

Chapter 1 : Los Angeles Times - We are currently unavailable in your region

Cameras in the Classroom: Is Big Brother Evaluating You? Video technology can improve safety and classroom practice, but using it to spy and find 'bad teachers' should be a non-starter.

EMAIL A lot of school administrators are looking into installing security cameras in their districts. They want to keep their students safe. They want to keep tabs on people entering and leaving their schools. They want to cut down on vandalism and theft, and they want to do it now. Look at these numbers: During the '06 school year, according to the most recent statistics available from the U. Department of Education, 86 percent of public schools nationwide reported that one or more serious violent incidents, thefts, or other crimes had occurred at their school, for a total of roughly 2. That works out to about one crime reported for every 20 students. Nearly , incidents of vandalism are reported in the United States public school system every year. But some administrators seem to think that installing security cameras will solve their problems. Even administrators in low-crime districts want the cameras, if only to deter potential crime. Anecdotally, cameras appear to be effective at detecting and deterring crime, though hard numbers are difficult to come by. Installing cameras, however, can be controversial. There have been protests and legal action surrounding camera installation at schools nationwide, and there are a number of issues to consider before signing off on surveillance. What problems are you trying to solve with cameras? If you do install cameras, what kind of atmosphere will it create at your school? Most importantly, what do parents and students think? Its members have attended school board meetings to protest the plan, which they feel would be an unnecessary expense and would promote an atmosphere of distrust in the schools. SASC students even have a Facebook page spelling out their concerns, with more than members so far. At press time, the school board had yet to make a decision about security cameras. Terry Piper, the principal at Seaholm High School in Birmingham, Michigan, feels the time is right for security cameras at his school. After all, dozens of schools in their county have already done it, and with some success. Do you interview them all? Shelli Weisberg, the legislative director at the American Civil Liberties Union of Michigan, asked a Michigan principal that same question, and she found that it all boiled down to profiling. This made her wonder: Well, then, why do you need the camera? Weisberg, with the Michigan ACLU, has worked with students across the state to fight security cameras in schools, and she doubts the necessity of cameras in many schools. She points out that many of the schools that install the cameras tend to be in well-to-do districts, with some of the lowest crime rates. Ann Arbor Pioneer High School, which plans to install 53 cameras on its campus, is a prime example. But students said it made them feel like they were being watched. You can read about these studies at the ACLU site. And public schools in Demarest, New Jersey, have gone a step further: In , they began allowing police to monitor live feeds from school security cameras. A scuffle between two kids in a hallway, which once would have been solved with detention or suspension, could now be seen as criminal activity—especially if the police are involved. It does bring in a slippery slope, because there is going to be a tendency to use the camera tapes to look at every little thing. It turned out the camera had recorded images of the team members in their undergarments when they changed their clothes. Several other students had been similarly videotaped over the previous months. The scandal led to *Brannum v. Overton County School Board*, a lawsuit on behalf of 24 students. In a key legal decision last year, the U. Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals ruled that a school may not install security cameras inside locker rooms, where students have an expectation of privacy. In late , student newspaper reporters uncovered the fact that the principal at Newton South High School in Newton Centre, Massachusetts, had installed five security cameras outside a locker room without informing faculty, the school committee, or the rest of the community. It caused an uproar among committee members, teachers, students, and parents—a situation that any administrator would rather avoid. Kenneth Trump, the president of National School Safety and Security Services, a Cleveland, Ohio-based consulting firm, stresses the need for open communication. Administrators also need to address the idea that security cameras bring up a lot of hot-button emotional issues, such as child safety and privacy. Neither is necessarily the right position. If you engage people one-on-one and address their concerns about safety and privacy, you may be able to make everyone in the

community a part of your security plan. You may find that you only need a few cameras—or none at all. A Question of Trust Ronald D. Stephens is the executive director of the National School Safety Center, an independent nonprofit that focuses on school crime prevention and safe-school planning. As a former teacher and assistant superintendent, he shared his views on security cameras with Scholastic Administrator. First and foremost, schools have to ask hard questions about what kind of climate they want to create, Stephens says. Stephens also cautions against seeing cameras as a quick fix. But the student still came in, overpowered them, and still committed those heinous acts. Do it until you find your culprit, and then you can pull it out. Public schools have implemented a host of measures to beef up security in recent years. Some, such as requiring visitors to check in when they enter a school building, likely have few detractors. But others—such as banning book bags, not providing students with lockers, or using drug-sniffing dogs—may go too far, and help foster an atmosphere of suspicion and unease.

