ISTAS 2010

2010 IEEE International Symposium on Technology and Society

The Social Implications of Emerging Technologies

7–9 June 2010
University of Wollongong
New South Wales, Australia

PROGRAMME, ABSTRACTS & CD-ROM OF FULL PAPERS

Edited by
Katina Michael
University of Wollongong, Australia

Organised by

IEEE
Advancing Technology for Humanity

University of Wollongong
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Welcome Message from The General Chair

On behalf of the Organising and Program Committee, it is with pleasure I welcome you to the 2010 IEEE International Symposium on Technology and Society (ISTAS) sponsored by the IEEE Society on Social Implications of Technology (SSIT). This annual event has proven itself to be a leading international forum for exploring the social implications of technology from an interdisciplinary perspective. With an exciting program scheduled, this year’s event is set to become another landmark occasion.

We are greatly honoured to be hosted this year by the University of Wollongong, an innovative institution of international standing located in Australia’s Illawarra region near to the beautiful coastal city of Wollongong. Known as a city of contrasts, and little over 200 years itself, Wollongong is a fitting backdrop for this event as we consider how technological innovation fundamentally changes the ways in which we live, work and communicate.

Technology continues to evolve at an unprecedented rate, and many of its successes and tragedies are yet to be unveiled. Society is continually distorted and enriched through this rolling experiment for mankind, yet as we strive to understand the deeper impacts, the results are hard to predict. It is evident that we are at an exciting point right now, with technological driven change rapidly happening around us. This excitement is reflected in the broad range of papers and presentations lined up during ISTAS’10 which will undoubtedly make for a memorable and thought provoking event.

We have witnessed a profound change over the last 20 years which has bought about a new era of interconnectivity amongst people. Within the academic and research communities the benefits of connecting beyond ones own discipline are slow to be capitalised on. Establishing long-term links is key to ameliorating research and innovation fragmentation both at a fundamental level across disciplines and at the broader level across continents. ISTAS’10 is a heterogeneous environment for engineers, scientists, researchers in the social sciences, arts and humanities, and decision makers in the public and private sectors. Here we have the opportunity to integrate as well as disseminate, fostering new and exciting interdisciplinary collaboration. It is with this in mind that I hope all of the delegates at ISTAS’10 will take the opportunity to network and continue discussion beyond the sessions, and indeed beyond the event itself.

I take this opportunity to thank the Organising Committee, Program Committee and all reviewers involved in making ISTAS’10 a success. Finally, I wish to thank all of the delegates attending the event — I look forward to your company and wish you a most enjoyable stay in Australia.

Dr. Mark Gasson
University of Reading
General Chair — ISTAS 2010
Welcome Message from The Program Chair

As the Program Committee Chair, I would like to first and foremost thank the forty person strong international program committee for their support, feedback and contributions from the outset. The Committee itself was made up of researchers from 11 countries, covering diverse disciplines and expertise. In their own right members of the program committee are renowned researchers, cited in many of the papers appearing in this year's ISTAS full proceedings, and over the years appearing in associated publications such as IEEE Technology and Society Magazine. It was such an honour to work with persons possessing a truly collaborative spirit, some of whom had more than 40 years experience in research and teaching in their chosen field of expertise.

Putting together the committee proved to be an exercise in finding world-renowned researchers in specific disciplines that covered the main tracks of the conference. The willingness of the program committee to participate in ISTAS2010, despite its heavy multidisciplinary approach, demonstrated the increasing need and support towards cross-disciplinary research. In the committee are ICT practitioners from large transnational companies, computer engineers, transport engineers, lawyers, communications experts, persons working in defence-related posts, philosophers, medical researchers, leaders of non-government organizations and advocacy groups, anthropologists, sociologists, ethicists, and theologians.

This diverse group of people all came together under the theme The Social Implications of Emerging Technologies. At the core, the theme of the conference focuses on new technological innovations that are either here now, or about to be diffused onto the market. The fact that so many researchers of different backgrounds find the social implications of emerging technologies to be a relevant theme indicates the growing need for incorporating diverse feedback into the social innovation process. Engineers alone cannot hope to solve every issue or even understand every issue, and as the new IEEE tagline promotes, advancing humanity can only happen properly if diverse stakeholders are consulted, thereby coming together to provide holistic direction on the application and use of new technological innovations.

