly diverse, in all cases this number acts as a statistical infrastructure, one that binds different registers together by linking data across different data sources held by the state, while also linking individual humans to registers. At the same time, the continued use of the personal identification number enacts very the population it sets out to enumerate. In this paper, I examine the seemingly technical definitions and standards for structuring personal identification numbers in several European Union member states, and I demonstrate how the normalisation of this number in everyday practice is essential for the production of population statistics.

IF WE ARE ALL WORRIED ABOUT SURVEILLANCE WHY ARE PEOPLE DONATING THEIR PERSONAL DATA?

Jorge Campos

Abstract

Headlines such as “Why Big Data has made your privacy a thing of the past” (The Guardian, 2013) and “Little Privacy in the age of Big Data” (The Guardian, 2014) confirm society’s biggest fear: losing their privacy. Furthermore, surveys found people are abandoning internet amid fears of mass government surveillance (Independent, 2016). However, if this is a persistent and key issue in today’s society why are there people willing to donate their personal data?

This paper aims to review the already extensive literature in what motivates people to donate different assets such as money, blood and organs and extrapolate it to the concept of data donation as well as reflect on the usefulness of donated data. Identifying motivators for data donation and establishing whether it is as vital as donating other assets, will lead to a better understanding of society’s views towards the use and control of their data.

TERROR BEYOND BORDERS: FASCIST AND NAZI SPIES SUBVERTING RESISTANCE

Benedetta Carnaghi

Abstract

There is no all-seeing eye. Dictators dream of omnipresent surveillance, but their regimes are no panopticons. They rely on other human eyes to enforce rules, discipline subjects, punish opponents. In the Fascist and Nazi dictatorships, to be a seeing eye was to be simultaneously seen, in a never-ending conflict between the spies and the spied upon.

But who were the Fascist and Nazi spies, infiltrators, double agents? My paper will consider case studies showing how surveillance worked in these totalitarian regimes, blurring boundaries between the foreign and the domestic, national and international: Spies had no constant identity and a blurred sense of national allegiance. They did the bidding of totalitarian regimes, alternately enforcing and disrupting the Fascist and Nazi repression across Europe. I hope to reshape our understanding of the inner workings of political repression, and of people’s agency within state surveillance—something we wrestle with even today.

CREEP, CIRCULATE, CONSUME: SURVEILLANT NONCONSENSUAL IMAGES

Julia Chan

Abstract

The relationship between sexual and gendered violence and surveillance is growing area of investigation in surveillance studies, particularly from a feminist intersectional perspective (see

Abu-Laban 2015; Jiwani 2015; Koskela 2003, 2012; Mason and Magnet 2012; Moore 2015; Smith 2015). However, the notion of consent - the "boundary" used to define sexual violence - has not been clearly theorized within the surveillance studies context.

So-called "nonconsensual pornography" - sexual(ized) images surreptitiously taken, viewed, and/or distributed without permission (including "revenge porn," "creepshots," and hidden-camera/voyeur video) - have been conceptualized as forms of sexual violence (Citron and Franks 2014; Henry and Powell 2015, 2016; McGlynn et al. 2017) as well as forms of surveillance (Koskela 2012; Ibrahim 2010).

Through an examination of the public's discovery of the now-defunct CanadaCreep Twitter account in 2017, this paper will examine cultural and discursive understandings of consent to trace a relationship between surveillance and nonconsensual sexual(ized) looking, image capture, and image distribution.

DEATH BY POWERPOINT

Katherine Chandler

Abstract

Recent studies of drone aircraft use the system as a figure for the Obama administration's continuation of the War on Terror, highlighting ethical, political and legal implications of the technology for 21st century war and the borders it crosses. Yet, the symbol of the drone - an unmanned, fiberglass, flying object - is misleading. This analysis proposes drone warfare is as much a bureaucratic structure as it is a technical system and considers the transnational implications. I study materials leaked in 2015, and closely read three PowerPoint presentations. The medium of PowerPoint, as suggested by media theories of documents, has a format open to contradiction, troubling attempts to use "The Drone Papers" as evidence of flaws in the drone program, even as it asserts the structure of legitimation for the killings. This paper focuses on the structures implied by PowerPoint and the bureaucracy of killing they articulate, considering how PowerPoint complicates sovereignty.

SOCIAL MEDIA SURVEILLANCE IN THE SWISS INTELLIGENCE SERVICE ACT

Melanie Chevalley

Abstract

Nowadays social media play an important role in communications. Therefore, public authorities wish to benefit from the vast amount of data that such platforms enable them to gather. Intelligence agencies are no exception. An instrument called Social Media Intelligence has been developed to collect and analyse such social media content and metadata. It aims at extracting valuable information from social media platforms to improve decision-making and reduce uncertainties in matters of national security.

In Switzerland, the Intelligence Service Act came into effect on 1st September 2017 and introduced new surveillance powers in the digital world for the Federal Intelligence Agency. This Act, general and abstract by definition, opens up new possibilities for the security agency especially on social

media. This contribution aims to analyse the extent and limits of the newly acquired surveillance powers on social media in Swiss law and the human rights challenges it raises.

VIRAL SURVEILLANCE: HIV STATUS DISCLOSURE, NEW MEDIA, AND THE CRIMINALIZATION OF DIFFERENCE

Marika Cifor

Abstract

This paper interrogates surveillance through the practices of HIV-status disclosure on gay dating sites and apps. Surveillance of HIV-positive bodies is conducted by individuals, corporations, and legal structures. By promoting retrograde divisions around serostatus, new media platforms frequently promote an old terror of HIV-positivity. This stigma is a toxic remnant from a time when understandings of virus were limited and prognoses dire. In the early years of the AIDS epidemic laws were passed across the United States criminalizing potential HIV transmission. Many of these laws remain in effect despite biomedical innovations that have decreased transmission and transformed HIV into a chronic manageable condition. I argue that digital HIV surveillance reifies the stigmatization and discrimination that figure crucially into the ongoing criminalization of people living with HIV/AIDS. Individuals' self-disclosure online, or lack thereof, now plays a key role in the surveillance and prosecution of persons with minoritized gender, sexual, and racial identities.

THE POLICE'S PHYSICAL SURVEILLANCE GAZE

Johanne Yttri Dahl

Abstract

The paper aims to provide some insight to police conducted physical surveillance. This is a part of policing where research has been limited. Drawing on qualitative in-depth interviews with police officers conducting physical surveillance on itinerant criminals the paper explores how this non-technological surveillance is conducted. Additionally, the paper seeks to understand some of the differences between the police gaze and the physical surveillance gaze. This is illuminated by dichotomies such as visibility vs invisibility, passive observation vs action, uniformed vs civilian policing.

[BIG] DATA, POWER AND THE NORTH-IN-SOUTH: POST-COLONIAL SURVEILLANCE PRACTICES IN AUSTRALIA

Angela Daly and Monique Mann

Abstract

As a country that in many respects is firmly part of the Global North, yet geographically located in the Global South, Australia occupies an interesting position. The Global North-Global South divide continues to play out internally within Australia given its status as a British settler-colonial society, where practices of imperialism and colonialism vis-à-vis the Indigenous inhabitants of the land are ongoing, as well as Australia's domineering relationship with its neighbouring countries. These

dynamics are clearly replicated in big data and surveillance practices, for example, the Australian Secret Intelligence Service (ASIS) spying on neighbouring Timor-Leste (East Timor) during treaty negotiations regarding access to underwater oil and gas reserves. This is also evident with regard to the Joint Defence Facility Pine Gap (JDFPG), located on Aboriginal land, and is a hub for the collection of signals intelligence and communication interception by the National Security Agency (NSA) throughout the Asia Pacific region. Through the lens of Southern Criminology we explore North-South relations as they are enacted in microcosmic form in Australia. We argue that Australia's use of big data cement its status as a Global North-in South environment where colonial domination at home and overseas effects enduring informational imperialism and digital colonialism.

SURVEILLANCE AS 'INSIDES': EXPLORING HAND HYGIENE SURVEILLANCE PRACTICES AS ENACTMENT

Peter Danholt and Ask Risom Bøge

Abstract

In this paper we address surveillance as relation drawing on science and technology studies (STS) especially actor-network theory. We propose to study surveillance as 'inside' instead of 'outside' a given practice. The work of Annemarie Mol and her concept of enactment, but also William James' radical empiricism is central to this analytical approach. Following Mol and James, surveillance is intertwined with and formative of the object of surveillance, not external to or outside the object. Conceptualised as such surveillance can be analysed as enacting objects and problems in specific ways according to the material and bodily architectures, instruments and techniques involved. Analysing a particular case of hand hygiene surveillance and management in hospitals we point out and discuss how hands, hygiene and the problem of hand hygiene become enacted in different surveillance regimes. Consequently, this enables us to identify and discuss the different realities of hand hygiene. We consider this to be a novel way of engaging with surveillance and the politics of surveillance.

CREATING THE BOUNDARIES BETWEEN SURFACE AND DEEP WEB: THE REPRESENTATION OF TOR NETWORK, SURVEILLANCE AND ONLINE ANONYMITY IN BRITISH NEWSPAPERS

Thais de Oliveira Sarda

Abstract

This paper shows how British newspapers represent Deep Web, and in which extent privacy enhancing technologies – Tor Network, for instance – are associated to surveillance practices. This study also reflects on the difference between Deep Web's representation, commonly relating anonymity to criminality, and an idealised imaginary of Surface Web and digital technology. Therefore, it allows unveiling how the boundaries between Surface and Deep Web are constructed on media daily coverage. For that, this work applies content analysis to 700 articles published overtime in five higher circulation newspapers – Daily Mail, Daily Mirror, The Guardian, The Sun, and The Times. The findings include: how Deep Web is normally conceptualized, including chosen term, definition, and associated adjectives; how Tor Network users are usually referred to; in which extent newspapers link these systems to illegal activities, especially drug consumption, hackerism,

paedophilia and terrorism; which are the preferred newspaper's sources; among other relevant data.

IN<->DIVIDUALS: HYBRID SUBJECTIVITY UNDER CONTEMPORARY SURVEILLANCE

Marco Dell'Oca

Abstract

The suggestions and predictions Gilles Deleuze puts forth in his Postscript on the Societies of Control have made it one of the most influential texts in critical theory of surveillance. Many commentators have understood Deleuze's distinction between "societies of control" and Foucault's "discipline" as if it were a historical becoming, whereby where Foucault's analysis ends, Deleuze's begins. Others have tried to diminish the importance of Deleuze's contribution by focusing on moments of similarity it shows with Foucault's. With this essay, I aim at complicating the relationship between "discipline" and "control", by describing the degree of continuity that characterizes the articulation between the two. What emerges from this discussion, I argue, is a description of an architecture of power that always integrates the force of control with their corresponding disciplinary dispositifs, in a relationship of constant exchange. Contemporary humans are then in<->dividuals: continuously switching from Foucauldian individuality to Deleuzian dividuality, in a spiraling shift of paradigm that manages to uphold both control and security as technologies of power.

THE SOCIAL IMPACT OF CLOSED CIRCUIT TELEVISION (CCTV) INSIDE MENTAL HEALTH WARDS

Suki Desai

Abstract

PhD research which draws upon documentary evidence, interviews, and focused ethnographic observation to examine the social impact of CCTV in three mental health wards in three separate NHS Trusts in England. The objective is to produce three case studies that places CCTV as a social construct. It is estimated that in England there are approximately 388 mental health wards that have CCTV cameras located inside them. This is a conservative estimate acquired through Freedom of Information legislation (2000). The actual figures are likely to be higher. Yet despite this there is still very little research that examines how cameras impact on patients and staff. The research will examine the macro and micro drivers that has led to the introduction of CCTV inside each case study site; how CCTV is used inside each site; how (if at all) CCTV shapes patient and staff behaviour; and how (if at all) it coheres with other practices inside the ward.

Research on case study sites will be completed by March 2018 and the researcher will be in the process of writing up the thesis.

SURVEILLANCE IN THE PRESS: THEMES AND ISSUES FROM THE COVERAGE OF THREE NATIONAL LAWS EXPANDING SNOOPING POWERS

Philip Di Salvo

Abstract

The years following the explosion of the Snowden case have also been characterized by the approval, by several national governments, of new legislations expanding their powers and surveillance capabilities, especially over the Internet. With means of a content analysis of the journalistic coverage available, this paper aims at analyzing which are the themes and issues that news media have touched while discussing new surveillance legislations being introduced in their countries, in order to underline patterns of concerns or justification. The analysis will focus on the extension of the data retention regulations for Internet providers in Italy (2017), the introduction of the Investigatory Powers Act in the UK (2016) and the renewal of Section 702 of the FISA Amendments Act in the US (2018). For each country, the coverage of three leading newspapers of different political orientation will be analyzed in a timeframe of six months.

WATCHING THE WATCHERS: COMMUNITY BASED SURVEILLANCE UNDER THE GAZE MASS SURVEILLANCE IN EVERYDAY LIFE – THE CASE OF GONENIM PARK, JERUSALEM

Ronen Eidelman, David Behar and Karel Martens

Abstract

Cities are increasingly employing surveillance systems in public spaces, but their role in day-to-day life has hardly been studied. In this paper, we explore how the tremendous citywide video surveillance project “Mabat Yerushalaim” (“Jerusalem Gaze”), with over 200 video cameras with an integrated speakers system installed in public parks in the Western part of the city, is implemented into everyday life.

Based on fieldwork conducted in a West Jerusalem neighborhood park, and drawing on observations, interviews with municipality officials, security officers, neighborhood group leaders as well as resident-neighbours of the park and park users from the neighbourhood and from outside, and following the activities on social media groups dedicated to the park and its surroundings, we study the reactions and consequences when mass surveillance is implemented in neighbourhood public spaces.

From a top-down perspective, we investigate how the surveillance system, built on the premise of providing security and fighting terror and crime, is used in everyday routines as a policing and management tool by the municipality. Yet, from residents’ perspectives, we observe mixed and ambiguous reactions and behaviors of residents living under this surveillance system – from acceptance of, and a desire to expand the system, to uneasiness and not trusting the system, to resident-led surveillance activities on themselves, park visitors, and surveillance of park-related authorities and municipal workers.

DIAGRAMMING CONTROL THROUGH THE SUPERFOLD: REVISITING DELEUZE

Greg Elmer and Bahar Nasirzadeh

Abstract

Despite its underdeveloped inclination, Deleuze's "Postscript" (1992) has been adopted by Foucault's critics to question the relevance of Foucault's formulation to contemporary surveillance. Deleuze's (1988) book-length former account of Foucault, however, overrides these views by extending Foucault's analysis into computer-based control through the superfold. For Deleuze, man, insofar as having no essence, is a derivative of "the outside," characterized by the fold that makes up "the inside." If the fold is a topology that operates as a potential to differ, the notion of "unveillance," as an unfolding, leads us to a normative concept of "identity." That is to reveal the finitude (the face being a finite representation). The infinite reveal is, as Deleuze notes, a metaphor for life itself. That leaves us with Deleuze's concept of superfold, which no longer opens life to infinity or finitude but to an "unlimited finity." In glossing Deleuze's way of approaching Foucault through the fold, one can extrapolate that the idea of superfold folds back to an infinite search for difference.

GOVERNING MOBILE SURVEILLANCE PRACTICES - THE IMPORTANCE OF ACCOUNTABILITY

Marie Eneman, Jan Ljungberg, Bertil Rolandsson and Dick Stenmark

Abstract

Police authorities in several countries have recently started to use body-worn cameras, primarily to enhance trust and transparency. The cameras are placed visibly on the police officers' uniforms with the screens facing forward. There are some significant differences between stationary surveillance cameras and mobile cameras introduced above, as the latter are maneuvered by the individual officers and can be brought into private settings such as people's homes. On the one hand, the cameras are described as tools ensuring legal security and enhancing trust, while on the other hand the cameras are also associated with concerns for surveillance and integrity. Empirically, this study is based on the Swedish police as a case and will investigate how these mobile and pervasive surveillance practices within the police are governed to ensure accountability and provide legal security for citizens.