Chapter 2 : School surveillance: how big brother spies on pupils | World news | The Guardian

Personal privacy on the web is non-existent and detailed information on you and your family, your income, your tax information, employment history, legal documents and e-mail, are becoming easily accessible to anyone who wants them.

We -- or most of us, at least -- have opened our front doors to large corporations, hardware manufacturers, software firms and search engines. We have allowed them to rifle through our jacket pockets and handbags. And now they can do as they wish with us, or do the bidding of the powers-that-be -- in the form of a totalitarian government, for example. Well, consider a recent incident involving the Internet bookseller Amazon and two works by -- ironically enough -- George Orwell. Amazon had been selling the titles, "" and "Animal Farm," to owners of its Kindle reader, the special e-book device the bookseller developed. And so, to the surprise of buyers, Amazon erased the two books -- which had been paid for and delivered -- from the electronic reader. Now if this had happened in a normal book store, the customer would never even have known. In real life there are practical and legal obstacles to this sort of behaviour. But in the electronic world, it was simple. Losing the Sanctity of the Private Sphere This is just one of many examples pointing to a dramatic change in our lives we will experience in the coming years. In the age of networked digital devices, it seems that values such as the sanctity of the private sphere, the protection of our private property and the inviolability of our correspondence no longer count for very much. All of these devices can be remotely modified at any time through software updates. The manufacturers have us all on a leash. Using this logic, Apple can dictate the terms and conditions under which software can be developed for the iPhone. The iPhone is not a PC -- not everyone can write software for the phone and not everything can be installed on it. Hence Apple -- like Amazon -- reserves the right to remotely meddle with your iPhone at any time and without the consent of the user, in order to delete objectionable applications. All with the best of intentions, of course. The "dangers of excess" will no longer come from viruses or hackers anymore, "but from the much more predictable interventions by regulators into the devices themselves, and in turn into the ways that people can use the appliances. They are able to put enough pressure on any manufacturer to force it to help out with monitoring or control of private individuals. Anyone who believes that large companies would not bend to the will of autocrats and dictators just needs to take a look at the situation in China, where search engines and Internet providers do exactly what the Chinese government tells them to do. Wired magazine and The Register reported how the local Internet provider, Etisalat, sent out a software update to around , of their Blackberry customers. However, thanks to a software glitch that caused the battery power in all the affected Blackberrys to be drained, it was discovered that the software update also included surveillance software. The spying part of the software was switched off -- but all it needed was a command from the Internet server and the Blackberrys would send e-mail and text messages in an encrypted form to an unknown recipient. IT experts believe the intended recipient was local security forces. To date, Etisalat has not made a statement in response to the allegations. There is at least one documented case of that happening, with the approval of a judge. Also in the US, in , another judge decreed that EchoStar, a manufacturer of satellite dishes and receivers, should reduce the functionality of devices it had already sold. EchoStar was told they would have to deactivate the built-in video recorder function. They were to do this retroactively using a software update. The consequences for the users would be that the function -- which owners had already paid for -- would disappear, as would all the programs they had already recorded. Happily for the owners, the order has been delayed while the legal wrangling continues. Such instances, writes Zittrain, illustrate the "strange and troubling issues that arise from the curious technological hybrids that increasingly populate the digital world. We will need to get used to the fact that these "curious technological hybrids" will never fully belong to us -- even if we have paid a lot of money for them. Every Webmail account, every high-tech telephone and every DVD player with an Internet connection has the potential to inhibit our freedom and privacy a little bit more.

Chapter 3 : Big Brother (TV Series ") - IMDb

"Big Brother" is, at its worst, as dramatically stale and unbelievably cheesy as an after-school special about the dangers of rolling with the wrong crowd, playing too many video games, and disrespecting your elders.