The caliber of the program committee members was reflected in the overall number of submissions received - full papers, short papers, and presentation only. There were about 120 papers submitted for review with a total of 70 papers being accepted at the conference. The review process was substantial with about 135 international expert reviewers reviewing two or more papers. I would like to thank the review panel for their time and commitment- many of whom turned around substantial review comments in less than 4 weeks from the time of receipt. Reviewers gave of their time freely, and where they could not accept to review additional papers, they were only too willing to direct me onward to others.

Of the 70 papers accepted, fifty-seven were full papers, and thirteen were presentation only papers. The papers were written by researchers in 15 countries including: Australia, Bangladesh, Belgium, Canada, Germany, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Spain, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom and United States of America. Of the 70 paper presentations, five papers will be presented via Skype at the conference. I would like to commend the authors for the manner in which they received critical review comments, and amended their papers accordingly. Two special tracks will be presented on day three of the conference- (1) location-based services for travel and tourism and (2) internet filtering and regulation- both of these sessions promise to be a highlight. What we have achieved together is a high quality list of papers, which I believe will make a long-lasting impression on the wider engineering community. There is much potential here in attracting new members to the Society, who may see new and novel ways in which they might be able to contribute in an associate membership capacity to the IEEE charter in the 21st century.
Welcome Message from The Program Chair

Finally, I am especially indebted to the nine hand-picked keynote speakers, plenary and theme speakers, and invited speakers who traveled from far and wide to present their cutting edge research on nanotechnology, ICT implants, cyborgs, DNA, ethics, privacy and the like. I have learnt so much from each and every one of you, and it has been a pleasure to correspond with you so often over the last 12 months on various aspects of your respective presentations. You are each at the cutting edge of your fields and it will be extremely special to see you altogether debating and discussing on technological issues that are destined to affect each and every one of us in the coming years.

Associate Professor Katina Michael
University of Wollongong
Program Chair — ISTAS 2010
Welcome Message from Organising Committee Chair

On behalf of the Organising Committee, I would like to welcome you all to the first ISTAS to be held in the Southern Hemisphere. For all of you who have travelled from near and far, Australia is a wonderful country to spend time in. We thank you for making the trip to Wollongong to be part of this conference. It is apparent from the submissions that Australia has a large contingent of researchers looking at the many aspects of social implication of technology. Also apparent is the high calibre of social impact researchers from around the world.

The University of Wollongong has a vision to be an international University recognised for originality and enterprise in exploring, communicating and applying knowledge to enrich individuals, their communities and the environment. What a fitting vision to be the host university of the 2010 International Symposium on Technology and Society.

The Wollongong Campus is located on the New South Wales coast, 80km south of Sydney and 3km from the centre of Wollongong. The campus combines a tranquil bushland setting with modern, state-of-the-art facilities and infrastructure that provides the perfect environment for learning. A comprehensive range of undergraduate and postgraduate courses are offered across nine faculties. In addition to this is the new Innovation Campus. A visionary initiative, UOW’s Innovation Campus (iC) aims to be the best environment in the Asia-Pacific region for people and organisations to exchange and develop ideas and deliver innovative outcomes. It welcomes creative companies who can share this vision and who can use their imagination and skill to produce something new. Participants have an opportunity to work with UOW research teams in areas such as information and communications technology, multimedia, nanotechnology, biotechnology, health sciences, engineering technologies, intelligence and security and organisational management.

Again, welcome to Wollongong. We hope you enjoy the conference and your time in this part of the world. We look forward to seeing you again at ISTAS 2011.

Dr. Holly Tootell
University of Wollongong
Organising Committee Chair — ISTAS 2010
Welcome Message from SSIT Australia Chair

Advancing Technology for Humanity — IEEE’s new tagline admirably sums up what engineers and technologists can aspire to in the 21st century. While our normal focus is “advancing technology”, the Society on Social Implications of Technology encourages us to look further, to think about the relationship of our work to humanity.