A GLOBAL SOUTH PERSPECTIVE ON SURVEILLANCE CAPITALISM

Rafael Evangelista

Abstract

This presentation proposes a discussion of the concept of surveillance capitalism (Zuboff, 2015) situated from a Global South perspective. This is a problem that develops itself in two fronts. The first is theoretical, and is related to the concept of situated knowledge as formulated by Donna Haraway (1988). What does it mean to think on the concept of surveillance capitalism from the periphery of the economic system? What gaps or questions can this situated perspective find on the notion? The second front is related to the objects of investigation. Surveillance capitalism sets

itself up as a new mode of accumulation and a global system. Historically, capitalism has assigned different roles to different parts of the system. If so, what role does the periphery of the system play in surveillance capitalism? In different cultural, economic and social contexts, how does surveillance capitalism operates?

THE SPATIAL BONDS OF WIKILEAKS

Rodrigo Firmino, Lucas Melgaço and Dariusz Kloza

Abstract

This article analyses control of the Internet from a spatial perspective, on the intersection of social and political geography, and law. Inspired by the story of WikiLeaks and its leader Julian Assange, who is presently confined in a room of a diplomatic mission, this article examines such control through a spatial approach that takes into account the paradoxical coexistence of whistle-blowing, aided by modern technology, and efforts to control the circulation of information. Modern states can and do exercise their sovereignty upon a rather precisely delimited portion of land, while a variety of actions performed on the Internet remain rather hard to be associated with a single location on Earth. We use here a variety of spatial concepts, but in particular territory (and jurisdiction) and place as parameters for understanding the link between sovereignty (and, more precisely, control), resistance, and the Internet. This article demonstrates the importance of these spatial scales for the policy and practice of Internet governance.

BEYOND PREDICTIVE POLICING CRITICISMS, REALISM AND HOW TO MANAGE ETHICALLY PREDICTIVE SOCIETY OPPORTUNITIES

François-Florimond Fluck

Abstract

Predictive Policing technologies have been widely criticised by social scientists, often legitimately. This paper argues that we must look beyond well known issues when considering the future of Predictive Policing.

With this in mind, we adopt a realistic position, that disruptive technologies offer relevant opportunities for policing. At the same time, we present how these technologies should be regulated in an ethical way.

Two complementary aspects are raised in order to respond this question. Firstly, we consider the place and meaning of human oriented project related to these technologies using the 'Algorithmic Governmentality' concept. Secondly, the question of the 'auditability' of such systems arises. We stress that the capability to deconstruct the system so as to explain the choices embedded within it matters.

In summary, and taking into account the question of 'limit', which probabilistic reliability percentage of the software do societies accept to run these systems?

SIGHTING BEYOND BORDERS: VISUAL SURVEILLANCE IN FRONTEX'S OPERATION THEMIS

Karolina Follis

Abstract

The expansion of systems for tracking and targeting from military contexts to those of law enforcement is among the most significant contemporary developments in the sociotechnologies of (in)security. Border control in Europe draws heavily on forms of surveillance developed originally for the purposes of warfare. In the Mediterranean, coast and border agencies use these technologies for both security and humanitarian purposes. On February 1, 2018 the European Border and Coast Guard Agency Frontex launched a new Joint Operation (JO) Themis in the Central Mediterranean to assist Italy in border control operations and, in a novel move, to detect "foreign fighters and other terrorist threats at the external borders" (Frontex 2018). Building on Suchman, Follis and Weber's (2017) framework for analysing sociotechnologies of (in)security, this paper examines JO Themis as a system of tracking and targeting which may represent a radical blurring of the distinction between military and law enforcement operations.

STAYING OFF THE GRID: LOST FUTURES FOR SMART CARS

Alex Gekker and Sam Hind

Abstract

This paper intervenes at the meeting point of surveillance studies and critical infrastructure studies to examine 'smart' and autonomous vehicles. With cellular technology predicated on continuous geo-location, to 'use' is to be tracked. App and platform ubiquity has further embedded these permissive effects - producing what Thatcher (2014) calls 'data fumes'; resulting in a state that Davies (2015) refers to as 'living in the lab'. Similarly, as vehicles become 'smarter', they gain multiple capabilities that assist the driver and - nominally - increase safety. However, many of these capacities extend the limited computational efforts of the single vehicle, relying on swarm and cloud computing to form 'intelligent traffic' (Beckmann 2004). This renders the 'smart' - and in the future, the autonomous - vehicle visible at all times. The romantic image of personal autonomy, the lure of the 'open road' and opportunity to be 'off grid' and out of sight is, we argue, lost. We discuss the societal ramifications of an identifiably ontological shift, suggesting that such visibility - although continuous - is differentially sought, accessed, integrated and valued.

MOBILE APPS, DATA COLLECTION, NORMALIZATION AND EVERYDAYNESS OF SURVEILLANCE

Ozge Girgin

Abstract

Data derived from mobile devices and apps constitute a growing part of digital surveillance economy. The mobile devices widen the "digital enclosure" (Andrejevic 2007) due to constant data generation. While digitized information is considered indispensable for consumer surveillance in monitoring consumers (Pridmore and Zwick 2013), data generated through mobile devices and apps can also be used by policing/intelligence, and by individuals to monitor each other, thus being

a part of surveillance culture (Lyon, 2017). Acceptance of surveillance become a precondition for using mobile devices and mobile apps. The mobile apps, users' utilization of data from apps and surveillance practices over these apps are often experienced as enjoyable, becoming part of the everyday routine. Thus, interaction with mobile apps can be considered as contributing to the normalization of surveillance practices in everyday life.

Mobile applications (particularly messaging apps such as WhatsApp and Facebook Messenger) due to their popularity have become essential in the generation of data and experience of surveillance. Yet, research focusing on the surveillance practices, experience and perceptions of the app user is still limited. In this paper, I examine the app user as the data subject under lateral, consumer and intelligence surveillance, and discuss the surveillance norms and practices developed through the usage of these apps, and possible normalization of user's perception of indicated surveillance practices focusing on Turkish smartphone users. I argue that normalization and everydayness of surveillance practices through these apps help to further obscure the unequal power relationship indicated by Andrejevic (2014) between the "data sortees" (the data subjects) and the "data sorters". While contributing to the literature by stressing the conceptualization of mobile apps' data collection within the normalization of surveillance, I also argue that the users' perceptions of data collection practices need to be understood as nuanced, contextual and situated within place and time.

(ALGO)RHYTHM & SOUND: DATA DISCIPLINING THROUGH MUSIC

Gloria Gonzalez Fuster and Rosamunde van Brakel

Abstract

The music platform Spotify invites users to "spend more time with their data", knows when they are moving, as well as when it rains, and proclaims that mum-users are 46% more likely to eat fast food regularly. By observing how people listen to music, Spotify and similar online services gather unprecedented amounts of detailed information about individuals, which is then used to influence them, enticing them to share even more data.

Whereas music production has embraced the power of the algorithm as author through the algorave trend, thinking about the role(s) of individuals (and their mediation through data) in contemporary music consumption is still limited. This paper will foster such discussion by inscribing it in a genealogical account of the intertwined histories of music and surveillance. Exposing music's political economy, it will study how practices of musical consumption relate to, or constitute surveillance, and the spaces left for sound contestation.

SURVEILLED BODY: THE ETHICAL BOUNDARIES OF FORENSIC DNA PHENOTYPING

Rafaela Granja, Filipa Queirós and Helena Machado

Abstract

Forensic DNA phenotyping is a genetic technology that aims to infer some physical features of criminal suspects, such as eye, skin and hair colour, from biological materials collected at crime scenes. Social sciences approaches have been pointing to the ethical controversies of such

technology, outlining how it further accentuates surveillance upon certain social categories and how it no longer restricts surveillance to the individual as subject. Instead, it actively (re)creates dynamics of collectivization of suspicion.

In this paper, we explore how forensic geneticists based in different countries in Europe perform the ethical boundaries of forensic DNA phenotyping. Our data shows how such performance shape issues such as privacy, transparency, trust and subjectivity in the forensic science domain in three ways. Firstly, by restricting the use of this technology to particular criminal cases. Secondly, by negotiating its (un)reliability, and, thirdly, by differing between investigative and probative phases of a criminal investigation.

“PLEASE SURVEIL ME”: A RISE OF CITIZENS’ REQUESTS FOR INSTALLING PUBLIC CCTV IN SOUTH KOREA

Min Kyung Han and Wonkyu Park

Abstract

In just one and half decade public, or ‘open-street’ CCTV system has been generally regarded to South Koreans as a key part of controlling crime and maintaining public order. The number of public CCTV cameras installed by local governments for crime prevention across the country jumped from 5 in 2002 to over 226,000 in 2017. Behind this rapid development of CCTV scheme there has been high-level of public support. A number of literature have warned that the expansion of CCTV could lead to the rising risks of privacy violations and the subsequent resistance for protecting civil liberties; the appearance of citizens who willingly accept the surveillance system and even require it, meanwhile, is rarely expected. After getting a broad picture of how public CCTV scheme has introduced and developed in South Korea, this paper delineates how it has enabled Korean citizens to be more interested and involved in the policing.

“WE’VE ALWAYS BEEN SEEN AS A THREAT”: READING INTERSECTIONAL DIMENSIONS OF INDIGENOUS PROTESTER SURVEILLANCE AS ASSEMBLAGE

Jenna Harb

Abstract

This paper reflects on how Project SITKA – a Canadian government program surveilling Indigenous activists – and the Standing Rock protests illuminate a range of surveillance practices and actors mobilized in the management of Indigenous dissent. Contours of a shared surveillant assemblage are mapped to demonstrate how such practices transcend hierarchical boundaries and nation-state borders. In doing so, my analysis highlights key intersectional facets of marginalization at play (such as, but not limited to, race and gender). Recognizing the limitations of intersectionality, I employ Jasbir Puar’s queer reading of assemblage to emphasize how these resulting frictions may offer renewed understandings of discipline and control in the context of settler colonialism. It is argued that Puar’s framework is essential for surveillance studies as it challenges scholars to attend to temporal, spatial, and biopolitical hybridity. This investigation thus points to how partnerships within the assemblage enable and sustain state violence towards forms of dissent.

BEYOND BORDERS: TECHNOLOGY-FACILITATED SURVEILLANCE AND STALKING

Bridget Harris

Abstract

As the role and uptake of digital media and devices has increased, so has their presence in intimate relationships. Technology has transformed the speed, level and type of communication and contact between romantic partners; shifting borders both in a geographic and personal sense. There have undoubtedly been benefits to such changes, but studies in the Global North and South have suggested that, at worst, this has resulted in the perpetration of intrusive and abusive behaviours. However, despite seemingly high rates of victimisation, we have little insight or consensus into the nature and impact of these harms.

This paper considers how particular forms of technology-facilitated violence – surveillance and stalking – have been constructed in the research, internationally, and experienced in domestic violence settings in Australia. Drawing on available data, interviews and focus groups with victim/survivors and advocates, I contend that this violence is unique in its ‘spacelessness’. It must, however, be examined and grounded in the context of coercive and controlling relationships as violence is enacted through both ‘traditional’ and technological channels. I also question whether we are seeing a ‘new’ normalisation of digital monitoring and examine challenges facing victim/survivors, advocates and criminal justice agencies.

UNVEILING AN ‘INVISIBLE EPIDEMIC’: BIOMEDICAL SURVEILLANCE AND THE GENDERED POLITICS OF TRAUMATIC BRAIN INJURY

Kathryn Henne

Abstract

Increased knowledge about risks related to traumatic brain injury (TBI) has sparked calls to better track, prevent, diagnose, and treat the injury. Recognizing that most efforts concentrate on sport and active military service, this paper reflects on collaborations between researchers and activists who advocate for greater awareness of TBI suffered by survivors of interpersonal violence. Drawing on ethnographic fieldwork, it examines their contentions that biomedical research and epidemiological surveillance actively conceal—rather than reveal—a public health epidemic among women. To unveil what current practices mask, their appeals often focus on expanded forms of surveillance, suggesting they can remedy biases and serve as a means through which to access and secure more resources for victims. In doing so, however, their claims fail to consider how state recognition can invite forms of institutionalized violence, particularly among marginalized populations. This analysis details their strategic invocation of surveillance while also attending to how they negate such concerns.

THE COMPUTER'S LONGING GAZE: IMPLICATIONS OF AI FOR THE WATCHER-WATCHED RELATIONSHIP IN PERSISTENT VIDEO SURVEILLANCE

Arthur Holland Michel

Abstract

One of the defining characteristics of persistent video surveillance is the relationship it fosters between the watcher and the watched. Drone pilots and CCTV operators often develop a certain bond or affinity for their subjects, and this complicates the experience of watching and being watched for all those involved. But now that the task of watching is increasingly being handed to computers—in the form of tracking algorithms, behavior detection, etc.—what will it mean when these relationships become mediated and, in some cases, displaced by machines? This paper will consider how the use of AI for surveillance may impact, on both practical and theoretical levels, the nature of these relationships in structures of control, and highlight a range of avenues of inquiry around this emerging issue. Drawing from this discussion, the paper will point to a new theoretical framework that accounts for the role of AI in the watcher-watched relationship.

TRACKING PEOPLE – STATE OF THE ART AND NEEDS OF THE FUTURE

Anthea Hucklesby, Ray Holt and Kevin Macnish

Abstract

Wearable, non-removable tracking devices are being deployed in ever increasing numbers and in a broader range of domains including in criminal justice, healthcare, terrorism and immigration. Despite high levels of disquiet, governance and regulatory structures lag behind the capabilities and applications of these technologies. This paper draws on discussions during a series of events organised to launch the Arts and Humanities Research Council funded interdisciplinary network 'Tracking people' (<http://trackingpeople.leeds.ac.uk>). The paper will consider the legal, ethical and societal challenges raised by current and future use of tracking devices. These include privacy, data protection, efficiency, effectiveness, the efficacy and suitability of the equipment design, the involvement of the private sector as providers and operators as well as the potential for discriminatory use. The paper will also highlight concerns for the future and gaps in research, including the impact of machine learning on user behaviour and the benefits and challenges of employing nudging as an approach to desired behaviour modification.

YOU HAVE BEEN HACKED: PARANOID SUBJECTS IN THE AGE OF C.I.S.A. AND RIVER CITY MEDIA

Colin Johnson

Abstract

Network infrastructures are predisposed to accruing value across bodies, at scales thoroughly nonhuman in scales of perception. When hacks or leaks occur, as did with the recent 143 million Equifax "customers", however, the securitized neoliberal subject bears all the weight of responsibility. The affects generated by and through discourses of information security, through their juridical and infrastructural performance, enact subjects who must always already be targeted

by state and corporate surveillance for their own security.

This paper traces the contours of 2 assemblages of network power, 1 in the data broker industry and 1 in government policy. First, in March 2017, an inadvertent leak by River City Media of 1.37 billion email addresses, legal names, physical addresses and IP addresses was discovered - a leak that reveals the scope of the data brokerage industry and public ignorance in one instant. Second, is the juridical network established in the passing of the CISA (Cybersecurity Information Sharing Act) by Congress in December 2015 and the extensive security regime it has authorized. By uncovering the permanent states of exception established by corporate-state targeting practices, I argue that the User becomes an important position from which to conceptualize power and resistance in the age of borderless surveillance.

