

**ON THE IDENTITY TRAIL**  
**Student Work in Progress**  
**May 2006**

<b>STUDENT</b>	<b>WORK IN PROGRESS</b>
Mansour Alsaleh	While my main research interests span on-line privacy, identity management and authentication, I am currently investigating privacy-aware single sign-on scenarios for Web users."
Cynthia Aoki	Currently, I am working on the implications of emerging technologies on the reasonable expectation of privacy with respect to section 8 of the Charter. Overall, I am interested in examining the intricate interaction of technologies, especially those related to neuroscience, and privacy and ethics.
jennifer barrigar	<p>jennifer has been exploring the notion of consent in data protection laws. Her particular focus has been an understanding of the PIPEDA consent model as one of ongoing agency rather than an isolated moment of agreement. This has resulted in, among other things, a paper co-written with Dr. Ian Kerr and Dr. Jacquelyn Burkell entitled "Let's Not Get Psyched Out of Privacy: Reflections on Withdrawing Consent to the Collection, Use and Disclosure of Personal Information" which will be published in an upcoming edition of the Canadian Journal of Business Law.</p> <p>In future, jennifer hopes to focus on the meaning and position(ing) of the individual in offline and online environments, with a particular focus on identity management, technologies of identity and id/entity fragmentation, and the intersection of rights and id/entities.</p>
Natalie Bellefeuille	During the 2005-2006 academic year, I worked with Valerie Steeves and two other graduate students on developing educational modules that will allow teachers to incorporate into their curriculum activities that raise awareness in teens with respect to privacy, anonymity and identity issues associated with technology, in particular the internet. As I am not conducting research

	<p>for the Anonymity Project this summer, I do not currently have any work in progress. I am particularly interested in health privacy concerns that arise as a result of new technologies, and more specifically, as a result of developments in biotechnology.</p>
<p>Krista Boa</p>	<p>Krista Boa's research focuses on how particular conceptions of digital identity and technology-based identification systems, such as biometric passports and national ID cards, are formalised through public discourse, policy development, and technological infrastructure and system design. Particularly, she is interested in the discursive construction of these systems and the digital identities they generate and use, as well as how these discourses (and the design of the systems themselves) transform conceptions of identity, anonymity, and privacy. Other related areas of study that inform her research include: security and border policy, surveillance, access to information, and legal and theoretical arguments relating to privacy interests in public. Her Masters thesis, "Smart Card, Weak Effort? Consultation in the Ontario Smart Card Project" (2003), examines and evaluates the OSCP's consultation strategy using project records obtained through FOI requests.</p>
<p>Alex Cameron</p>	<p>Alex has a number of current works in progress. His major focus is on two papers addressing copyright and privacy. The first is a survey and analysis of discourse in digital copyright, with particular emphasis on how the language of copyright stakeholders has had and can have powerful implications for personal privacy. The second work in progress is further development of Alex's doctoral thesis which maps the relationships between copyright and privacy and argues for a particular vision of what that relationship ought to be. Alex is also working on a publication and an ongoing project with a team at SITE on developing a privacy-friendly ecommerce community, with intelligent agents that respect and reflect privacy laws and values. Alex's other projects include (a) working on a panel presentation on DRM for the June 2006 Information Rights Workshop in Toronto, and (b) drafting documents, developing an advocacy strategy, and coalition-building with CIPPIC around privacy and civil liberties issues in connection with copyright</p>

	reform in Canada. Alex is also writing an article on Federal government privacy rules regarding outsourcing for the Canadian Privacy Law Review.
Jeremy Clark	Jeremy Clark is currently investigating an anonymizing technology called MIX Networks. He is working towards an analysis of their pseudo-random behaviour and how a deterioration of the quality of randomness will effect anonymity and unlinkability. He is also contributing to research on XSL, a proposed algebraic attack on AES, and analysing this attack on small-scale variants of AES. He is working under the direction of Dr. Carlisle Adams.
James Fung	<p>Here's a brief description of what I'm working on:</p> <p><a href="http://glogger.eyetap.org">http://glogger.eyetap.org</a></p> <p>This is a new camera phone based application examining instant and continuous visual communications between camera phone users. Continuously captured camera phone images can be composited into panoramas and instantly uploaded to the web and to other camera phone users to let all participants see what the others are seeing. Wear the camera phone around your neck and you can transmit your experience of an event without having to fiddle with the phone. Text comments on images can be sent between phones and archived on the in real-time.</p>
Jeremy Hessing-Lewis	I am currently finishing work on privacy threats enabled by DRM, and in particular, the Sony Rootkit scandal. I'm hoping to begin researching the relationship between ease-of-use and social acceptance of privacy-invasive technologies. In other words, how embedded or otherwise hidden technologies erode consent and induce us to share increasingly more of ourselves. Special attention will be paid to the impact of Microsoft's Vista operating system.
Asiya Hirji	I am investigating the ramification of personal information theft on domestic violence. Specifically, how this information can be used by perpetrators of domestic abuse to track and stalk their partners. My interest lies in the