Technologies aren’t perfect. A technology may be unsuitable, unusable, or have dire unintended consequences. We need to be aware of these, to know our limits, and to draw on other disciplines and other experiences in our work. We have to look at technology from an environmental perspective, from a developmental perspective, from a sociological perspective, from a feminist perspective, to overcome these limits. That doesn’t stop us from being engineers and technologists, but it does mean we have to think beyond the equations of a traditional engineering text. We need to take a broader view of technology, to adopt what usability specialist John Seely Brown calls “seeing differently”.

These were among the motives that encouraged IEEE SSIT members in Australia to establish the Australian SSIT chapter in 2005. Since then we have held dozens of meetings, in most major Australian cities. We have held meetings on censorship ratings for on-line gaming, on National Broadband Network infrastructure, on technology and privacy, engineers and a low carbon economy, on implantables, and that great favourite of engineers, engineering disasters. Most recently 70 people attended our Melbourne forum for Professor Kevin Warwick from Reading University on The Cyborg Experiments, a keynote speaker at this conference.

Our committee, by accident, is equally representative of technologists working in academia, government, corporations and small business. With around 100 members across Australia, we are looking at ways to build active groups in each major centre.

Technology is a key feature of the development of our region, and the need to meet environmental and social goals is urgent. A new initiative we agreed at our planning day this year is networking across IEEE Region 10. Already we have SSIT members in many countries of the region who could network to build lecturer tours, other IEEE initiatives, and exchange ideas on building SSIT.

Since we were formed, SSIT Australia has provided the opportunity for IEEE members to participate in something beyond the day-to-day, and I would particularly like to congratulate Katina Michael and Holly Tootell for the outstanding work they have done in preparing this conference.

On behalf of SSIT Australia I would like to welcome all delegates to ISTAS 2010, which promises to be a stimulating exchange of information and ideas.

Dr. Greg Adamson
Chair, IEEE SSIT (Australia),
Vice-Chair, IEEE Victoria
Message from The Dean
Faculty of Informatics at the University of Wollongong

The Faculty of Informatics at the University of Wollongong is proud to be co-hosting the 2010 IEEE International Symposium on Technology and Society. It is very fitting that this symposium is being held at the University of Wollongong where a purpose-built faculty has been created to educate graduates who will become leaders and provide technological solutions to the complex problems in the information and communication industry and society at large.

Our academics have strong engagement with industry and conduct research at the forefront of their chosen disciplines and are often thought leaders in the research community. The deep understanding gained through active research pursuits is brought to the classroom to create a learning environment that inspires and nurtures curiosity in our students. Our postgraduate training program produces graduates with strong research skills and; knowledge of the underlying theories and their application to the solution of complex problems.

The Faculty is currently home to five of the nineteen research strengths in the university: Information and Communication Technology Research Institute (ICTR), Centre for Statistical and Survey Modelling (CSSM); Advanced Manufacturing; Centre for Business Services Science (CBSS); Centre for Mathematical Modelling and its Applications (CMMA).

I welcome you to the University of Wollongong and hope that you will enjoy the stimulation provided by participants of the symposium and the beautiful surroundings of the campus.

Professor Philip Ogunbona
The Dean, Faculty of Informatics
University of Wollongong
Welcome Message from The Head of the School of Information Systems and Technology at the University of Wollongong

The School of Information Systems and Technology (SISAT) is one of Australia’s leading teaching and research centres for building, deploying and managing the latest computing technologies and business computing systems.

SISAT offers several high quality undergraduate and postgraduate degrees in the fields of information systems (IS), information and communication technology (ICT), and ICT management. We have about 20 academic staff who do the teaching and research. They are all highly qualified and experienced, coming from a range of cultures and backgrounds.

Our teaching programs are a well-balanced mix of theory and hands on activities in our up-to-date laboratories. All our undergraduate degrees also have work placement programs as part of the curriculum. Our graduates are highly sought after by industry and we have one of the best rates for graduate employment in the country (our graduates often find a full time position during their final year or within a few months of graduation.