IMMEDIATION

Slavko Kacunko

Abstract

The first icon of the 21st century is the closed-circuit surveillance camera" (Hawks 2005). While, in 2002, about 25 million CCTV cameras were in operation worldwide, there was almost 10 times more than that in 2014, with the growth of around 14% from 2013-2017. Accordingly, the 21st century's media praxis is increasingly characterized by the emerging 'immediation', suggesting the closure of the spatio-temporal "gap" between agencies and the media involved, resulting with a complex interplay of social-, security-, science- and economy-related issues. However, in academic and popular discourse, the focus is on documenting either (societal) challenges or (technical) solutions. The paper seeks to address this imbalance by addressing an urgent need for a systematic understanding of 'immediation's major forms of appearance: 1. today's worldwide closed-circuit arrangements (art installations) and 2. live-streaming practices (av-communication- and surveillance tools and services) as well as the 3. 'domestication' of the both.

DATA FLOWS BETWEEN DIGITAL NEWS MEDIA AND THIRD PARTIES

Aske Kammer

Abstract

This paper explores and discusses the potential surveillance that takes place through the sharing of user data that news media's use of third party tools enable. Empirical studies show how actors such as Google, Facebook, and Apple provide large part of the technological backbone of online news offerings, but also that data on the users of these offerings flow to the tech companies in the process (Kammer, in review; Lindschow, 2016; Slots- og Kulturstyrelsen, 2017). Theoretically, the paper draws upon theories of datafication (Lycett, 2013; van Dijck, 2013), arguing that while the trading of user data constitute a cornerstone in the digital economy it is still a blind spot for the news industry; this way, the news industry unintentionally enables a business model build upon surveillance that both supports the industry's competitors and somewhat contradicts the moral imperatives of journalism. So, the paper discusses democratic and business-related implication of this data sharing.

HACKING ONLINE SURVEILLANCE

Mareile Kaufmann

Abstract

Online surveillance has become detailed and complex. Dataveillance and recommendation algorithms are part of our everyday activities. They co-create our intellectual, social and political lives and still, their workings are hard to detect or question. This paper explores how hackers, who have the knowledge, skills and awareness about online surveillance, dispute surveillance activities. It studies hacking neither as a crime, nor as civil disobedience or hacktivism, since all of these presuppose dyadic online cultures of ethical and unethical, of surveiller and surveilled. How hackers enact the politics of dispute online is multifaceted. What the interview subjects shared, however, is the reflective moment: the awareness about and the skills to dispute online veillance. The paper investigates these moments and the creative practices that emerge from it. Ultimately, it discusses practices of circumventing the “all-seeing eye” as a vehicle for politics that may unveil surveillance as less absolute than current theories portray.

SURVEILLANCE SYSTEMS IN UK HIGHER EDUCATION: A CRITICAL ANALYSIS OF EMERGING POWER RELATIONS

Oliver G Kayas and Tony Hines

Abstract

Universities in the UK have faced a barrage of government policies that have redefined students as customers paying for a service in a competitive higher education sector. Driven by these changes, university managers have reshaped organisational strategies to focus on measuring customer satisfaction through performance management systems underpinned by student evaluations of teaching. Through an analysis of four business schools it reveals how both peer surveillance and self-surveillance have become endemic amongst academics who have unknowingly or unwillingly embodied the management prerogative despite being critical of it. Moreover, a new form of surveillance coined ‘student-centred surveillance’ emerged in the four business schools. It sees students subtly transformed into surveillance instruments that monitor academics on behalf of management. A critical analysis of these shifting power relations reveals how management use these surveillance systems to strengthen their position in hierarchies of power whilst diminishing that of academics.

FRAGMENTATION AS A STRATEGY OF RESISTANCE TO PERVASIVE DIGITAL SURVEILLANCE

Becky Kazansky

Abstract

As digital surveillance has become more complex, convergent, and ubiquitous, civil society actors have had to rethink their counter-surveillance strategies. These developments lead to the emergence of new sociotechnical practices hinging upon the fragmentation of persistent digital or personal identities into ‘dividual’ (Deleuze, 1992) parts, in ways that prevent or confuse attempts to

aggregate, analyze, or intrude on data. Strategies for fragmentation have been operationalized within software like the Qubes operating system, which aims to isolate different user actions and workflows from one another through the use of multiple virtual machines, as well as in privacy and security learning guides where advice is given for activists to separate their identities, lives, and devices into isolated domains. Yet it is a challenging and sometimes impossible task to first, imagine oneself through the eyes of the watchers and then divide up a life in ways which subverts their gaze. This paper examines emerging, sociotechnical 'infrastructures for fragmentation' as an important turn in recent strategies of resistance to digital surveillance. The paper pulls initial findings from 50 interviews and extensive participant observation with civil society actors done as part of my doctoral research within the DATACTIVE project at the University of Amsterdam.

LEARNING TO LOOK DOWN: THE SWISS « DRONE ACADEMY » AND THE MAKING OF THE CONTEMPORARY POLITICS OF VISIBILITY

Francisco Klauser

Abstract

Camera-fitted drones are now easily affordable to the public. The resulting proliferation of the vertical gaze breaks off the longstanding privilege of the powerful to look down on the ground from above, spanning from the ancient emperors' city towers to the modern state's satellites. Thus civil drones add a new chapter to the long history of the top-down perspective, adopted to understand, order, control and act on space.

Connecting with this basic problematic, the paper asks this simple question: How do civil drone users learn about the "right" ways to look down from above? Put differently, what are the mechanisms and forces that shape the societal discovery of the vertical gaze? These questions are based on the assumption that watching is not a neutral act or pre-given ability, but a social practice that is mediated through specific understandings of both the tools and objects of watching.

To address this problematic, the presentation draws upon a case study relating to the first Swiss « drone academy », which offers courses in drone piloting across a range of Swiss cities. Hereby, the drone academy is approached as a key site in the societal formation and transmission of the knowledges and practices related to the technology's use. Anchored in an ANT line of thinking, my purpose is to unpack the chain of mediations through which relevant actors, ideas and objects connect and interact in the academy, and to explore how these assemblages produce specific forms and logics of watching. Importantly, this question will also be re-instituted as part of a broader problematic of the processes and relationships behind the changing regimes of visibility that characterise the present-day world of big data.

A TRANSNATIONAL FIELD OF SPIES. EMERGENCE AND CHANGE OF SIGNALS INTELLIGENCE FROM 1943 – 2008

Ronja Kniep

Abstract

The 2013 Snowden revelations have highlighted that communications surveillance takes place within long-lasting agreements between signals intelligence (SIGINT) agencies. Drawing on field theory and selected concepts of science and technology studies (STS), I analyze the origin and the change of communications surveillance conducted by the "Five Eyes" (USA-UK-Canada-Australia-

New Zealand) and its partner services. The paper reveals the specific modes of cooperation and the rules of internet surveillance in contrast to surveillance practices in the context of preceding communication technologies. To this end, I compare three cases: (a) Telegraph surveillance and the UKUSA agreement (since 1943), (b) Satellite surveillance and the Five Eyes ECHELON-programme (since the 1970s), (c) Internet surveillance and the project EIKONAL (2002-2008 by the NSA and the German BND). Although surveillance beyond borders is not a phenomenon of the internet era, the internet has enabled and challenged specific forms and rules of surveillance in the SIGINT field.

INDIVIDUAL EXPERIENCES OF SURVEILLANCE: ATTITUDES TOWARDS CAMERA SURVEILLANCE IN SLOVAKIA

Martin Kovanic

Abstract

After the fall of communist regime, Slovakia experienced an introduction and subsequent rapid growth of camera surveillance. These developments occurred in the specific political, cultural and historical context, which affects the perception and reactions towards surveillance by the individual citizens. Post-communist context is characterized by an absence of resistance towards the introduction of various technological surveillance mechanisms. (Svenonius et al. 2014) On the other hand, surveilled individuals are not passive, they interact with the surveillance devices and self-manage their image in various surveillance contexts. This research examines individual attitudes towards camera surveillance of Slovak citizens by means of semi-structured qualitative interviews. It is based on the analysis of individual stories of attitudes towards and personal experiences with CCTV in private, semi-private and public places. The individual level interactions analysis revealed that citizens react to surveillance in various ways, ranging from compliance, several strategies of negotiation with the surveillance system to some forms of resistance.

AERIAL SURVEILLANCE, LEGAL AND PRIVACY ISSUES AT EU BORDERS: THE DEPLOYMENT OF DRONES FOR BORDER SURVEILLANCE IN SOUTHERN EUROPE

Panagiotis Loukinas

Abstract

The aim of this paper is to analyse the legal and privacy issues arising by the use of surveillance-drones at EU borders. First, I provide an overview of the developments regarding the drone capabilities of the competent EU and national agencies. Second, I outline the main aviation issues that are part of a bigger discussion about the integration of drones in a non-segregated airspace and the interoperability between military and civilian airspace. Third, I examine the privacy and data protection concerns about the deployment of drones in civil environments. As pointed out by the relevant EU authorities, the risks to privacy and data protection are even greater when drones are used for surveillance purposes. Finally, I explore if a Privacy by Design (PbD) approach can help mitigate these privacy risks, since PbD apart from a moral and policy approach will be incorporated in the new EU data protection regime.

CONVERGING NETWORKS: HOW BUSINESS IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION SURVEILLANCE AND POLICING ARE CHALLENGING MUNICIPAL ACTS

Debra Mackinnon

Abstract

North American cities have emerged as strategic sites of administrative managerialism producing new forms of governance that focus on the neoliberalization of municipal development. Typified by Business Improvement Areas (BIAs), through the promotion of administrative fragmentation, small scale planning and entrepreneurial activities, BIAs have become an urbanizing force and model for revitalization (Hoyt, 2005). However, this dominant model is quickly exceeding its legislated mandates and boundaries. Conceived of as empire building or governance beyond government (Swyngedouw, 2005), BIAs are creatively establishing supplementary formal and informal partnerships to address a range of issues - from the opioid crisis and homeless to maintenance of the public realm. Drawing on interview data, participant observation, internal reports and news media, this paper traces the role of Canadian BIA data-collection, policing and surveillance as a legitimization practice for pushing their governance mandates. By following these 'unfolding' and 'pioneering' surveillance practices, this paper aims to trouble and challenge dominant discourses of governance by exploring divergence, fragmentation, breakdown and mutation.

ROBOTS AND SHOWERS AND DOGS, OH MY!

Kevin Macnish

Abstract

It has been claimed an artificially intelligent (AI) system running searches on the content of my email is no more privacy-invading than for a dog to see me naked. Originally made in reference to Google Ads, this has implications for intelligence agencies collecting email running automated keyword searches against them. Clearly humans reading emails which meet keyword conditions are privacy-invading, but what of those which are only "read" by the AI?

I argue that AI in this situation are not privacy-invading; the invasion of privacy only occurs when the email is read by a person. I consider three counter-arguments and note that while the activity of the automated system is not privacy-invading, it does not follow that it is justifiable. Finally I look at the nature of AI and how this might affect concerns regarding privacy, asking how human must an AI be to invade our privacy?

FROM IGLOO WHITE TO GORGON STARE: ON THE SPATIO-TECHNICAL BOUNDARIES OF SURVEILLANCE

John MacWillie

Abstract

Surveillance is about maintaining control; control is about exercising power; and power is about maintaining territories and boundaries. The connection between surveillance and territories/boundaries arise from technological capacity.

This paper traces a contemporary history of this connection from the Vietnam War's "electronic battlefield" (IGLOO WHITE) to its most recent incarnation as persistent stare in the wars in the Near East (GORGON STARE). The connection among these scenarios are the ways they illustrate how technology imposes limits to the territorial boundaries of surveillance and the consequences for the kinds of actionable consequences these limitations impose on policy. Technical constraints arise at the point of sensor capacity and sensitivity, bandwidth connections, computing power, algorithmic granularity, and accuracy of response. The question becomes can resistance or evasion take calculated advantage of these limitations for short periods of time?

ALGORITHMIC JUSTICE: RECENT DEVELOPMENTS AND REGULATORY APPROACHES FOR COMPUTERISED DECISION-MAKING IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE

Monique Mann

Abstract

This presentation outlines developments in 'algorithmic justice' including predictive policing, risk assessment and the analysis of forensic evidence. Algorithmic decision-making has potential to improve efficiency but can be used in harmful ways. This may include pre-existing biases built into algorithms that target 'risky' individuals or already marginalised groups. In striving for efficiency through automation, due process safeguards may be undercut. The European Union General Data Protection Regulation is coming into force in early 2018 and is one possible model for regulation. Relevant provisions include a right not to be subject to automated decision-making, non-discrimination and to explanation. Yet, the understanding of rights and freedoms impacted remain narrow and there are questions as to whether privacy and data protection law is the best approach to regulating algorithmic decision-making, particularly in criminal justice and policing. These issues are examined in the context of the recent developments and future reform possibilities are considered.

KNOWING THAT IT WORKS: EPISTEMOLOGIES OF EVALUATING PREDICTIVE HOTSPOT POLICING

Daniel Marciniak

Abstract

How do you know that something has not happened? Predictive hotspot policing programs pose evaluators with the paradoxical task of proving that predicted crimes would have happened yet were prevented by specific police intervention. Drawing on empirical research including in-depth interviews with police analysts and software developers, along with observations from policing conferences, this paper highlights the contrasting epistemologies at play in predictive policing strategies. Based on preliminary research findings this paper identifies three distinct modes of knowing at work: scientific evaluation based on controlled trials, software companies' hit rates and police anecdotes. The paper assesses what role these epistemologies play in the diffusion of predictive policing technologies. Given the paradoxical nature of such evaluations, the paper further analyses how rationales for implementation continually shift from effectiveness to convenience.

CONFRONTING THE OTTER, AND OTHER IMAGINARY TALES OF BORDER SURVEILLANCE

Peter Marks

Abstract

This paper investigates the different rationales and practices of transnational surveillance in two novels and two films that between them tackle such diverse topics as environmental migration, genetics, thrill tourism, the calling out of political tyranny, the end of the American Imperium and finding a good beach to surf. The novels are Gary Shteyngart's *Super Sad True Love Story* and Dave Eggers' *The Circle*, the films Michael Winterbottom's *Code 46* and Alfonso Cuarón's *Children of Men*. Three of the texts (those by Shteyngart, Winterbottom and Cuarón) imagine worlds under threat from environmental catastrophe, infertility, national decline and refugees, and the paper explores how under conditions of seeming or impending existential peril, governments employ borders and boundaries with their attendant surveillance processes and practices as critical means of exclusion and of containment. These borders function—or at least strive—to define those inside and outside them, activating an array of compliance and resistance strategies. The paper explores the variety of these manoeuvres, emphasising heterogeneity, invention and interactive struggles that suggest fluid, malleable and porous borders. Against these dark (and, in the case of Shteyngart, darkly humorous) projections, Eggers' novel presents a rolodex of surveillance issues through the superficially ideal world of eponymous Circle corporation, a Google-Facebook hybrid. The paper concentrates on one projection, the implanting of small, high-resolution cameras in political hotspots around the globe that are accessible by anyone connected to the internet. The argument the corporation promotes is that this transnational surveillance, by bringing oppressive practices to international light, will lead to their elimination. The paper exposes this as dangerously flawed, while integrating *The Circle* into a larger assessment of borders and the multifaceted problems and opportunities that surveillance continues to present.

MEDIA NARRATIVES AND MORAL PANICS: PERFORMING NOTIONS OF BORDERS

Marta Martins and Helena Machado

Abstract

The press media coverage of transnational criminal cases conveys multiple notions of borders that intersect with public fears anchored on imaginaries of risky groups of individuals and populations. Based on critical surveillance studies and cultural media studies, we elaborate the notion of moral panic, dramatized by the media, by which specific individuals become configured as threats to values, interests, and safety of society. The paper includes a historical analysis (1990-2017) of ninety news related to the coverage of transnational crimes published in newspapers of five European countries, namely Portugal, Spain, the United Kingdom, France, and Germany. We argue that the media circulation of cultural notions of borders and of criminal suspects reinforces a division between “we” and the “others”, by ways of associating criminality with nationality, ethnicity and socio-economic status. We conclude by emphasising how media messages strengthen the need of more surveillance and punitive societies.