From metal detectors to drug tests, from increased policing to all-seeing electronic surveillance, the schools of the 21st century reflect a society that has become fixated on crime, security and violence. Subtitled "When the schoolhouse becomes the jailhouse", it tells a story that decisively began with the Columbine shootings of , and from across the US, the text cites cases that are mind-boggling: Just about all the schools Fuentes writes about are united by a belief in that most pernicious of principles, "zero tolerance". Their scanners, cameras and computer applications are supplied by a US security industry that seems to grow bigger and more insatiable every year. And as she sees it, their neurotic emphasis on security has plenty of negative results: There is also, of course, the small matter of personal privacy. It would be comforting to think of all this as a peculiarly American phenomenon. But in the UK, we seem almost as keen on turning schools into authoritarian fortresses. Scores of schools have on-site "campus police officers. Security systems based on face recognition have already been piloted in 10 schools, and on-site police officers are now a common feature of the education system. Most ubiquitous of all are CCTV cameras: Just as the US is home to such school-security firms as ScholarChip and Raptor Technologies , so we have an array of companies who can equip schools with a truly Orwellian array of kit. There is also Classwatch , a CCTV firm which claims it can "produce dramatic improvements in behaviour". As if to signal the links that run between such firms and our policymakers, he is now under-secretary of state for children. Teachers will be able not just to seize phones and computers, but wipe them of any data if they think there "is a good reason to do so" " a move of a piece with new powers to restrain pupils and issue summary expulsions. Not entirely surprisingly, education secretary Michael Gove casts all this as a matter of copper-bottomed common sense. And all this, you may remember, from a government whose coalition agreement promises "a full programme of measures to reverse the substantial erosion of civil liberties under the Labour government and roll back state intrusion". Only for grownups, perhaps. In March , Sam Goodman and Leia Clancy were sixth-formers at Davenant Foundation school in Loughton, Essex " as they both tell me, a safe and largely trouble-free place. One Monday morning, they turned up for an A-level politics lesson and found that the room they were using had been newly equipped with CCTV cameras, mounted to a silver dome attached to the ceiling. Horrified, they led a spontaneous walk-out, involving all the members of their class bar one. He is now a politics student at Leeds University. But we hit a dead-end. His excuse was teacher-training: Having a massive camera over your head is incredibly distracting, so no one was very comfortable with their learning environment. It really had an impact on how we participated. But we switched it off. Two years on, they have heard nothing back. Jason West is a year-old father of three from Ash, near Aldershot. All his children are students at Ash Manor school , a specialist technology college. The police will say only that they received "a number of calls from concerned parents", that the school had not committed any offence, and that "advice" was given to the head. When I contact the school, I get an email explaining that the cameras were "temporary", put up "as part of our ongoing commitment to ensuring safeguarding" and there to "take a still image of what would be shown if we were to install CCTV, in order to allow parents to be fully confident that they were totally decent and appropriate". No final decision, they assure me, has been made to put cameras in the toilets, and a consultation with parents is under way though their text contains one possibly telling caveat: Which brings us to one part of the story in which Britain is actually ahead of the US: Her children were then seven, and six. But in the meantime, King and the equally worried parents with whom she made contact had started to get a sense of how widely fingerprinting was being rolled out. Meanwhile, research proves that no matter what happens, a seemingly oppressive level of in-school surveillance is increasingly becoming the norm. Emmeline Taylor is a Mancunian academic who has been following the onward march of school security for the past five years. When I speak to her, she talks me through the British side of the story, which takes in rampant fear about knife-crime, the fall-out from the Dunblane massacre of , and a very British tendency to concentrate on the