The School is also very active in IT and IS research. We have a number of internationally recognised research groups working on location-based services, IT adoption, security and privacy issues in IT, strategic IT management and in many other related fields. These research groups have publications in many of the best journals and international and national conferences. We have also received significant research funding from the Australian Research Council and other international funding schemes.

Although we’re part of a “local university” (and proud of it) our students come from all over the world. We have students from Botswana, Canada, China, Kuwait, Malaysia, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Thailand, the US, and various parts of Europe.

Associate Professor Peter Hyland
Head of School, SISAT
University of Wollongong
Preface

In June 2006, Dr Holly Tootell returned from ISTAS in New York inspired to continue on her research path toward the study of the social implications of technology by long-term SSIT members Senior Research Professor Luis Kun and Associate Professor Joe Herkert. At the time, Dr Tootell was completing her PhD on location based services and national security under the supervision of Associate Professor Katina Michael, and together the pair pondered on the possibility that one day ISTAS might come to Australia, and even more amazingly to the University of Wollongong.

In 2007, Katina Michael noted a SSIT Newsletter calling for potential venues and themes to host ISTAS, preferably outside the United States. She saw this as a small window of opportunity and decided to write a brief proposal bidding for the possibility to host the conference in Australia. The SSIT Conference Committee considered the proposal and eventually decided in mid 2008 to convey the results that indeed, ISTAS10 would be held in Australia!

It was about that time that SSIT was solidifying as a chapter in Victoria, the second most populated state of Australia. Let by the Chapter Chair, Dr Greg Adamson, a small but vibrant community of SSIT members was forming. It was not long after that the chapter became an Australia-wide initiative. And today it is host to a great number of SSIT members, indicating that Australians are particularly mindful of research on the social implications of technology. The SSIT Chapter in Australia is now home to a growing web site of rich content, http://ssit.ieeevic.org/index.php; has an extremely professional committee with industry representatives, quality researchers, and members of the general public; and is an active chapter running monthly technical seminar series with a great number of outreach activities.

The year 2010 was made famous by Arthur C. Clarkes Odyssey II and subsequently Peter Hyams film based on the novel, titled 2010: The Year We Make Contact. It was only fitting that in this year, the conference theme focused on The Social Implications of Emerging Technologies. The conference call for papers was based around the possibilities that today’s emerging technologies will have substantial implications for global citizens: from implantable devices for prosthesis or enhancement, to nanotechnology used in the health industry, to location based services and social networks. What are those social implications related to law, regulation and policy; to privacy and security and trust; to ethics and liberty and freedom; to religious beliefs and to social responsibility?

When I started my philosophy and theology studies, more than 25 years ago, I never thought that my lifelong endeavor in the humanities would bring me within an iota of studies in information and communication technology (ICT) but somehow they have. I am often struck by the ethical dilemmas that will face engineers (of all types) in the future as they go about their new discoveries in the laboratories, clinical testing, and finally product diffusion. Because we can, it does not always mean we should. This ISTAS is probably the most interdisciplinary on record—it is in my opinion vital that we reach out as a community of experts in diverse disciplines to discuss and debate those technological issues that are currently transforming our society, but even more importantly to discuss and debate those emerging technologies that are forthcoming with broad reaching applications and implications, that may even change the very essence and definition of what we now hold to be “human”.

Dr. M. G. Michael
Honorary Senior Fellow
School of Information Systems and Technology
University of Wollongong
ISTAS10 Program Committee Member, Reviewer
Acknowledgments

The Organising and Program Committee would like to acknowledge the help and support of:

**UniCentre Conference & Function Centre staff, including:**
- Elena Di Stefano Conference Manager
- Rebecca Shelton Events and Functions Coordinator
- Vanessa Arntzen Dinner Organiser
- Robyn Dawson UniLodge Organiser
- Adrian Sugden Web Development

**SSIT Australia Chair, SSIT Australia Committee:** Greg Adamson and especially Michael Arnold and Kam Ho for their continued assistance and support.