DATA PROTECTION IN SURVEILLANCE SOCIETIES: CHALLENGES OF PRIVACY PROTECTION IN THE "FIGHT AGAINST CRIME" IN THE EUROPEAN UNION

Sara Matos and Helena Machado

Abstract

The simultaneous localisation and globalisation of 'terrorist threats' and cross-border criminality has rekindled the need to deepen cross-border police and judicial cooperation on the political agendas in the EU. In this scenario, the expansion of technological systems for surveillance, monitoring and exchanging large-scale citizens' personal data play a pivotal role in the "fight against crime". This paper explores the multiplicity of regimes of data protection in different EU Member States. While EU regulations establish minimum standards for the flows of personal data at the transnational level, local and domestic practices are very heterogeneous.

This paper provides empirical examples that highlight multiple and diverse modes of governance of surveillance and criminality across borders in the EU. Based on a document analysis of a set of reports from institutions that promote the exchange and flow of personal data for criminal investigation purposes we aim to reflect on questions about privacy, transparency, human rights protection, citizenship and democracy.

ADVERSARIAL EXAMPLES AND THEIR CONSEQUENCES FOR ALGORITHMIC SURVEILLANCE

Tobias Matzner

Abstract

Adversarial examples are a very active field of research in machine learning. Adversarial examples are modifications to the inputs for pattern recognition software in a manner that is almost invisible to humans but seriously affects the results of the algorithms (Yuan et al. 2017; Mopuri, Garg, and Babu 2017; Lu, Sibai, and Fabry 2017; Goodfellow, Shlens, and Szegedy 2014). Recently, adversarial patterns have been applied to real world objects like road signs or the rims of glasses, which has effectively disabled correct classification by pattern recognition software working on camera images (Sharif et al. 2016). In consequence, adversarial patterns have been suggested as a possible countermeasure to surveillance (Cisse et al. 2017). The first part of the talk will review the current developments of research on adversarial examples, explain how they work and assess their potential as a means against surveillance – among other things by connecting the issue to the existing debate on obfuscation (Brunton and Nissenbaum 2015). On a more fundamental level, the research on adversarial examples reveals details about the differences how human beings and machine learning algorithms evaluate certain patterns. The second part of the talk will spell out these differences. Using these results, it will analyze how implied assumptions about human and algorithmic capabilities drive – and potentially mislead – the ethical debate on algorithmic surveillance.

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FLATTENING THE HORIZON: NINETEENTH-CENTURY HOT AIR BALLOONS AS EARLY DRONES

Kathrin Maurer

Abstract

Digital surveillance practices can erase notions of a three-dimensional space continuum and destabilize territorial boundaries. This paper, however, aims to show that this process of spatial flattening is not exclusively a feature of digital, but also of analogue forms of surveillance. In focus is aerial surveillance from hot air balloons, which was initiated by the Montgolfier brothers in 1783. Analyzing nineteenth-century literature about ballooning (Jean Paul), this paper aims to show that the balloon view triggered new forms of spatial perception (loss of central perspective, the diffusion of spatial boundaries, blind spots). As the literary works show, this flattening of the horizon was closely entwined with a critique of social hierarchies and seen as a symbol for social mobility; issues also at stake in current deliberations about fluid surveillance and space. This paper, thus, critically discusses the similarities of hot air balloon reconnaissance with contemporary drone surveillance technologies and initiates a debate whether forms of pervasive surveillance (and their reconfigurations of space and boundaries) are an exclusive effect of the digital.

ART AS FUNCTION-CREEP: CREATIVE INTERVENTIONS AND KNOWLEDGE BUILDING

Stephanie McKnight

Abstract

Research-creation, creative research, and practice-led research have been at the forefront of several methodological and academic conversations, stemming from the desire to implement non-traditional and creative knowledge building into the academy. Though what happens when the knowledge and objects artist-scholars are producing are essentially creeping technologies, intent, and ideas instituted by surveillance scholars, sociologists, scientists, engineers, and policymakers? Through examples of my own creative and practice-based research, I will examine the ways that artists use function-creep as a method of questioning, critiquing, and re-appropriating ideas and technologies to produce new knowledges. As such, I will explore examples of how function-creep has led me to think through societies relationships with technologies and objects, such as drones, CCTV cameras, web applications, lighting, and architecture. This paper will draw examples from my previous exhibitions "Colder Now" (2017), "Organic Surveillance: Security and Myth in the Rural" (2016), and "Hawk Eye View" (2015).

GOVERNING AFFECTIVE COMPUTING AND THE PROBLEM OF BEING PRIVATE IN PUBLIC

Andy McStay and Lachlan Urquhart

Abstract

Emotions define human experience and behaviour. Once off-limits, the boundaries of personal space and borders of bodily integrity are being tested by affective computing applications in worn, domestic and public capacities. This raises questions about contextual integrity and witnessing of psycho-physiological life by an ecosystem of actors. Relying on visual analysis of expressions, gaze and gestures, and physiological sensing of heart rate, body temperature and respiration), technologies that feel raise urgent questions about surveillance, privacy and intimacy.

In this paper we acknowledge their use for personal sousveillance, but focus on situations where consent is much less clear, such as emergent use of facial coding in retail and civic spaces. We report citizen perspectives, detail ethical harms, map legal risks and outline socio-technical safeguards necessary for the emergence of trustworthy AC applications.

DRONES AND SECURITY AND SAFETY SURVEILLANCE USE: ISSUES OF REGULATION AND PRIVACY

Anthony Minnaar

Abstract

The use of drones (also technically designated as Remotely Piloted Aircraft Systems or RPAS) has, over the last two years, exponentially burgeoned worldwide. As drone technology has improved and the development of ever more powerful and bigger drones occurred their utility in many

spheres has become well established and accepted by many service organisations. Their usage is as widespread as it is diverse ranging from emergency/disaster surveillance, searching for lost hikers, traffic control surveillance, carrying of payloads for commercial purposes to dropping relief supplies in remote areas, as well as by hobby/sport enthusiasts. But there are also other uses particularly by the military, law enforcement/policing agencies and even private security companies for crime combatting and security surveillance purposes (as a new form of 'eye-in-the sky' and as a cheaper alternative to helicopters fitted with cameras). However, other than regulating the flying of drones in close proximity to airports most governments have been slow to regulate not only private usage but also in the realms of law enforcement and private security. Issues of airspace privacy (above private residences) or in pursuit of criminals over private and public spaces, let alone the use of surveillance video footage taken by overflying drones has largely not been openly discussed in most countries, particularly less developed states, nor been addressed in any meaningful way by means of legislation or published regulations. This paper examines some of these surveillance issues in the law enforcement, crime combatting and private security domains in South Africa (an aside is a look at their use in open terrain to combat, in particular, rhino poaching).

LIMITED ACCESS: THE REALITIES OF MODERN DAY SURVEILLANCE OVERSIGHT

Karen Mohan

Abstract

Whilst current proposals for reform have largely focused on the traditional structure of the Intelligence agency, there are a range of state and non-state actors that are currently involved in surveillance, all of whom are subject to different regulations and oversight mechanisms. This potentially leaves intelligence oversight bodies in a position where they are unable to access a significant proportion of information contained within the intelligence process. If oversight reform continues to focus on intelligence agencies, ignoring the realities of a fragmented and complex intelligence process, it is likely that oversight bodies will continue to have limited access to the actors involved in the intelligence process, undermining their ability to oversee the intelligence process. In addition, if oversight remains exclusively focused on intelligence agencies, what will prevent them from outsourcing activities to avoid scrutiny?

“WORK AND PERSONAL LIFE, THEY JUST BLUR TOGETHER”: MESSAGING APPS AND THE AMPLIFICATION OF WORKPLACE SURVEILLANCE AND CONTEXT COLLAPSE

Anouk Mols and Jason Pridmore

Abstract

The increasingly normalised 'private' use of social media has pervaded the workplace. Both employees and their employers are expected to be continually available and ready to respond to (work-related) messages. This paper focuses specifically on how the use of mobile messaging apps contributes to and complicates workplace surveillance practices. While these apps increasingly form a crucial connection between work colleagues and employers, they also actively enable employees to keep in touch with family and friends at work. In using the same app to connect

with business contacts, colleagues, and managers, the boundaries between personal and professional lives increasingly become blurred. Interviews with a diversity of employees indicate how seemingly innocent interpersonal monitoring practices default to multi-layered forms of lateral surveillance. Although messaging apps may contribute to a flattening of social hierarchies brought by the use of social media more generally, their use simultaneously amplifies workplace surveillance practices and context collapse.

TERRORISM TRIALS: SECURITY PRACTICES AND THE PRODUCTION OF TERROR ACTIVITIES IN CANADA

Jeffrey Monaghan

Abstract

Scholars and journalists have called for increasing scrutiny of terrorism trials in Western countries. A particular point of focus are the policing and surveillance practices from state security agencies that enable, exaggerate, or construct aspirational terror plots. Examining the contexts of terrorism trials in Canada, this paper furthers theoretical and methodological efforts that challenge crime-making dynamics of terrorism trials that are embedded with preconceptions of menacing Islam. Exploring how the Anti-terrorism Act produces a terrain of criminal liability under S.83 of the Criminal Code for what are termed “terrorist activities,” this paper explores how criminal justice practices in Canada have decided what cases can be made into “terrorism,” and, once a suspect has been identified, make that suspect into a “terrorist.” In line with scholarship on Muslim profiling, I suggest that terrorism/terrorist labelling is fundamentally racialized by dynamics of the “war on terror.” The paper underlines how security and surveillance practices function self-referentially to produce terrorism cases as a special type of criminality, where the terrorists (and the public) are deserving (and desiring) of the exceptionalisms that animate the contemporary practices of making terrorism.

VISUALIZING THE SURVEILLANCE ARCHIVE: CRITICAL ART AND THE DANGERS OF TRANSPARENCY

Torin Monahan

Abstract

This paper investigates a number of critical art projects that construct counter-archives of visual material as a response to institutional surveillance programs. Some of these works seek to reveal the materiality of state surveillance infrastructures, such as secret military installations and satellites; others demonstrate the objectifying effects of routine corporate surveillance systems like Google Street View; and still others take advantage of social media platforms to intentionally oversaturate viewers with personal images as a way to challenge—and highlight the irrationality of—government programs targeting suspected terrorists. These works hold in tension the goals of making hidden surveillance programs perceptible through counter-archiving and visualization projects while also critiquing the violence of surveillance operations that reduce human complexity to manageable data elements. As such, they appear to place great stock in the political efficacy of transparency. They also depend upon archival modalities that have historically functioned in the service of the state, even—or especially—in the implementation of the liberal archive that individuated and disciplined subjects. Thus, I argue that the archival mechanisms deployed by artists harmonize well with and perhaps solidify the rationalities that animate surveillance abuses in the first place.

BEHIND SURVEILLANCE AT WORK: A PHILOSOPHICAL ANALYSIS OF VIDEO SURVEILLANCE AS A POWERFUL MEANS IN THE SUBJECTIVATION PROCESS

Kamila Moulaï

Abstract

The issue of control has become both critical and controversial. It has, however, deeply influenced the creation as well as the use of some forms of technology, especially ICTs, within corporations. While ICTs have facilitated greater employee mobility, they have also reinforced the 'hierarchical chains' (Besseyere des Horts & Isaac, 2006). Although various tools of ICTs potentially allow corporations to exercise continuous control over surveillance of workers (Noël, 2007), we focus on video surveillance at work in this contribution. Drawing on management studies as well as on Foucauldian philosophy of disciplinary power (surveillance), we conceptualise video surveillance as an architecture of control in order to explore the ethical potential and concerns for it to be actively engaged in the subjectivation process of workers.

The originality of our approach lies taking into consideration whilst studies generally focus on elaborating people's ability to shape their own conduct on the margin of surveillance technologies, we show that video surveillance as a powerful means in the subjectivation process of today's workers along with its consequences.

SURVEILLANCE CAPITALISM OR SOMETHING ELSE? POSSIBLE DIRECTIONS FOR THE AGE OF PLANETARY SURVEILLANCE.

David Murakami Wood

Abstract

Surveillance is becoming ubiquitous. State systems of monitoring are expanding, the "surveillance capitalism" (Shoshana Zuboff) of data-driven corporations like Amazon, Apple, Facebook and Google is transforming the practices of older corporations, and individual desires for publicity are pushing a personal information economy. This ubiquity of surveillance raises new questions. This paper engages in particular with McKenzie Wark's argument that we might be leaving capitalism for "something else" and Benjamin Bratton's argument that this is not simply a new economic system but the emergence of a new form of social, economic, political and ecological life, based on planetary computing. In this revisioning, corporations are emergent platforms, a third form next to state and markets, coordinating users through surveillance. This paper considers this through an analysis of Mark Zuckerberg's 2017 open letter to Facebook users, with its vision of Facebook replacing states and societies with a networked planetary communitarianism. It argues that the danger of this vision is its comparative attractiveness when posited as the only viable alternative to either violent authoritarian nationalism or resurgent global neoliberalism, and ends by considering other possibilities for "something else."

DUTCH PRELUDE TO BOUNDLESS DIGITAL SURVEILLANCE

Veronika Nagy and Chana Grijzen

Abstract

One of the pressing issues in the field of online data surveillance is how far the powers of the police in cyberspace might reach. According to the proposed jurisdiction in The Netherlands (Artikel 2.8.2.4.1) new digital detection methods will be facilitated for online police surveillance to enable the 'systematic recording of personal data from open sources'. Extending digital investigative power for the police without clear preliminary defined boundaries of surveillance might create disproportional authority for data collection and data mining without any indication. Such wide discretionary surveillance powers facilitated by an 'iColumbo system' can not only lead to legal errors, but it is also a threat to the social cohesion by raising distrust in internet users. Based on a discourse analyses, this paper critically reflects on the boundaries of police accountability in the digital investigation domain of the Dutch Internet Monitoring service.

SENSOR SENSIBILITY: IOT'S IMPERIAL INHERITANCE AND THE TECHNO-COLONISATION OF THE GLOBAL SOUTH

Selena Nemorin

Abstract

There is general agreement that the Internet of Things (IoT) can provide solutions for meeting sustainable development goals. A primary argument is that data derived from sensor-based surveillance systems is key for grasping the impact of climate change and poverty. As a result, global organisations such as the United Nations are funding start-ups and SMEs to provide services in relation to the needs of these initiatives. However, an emerging problematic is that Western companies are targeting the Global South as a "hot spot" for profit through a mode of surveillance at a distance that is being used to derive one-size-fits-all solutions to context-based challenges.

This paper places questions of race and spatial politics at the centre of its analysis. The paper begins with an overview of the imperial inheritance of IoT. Informed by data obtained from an ongoing ethnography of IoT and ethics, it examines how IoT is being used as a pathway to the techno-colonisation of the Global South through sensor-based surveillance. The paper concludes with a consideration of the ethics of IoT ecologies as tools for surveillance and governance.

SURVEILLANCE AND THE INFORMATION POLITICS OF POLICING ON CAMERA

Bryce Newell

Abstract

The acquisition, analysis, and public disclosure of police and bystander video implicates important questions of surveillance, power, and information politics. This paper presents findings from a qualitative investigation of front-line officers' concerns and attitudes toward policing on camera—either their own cameras or those of bystanders—within two municipal police agencies. Officers' primary concerns stem from their perceived inability to control context and unwanted visibility, and

are heightened by working in an environment filled with increasing calls to 'release the tapes', especially because these calls are based on assumptions about the 'objectivity' of visual records of police-civilian interactions that run counter to many officers' opinions that the recording, selection, and presentation of these videos manipulates, distorts, or removes vital contextual information. Importantly, these concerns about visual objectivity and the increased documentation and visibility of their work all manifest as parts of a broader politics of information, (sous/sur)veillance, and visibility.