most innocuous aspects of technology, while blithely ignoring its more sinister side. In-school surveillance, she says, is sold to parents and pupils as a panacea for bullying, vandalism, truancy and more, but its implications for privacy are too often ignored. For the most part, she acknowledges, all this is waved through without much thought, let alone any protest. Our preference would be for schools not to use it. For example, putting it in the classroom is particularly offensive. It has very clear implications for teaching and free expression. But this goes a lot further. Teachers will have the power to look for anything prohibited in the school rules, which gives complete discretion to schools to dream up their own list. This is much more invasive: And it includes the unders. That goes to the heart of it. Having had my nerves comprehensively jangled, I approach the Department of Education. It is perhaps some token of their jitteriness about school surveillance that no minister will talk to me, but I am invited to send in a list of questions, which brings forth a pretty miserable response, indicative of that ingrained tendency of people in power to respond to stuff based on matters of principle with deadening official speak. The answers I get back are credited to Nick Gibb, the Tory schools minister, an old-school disciplinarian described last year by the Guardian as "an enthusiastic proponent of a crackdown on behaviour". My first questions run thus: Does the department have a policy on CCTV in schools and more specifically, its limits? What about CCTV in classrooms, as against corridors and playgrounds? I also mention the controversy about cameras in toilets. All schools must comply with data-protection laws when using CCTV. What, I wonder, is his view of the use of fingerprints in schools? Are some parents right to feel that their use in, say, libraries and school catering arrangements is just not appropriate? Here, the answer has a bit more clout. But if one governmental hand is pushing things in one direction, the other is brazenly going the opposite way, as proved by the current education bill. Among other things, the text I send to the Department of Education highlights those new powers to delete data from electronic devices and to allow teachers to search students of the opposite sex without another member of staff present, "if they believe the student could cause serious harm".

Chapter 4 : Big Brother Is Watching Your Blackberry: How Wired Gadgets Encroach on Privacy - SPIEGEL

Simple precautions like photographing a protest from behind, to reduce the number of faces, can be effective ways to grab a compelling crowd shot without compromising the privacy of strangers.

Cameras in the Classroom: Is Big Brother Evaluating You? Washington County, it turned out, had been selected as one of 20 districts across the state to pilot a new program to record classroom interactions and use the clips to help determine teacher effectiveness. A little transparency might have gone a long way, but it was in short supply in Washington County. District administrators approved the project without notifying school staff or parents. Curious and persistent educators were able to pry some information out of the district, but details remained scarce. Questions piled up quickly. Who paid for the cameras? What are these videos being used for specifically? Who would have control over the cameras? Where are these clips being stored and who is going to see them? A camera was going to record their kids in the classroom and no one bothered to tell them. Most educators probably sit somewhere in the middle. And although teachers can benefit from the observation and reflection that a sensible use of cameras can cultivate, the situation gets dicey if clips are used to evaluate performance and cameras are there to merely snoop. LaDawn Hudgins agrees that, under the right circumstances, cameras in the classroom can be useful, especially for newer teachers, but districts must be more proactive in consulting with educators and parents. Getty Images Surveillance or Just Spying? The installation of interior and exterior cameras, became more commonplace after the Columbine shooting in , and spiked again after Sandy Hook in You ever try to hold a staff meeting in a bathroom? Consider the Belleville school board in Belleville, New Jersey. Staff were walking around school like zombies, afraid to say or do anything! But they can hear us as well. Sarah Brown Wessling Photo: I would use those to film me so I could see what was really going on with my teaching. But it has always been my choice and it still is. Unfortunately, when funding for new video equipment is dangled in front of them, many districts will happily scoop it up.

Chapter 5 : Spyware routinely installed by UK schools to snoop on kids™ Web habits | Ars Technica

Big Brother Watch adds that teachers should be able to focus on providing lessons to students rather than "monitoring student's computer screens for signs of inappropriate behaviour".