**SSIT Conference Committee Chair:**
Gene Hoffnagle who got the ball rolling at critical times in the process... thanks so much Gene.

**IEEE T&S Magazine:** Keith Miller and Terri Bookman for somehow getting the ubervellance special section finished ahead of schedule for distribution at ISTAS10—that was a truly phenomenal effort on your part!

**UOW Administrative Staff (Assistants to the Head of School):** Rachael Lloyd and Lori Duffey for never tiring of hearing about things related to the conference and always making themselves available beyond the call of duty—without you a zillion things would have fallen through the cracks!

**Honorary Senior Fellow:** M. G. Michael who did so much of the behind the scenes work, especially related to paper submissions and conference programming, and for the greater part anonymously—thank you for always setting aside the time to make this conference what it is, for your extra research, the correspondence you had with key people, and for your insightful ideas, especially in the conference conception! You always gave of your time no matter how busy you were with other commitments.

**Treasurer:** Peter Hyland who made sure we would not go over budget and who gave his full support as Head of School to host the conference at UOW—you are one of the reasons why we decided to bid for the conference to be hosted in Australia in the first place!

**Research Publishing Services Singapore:** Ra. Sankaran and his Staff, for the attention to detail that they gave to the publication of the conference booklet and full CD-ROM proceedings.

**Cameraman:** Jordan Brown of thoughtmaybe.com for offering his professional video services for the duration of the conference and workshop.

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**UniAdvice:** Shannon Archer, Student Recruitment Coordinator for UniAdvice for helping to distribute the media release to schools in the South Coast region of NSW.

**Committee Members (Conference, Organising, Program), Authors, International Review Experts, Delegates:** For making this conference what it is—without you none of this would have been possible.

**Student Volunteers:** The following students offered their time during a very busy examination week schedule to help out with the three day conference. Their names appear in alphabetical order: Haralambos Bobby Arvanitakis, Beatrice Barrero, Nicholas Dunn, Sarah Jean Fusco, Sherien Khachi, Norman Lam-Saw, Thomas Vernier, Belinda Vicaraski, Wenbo Wang.
Organising Committee

Organising Committee Chair

Dr. Holly Tootell
School of Information Systems and Technology, University of Wollongong, Australia

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Chair, IEEE SSIT Australia Chair

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School of Planning and Public Policy, Rutgers University, US

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Chair of Environmental Studies, University of Nevada, Las Vegas, US

Associate Professor Joseph R. Hekert
Ethics and Technology, Arizona State University, US

Mr. Gene Hoffnagle
SSIT Conference Committee Chair

Associate Professor Peter Hyland
Head of School of Information Systems and Technology, University of Wollongong Australia

Dr. Susan O’Donnell
National Research Council, Canada and Adjunct Faculty at the University of New Brunswick

Ms. Janet Rochester
SSIT Past President
Technical Program Committee

Program Committee Chair
Associate Professor Katina Michael
School of Information Systems and Technology, University of Wollongong, Australia

Members
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Director of CASPIAN Consumer Privacy, (Consumers Against Supermarket Privacy Invasion and Numbering)

Professor Peng Hwa Ang
Singapore Internet Research Centre, Wee Kim Wee School of Communication and Information, Nanyang Technological University, Singapore

Dr. Michael Arnold
School of Philosophy, Anthropology and Social Inquiry, University of Melbourne, Australia

Dr. James Backhouse
Reader, Information Systems Group and Innovation Group, London School of Economics, UK

Ms. Emilia Périz Belleboni
Department of Telematic Systems Engineering, Telecommunication Engineering School, Universidad Politécnica de Madrid, Madrid, Spain

Dr. Diana Megan Bowman
Senior Research Fellow, Centre for Health Policy, Programs and Economics, Faculty of Medicine, University of Melbourne, Australia

Professor Simon Bronitt
Director of the National Europe Centre, ANU College of Law, Australia

Mr. Ryan Calo
The Centre for Internet and Society, Stanford Law School, Stanford University, USA

Professor Rafael Capurro
Distinguished Researcher in Information Ethics, School of Information Studies, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, USA