SURVEILLANCE STUDIES AND GEOLOGY

Vlad Niculescu-Dinca

Abstract

Surveillance studies and geology have a long but too little acknowledged history. From Haggerty and Ericson's (2000) powerful image of personal data as the digital 'detritus' of contemporary life to this very call, emphasizing the 'porosity' of surveillance categories, surveillance literature often draws on geological metaphors. At the same time, geology has recently taken explicit steps to expand its vocabulary and also account for anthropogenic phenomena, signaling a narrowing gap between natural and cultural histories. In light of the significant expansion of digital surveillance infrastructures, both in scope and depth, this paper argues that more theoretical work is needed at this gap. Expanding on and deepening the archaeological tradition (Foucault 1982; Bowker & Star 2000; Gandy 2012) and its focus on digging up classifications and human activities in the past, the paper proposes a geological approach and vocabulary to research more technologically mediated surveillance phenomena. The paper draws empirically from ethnographic research in multiple police organizations to highlight these phenomena.

THE NUANCED CONCEPTION OF PRIVACY IN AFRICAN SOCIETIES: A CASE STUDY OF THE AKAN PEOPLE OF GHANA

Smith Oduro-Marfo

Abstract

Increasingly, African countries are promulgating privacy and data protection laws and establishing Data Protection Commissions. In step with these moves, public education and training on privacy and data protection have become necessary. These efforts must draw on theory but existing theoretical discussions on privacy have little to say about the connections between actual practices/experiences and privacy in various non-western societies. This paper thus argues for culturally informed promotion of privacy and data protection rights in Africa. To show the feasibility of this approach, the paper uses the Asante people of Ghana as a case study and shows how careful attention to their spoken language does reveal a nuanced conceptualization of privacy – challenging the idea that communal societies undervalue privacy. Such an approach to theorising cultural experiences in the context of privacy in various non-western societies can aid the promotion of privacy and data protection rights in these places, by serving as foundations for drawing connections between what the society knows and already does, and new privacy and data protection laws.

COLLABORATION OF INTELLIGENCE AGENCY AND BIG DATA CORPORATION: FROM MY INTERVIEWS WITH EDWARD SNOWDEN AND MARK KLEIN

Midori Ogasawara

Abstract

Extensive collaboration of intelligence agencies and Information and Communication Technology (ICT) corporations has been redefining borders and boundaries of surveillance. The American National Security Agency (NSA) whistleblower Edward Snowden unveiled how closely the ICT and telecommunication giants like Google, Apple, Facebook, and AT&T, have worked with NSA, giving numerous personal data of their customers behind the scene. The political economic incentives shared between the two have not only extended the covert collection of data, but also shifted legal standards of data practice. Utilizing the ubiquitous "terror" discourse, the NSA strategizes pushing legal boundaries of data collection, protecting the Big Data corporations as partners, and eventually legalizing previously illegal surveillance in a global scale. This paper shows the shift as a step for the collaborative data empire, drawing from my personal interviews with Snowden, and the AT&T whistleblower Mark Klein. Each insider unpacks how the two have embedded surveillance in the existing ICT infrastructures, escaped democratic oversights and excavated constitutional rights, based on the common ideology of omnipotent prediction.

SEXING THE BLEEDING DATA: ON THE POLITICS OF SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE SELF-TRACKING

Imge Ozcan and Gloria González Fuster

Abstract

Bringing together surveillance studies, feminist STS and critical data studies, this paper will explore sexual and reproductive self-tracking apps targeting women in order to inquire into the intersections between gender, surveillance, and data (protection) politics. It will analyse the data practices revolving around these apps, as well as their gendered dynamics, illustrating how empowerment might operate through and against data. First, it will introduce self-tracking apps such as menstrual trackers and sexual activity tracking apps directed at women. Next, it will focus on the related data processing practices, discussing their framing by platforms and users, their presumed benefits, the possibilities of processing outside of market exchanges, and their relation with gender norms on fertility and conventional body notions. In doing so, the paper will chart the roles played by data sharing and user data rights as modulators of (data) agency. Finally, it will discuss the gendered dimensions at stake in these data practices.

MOBILE MEDIA ART AND COUNTER-SURVEILLANCE TACTICS IN HYBRID SPACE

Maciej Ozog

Abstract

In the paper several examples of mobile media art are presented and interpreted as a form of subversion and activist interventions that address and critically analyse social, cultural and political

implication of pervasive use of surveillance technologies in hybrid space. Artistic practices such as reverse engineering, tactical re-use and hardware/software hacking allows for unauthorised and sometimes barely legal appropriation of various surveillance technologies (from GPS and mobile phones to RFID). In this way artists like Mark Shepard, Julian Oliver, Danja Vasiliev, Gordan Savičić and many others disrupt an invisible ubiquitous “digital enclosure” we live in today due to the extensive use of mobile media. They initiate open, critical debate on mobile media surveillance while offering at the same time numerous technology-based, grassroots tactics that can be used to oppose a constantly growing network of surveillance in technologically augmented space of everyday life.

EVADING SURVEILLANCE IN THE WORK OF PHILIP K. DICK

Michaela Padden

Abstract

The proposed topic is also the subject of a thesis for a Masters in English literature, which I am due to complete in the next two months. It is about surveillance (particularly evading and resisting surveillance) in the works of American science fiction author Philip K. Dick (known for titles such as *Bladerunner*, *Minority Report* and *Total Recall*). Writing in the 50s, 60s and 70s, Dick offered an at times chillingly perceptive glimpse into future technologies and our relationship to them. This paper will look at surveillance three ways, as served up by Dick. Firstly, that of the predictive algorithmic variety present in *Minority Report*, secondly, the philosophical implications of attempting to evade surveillance in *The Hood Maker* and, thirdly, the conception of the omnipotent yet chameleon-like tyrant in *Faith of Our Fathers* and the difficulty of resisting an authority which is constantly morphing by appearing as different things to different people (which parallels the present-day phenomenon of targeted marketing and the creation of information ‘bubbles’).

IRRESISTIBLE BARGAINS: NAVIGATING THE SURVEILLANCE SOCIETY

Robert Pallitto

Abstract

Agents in contemporary societies are faced continually with choices regarding engagement with technological artifacts. They can choose to engage or decline engagement after considering the costs and benefits in each case. However, certain aspects of the surveillance society have become irresistible in a number of ways, so that refusal to engage with them is not a realistic option. The proliferation of the Internet of Things (IoT), particularly as embedded in “smart city” initiatives, helps to make surveillance technologies irresistible. After laying the conceptual groundwork for discussing irresistible bargains, and exploring their irresistibility, this paper offers a two-part normative critique, focusing on the asymmetrical power relations engendered by smart cities as well as harms inflicted on the self.

DISCOVERING THE AIRSPACE: PROFESSIONAL DRONE USAGE IN SWITZERLAND

Dennis Pauschinger

Abstract

As part of the Swiss National Science Foundation project 'Power and Space in the Drone Age' this paper will put forth in empirical detail the results of a quantitative survey amongst public and private professional drone users in Switzerland. The presentation will focus on four main areas: 1) Who uses drones for professional reasons in Switzerland, how, where and why? 2) What are the obstacles, opportunities and risks of professional drone usage? 3) How do professional drone users assess the existing Swiss drone legislation? 4) What is the anticipated and desired future of professional drone usage in Switzerland? With the survey results, the paper aspires to shed light into the vast plethora of opinions and discussions about professional drone usage, provide a unique knowledge base for policy makers and provoke fruitful discussions within the research field in Switzerland and beyond.

The research results prepare and advocate also for research that focuses on automation, drones and agriculture. In addition, in recent years massive investments have been canalised into so-called smart solutions for urban automation so as to change the ways in which urban development, urban living and urban control is exercised. As part of these developments drone technology has diffused rapidly into professional everyday working routines of aerial control, territorial production and policing practices. Yet, whilst we tend to shed light mainly onto urban areas, drones are also used in more rural environments and agricultural sites. Drawing upon data gathered on professional drone usage in Switzerland, future research will investigate how automation is connected to drones and agriculture, as a wide range of automated software and autonomous routines are shaping drone usage in manifold working fields. The paper therefore sets out to advocate for studies that look at how automation, drones and agriculture must be thought of together as a form of automation that, in this sense, goes up in the air.

ALGORITHMIC SURVEILLANCE DEVICES: THE PRODUCTION OF SUBJECTIVITIES FROM SMARTPHONES

Maria Rita Pereira Xavier and Alexsandro Galeno Araújo Dantas

Abstract

The current doctoral research deals with the production of a subjectivity focused on an algorithmic surveillance device that relies on the data generated in the use of smartphones. The proposal is to understand the social unleashings of the relationship between entertainment and vigilance in what Deleuze (2000) appoints as a control society, the purpose is to investigate the conduction of the fabrication of a subjectivity of its own (Guattari; Rolnik, 1999) that would modulate individuals according to the logic of machinic servitude (Lazzarato, 2014). Capitalism would pave the way for the production of specific subjectivities through the practicality and entertainment provided by the technological artifacts embedded in the algorithmic surveillance device. The role of the smartphone would be to facilitate the consent of data delivery supported by both the "voluntary cooperation" of users and the use of data tracking algorithms through persuasion and profiling practices such as Tracking, Crowdfancing and Profiling. (Bruno, 2013).

EMOTION SURVEILLANCE FOR SECURITY PURPOSES AND THE RISK OF MANIPULATIVE USES OF EMOTION INSIGHTS

Francesca Pichierri

Abstract

Strategies that pursue social control and management of people's behavior, most of the time conducted in a way that is antithetical to democratic principles, seem dominant in contemporary surveillance practices, especially in the Big Data era; they are strengthened by the use of non-traditional technologies and advanced analytics that are used to profile people both in terms of their actual behavior and with respect to the probabilities of their future behavior. With this in mind, this article provides an overview of the topic of emotion surveillance. The analysis aims to highlight in particular the engagement of intelligence agencies in emotion surveillance through the use of advanced emotion detection and recognition technologies (e.g. facial expressions systems, sentiment analysis). These technologies, mainly used to "predict" behaviours and "pre-empt" attacks in security contexts, have the potential to extend bio-power to a new detailed level of analysis and intervention into our intimate life. They intensify anticipatory surveillance and its biases and can potentially be employed to manipulate people, as suggested by the notorious emotion contagion experiment carried out by Facebook. This latter aspect of emotion surveillance finds fertile ground in the online world, in particular through the use of filtering algorithms.

Since accuracy in recognizing emotion is increasing, emotional manipulation may be more effective; in the online world, it can reach a large scale. Undoubtedly, this scenario, although undefined, raises several concerns, potentially affecting mental integrity, personal autonomy and dignity, freedom of thought, privacy but also publicity. The article concludes by investigating protections against such a serious form of intrusion.

WALLED IN: A COMPARISON OF BORDER WALLS USED IN NORTHERN IRELAND AND EAST GERMANY DURING THE 70S AND 80S AND THEIR IMPACT ON THE COMMUNITIES THAT LIVE IN THEIR SHADOWS.

Clíodhna Pierce and Tom Clonan

Abstract

There is no more comprehensive way of keeping people under surveillance than by controlling and restricting their movements. With the current influx of both refugees and migrant workers, from conflict zones in the Middle East, there is increasing pressure on government agencies to control borders. Border control is quickly becoming a tool to control the incoming flow of citizens while marking out individuals for surveillance. It can be argued that, given the importance placed on this aspect of securitisation, borders are re-emerging, not as political tools, but to be used to rally support to combat potential terrorist threats.

In East Germany (GDR) during the 1950s, with the creation of the Berlin Wall, special restrictions were imposed regulating the movements of those living there. In Northern Ireland (NI), the building of walls was subtler, completed over a longer period with the main purpose of separating two polarised communities. However, the walls had the added benefit of controlling citizens' movements into and out of certain areas, as well as helping the army build profiles of suspect individuals augmenting the intelligence that had already been gathered.

This paper will take an historical look at GDR and NI during the 70s and 80s. During this period, the building of walls was a major part of the security strategy of these two countries' contrasting political models. The aim is to explore the similarities and differences in strategies used in both states. This will provide a unique insight into the impact on targets of surveillance and risk-based security strategies in states with heavily policed borders

PREDESTINATION AND PREDICTION: STATE SURVEILLANCE IN ENGLISH REFORMATION LITERATURE

William Pierce

Abstract

With the rise of predictive policing and data analysis practices that seem to constrain and call into question free will, this paper argues that the literature of a particular theological struggle—predestination—uncovers otherwise hidden depths in the histories of surveillance. With gestures toward post-9/11 surveillance, this paper argues that predestination underlies the creation of one of the earliest cultures of modern state surveillance: Elizabethan England. Following the Northern Rebellion of 1569, calls for greater scrutiny of Catholics used religious discourses of divine omniscience of predetermined futures characteristic of the period. But the state religion on which the Elizabethan regime rested had to confront the potentially subversive paradoxes of predestination. Proceeding from how Calvin's theology of predestination creates new kinds of secret subjects, I turn to texts that called for surveillance following the 1569 rebellion. By examining the pre-secular Reformation period, this paper argues that a religious genealogy of early modern surveillance points to the ways twenty-first century surveillance dreams of control through prediction.

EXAMINING DOSSIERVEILLANCE

Cristina Plamadeala

Abstract

In my last scholarly publication, I put forth a new theoretical approach towards understanding collaboration in communist Romania, or in any other communist state from the Eastern bloc. For that, I coined a new term, dossierveillance. Dossierveillance, as I define it in this chapter (Plamadeala 2018) written based on extensive archival research carried out at the Council for the Study of Securitate Files in Bucharest, Romania, is a type of surveillance. This term is: "morphologically and semantically similar to the concept "dossier society" coined by Kenneth Laudon's in 1986. The "dossier" in dossierveillance, like the one in the "dossier society," represents "thousands of officially selected moments in your past to confront you with the threads of an intricate web, revealing your "official life," the one you must line with and explain to whatever authority

chooses to demand an explanation" (1986, p. 4). Unlike its seemingly more benign counterpart in the "dossier society," the file in dossierveillance accumulates information on a given person with deliberate intent to cause harm, incriminate, and even punish. [...] Collaboration is, in most cases, this file's key necessary ingredient. Without it, this type of dossier can't possibly attain the level of importance and power it can have in carrying out this type of surveillance activity, a power arising from the quality of information it can collect. A symbiotic relationship arises, I argue, or possibly even one of mutual dependency, between collaboration and the dossier that officiates it, gives it legitimacy and, ultimately represents the tangible proof of something that, without it, remains a rather abstract phenomenon, embodied by fleeting human interactions and handshakes, at best. Similarly, the dossier, without these 'human interactions' that are recorded and analyzed in it, is merely paper, simply put. For this 'paper' to become a 'dossier' in the dossierveillance operation, it needs to serve as the recording tool of these 'interactions,' amassing, as a result, I argue, into a chicken or egg casualty dilemma in respect to the Securitate dossier and collaboration work carried out around it, the story of which this dossier may narrate."

In this paper I seek to elaborate further on the concept of dossierveillance and the key findings discussed in this chapter.

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INTIMACY, CINEMA AND BIG DATA

Diane Poitras

Abstract

While the defense of private life dominates the discourse on the invasion of surveillance practices, we are interested in the boundary between intimate and private spheres. For the assimilation of intimacy with private sphere (that is to say, with the sphere of commercial exchanges), conceals the possibility of freedom opened up by intimacy: it is safe from the doxa of social life that new relationships can be experienced (Foessel, 2008). And as long as it imagines new world dynamics, cinema represents a privileged place for such explorations.

