

what does it mean to approach/interpret/study... privacy in relation to (organized) collective action?





#### what does it mean...?

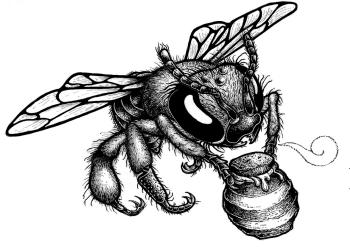
- ♦ privacy as a 'digital right' in the advocacy agenda
- ♦ privacy as a collective action problem (e.g., Tor)
- ♦ privacy as social norm
- ⇒ privacy affecting activism (e.g. 'chilling effect')
- ♦ privacy online and self-disclosure
- ♦ privacy & social media activism

(...)

## here, today

the <critical> toolbox & zoom into two understandings of collective action: #1 political activism #2 multistakeholder governance





#### inside social movement studies

interdisciplinary (?) research field within social sciences why/how mobilization & contentious politics occur, their forms & dynamics, their discourses, the relation with institutions & social norms, impact & outcomes

- ♦ collective behavior (Blumer, Smelser)

- ♦ political process approach (McAdam, Meyer, Tarrow)
- ♦ 'new' social movements (Melucci, Touraine, della Porta)

#### the toolbox



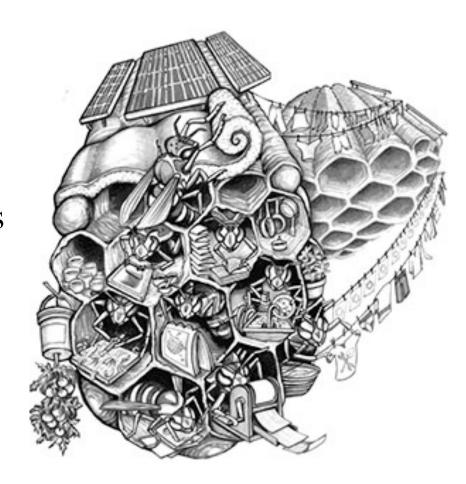
- ♦ 'meaning work' / frames

- ♦ institutions and norms
- ♦ networking dynamics
- ★ tech as tool (blackboxed, with no agency)

#### the methods toolbox

- ♦ interviews & focus groups
- ♦ participant observation
- **♦** surveys

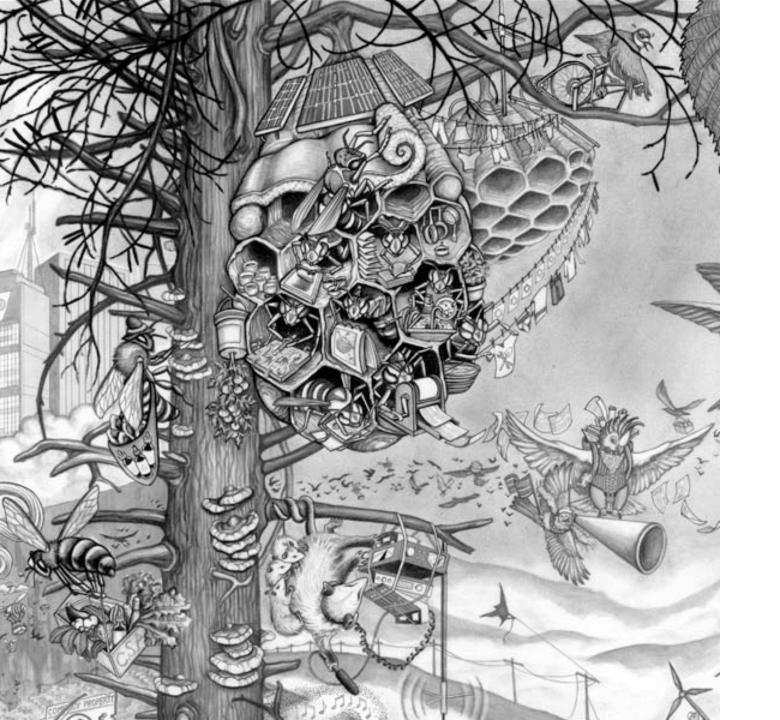
- ♦ social network analysis
- ♦ protest event analysis
- ♦ discourse / frame analysis
- ♦ triangulation; sampling



## epistemology? ethics?

- movement as 'bearers of "new ways of seeing the world" (Cox and Flesher Forminaya 2009, 1) > respect the processes and reflexive practices leading to the creation of said knowledge
- activism is labor
- four questions: relevance, risk, power, accountability

Milan, S. (2014). "The ethics of social movement research", in *Methodological Practices in Social Movement Research*, edited by D. della Porta, Oxford University Press, pp.



in relation to political activism #1

#### a. (lack of) privacy affects political activism/1

'Merely organizing movements of dissent becomes difficult when the government is watching everyting people are doing. But mass surveillance kills dissent in a deeper and more important place as well: in the mind, where the individual trains him- or herself to think only in line with what is expected and demanded' (Greenwald, 2014: 177-8)

### a. (lack of) privacy affects political activism /2

a chilling effect?

