

Computers and Society

CPSC 430

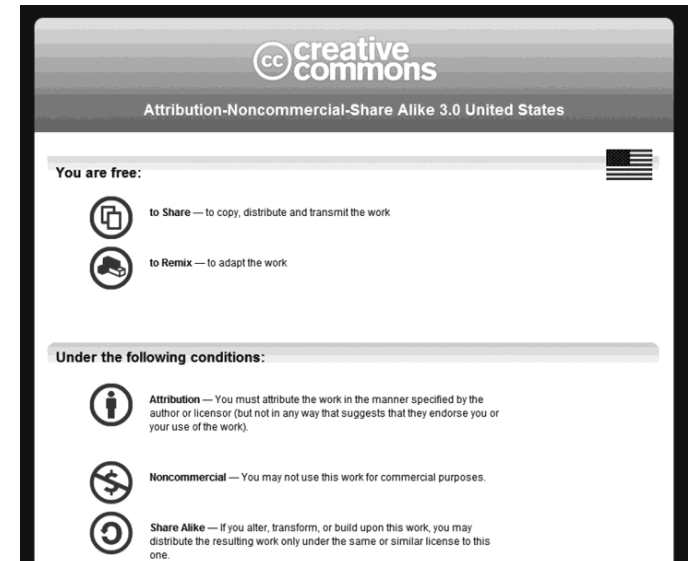
Lecture 7-1 – Privacy

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<https://www.students.cs.ubc.ca/~cs-430/>

Creative Commons

- Under current copyright law, eligible works are copyrighted the moment they are created
- No copyright notice does not mean it's ok to copy
- Must contact people before using work
- That slows down creative reuse
- Free Creative Commons license indicates
 - Which kinds of copying are ok
 - Which rights are being retained
- Flickr and Magnatune two well-known sites using Creative Commons licenses



Getting Started with Privacy

- What is Privacy?
 - Work in a group.
 - Come up with the best definition of the term you can.
 - Try to think of
 - The example least like privacy that is still captured by your definition
 - The example most like privacy that fails your definition
 - (We're not worried at this point about whether privacy ought to be a right; that's our next topic)

Defining Privacy

- Privacy is related to the notion of access
 - Physical proximity to you
 - Knowledge about you
- Byrne: Privacy is a “zone of inaccessibility”
 - your ability to deny others access to you
- Bloustein: Privacy violations are an affront to human dignity
- Too much individual privacy can harm society
 - *Can you think of examples?*
- Key question: Where to draw the line?

Benefits and Harms

- Harms of Privacy

- Cover for illegal or immoral activities
- Burden on the nuclear family
 - With less privacy comes more broadly shared responsibility
 - Relatedly, allows dysfunctional families to remain hidden
- Ignored people on society's fringes
 - cursed with too much privacy

- Benefits of Privacy

- Individual growth & responsibility
 - Individuation, a key psychological stage, requires privacy
 - Without privacy, you can't be considered free, hence held responsible
- Freedom to be yourself
 - not having to act as though others are watching, maintain a public persona
 - Focus your thoughts on a creative (or religious) task without interruption
- Development of loving, trusting, caring, intimate relationships
 - inconceivable without the "moral capital" of privacy

Is There a Natural Right to Privacy?

- Morton Levine: Privacy rights stem from property rights
 - “a man’s home is his castle”
- Warren and Brandeis: An explicit “right to be let alone”
 - Noted that libel and slander laws don’t prevent people from saying mean, true things about you
- Thomson: violations of “Privacy rights” are also violations of other rights
 - So, we don’t need to treat privacy separately
- Benn and Reiman: Some amount of privacy is necessary for people to be autonomous, moral agents, to develop healthy relationships, and to act as free citizens.
- *Is privacy a right?*
- *Is it a “prudential right”?*
 - *worth recognizing for the good of society, though not a natural right*
- *Or do we have no such right at all?*

Privacy and Trust

- Modern life more private
- Challenge: living among strangers
- Remedy: establishing reputations
 - Ordeal, such as lie detector test or drug test
 - Credential, such as driver's license, key, ID card, college degree
- Establishing reputation is done at the cost of reducing privacy
- Quinn's case study: the new parents
 - Is secret surveillance of a new nanny ethical?