However, considering the blurring of the boundaries between cinema (as space of creation) and social media (spaces of communication and surveillance), we will question the effects of these mergers on the experience of intimacy: documentary film integrating personal recordings posted on the web, for instance.

This paper will use excerpts from an ongoing creation research on intimacy in the era of Big Data.

SURVEILLANCE AS TRANSNATIONAL FILM CRITICISM AT THE MOSCOW INTERNATIONAL FILM FESTIVAL IN THE 1960S

Elena Razlogova

Abstract

Senegalese director Ousmane Sembene spent most of his time at the Moscow International Film Festival in 1967 in private meetings with African filmmakers. We know of these meetings only because the interpreter provided to Sembene by the festival described them in her report.

Based on previously unexamined translator reports, this paper will analyze the surveillance of foreign filmmakers at the biannual Moscow International Film Festival in 1961, 1963, 1965, and 1967. The KGB vetted and trained these interpreters to work as government spies. Yet each translator approached the job in a different way. Some reports are dry, others witty and eloquent. Some translators acted as professional spies, others as friendly guides, ethnographic observers, or even film critics. Their reports influenced the artistic and political directions of future festivals, and contributed to a new stage in Soviet cultural diplomacy: the creation of the Tashkent Festival of African and Asian Cinema in 1968.

DATAVEILLANCE AND THE SURFACE OF THE SUBJECT

Annie Ring

Abstract

Surveillance today oscillates between surface observation and the deeper knowledge produced by dataveillance, unavailable in past, majority-visual regimes. I will screen clips from Hito Steyerl's installation 'How Not to Be Seen', that trains viewers in eluding visual surveillance. The installation's power resides in its unsaid content: the higher frequency of surveillance against minority identities. Nevertheless, Steyerl's piece elucidates the impossibility of protection from view in the era of dataveillance. In my analysis, I will invoke cultural theories by Ruth Leys and Giorgio Agamben, who located the operation of power in or on a universalised subject of modernity. I will contrast these established spatial plottings with Simone Browne's new writing on the surveillance of blackness. Referring to Browne's analysis of remnants of slavery in corporate dataveillance regimes, I will show how understanding differential distributions of surveillance is crucial to analysing the deep effects of dataveillance for the subjectivities it captures.

MAPMAKING IN "SMART CITIES" AND THE ROLE OF GROUP DATA PROTECTION RIGHTS IN DATA PROTECTION IMPACT ASSESSMENTS

Gerard Jan Ritsema van Eck

Abstract

The focus of data protection frameworks on individuals rather than on groups has come under increasing scrutiny from academics. One possibility for better protection opens up when in May 2018 the General Data Protection Regulation[1] comes into force in the European Union. It will then

become mandatory to carry out data protection impact assessments (DPIAs) inter alia when 'systematic monitoring of a publicly accessible area on a large scale'[2] takes place.

This will include many contemporary mapmaking initiatives. Maps are powerful communication tools, and mapmaking used to be a privileged affair. In recent times this has changed as "smart cities" have been outfitted with video, audio, and other kinds of "Internet of Things" sensing devices. The data-streams they generate can be combined with volunteered data to create a vast multitude of interactive maps on which individuals are constantly (re)grouped on the basis of abnormality, deviation, and desirability.

If DPIAs only consider individual data protection rights they will not only fail to protect group data protection rights, but also miss opportunities to engender bottom-up changes that positively impact human rights in public spaces. Therefore, group data protection rights should be included. In this way, the strong performative qualities of maps can offer occasions for groups of citizens in "smart cities" to proactively shape urban environments and claim their positions as full participants.

[1] Regulation (EU) 2016/679 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 April 2016 on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data, and repealing Directive 95/46/EC (General Data Protection Regulation) [2016] OJ L119/1.

[2] *ibid*, article 35, paragraph 3(c).

PROCEDURAL JUSTICE JUDGMENTS AND SUPPORT FOR CCTV: RELATIONAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERNS

Alana Saulnier, Justin Escamilla and Ermus St. Louis

Abstract

Surveillance technologies are increasingly common in public spaces, but understandings of public perceptions of these technologies remain limited. Using a diverse sample of Chicago residents (N=1784) we explore support for CCTV in the Chicago subway. Theories of justice offer insight on perceptions of surveillance. Research demonstrates that in interpersonal interactions, procedural justice (PJ) concerns influence support for law-enforcement. We explore the relationship between PJ concerns and support for CCTVs, framed as a technologically-mediated law-enforcement interaction. Findings suggest both relational (respect-based) and instrumental (effectiveness-based) PJ concerns predict support for CCTVs, with relational concerns most influential. Further, persons perceiving CCTV as targeting rather than protecting them are less supportive of the technology, suggesting that boundaries of group membership are important to the surveilled subject's experience. The findings contribute to emerging literature highlighting surveilled subjects' attention to relational PJ concerns, and suggests procedural concerns function similarly in interpersonal and technologically-mediated encounters with law-enforcement.

CHALLENGING THE BORDERS AND BOUNDARIES OF HEALTHCARE: A STUDY OF HOW CORRELATIONS BETWEEN MEDICAL AILMENTS AND RACE/ETHNICITY INFLUENCE PATIENT DIAGNOSTICS

Sachil Singh

Abstract

In this presentation, I challenge the normative 'borders and boundaries' in healthcare that typically characterize the prevalence of correlational insights to medical ailments and race/ethnicity. I do so by examining how algorithms and big data are used to shape the definitions, operationalization and surveillance of race/ethnicity such that de-identified information is consolidated in searchable digital tools, known as Point of Care (PoC) tools for use in patient diagnosis and treatment. Patterns and predictions of race/ethnicity that are reported in PoC tools are used by healthcare providers because trends about populations are regarded as medically insightful for individual patients. To the contrary, I contribute to literature that shows how race/ethnicity are social – not medical – constructs. In addition, with the case study of one PoC tool, I show how correlational associations between medical ailments and race/ethnicity, facilitated by industry uses of big data, have potentially serious social consequences for patients.

DIGITAL REDLINING AND SURVEILLANCE IN EDUCATIONAL TECHNOLOGY

Sava Saheli Singh and Chris Gilliard

Abstract

The normalization of big data surveillance begins in educational technology. Few, if any, educational institutions question the implications of this technology enabled surveillance of their communities. Educational technology tends to perpetuate existing systemic biases through digital redlining, big data collection, and algorithmic data analysis. Digital redlining reinforces boundaries between social classes by preventing and controlling access to information, working to maintain social and digital inequalities. In this presentation, we will talk about the implications of surveillance in various educational contexts by reviewing how surveillance is carried out through the use of ed tech, identifying the intersections of populations that are most affected by this surveillance, and revealing how educational technology sustains surveillance capitalism.

BEYOND THE DIGITAL BOUNDARIES: GENRES OF SURVEILLANCE DURING LATE ABSOLUTISM IN DENMARK

Laura Skouvig

Abstract

This paper investigates the intertwinement of surveillance and information in late absolutist government in Denmark around 1800. The analysis specifically focuses on how the files of the police authority formed a net of writing and produced new codes for organization and storage of information. Combining Foucault's concept of the table (Foucault, 1994) with rhetorical genre theory this paper argues that surveillance as social actions is formed by genres and their materiality. As a technology of power, the table systematized the chaos of crime. Through the tables of ledgers and

protocols this information architecture could keep track of deviants, and forward them through the different stages and trials. Individuals and their identification numbers merged in the genres making surveillance an inherent and invisible part of information gathering and storage. By analyzing past practices of surveillance, the paper crosses the digital boundaries in order to reflect on the continuities of surveillance.

THE AMBIVALENCE OF CORRECTIVE TECHNOLOGIES: EXPLORING SUBJECTIVE EXPERIENCES AND MEANINGS OF WEARABLE TECH

Gavin Smith

Abstract

This paper builds on empirical research I have been doing on the subjective dimensions of wearable tech and the embodied experiences of bioveillance, more broadly. It offers a detailed analysis of approximately 20 in-depth interviews I have conducted with wearable tech users in the health context about the diverse meanings they assign to the 'corrective' devices they must routinely bear on their bodies for the purposes of managing chronic illness. Using Lupton's (2016) notion of 'imposed' tracking as inspiration for the sample selection, as well as previous ideas I have developed (Smith, 2016; 2017) around the unseen work that data-proxies perform and necessitate and their implications for bodily intuition, I contend that corrective technologies generate ambivalent outcomes for those subject to them. They provide certain affordances while simultaneously acting to govern the body and its interiority in new ways: in ways that often displace the embodied experiences and sensory systems of the wearer. Moreover, such technologies are situated within a wider set of political economies and socio-cultural relations which mediate their design, availability and uptake. Taken together, these meanings and factors have an important impact on whether such devices are perceived as enabling or constraining, and how they are used in everyday life.

WATCH GROUPS, SURVEILLANCE AND DOING IT FOR THEMSELVES.

Keith Spiller and Xavier L'Hoiry

Abstract

This paper examines surveillant relations between police and citizens. We consider how online platforms enable the public to support the task of policing, as well as empower the public to work without and beyond the police. Community supported policing interventions are not new and more recently mobile and accessible technologies have promoted and enabled a DIY (Do-It-Yourself) culture to policing, where citizens have been encouraged to help in the 'fight' against crime. The focus of the paper is 'watch groups' or those who task themselves with DIY policing. These are self-responsibilized groups that perform roles of monitoring suspicious or actual behaviours. We consider two empirical examples; first, a community 'alert' group mediated through social media. Second, a group of businesses that circulate, via a website, CCTV images of (alleged) wrong-doing in their premises. We argue that citizens are establishing new surveillant relations that are pushing policing in new and evolving directions.

DIGITAL INEQUALITIES IN THE U.S. HEARTLAND: EXPLORING THE INFORMATION SECURITY EXPERIENCES OF MARGINALIZED INTERNET USERS

William G. Staples, Walter C. Goettlich, Taylor E. Morton and Marissa L. Wiley

Abstract

We will report preliminary findings of a project designed to examine the online practices, security, and privacy experiences of the practically “disconnected,” those economically poor and vulnerable who must rely on public libraries for their broadband Internet access. Our research team has been conducting ethnographic research and field interviews in the public libraries of two diverse communities in northeast Kansas. Early results suggest that several factors contribute making this population of patrons being particularly vulnerable to privacy and security threats: 1) the settings themselves are problematic in terms of the lack of security of personally identifiable information vis-à-vis other patrons and library staff; 2) limited cultural capital in the form of digital literacy undermines their ability to negotiate and manage the PII exposure. Consequently, the practically disconnected are particularly vulnerable to privacy and security threats when they do go online, and are subject to a form of social sorting that may reinforce preexisting inequities and channeling their life chances downward.

RESISTING STATE SURVEILLANCE: THE FRAMING OF ENCRYPTION IN OPPOSITION RESPONSES TO THE UK'S INVESTIGATORY POWERS ACT

Amy Stevens

Abstract

In 2016 the UK government passed the Investigatory Powers Act, positioning it as a much-needed update to current legislation, enabling the maintenance of surveillance capabilities in the digital age. Unsurprisingly, the Act came under intense scrutiny, providing an opportune moment to study privacy advocacy responses to such expansions of state surveillance.

Through a qualitative analysis of submissions made to the Parliamentary Joint Committees reviewing, what was at the time, draft legislation, this paper unpacks one of the core areas of concern for those opposing the Act; encrypted communications. In doing so it exposes the range of voices which identify the protection of encryption as central to the resistance of expanding state surveillance and the protection of privacy in the digital age. Such an approach heavily couches opposition arguments within technical discourse, creating a scenario in which technical approaches to the resistance of state surveillance were often framed as the final means of protection to an expanding surveillance state, which should be trusted above all else. It argues that there are several implications of such an approach to both future challenges to state surveillance practices and the formation of privacy advocacy activity.

SURVEILLANCE TECHNOLOGIES IN ROMAN CATHOLIC SOCIAL TEACHING

Eric Stoddart

Abstract

Roman Catholic Social Teaching is a sub-set of theological discourse that is directed towards not only the faithful but that invites discussion on contemporary issues with all people of goodwill. As an outward, rather than inward, compendium of (mostly) papal encyclicals and letters it warrants consideration as a contribution to public ethical discourse.

Although the popes have yet to directly address issues of surveillance in any extended manner, Benedict XVI discussed technologies more generally at some length in his 2009 encyclical, *Caritas in veritate* (Love in truth). Building on his predecessor, Paul VI's *Populorum progressio* (1967), Benedict returns to the issue of development and asks what love in truth means in a world that he sees is "becoming progressively and pervasively globalized." Benedict understands technology as a mindset which he relates to questions of <authentic> human development. In asking questions about the purpose of (digital) connection, Benedict challenges what he identifies as humanity's attempt at self-definition under ideological constraints. His framing of humanity as fundamentally 'gift' offers, he proposes, a standpoint for the evaluation of technological development outside prevailing paradigms.

My paper will examine of the saliency of Benedict XVI's view of technology with respect to contemporary surveillance cultures. Of particular interest will be his possible contribution to critically interpreting the <purposes> of surveillance. Questions of what might be termed a 'democratization of technology' (attending to the voices of those affected, often of the least well heard) point to positioning surveillance in relation to social (in)justice. The overall aim of my paper is assess the possibility of Roman Catholic Social Teaching in thickening the language of critical discussion of surveillance.

DENUNCIATING CLIENTS: RESISTANCE TO ANTI-MONEY LAUNDERING POLICY IN GERMANY

Ola Svenonius

Abstract

The paper discusses the German regulation of Anti-Money Laundering (AML) from a surveillance perspective, with special focus on the legal profession. Since 2002, German lawyers are obliged to report clients who they suspect of illicit financial transactions, despite the professional secrecy of the lawyer-client relationship. Generally, lawyers submit very few reports of suspicious activities – only 5 in 2016. Pressure exists on governments to increase the number of reports. In 2008, the German legislator has tried to lower the "denunciation threshold" by discursively changing the name of the report, from "Verdachtsanzeige" to "Verdachtsmeldung". "Meldung" made the denunciation sound milder than "Anzeige". Nonetheless, the number of reports from lawyers remain low. There must be strong resistance to this policy, but to date it remains unstudied.

This paper focuses on how German regional bar association managers, who have supervision and compliance responsibilities in the area, reason about the need to assist law enforcement by submitting intelligence reports on clients. The specifics of German political history and its strong data protection tradition makes Germany a case where we would expect to encounter a high level of resistance to the policy. Results point to institutional factors explaining reporting behavior, rather than actual resistance.

SAFE IS A WONDERFUL FEELING: ATMOSPHERES OF SURVEILLANCE AND CONTEMPORARY ART

Karen Louise Grova Søylen

Abstract

This paper examines how the prism of contemporary art and affect theory illuminates alternative perspectives on our encounters with places and practices of surveillance. Specifically, the paper investigates the affective atmospheres of surveillance surfacing in the video installation *Safe Conduct* (2016) by Ed Atkins. The artwork recreates the well-known situation of going through airport security. Large screens display video narratives of a digital avatar in the airport, accompanied by the repetitive score of Ravel's *Bolero*. Combining visual narrative with sounds, shifts in intonation, breathing, and increasing intensity in the music, the work builds up an uncanny anticipation of something awful. Death and violence lingers in its edges, and a disquieting atmosphere fills the exhibition space. Through a combination of visual analysis and written vignettes, the paper discusses how the de-familiarized airport security routine in *Safe Conduct* expose shifting affects, moods and uncertainties produced by current surveillance practices.

