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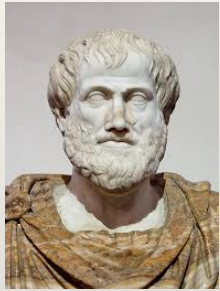
# Privacy and freedom

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# Privacy: Aristotle

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Aristotle (384-322 BC)

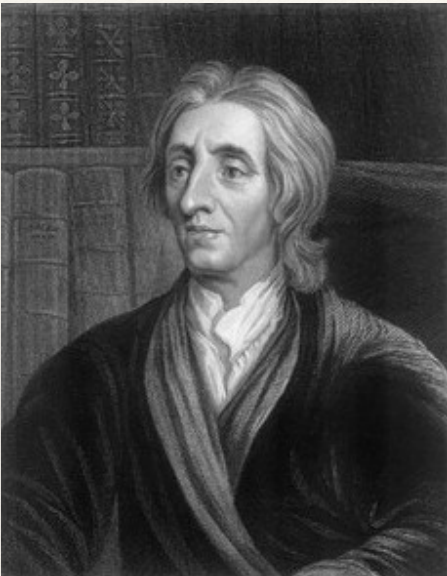
- Aristotle separates the private space (“oikos”, domestic life) to the public space (“polis”, political life).
- Aristotle believes that the private serves the public: human beings carry virtues earned in private to the public.
- The private is constituted of activities that cultivate virtue and discount common opinion
- In return, the public should provide opportunities and resources to cultivate virtue.



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# Privacy: Locke

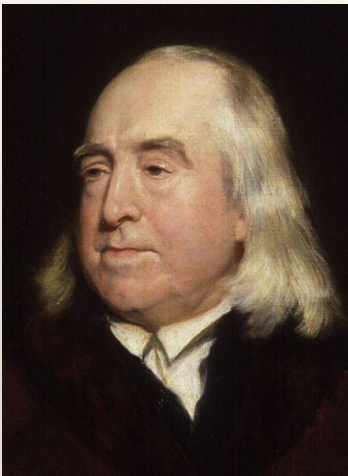
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John Locke (1632-1704)

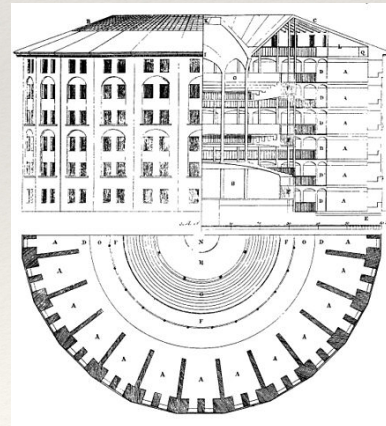
- Locke argued that a man is entitled to his own self through one's natural rights of life, liberty, and property
- The government is responsible for protecting these rights so individuals were guaranteed private spaces:
  - ❖ *Individuals need a legal fence to prohibit threats on the private*
  - ❖ *The fence is the law as it applies to that individual*
  - ❖ *This fence replaces the natural law*
  - ❖ *It encloses the individual's life as well as labor*

# Privacy: Bentham



Jeremy Bentham (1747-1832)

- Bentham was in opposition to Locke: the law is an invasion of privacy
- He believed that transparency has moral values
  - Journalism puts power-holder under scrutiny
  - Surveillance and transparency are useful ways of generating understanding and improvements for people's lives
- It is worth considering his concept of panopticon (prison)





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# Privacy: Kant

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Immanuel Kant (1724-1804)

- According to Kant, the right to freedom is the only basic innate right that all humans are born with. He defined freedom as the independence to act without being constrained by the will of another, as long as it does not conflict with the freedom of others.
- Kant believed in limited government and maximum freedom
- Kant's idea that humanity should be treated as an end, not a means, justifies the right to privacy as a negative right that protects human freedom

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# Privacy

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*Definition:*

Privacy is the right to be left alone and free from interference or intrusion. It's also about having control over what happens to your personal information and knowledge.



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# The bill of rights

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*12 amendments to the constitution (1789):*

**Article the third...** Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

**Article the sixth...** The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no Warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by Oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

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# Privacy

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*Privacy is important for:*

- ❖ **Free speech**
- ❖ **Openness in research:** Researchers must consider whether their data may identify individuals and how to protect that information.
- ❖ **Ethics**
- ❖ **Trust**
- ❖ **Individual identity:** Privacy is necessary for developing individual identity.
- ❖ **Intimacy:** Privacy is necessary for establishing intimacy.
- ❖ **Democracy:** Privacy is necessary for the functioning of democracy.



SOMEWHERE IN COMMUNIST  
RUSSIA I'LL BET THERE'S  
A LITTLE BOY WHO HAS  
NEVER KNOWN ANYTHING  
BUT **CENSORSHIP** AND  
**OPPRESSION**.



BUT MAYBE HE'S HEARD  
ABOUT **AMERICA**, AND HE  
DREAMS OF LIVING IN THIS  
LAND OF **FREEDOM** AND  
OPPORTUNITY!



WATSON

SOMEDAY, I'D LIKE  
TO MEET THAT  
LITTLE BOY...



4.7

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...AND TELL  
HIM THE  
AWFUL  
**TRUTH**  
ABOUT THIS  
PLACE!!



CALVIN, BE  
QUIET AND  
EAT THE  
STUPID  
LIMA BEANS.