By Mike Banks Valentine Did you know that you are willingly providing information to the world with every site you visit, every product you buy. Then, a practice called email appending helps to paste all that information together in multiple marketing databases. There is a nasty little privacy parasite loose on your computer. You get it by visiting web sites with "bugs" on them. Typically served by ad tracking, affiliate tracking and even email tracking companies to measure the effectiveness of their ads, track their visitors and find out when you open their email. They come in the HTML code you are given to paste into your page by Commission Junction or LinkShare or BeFree networks to track your visitors so you can be paid your affiliate commissions. This is a "good" use of web bugs to track commission payments to affiliates. It allows the host to track exactly what web page was visited by the surfer and when so that affiliate links can be tracked from their source. The "bad" bugs are those used by ad servers to track which advertisements are viewed by surfers and combine it with other information stored about that surfer at other web sites. There are bugs included in HTML email – those messages that include graphics, fonts and page color in the messages – to see when the email was opened and can even tell where on your hard drive that email is stored, when it was viewed, how long it was open and if the links are clicked on. These bugs are euphemistically titled "beacons" by Intel corporation in their Privacy Policy "Bad" bugs are used by nefarious sites to collect information from your hard drive and pass it back to their server without your knowledge. This is done in combination with cookies to send information about your surfing habits to third parties, also without your knowledge. Fortunately there is a new software available for Windows users called Bugnosis which is provided as freeware by the Privacy Foundation. The software is designed as a browser plug-in to notify you when a page you visit is a security risk, or simply if the page contains web bugs. They are working on a version that will notify you of bugs in your email. Personal privacy on the web is non-existent and detailed information on you and your family, your income, your tax information, employment history, legal documents and e-mail, are becoming easily accessible to anyone who wants them. Good guy, bad guy or even your own dear mother. And therein lies the problem with privacy policies and even in third party audits. You have to trust someone. Third party seal programs like BBBOnline and Truste. They insist on an audit and review of the bad guys, before they will penalize or revoke their membership. No wonder public trust in any privacy claims is waning. Another option for safer surfing is a software solution by ZeroKnowledge. Although we have not tested this software personally, it is well recognized as a viable solution for web privacy protection. Then there are the sites like Lexis-Nexis "People Locator" [http:](http://) Fortunately there is a way to "opt-out" of their database, by sending your name, address and phone number <mailto:> In their own words, the group is made up of "commercial services that provide data to help identify, verify, or locate individuals". Now you have to go to each of the members of the IRSG and check each member privacy policy links kindly provided [http:](http://) Although the privacy policy links for two of these IRSG members return a " not found" error. Now all of the foregoing was interesting, but there is one particular issue that relates specifically to the web and your surfing, buying and e-mailing habits. You should know by now that every site you visit can place a "cookie" on your harddrive which will record a few crumbs of information about you. This is harmless enough at first glance when all they seem to care about is the time, date, length of stay and pages you visited at their site. But when you know that advertisers that serve ads from the sites you visit can also track your visit, link it to other stored data about you gathered at other sites and finally to any other information they have stored about you, how do you feel? To learn how to disable cookies on your computer, [click here](#). Provided by the largest cookie bakery on the web, DoubleClick To get a cookie designed to stop more cookies from being delivered by DoubleClick ad servers, [Click Here](#). I recommend you try it once, if only for the enlightenment about how many sources are collecting information about you. Some web pages will send as many as a dozen requests for cookies and many web sites tell you flatly that in order to use their online service "cookies must be enabled on your browser" to use the site. If you

want to get a clearer picture of how cookies can be used to invade your privacy, I recommend an amazing demonstration of how you can be followed around the web without your knowledge. Prepare to be mildly miffed or fully outraged, depending on your level of concern with invasion of privacy. It is becoming increasingly complex to keep your private information to yourself. The biggest advertisers online have created a method which involves cookies which stop new cookies. You must get yourself a set of "No Cookies For Me" cookies from a group set up by this online advertising brain trust. Now ya gotta have a new cookie to avoid getting any more cookies.

Chapter 6 : Privacy vs. Security | www.nxgvision.com

--Big brother: privacy in the wired classroom --The electronic cheat: a culture of cut and paste --Distance learning: virtual teaching --Conclusion: looking to the information highway ahead --Appendix A: Investigating the first digital generation: interview methodology and interviewee profiles --Appendix B: Investigating the teachers of.

Chapter 7 : Cameras in the Classroom: Is Big Brother Evaluating You? - NEA Today

Asal and Harwood explore how today's information technology is changing how teachers educate and are educated. Focusing on the United States, with useful insights from the classroom digital revolution in a few other places (the United Kingdom, Australia, and India), the authors investigate the.

Chapter 8 : Celebrity Big Brother (TV Series ") - IMDb

Many opponents also indicate that the presence of cameras could create a "Big Brother" atmosphere in the classroom, dampen student participation, and dissuade many students from exercising.

Chapter 9 : Privacy Blog | Common Sense Education

While some may consider Big Data a new form of Big Brother always watching, it may just become an accepted aspect of our future brought on by a society built upon information sharing and interactions.