POLICE BODY WORN CAMERAS: OPERATION AND REGULATION IN ENGLAND AND WALES

Emmeline Taylor

Abstract

An estimated 60,000 body-worn cameras (BWC) had been issued to police officers across England and Wales by the end of 2017. Despite the huge investment of public funds, there remains very little awareness of how they are being deployed and the impact that this new wave of visibility is having on policing practices. Building on the author's prior research in this area, this paper reports preliminary findings from an analysis of the regulatory frameworks, training, and policy guidelines that the 43 police forces in England and Wales have developed to govern the use of BWC. The findings are situated within a broader consideration of digital evidence and its regulation at national level.

FRAMING SURVEILLANCE: PHOTO ELICITATION, 'EMPIRICAL JOLTING' AND YOUNG PEOPLES' EXPERIENCE OF EVERYDAY SURVEILLANCE

Emmeline Taylor and Clare Southerton

Abstract

Presenting findings from a study using auto-driving photo elicitation, the paper reflects on the use of visual methods to enable participants to excavate their thoughts and responses to pervasive surveillance. The process of actively documenting the multiple modes of surveillance encountered in everyday life impelled participants to glimpse through the veil of mundanity that otherwise obscures them. The 'empirical jolting' experienced brought to the fore erstwhile suppressed feelings of discomfort, and a reconsideration of the immateriality of the vast networks of data flows that they came to realise they were shrouded in.

PRIVACY PROTECTION IN THE 5G WORLD: AN INFRASTRUCTURE-BASED THEORY ANALYSIS

Sebastiao Teatini

Abstract

This study focuses on identifying and understanding the possible threats to privacy protection in the coming fifth generation communication technology (5G). We are in the midst of a technological revolution in the field of wireless communication that will transform the way society organizes itself. For this breakthrough to take place a technical infrastructure has been designed, created and implemented. In addition, more intangible elements, such as software, protocols and standards were put in place. The goal of this study is to explore the technical and social aspects of the future digital infrastructure and identify what safe guards are in place to protect privacy. A theoretical underpinning is required to understand the functioning and maintenance of the infrastructure. The risk is that the legal framework was not appropriately conceived to address the technological advancements that will take place in the 5G environment. For the purpose of contextualization, I refer to infrastructure not only as the wires, tubes, servers, routers and other hardware of the 5G network, but also to the legal and social aspects of system that need to be synchronized for optimization of the infrastructure.

THIS MUSEUM IS BEING WATCHED: SURVEILLANCE AND EXPERIENCE IN LAURA POITRAS' ASTRO NOISE

Jillian Terry

Abstract

In 2016, filmmaker Laura Poitras – best known for her work detailing the post-9/11 American “war on terror” and as Edward Snowden’s confidante during the 2013 NSA leak – staged a solo exhibition at the Whitney Museum of American Art (New York, USA). The exhibit, *Astro Noise*, interrogated questions of power, surveillance, and the state in the age of counterterrorism through interactive installation, video, and photographic media. Using *Astro Noise* as a backdrop, this paper examines how the experience of surveillance is unpacked and challenged through Poitras’ art. The paper also considers the broader question of how cultural representations of contemporary violence in art can serve as acts of resistance against technological modes of securitisation like surveillance. Each of these questions is framed using feminist scholarship in security and surveillance, foregrounding calls that have recently been made by feminists to consider the particular embodied contexts operating within these practices, including both those who are under the constant eye of surveillance and those who do the watching.

THUNDER BAY DIRTY (NOW ON FACEBOOK, TWITTER AND YOUTUBE): SURVEILLANCE, SOCIAL MEDIA, FORCED IDENTITY PERFORMANCE, AND THE (RE)PRODUCTION OF “INDIAN” STEREOTYPES IN CANADA

Scott Thompson

Abstract

In April of 2015, a young woman received several texts from friends warning her of her appearance on a social media page. After a few clicks, she was appalled to find her image coupled with a message reporting that she was yet another “Drunken Indian” degrading everyday life in the city of Thunder Bay. Though this claim of excessive alcohol use was unfounded, this depiction of her had not only repeatedly performed the stereotypical actions of “Indian Drunkenness” to everyone who had visited the site, but had also made this performance sharable, likable, open for comments, and capable of being reformatted to other social media platforms. This paper demonstrates this link between surveillance, identity, performance, and social media. It charts how the use of social media to identify, classify, and sort individuals and populations within communities, is being used to (re)produce stereotypical understandings of First Nations and Métis peoples in Canada. Specifically, it takes up the case of “Thunder Bay Dirty” (Facebook, Twitter, YouTube), in order to identify key traits associated with “Indianess” through these technologies, while also looking to understand the role of these technologies in labeling, reproducing, and multiplying these forced identity performances. Starting from an understanding of identity as being constructed through performance and repetition, this paper argues: first, that the posting of labeled images and videos represents a forced identity performance; and second, that these externally imposed, and much more public, social media performances, represent an important culturally productive capacity of surveillance technologies, making them capable of (re)producing imposed identity categories within society, and (re)producing externally constructed stereotypes within understandings of self.

UNMASK, DECRYPT, ENLIGHTEN: ANXIETIES OF ANONYMITY AND THE ‘SECOND CRYPTO WAR’

Robert Thornton-Lee

Abstract

Anonymity obfuscates the connections between information and constructs micro-borders around the fragments of data that emanate from the surveillance subject. This presents distinct challenges to surveillance as the flows of information upon which it depends become disrupted. In recent years there has been a revival of the ‘Crypto Wars’ of the 1990’s and associated debates about the appropriateness of widely accessible robust encryption. Today, communication platforms such as WhatsApp, Signal and iMessage, as well as Internet browsing software such as Tor and I2P, all utilise end-to-end encryption to anonymise user activity. These anonymising technologies generate uncertainty and anxiety within the intelligence services over individuals being out of reach and ‘going dark’. Grounded in debates surrounding the ‘second Crypto War’ in the United Kingdom since 2013, this paper will explore the central tensions in the relationship between anonymity and surveillance and the anxieties that anonymity generates.

SOCIAL MEDIA MONITORING PLATFORMS AS A NEW TYPE OF SURVEILLANCE MECHANISM

Selma Toktas

Abstract

With the rising demand for knowledge of customers' behaviours and interests in order to minimize business risks, engage with customers, promote new services and products, etc., companies have accelerated their investments in data analytics hardware, software and services. Subsequently, social media monitoring (SMM) platforms providing their clients with insights in quantitative forms now occupy a significant place in the data analytics landscape. In the light of this, this study aims to demonstrate how these platforms transform social media data into knowable and "potentially useful" data by surveilling the customers in order to produce and communicate value for the profit in the Netherlands and in Turkey. It presents the results of 30 semi-structured in-depth interviews conducted with various representatives of the social data analytics landscape including CEOs and CTOs of SMM Platforms and their clients (banks, insurance companies, retailers, etc.) to consider how these actors perceive and negotiate data analytics processes.

MAKING BORDER POLICING VISIBLE: BETWEEN HUMANITARIAN AND HUMAN RIGHTS SURVEILLANCE

Ozgun Topak

Abstract

This paper examines the activities of the Migrant Offshore Aid Station (MOAS), Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF), Sea-Watch and WatchTheMed who recently organized themselves to aid migrants in distress at Mediterranean Sea using surveillance technologies, from drones to online mapping systems. While these groups contributed to making border policing visible and some of their activities include an element of counter-surveillance, defined as the use of surveillance to challenge power asymmetries (Monahan 2006), the broad concept of counter-surveillance cannot capture the complex ways in which each of these groups operate and whether and to what extent their activities indeed challenge power asymmetries. Moving beyond the concept of counter-surveillance, this paper introduces the concepts of humanitarian surveillance and human rights surveillance to categorize the activities of these groups. Humanitarian surveillance narrowly focuses on rescuing migrants without challenging the logic and hierarchies of surveillance, while human rights surveillance aims to protect the human rights of migrants and expose the human rights violations committed by border authorities through enacting a politics of equality.

THE IRRESISTIBLE SWEETNESS OF SURVEILLANCE; STUDYING THE POWER RELATIONS OF 'SEDUCTIVE SURVEILLANCE' AND SUGGESTING NEW TOOLS.

Pinelopi Troullinou

Abstract

Digital technologies have become part of everyday life as they promise to improve every aspect of it; work, learning, social, health. Yet, ever more activities and behaviours are being monitored and quantified via these gadgets resulting in an afresh debate over societal and ethical risks. This surveillance apparatus emerging from personal digital gadgets and the willing participation of the population urges for new conceptualizations of surveillance. Thus, this paper suggests the theoretical framework of "seductive surveillance" arguing that the population is not participating to the surveillance directly but rather to 'digital modernity'. Seduced by the "irresistible sweetness" of technology the users undermine the surveillant aspects of their gadgets. Furthermore, seductive surveillance enables to explore all parties involved such as data scientists and technologists. Finally, I will present a set of methods to study this new form of surveillance; the visual vignettes and the 'ethics in design'.

SMART HOME, SMART POLICING?

Lachlan Urquhart and Diana Miranda

Abstract

Recent high-profile news stories of the police seeking access to domestic Internet of Things (IoT) data surfaces concerns about the role of ambient interactive systems in the administration of justice. If there is a demand for access to domestic IoT data by police forces, how can this be done in an ethical manner and how might it be used in practice? Police use of traditional IT devices in criminal investigations demonstrate procedural challenges of computer forensics processes, legal admissibility of evidence and risk of self-incrimination e.g. users sharing device passwords. The growth of consumer IoT involves arrays of devices and services embedded in daily life making intimate details of everyday living visible. The relationships between users, devices, service providers and law enforcement are spatially, temporally and socially complex, shaped by ambient data collection, temporally fragmented interactions and an ecosystem of concealed actors. We will explore how IoT intersects with policing practices, particularly social, legal and ethical issues.

TAMING THE FUTURE: THE RE-EMERGENCE OF PRE-EMPTIVE SURVEILLANCE

Rosamunde Van Brakel

Abstract

In the 19th Century the proliferation of numbers and data about averages and dispersions engendered the idea of 'normal' people in contrast to the 'criminal' and 'pathological' and led to new kinds of social engineering, ideas about preventative interventionism and new ways to control populations 'at risk' and undesirable classes (Hacking, 1990; Castel, 1991). In the latter quarter of the 20th Century ideas about risk became popular and profound changes in the delivery, practice and orientation of crime control in Western societies can be witnessed (Beck, 1992; Garland, 2001).

At the turn of the 21st Century, ideas about pre-crime and pre-emption started to re-emerge in popular culture and also in policy and practice, followed quickly by the emergence of pre-crime big data and algorithmic surveillance technologies (Van Brakel & De Hert, 2011; Van Brakel, 2016).

The main goal of this paper is to explore and understand how rationalities behind current pre-crime algorithmic surveillance technologies, such as predictive policing and pre-crime risk-profiling technologies, relate to 19th and 20th century ideas of probability, risk, uncertainty and pre-crime. The paper argues, notwithstanding the huge advances in technological development, that the rationalities behind these 21st century technologies are not new and often co-exist in tandem with more old-fashioned surveillance methods and calls for the need for increased awareness of the socio-historical situatedness of the technologies within more general discussions about development, policy and regulation of algorithmic surveillance.

RADICALIZATION NARRATIVE AND SURVEILLANCE: THE CASE OF SLOVAK REPUBLIC

Radka Vicenova

Abstract

Especially during the recent refugee crisis in Europe, terms such as “radicalization” or “terrorism” have become extensively present in political discourse in the Slovak Republic. Mainstream political actors have been directly involved in securitizing the refugee topic by framing it as potential terrorist threat. This paper explores the diverse implications of such narrative on the level of top-down as well as lateral surveillance practices in the society. On one hand, radicalization narrative serves as a justification for intensifying surveillance by state authorities, although not necessarily reflecting the real level of threat to the society. At the same time, it also incites different forms of lateral surveillance activities in the society, such as vigilante groups. Building upon a concept of the “risk society”, such narrative, originally intended to strengthen the position of the state authorities, might in the end contribute to destabilization of the internal security environment and undermine the position and public perception of law enforcement agencies in the country.

BEYOND THE FUNCTION CREEP: “MARGINAL” STORIES OF EU DATABASES

Vasilis Vlassis

Abstract

Interconnected databases storing data of migrants and travellers have been a cornerstone of the European border regime as it has been developed through the last three decades. As it often happens with surveillance instruments, the trend is for these databases to be constantly augmented with regard to content, function and the possibility of interoperability among different systems.

Seeking to enrich the critical discussion around the use of such databases and the function creep phenomenon that accompanies their design and use, this paper will discuss two instances of use of biometric data, namely the EURODAC database and the Prüm Convention. Examining the interference of the legislations governing these two different systems, the paper seeks to conceptualise “unorthodox” uses of data as the outcome of different practices among EU Member States, in the “margin” of the EU border control and asylum system.

SURVEILLANCE CONTESTED AT HOLY SITES: THE MULTIPLE FACETS OF SURVEILLANCE AND CITIZENSHIP-MAKING AT JERUSALEM'S TEMPLE MOUNT / HARAM AL-SHARIF

Lior Volinz

Abstract

In July 2017, Jerusalem erupted in protests and violence, as the Israeli authorities placed additional surveillance instruments on the Holy Esplanade, the site of al-Aqsa mosque. The protests continued for weeks, involving a multitude of local, international and supranational actors. This paper explores the contestation over surveillance in the holy site, positing that multiple facets of surveillance at religious sites play a significant role in the (re)production of substantive citizenship – in the (re)distribution of rights, resources and privileges in a divided city. Using the case study of the recent introduction of, and subsequent protests against, digital surveillance technology at Jerusalem's Temple Mount / Haram-al-Sharif, this paper observes how the deployment of surveillance practices, technology, and knowledge at religious sites becomes an arena of contestation through which rights, resources, and political decision-making are unequally distributed.

CREATING POSTULATED CONSUMERS: BIG DATA SURVEILLANCE BETWEEN DATAISM AND REALITY

Roger von Laufenberg

Abstract

Big data analytics are increasingly deployed in marketing. Marketers anticipate big data to be a more reliable method in uncovering consumer characteristics and preferences, in comparison with traditional market research methods. New forms of consumer conceptualisations can emerge through these analysis, where marketers consider the big-data-produced information as a copy of the reality instead of an interpretation, turning consumer imaginations into postulations. As these postulations form the basis of consumer targeting strategies, this process directly affects real consumers. In this early-stage research, I aim at showing how the boundary between the digital postulated consumer and the real consumer disappears in marketing. As a result, this intensifies social sorting practices, where private companies set the rules of who has or has not access to the market, to goods and services. Consequently, this inscribes commodifiable and marketable qualities into consumers, as these are considered to be the sole important categories of consumption.

THE PLAYPEN CASES: COMPUTER NETWORK OPERATIONS AND EXTRATERRITORIAL CRIMINAL LAW ENFORCEMENT

Ian Warren, Monique Mann and Adam Molnar

Abstract

Playpen was a clandestine network for the online distribution of child exploitation material that relied on The Onion Router (ToR) to anonymise the internet protocol addresses and geographic locations of users. The challenges to conventional policing methods presented by dark net infrastructure have prompted enhanced investigatory and intelligence gathering strategies such as Computer Network Operations (CNOs). These forms of online surveillance, disruption and attack transcend multiple legal jurisdictions, and test established thresholds governing online policing and the admissibility of digital evidence. This paper examines a series of United States (US) cases scrutinising the Federal Bureau of Investigation's (FBI's) use of CNOs to identify and prosecute Playpen users. We describe how the warrant authorising seizure of the Playpen site tacitly sanctioned the deployment of CNOs and analyses two conflicting US judicial rulings that have attempted to determine an appropriate legal scope for their domestic and extraterritorial use.