	intersection between psychology and privacy law.
Brad Jenkins	I am currently involved in research into the feminist implications of privacy and notoriety in relation to sexually explicit web-cam streams. More broadly, I am interested in how privacy intersects with conceptions of authorship and attribution in discussions of freedom of expression.
Yogesh Kalyani	Yogesh Kalyani is working on mobile agent P3P negotiation. He co-wrote a paper with Carlisle Adams on "Privacy Negotiation Using a Mobile Agent," which he presented at the 2006 <i>IEEE Canadian Conference on Electrical and Computer Engineering</i> in Ottawa in May 2006.
Krystal Kreye	Krystal is working on literature searches and reviews, background reading and outlining some of the materials for Marsha Hanen. She presented a paper for the Contours Conference in November titled "Femi/nism and the Public/Private." She also wrote an ID Trail Mix titled "Feminism, Privacy, and Battered Women."
Mohamed Layouni	Mohamed has started working on ADAPID ( <a href="https://www.cosic.esat.kuleuven.be/adapid">https://www.cosic.esat.kuleuven.be/adapid</a> ). He has studied two mechanisms for achieving anonymous digital signatures: "Group Signatures" and "Traceable Signatures". He has examined protocols for achieving keyword searching over encrypted data, and has familiarized himself with RFID technology.
Shoshana Magnet	"Eye Spy: Technologies of Embodied Surveillance at the Material and Discursive Boundaries of the State"  Using a two-pronged theoretical approach which argues for a constructionist approach to technology and an intersectional approach to identity, I examine the state's desire to technologically produce distinctions between "civilian" and "criminal", between "citizen" and "consumer," and between "citizen" and "alien" and to locate these distinctions on the unstable stage of the body. Grounding my study in the historical use of identification technologies which

	<p>construct the body as a communications technology capable of articulating unique information, I investigate the impact of technologies of embodied surveillance at borders.</p> <p>Asking how these technologies are used to articulate narratives about outsiders and insiders - between alienation from the state and belonging - I study borders as crisis points at which the invisible fabric of everyday life is stretched thin enough to reveal the workings of the body of the state underneath. My primary focus is along the border between the US-Canada – a site at once geographical, symbolic, political and ideological. Technologies of embodied surveillance have been identified as central to the remaking of this boundary post 9/11 and are key to the US and Canada's governance of their (and each other's) citizens.</p> <p>The material boundary between the US and Canada reveals the desire of states to produce borders at which we may find definitive binaries – around identity, economic states, and citizenship. Nor is this process limited to the national boundary. An integral part of the performance of the border, technologies of embodied surveillance allow the national boundary to be extended into the domestic space of the state – a performance staged on the body and one I term the "insourcing" of the border. Thus, technologies of embodied surveillance are used to construct ubiquitous checkpoints within the state at which bodies are "sorted out" (Star and Bowker, 1999) into "criminalized" and "free" individuals. I compare the use of technologies of embodied surveillance to sort out "aliens" and "citizens" at the national border with their use within the US to demarcate the boundary between "criminals" and "citizens" through my study of technologies in the US prison and welfare systems.</p>
Jena McGill	<p>Jena is interested in the intersection of privacy and equality. Under the direction of Professor Daphne Gilbert, she is currently working on two projects exploring the tensions between privacy and equality concerns. The first paper is an investigation of privacy and equality in the context of the abortion debate, and the second paper examines the evolution of the digital</p>