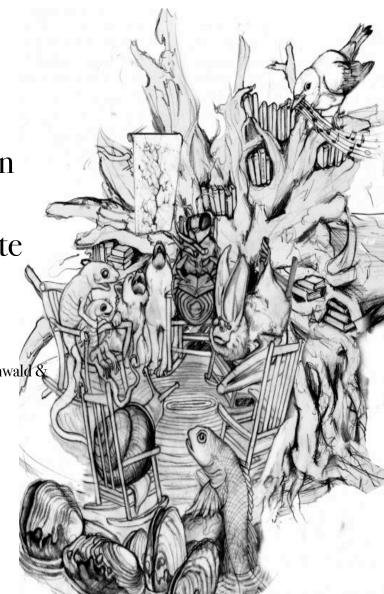
• asymmetrical power relation (Leistert 2012)

• decline in 'privacy-sensitive' search on Google (Marthews & Tucker 2015)

• 'spiral of silence' in surveillance debate on social media (Hampton et al 2014)\

• UK tracked visitor to Wikileaks after Cablegate collecting IP addresses (Greenwald Gallagher 2014)

• 'Digital Citizenship and Surveillance Society' project (Cardiff University)



## patches?

- crypto-parties
- EFF's Surveillance Self-Defense guide
- Tactical Tech's Security in a Box
- Ranking Digital Rights ('Accountability Index')



## b. privacy as a social movement

- privacy enters the advocacy agenda (but whose agenda?)
- data activism as a heuristic tool
- how does this relate to other movements & subcultures (hacker, open source, technical practice...?)
- how do specific sub-cultures emerge?
- action repertoires: re-active data activism

### c. privacy in/for/according to movements

- current tensions
- privacy and visibility in cloud protesting
- a elephant in the room (to be sacrificed in favor of visibility...?)



## transparency vs. privacy

tension between transparency and privacy

how did the military technique of cryptography become the workhorse of contemporary social movements?

how do activists make sense of this tension (and how did we get there)?





#2 policy advocacy in multistakeholder governance



### in the control room (?)

- policy advocacy and the work of institutions
- work on technical standards and protocols
- latent policymaking?
- role of expertise
- civil society has limited resources

# Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers

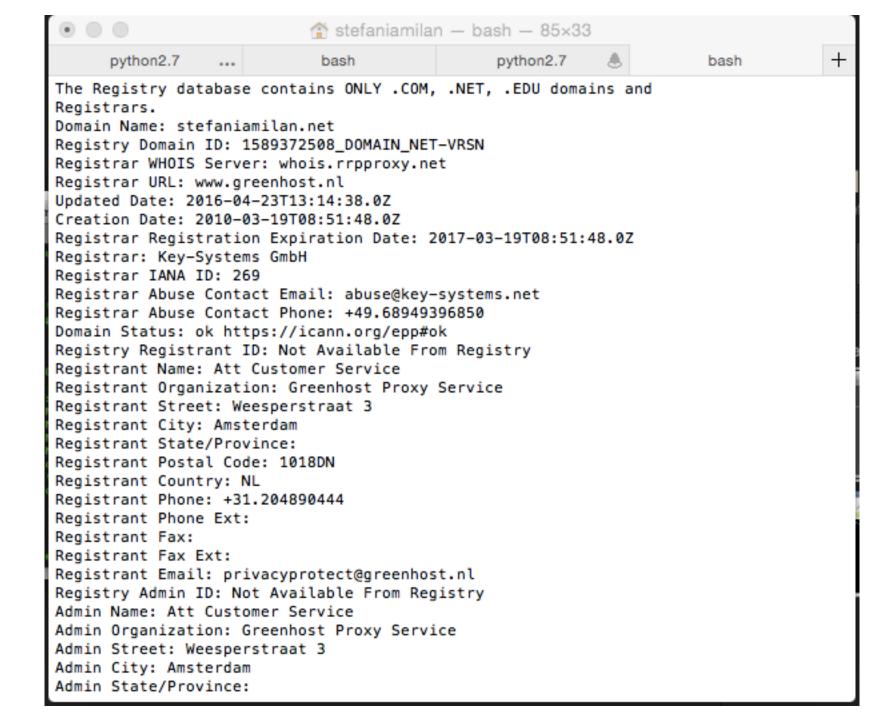


an organization managing Domain Names System and coordinating distribution of IP addresses a community of stakeholders, which develops ICANN policies and procedures (= logical layer of internet governance)

at crucial turning point (transitioning stewardship from US to global multistakeholder community)