RESISTING AUTHORITY: SURVEILLANCE IN CONTEMPORARY AMERICAN AND GERMAN FICTION

Betiel Wasihun

Abstract

In the aftermath of the 9/11 terror attacks and after the ensuing increase in digital surveillance practices, questions revolving around authority, privacy, civil rights and individual freedom call for re-examination – as claimed by German writers Ilija Trojanow and Juli Zeh in their polemic pamphlet *Attack on Freedom* (2009). As a result of the omnipresent surveillance technology, hard-fought democratic ideas and rights in Western countries are in danger of being discarded. The worry which the writers expressed about the “gläserne Bürger” (“transparent citizen”) as a consequence of uncontrolled internet surveillance seemed to have been confirmed to a certain degree when Edward Snowden revealed the surveillance activities of the National Security Agency (founded in 1952). The disclosure of the surveillance practices by the NSA’ lead to Trojanow’s and Zeh’s “Writers against Mass Surveillance,” an open letter to Angela Merkel, and a petition against the global mass surveillance, which was then supported by more than a thousand international authors and representatives of the cultural sector. This political protest against surveilling authorities is also mirrored in contemporary literature. Juli Zeh draws attention to the reluctance to and avoidance of authorial narration in contemporary German literature. And, indeed, there is – at least in contemporary German literature – a rejection of narrative instances of control. The heightened ubiquity of surveillance technology in the age of terror seems to be calling for a need to reconsider traditional narrative forms. The objective of the proposed paper is thus both to examine how this political resistance towards digital surveillance practices has manifested itself in contemporary American and German literature and to also elucidate how modern surveillance technology affects narrative styles in contemporary literature in general. However, there is an important difference between the German and American texts to be taken into account. Whereas there is an instantly recognizable rejection of authorial narration in contemporary German literature, current US-fiction seems to be favouring “the Return of Omniscience in Contemporary Fiction” (Paul Dawson, 2009), or as Rosen and Santesso highlight, the return of realism (Rosen/Santesson, 2013). In this paper, I

will examine why contemporary US-literature – despite a similar reserved attitude towards authorial narration/surveillance authorities, as observed in contemporary German literature – is characterised by the return of the authorial narrator. I will be mainly looking at Dave Eggers's novel *The Circle* (2013) and Ulrich Peltzer's novel *Teil der Lösung* (Part of the Solution, 2007). The methodology will combine close reading, comparative criticism and a cultural-historical approach.

DATA-BASED ALGORITHMS: ON THE POWER OF CORRELATION AND AUTOMATED DECISION-MAKING

Jutta Weber

Abstract

Data-based learning algorithms are shaping increasingly decision-making processes in fields such as predictive policing, counter-insurgency and anti-terrorism. These algorithms do not only embody sociotechnical practices of human and non-human actors but also transport invisible values, norms and preferences.

Accordingly, in my paper I will analyze the epistemological and ontological groundings of data-based learning algorithms – such as the reliance on the provided / selected data material or the choice of classifications, categorizations and problem-solving strategies.

At the same time, I will ask how the logic of data-driven algorithms and the increasing automation of decision-making corresponds to our societal condition: How does the logic of correlation feed into the datafication of our world? How does this reconfigure contemporary biopolitics of risk management? And (how) does it feed into post-democratic developments in the Global North?

THE FAT DIVIDUAL

William Wentworth

Abstract

As part of efforts to manage the 'problem' of obesity, the 21st Century has been witness to a proliferation of weight surveillance programs, instituted by government, commerce and medical bodies.

Existing critical weight research which touches on surveillance has almost always drawn on Foucauldian frameworks of discipline and biopolitics, and emphasised the normalising function of surveillance. While such an approach has been highly productive, this paper seeks to expand the treatment of obesity within surveillance literature, drawing on the work of Lyon, Gandy and Deleuzian scholars.

In particular, the paper analyses the manner in which consumer surveillance constructs obesity as a valuable demographic, identifying and sorting obese individuals for targeted marketing and differentiated service provision. Following on, it examines the role of weight and activity trackers in the quantified self paradigm, and the value of the resulting bio-data to various parties.

COUNTING GENDER AND CATEGORIZING DIVERSITY: THE “SOPHIE’S CHOICE” OF LINKING STATE FUNDING TO INCREASED GENDER-REPRESENTATION IN THE WORKPLACE.

Jennifer R. Whitson

Abstract

The tech industry’s “diversity problem” is well-acknowledged. Counting gendered bodies is the paradigmatic way that activists, employers, funding bodies and government alike i) illustrate the scope of the problem, ii) orient policy solutions to increase representation and iii) measure /metric whether solutions work. This paper presents a case study of the Canada Media Fund, a not-for-profit corporation that delivers \$349.7 million in funding annually to support the Canadian television and digital media industries. In 2017-2018, they introduced gender initiatives expressly aimed at increasing the representation of women in CMF-funded projects. Using interview data, this paper illustrates how self-surveillance plays a formative and positive role in such initiatives, while illustrating the intersectional complications surrounding tracking/categorizing as a means of increasing diversity, including the tokenization of women and exclusion of diverse others (e.g. trans, racial/cultural minorities) who aren’t as amenable to being categorized so neatly by policy makers.

"STEALTH TAKEOVER": MILITARY CONTRACTORS AND THE ERASURE OF SURVEILLANCE BORDERS

Jocelyn Wills

Abstract

On 28 December 2017, International Law Professor Michael Byers wrote an opinion piece on “How Canada Lost Its Foremost Space Company”—MacDonald, Dettwiler and Associates (MDA; now Maxar Technologies), the country’s largest surveillance contractor. Byers suggested that the company had commenced its first steps toward relocating to the United States during 2012, when MDA acquired Palo Alto, California’s Space Systems Loral Inc., one of the United States major commercial satellite makers. Moving headquarters to San Francisco during 2016, and incorporating the firm in Delaware so that an American CEO could run MDA from California, MDA quickly acquired (then merged with) DigitalGlobe, a U.S. government contractor. Canadian tax-payer funded Radarsat satellites, International Space Station’s Canadarm, other technologies, and space-related work involving classified information will now head south of the Canadian border as well, raising sovereignty, national security, employment, and other concerns among many critics. Noting that Prime Minister Justin Trudeau’s government “should have seen the warning signs” but failed to do so, Byer then called for an investigation to see if the company’s “CEO or directors knowingly misled the Trudeau government.”¹ No doubt they did, but they did so in plain sight. Indeed, MDA’s incorporation into the larger American orbit should not surprise anyone, for this is what happens when policymakers privatize public goods and think they can manage the hegemonic power of capitalism while simultaneously seeking entrance into the largest surveillance market in the world. And this is precisely why we need more histories of the corporations that are systematically erasing surveillance borders for private gain.

By presenting a slice of my work on the history of MDA (1969-2017), and its larger connections to surveillance capitalism, military contracting, and the rise of the security state, my paper will examine the role that multinational corporations—particularly those associated with surveillance capitalism

and American military expansion—have played in erasing national borders, the sovereignty and jobs of the world's people since World War II, when secondary powers such as Canada entered into defence and trade agreements with the United States. Indeed, MDA's 45-year history mirrors the bargains that Canadian policymakers struck to attach themselves to the power of the American state, the military-industrial complex, and the neo-liberal project.² Still, as Byers suggests, "Without MDA, we [Canadians] are—quite literally—lost in space."

THE INSTANT COP: TIME, SURVEILLANCE AND POLICING

Dean Wilson

Abstract

Predictive Policing has emerged as the key buzz term of contemporary policing, extending the promise of anticipating crime prior to its actualization. Nevertheless, predictive policing, rather than an entirely novel development, is one manifestation of a longer trajectory of police entrenchment with technology and its potential to dominate time and space. This paper argues that, despite the frequent recourse to cultural memes of pre-crime encapsulated in recourse to the fictional example of *Minority Report*, the objective is not to police the future. Rather, predictive policing envisages a form of policing in real-time – instant policing – that continually suppresses criminal activity at the moment of its emergence. While acknowledging that operational realities are likely to differ substantially from the promoted vision, the historical antecedents of the contemporary datafication of policing are explored and positioned against wider reconfigurations of space and time inherent in modernity.

SURVEILLANCE AND NOOPOWER: CONCEPTUALIZING ATTENTION IN SURVEILLANT ASSEMBLAGES

Greg Wise

Abstract

While Gilles Deleuze's concept of society of control has been a generative framework for understanding how surveillance works in contemporary society, a number of scholars have proposed a conceptual adjunct to that term: Noopower. The argument goes that in addition to discipline, biopower, and control we need to understand noopower. Biopower focuses on the body, whereas noopower targets the mind (especially, for Maurizio Lazzarato, following Gabriel Tarde, attention and memory). The purpose of this paper is to survey the key approaches to noopower (Lazzarato followed by Robert Gehl, Tiziana Terranova, and others; Bernard Stiegler followed by Byung-Chul Han [as Psychopower]; and the information strategy approach of RAND scholars John Arquilla and David Ronfeldt [As Noopolitik]) with implications for our understandings of surveillance, especially in the context of what Shoshana Zuboff terms surveillance capitalism. Surveillance becomes one aspect of an overall assemblage of attention that both monitors/pays attention and manages the attention of subjects.

DRONES FOR SURVEILLANCE: WHY AFRICAN STATES NOW SEE A DIFFERENT PICTURE

Michael Yekple

Abstract

While drones have gained the status of weapons of choice for US foreign policy in the so called Global War on Terror over the past decade, they do not engender an enviable reputation in much of the rest of the world. African governments have vehemently rejected Washington's proposal to situate its African Command (AFRICOM) on the continent for reasons among which their unwillingness to allow their territories serve as launching grounds for US drones. Even more benign purposes such as the UN use for intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance has not been accompanied by a receptive feedback. Such moves have seen active opposition from some African governments. However, such sentiments about drone use on the continent appears to be changing. African governments are not only becoming receptive to the drone idea, they have also joined the race for the acquisition of drone technology. In this paper, I argue that changing perception of African governments towards drones and drone use on the continent has political and utilitarian dimensions. Politically, there is realization among African governments that they can themselves acquire drones and control their use and hence not see it as foreign intrusive technology. Also, drones are utility driven in two respects on the African continent: the high rate of transnational organized crime on the continent in recent times, the combating of which relies on effective aerial surveillance for the generation of unimpeachable intelligence; and the increasing incidence of international terrorist activities on the continents and the consequent American security involvement and cooperation with African militaries had led to the diffusion of drone technology to African militaries. A logical estimation of the confluence of the political and utilitarian foundation of drones in Africa is that proliferation of drones on the continent will take a notable trend.

CHRISTIAN THEOLOGY AS COUNTER-SURVEILLANCE. THEOPOLITICS AND RESISTANCE THROUGH CHAOS AND KENOSIS AGAINST AN INNER LOGIC OF SURVEILLANCE AS CONTROL

Susanne Wigorts Yngvesson

Abstract

In this paper, I will argue that interpreting God's existence, power and knowledge in the sense of the hidden God, is to form a critique towards "visibility", i.e. in my applied discussion towards God's visibility through symbols as an Eye. On the one hand, this symbol has been used as a scary metaphor for God's surveillance, where no one can hide. On the other hand, the same symbol has also been interpreted as safety, love and forgiveness. Further, I will argue that the God's eye metaphor is implemented in today's idea and technology about surveillance as a political concept. I will investigate in what way 'Deus absconditus' can be used as counter-surveillance towards some theological interpretations of God's power as well as some political uses of the Eye of surveillance. How can a Christian political theology work as a counter-surveillance?

THE SHY DIGITAL SUBJECT AND SURVEILLANCE

Mette-Marie Zacher Sørensen

Abstract

The book *Shrinking Violets* by cultural theorist Joe Moran describes a syndrome where people are so shy that they cannot bear the fact that other people might be looking at their corpse when they die. Shyness is blushing, lack of eye-contact, striking self-consciousness and unintentional unwillingness to contribute in a conversation. In my paper, I will transfer the concept of shyness understood as socially relational (Susie Scott) as well as biologically dispositions (Jetha et al) for reluctance and high self-awareness into an understanding of a conceptual digital subject (a user) with high sensibility towards surveillance systems (the collections of personal data on social media). This theoretical transfer is inspired and informed by Olga Gurinovas work on the “lurker” as figure in digital culture, as well as Wendy Chuns analysis of the “You” in contemporary digital networks.

SURVEILLANCE STUDIES AND THE NEW MATERIALISM

Mike Zajko

Abstract

This paper contributes to theoretical developments in surveillance studies by connecting with the work of scholars that have recently been developing the ‘new materialism’ or ‘materialist turn’ in social theory. While the field of surveillance studies has long included scholarship that foregrounds material reality and its relations, it has also been criticized for theoretical underdevelopment and its reliance on a limited number of theoretical perspectives. Scholars developing theories of new materialism have contributed fresh perspectives on theorists that have significantly influenced surveillance studies, such as Foucault, Deleuze and Guattari, and Latour. The objective of this paper is to draw out the main contributions and points of tension within the new materialism that are relevant to surveillance studies, to help scholars better situate themselves within current controversies and developments, and to clarify the ontological and epistemological assumptions we make when addressing the phenomena we study.

ALGORITHMS AND BIG DATA IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE SETTINGS

Ales Zavrsnik

Abstract

The paper focuses on big data and algorithmic analytics in criminal justice settings, where the new language of mathematics is used for blurring contemporary regulatory boundaries, undercutting the safeguards built into regulatory regimes, and abolishing subjectivity and case-specific narratives. The paper traces the origins of big data in industry and looks at how the underlying assumptions, such as “doing more with less,” “the numbers speak for themselves” etc., are being transferred to criminal justice settings where these assumptions and aspirations have negative consequences for fundamental liberties, such as equality, presumption of innocence and due process of law. Today, when mathematics is offering a new language of security (Amoore, 2014), criminal courts through remand and parole procedures, and probation commissions in the phase

of executing criminal sanctions, are using “big data” and algorithms to predict behaviour. How this is changing the static “actuarial justice” (Feely and Simon, 1992) into “automated justice”?

THE PRIVACY OF OTHERS. ATHLETE MONITORING AND SURVEILLANCE SPILL-OVERS.

Nils Zurawski and Marcel Scharf

Abstract

The European Court of Human Rights has quite recently (Jan 2018) ruled that elite athletes’ surveillance for anti-doping measures constitutes no violation of Article 8 (right to respect for private and family life) of the European Convention on Human Rights. What is at stake here? Elite athletes, in order to participate in international sports and competitions, have to comply to a complex system of controls, the ADAMS being one of them. One prize being that their privacy and that of others might be compromised. Hence, there exists a tension between the fight against doping and the integrity of privacy. From an online survey among all German athletes registered in the nations highest performance test pool (total n = 2152, responding n = 526, conducted in 2016) we want to explore the issue of surveillance and the integrity of privacy among this group. Particularly because one of our findings suggests that this kind of surveillance has severe repercussions for the privacy of others, i.e. third persons connected to the athletes, which we consider as spill over effects of the initial surveillance measure.

- In general we were interested in the following questions in the survey:
- Do athletes have privacy?
- Do they feel this privacy is infringed upon by the whereabouts system and constant controls? If so how?
- What actually do athletes know about the ADAMS and how do they use it?

As part of a larger (also qualitative) study, the online survey was used to particularly explore the use of ADAMS by athletes and their respective knowledge about the system and its effects. Furthermore we were interested in the athletes’ views on privacy in general and ADAMS in particular. Some results we want to discuss are concerned with the following:

Athletes

- have contradictory views towards ADAMS;
- have little knowledge of the system as such;
- would (or know how to) engage playing the system to avoid controls;
- have strong feelings about privacy and at the same time accepting ADAMS as a necessary nuisance;
- voice a strong concern about the lack of transparency of the system and the fight against doping in general.
- feel that the privacy of others is jeopardized by the system, which constitutes a major problem.

In this paper we want to discuss the consequences and repercussions of our findings for the fight against doping and the rights of athletes as citizens. Furthermore, we want to discuss the ECHR's ruling on the basis of these findings and what consequences may arise from this.