	<p>divide and its effects on the privacy and equality rights of marginalized groups. Jena is also working on a draft paper entitled <i>"Hello My Name Is: WOMAN...but you can call me MAN,"</i> looking at the relationship between private identity, gender and the law.</p>
<p>Jason Millar</p>	<p>Jason Millar is currently working with Ian Kerr and Chris Young researching policy issues related to cryptography. Some of his past activities have focused on Personal Area Networks and "Disabling" Technologies.</p> <p>His other interests include philosophical issues related to ethics and technology, and philosophy of mind.</p>
<p>Veronica Pinero</p>	<p><u>Modern Penal Rationality and youth criminal law intervention philosophy: an international exploration</u></p> <p>In the year 1999 Jean Trépanier, a Canadian jurist and criminologist, noted that:</p> <p>"[a] brief summary of current trends in juvenile justice policies suggests that, at least in the North American context, the dominant mood seems to be in the direction of a sharp distinction between young offenders and children in need of protection. For the former group, juvenile justice is increasingly closer to adult criminal justice, both in adopting some of its philosophy and practice and in waiving more juveniles to adult courts and corrections." (Trépanier, 1999, p. 321)</p> <p>Besides, Dominique Youf, a French jurist, highlighted a similar phenomenon concerning the French youth criminal law system:</p> <p>"[d]epuis quelques années, le jeune délinquant n'est plus considéré comme un enfant, comme un mineur devant bénéficier d'un statut de protection et d'éducation, il est de nouveau un <u>adulte en miniature.</u>" [emphasis added] (Youf, 2000, p. 100)</p>

One of the longstanding characteristics of the youth criminal justice system has been its goal to join the objectives of "protection of society" and "young offender protection." For instance, concerning Canada, we can see such an approach in the *Juvenile Delinquents Act* (1908), the first comprehensive piece of legislation that was intended to address youth criminal misbehavior. This piece of legislation was intended to address both youth criminal behaviour and youth problematic behaviour by subjecting juvenile offenders to "wise care, treatment and control" (*Juvenile Delinquents Act*, at preamble). Such an approach had an important change after the enactment of the *Young Offenders Act* (1983). The *Young Offenders Act* would not be so concerned about identifying the objective of young offender protection (rehabilitation and reintegration) with the objective of "protection of society", but about stressing the importance of the latter. In doing so, it would end up by opposing the objective of "young offender protection" to the objective of "protection of society." The *Youth Criminal Justice Act* (2002) would continue the approach of the *Young Offenders Act*: it would stress the importance of the objective of "protection of society", and it would not identify such an objective with the objective of "young offender protection." Moreover, it would put more emphasis on holding young offenders as accountable as adults for their actions than on regulating child welfare. Therefore, one question arises: is it true to affirm that in the area of youth criminal law intervention these two principles are considered to be at the same level? As Pires has already noted, "[I]a justice criminelle des mineurs est en train d'être colonisée par le système de pensée de la justice criminelle des adultes tel qu'il a été constitué aux 18<sup>e</sup> et 19<sup>e</sup> siècles." (Pires, 2005).

The objective of this research is to do a historical documentary analysis of three international organizations for the period 1965-2005 in order to explore their youth criminal justice intervention philosophy and to identify whether there have been any changes to such philosophies. Special attention will be paid to the topics of 1) minimum age of criminal responsibility; 2) theories of intervention and principles of sentencing; 3) suggested sentencing practices; 4) privacy of young offenders; and 5) use of

	<p>the notions of protection, responsibility, and accountability in the area of youth crime ("semantics"). The three chosen international organizations are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1) United Nations. One of the main bodies of this international organization, the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, holds meetings once a year (United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders) for discussing intervention policies in different areas of criminal law, among them, youth crime.</li><li>2) Organization of American States (Department of Legal Affairs and Services)</li><li>3) European Union (Council of the European Union)</li></ol>
Julie Shugarman	<p>I am currently studying various conceptualizations of privacy with a specific focus on how different conceptualizations might undermine or protect the interests of historically marginalized groups. I am looking, more specifically, at the role of privacy-related interests in the context of online hate speech and pornography. More broadly, I am interested in how both technology and the law might be used creatively as tools for social change.</p>