+

bash



#### from WHOIS to new RDS

- ♦ https://whois.icann.org
- ♦ human-readable query & response protocol that is widely used for querying registrars' databases for DNS & IP addresses (for registrants' data)
- ♦ loved by law enforcement & security agencies
- → registration data and directory services for gTLDs

#### on the table

- ♦ purpose?
- ♦ availability
- **♦** privacy
- ♦ cost & maintenance
- ♦ (tiered) access & policing
- ♦ intellectual property protection
- ♦ security (stability & resilience)
- ♦ malicious use and abuse
- ♦ ... data minimization?

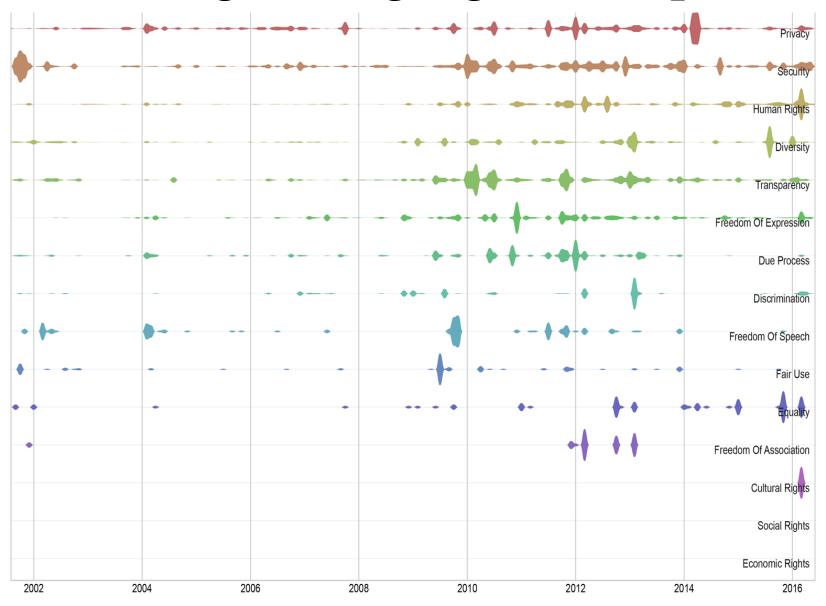


#### what can we learn

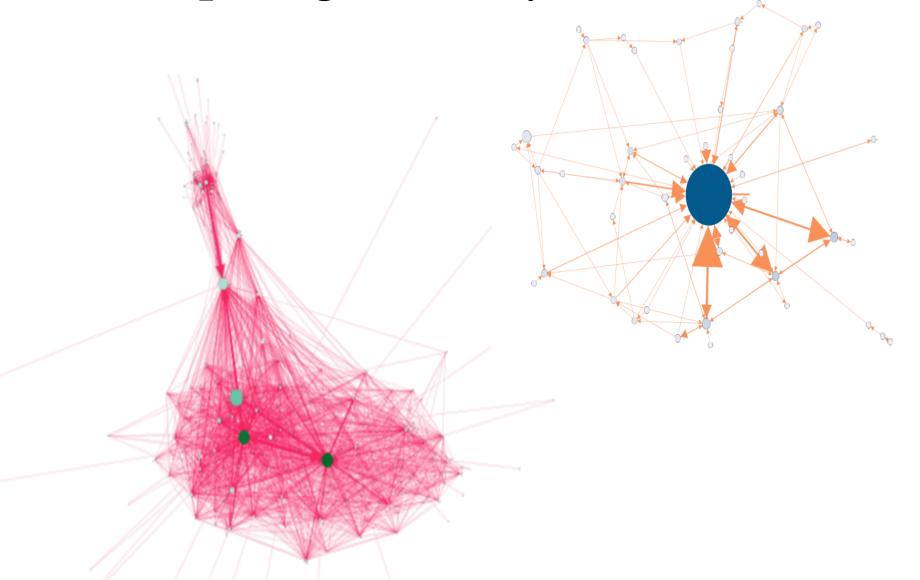
- ♦ how (policy) discourses evolve in online communities
- ♦ network configurations in online communities
- discursive and networking tactics of civil society advocacy
- ♦ (multistakeholder) institutional design (+ architecture design) in internet governance



## human rights language development



comparing advocacy communities



policy language

(in the 250 most frequently used words, mailing list analysis with BigBang)



(civil society)

enforcement

(trademark interests)

## DATACTIVE

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graphics: beehive design collective (except the tin foil hat)