Associate Professor Patrick Y. K. Chau
Faculty of Business and Economics, Hong Kong University

Professor Roger Clarke
Visiting Professor at the Australian National University, Chair of the Australian Privacy Foundation and Director of Xamax Consultancy, Australia

Dr. Mark Gasson
School of Systems Engineering, University of Reading, UK
Technical Program Committee

Professor Emeritus Don Gotterbarn
Computer and Information Sciences, East Tennessee State University, USA

Associate Professor Clive Harfield
Centre for Transnational Crime Prevention, University of Wollongong, Australia

Mr. William A. Herbert
Deputy Chair of New York State Public Employment Relations Board, USA
(for identification purposes only)

Ms. Rebecca Herold
Adjunct Professor, Master of Science in Information Assurance, Norwich University, USA

Professor Mireille Hildebrandt
Law Science Technology & Society (LSTS), Department of Metajuridica, Faculty of Law, Vrije Universiteit, Brussels, Belgium

Assistant Professor Iris Junglas
Decision and Information Sciences, University of Houston, USA

Visiting Professor Sylvia Mercado Kierkegaard
Faculty of Law, Southampton University, Strathclyde University and Renmin University

Professor Axel Kuepper
Service-centric Networking at Deutsche Telekom Laboratories, Technische Universitt Berlin, Germany

Professor Luis Kun
Senior Research Professor of Homeland Security, National Defense University, USA

Professor Avner Levin
Chair Law & Business Department, Ryerson University, Canada

Mr. Peter Mahy, Partner
Howells Solicitors, UK

Ms. Noëmi Manders-Huits
Philosophy Department, Delft University of Technology, The Netherlands

Professor Emeritus Gary T. Marx
Sociology, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, USA

Professor Denise Meyerson
Macquarie Law School, Faculty of Arts, Macquarie University, Australia

Dr. M. G. Michael
Honorary Senior Fellow, School of Information Systems and Technology, University of Wollongong, Australia

Mr. Rob Nicholls
Consultant, Gilbert and Tobin Lawyers, Australia

Dr. Susan O’Donnell
Senior Research Officer, National Research Council, Institute for Information Technology, Fredericton, Canada

Professor Kevin Passino
Dept. Electrical and Computer Engineering, The Ohio State University, USA

Dr. Christine Peake
Hospitality College, Johnson & Wales University, Providence, Rhode Island, USA

Dr. Lucy Resnyansky
Research Scientist, Defence, Science and Technology Organisation, Australia
Technical Program Committee

Ms. Janet Rochester
Past President, IEEE Society on Social Implications of Technology, USA

Professor Richard Spinello
Carroll School of Management, Boston College, USA

Professor Karl D. Stephan
Ingram School of Engineering, Texas State University, USA

Dr. Judith Symonds
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Philosophy Department, Rivier College, USA

Professor Emeritus Stephen Unger
Computer Science and Electrical Engineering, Columbia University, USA

Mr. David Vaile
Executive Director of the Cyberspace Law and Policy Centre, University of New South Wales, Australia

Dr. Marcus Wigan
Honorary Professorial Fellow, Civil and Environmental Engineering, University of Melbourne, Australia
International Reviewers

Roba Abbas  
Doctoral Candidate, Centre for Business Services Science, School of Information Systems and Technology, University of Wollongong

Greg Adamson  
Doctor, Honorary Fellow, Department of Information Systems, University of Melbourne

Anas Aloudat  
Doctoral Candidate, Centre for Business Services Science, School of Information Systems and Technology, University of Wollongong

Michael Arnold  
Doctor, Senior Lecturer, The School of Philosophy, Anthropology and Social Inquiry, University of Melbourne

Philip Argy  
Past President, Australian Computer Society

John Artz  
Associate Professor, Information Systems, The George Washington University

James Backhouse  
Reader, Information Systems Group and Innovation Group, London School of Economics

Jaume Barcelo  
Postdoctoral Student, Universidad Carlos III de Madrid

Christopher Barlett  
Doctoral Student, Iowa State University

Emilia P. Belleboni  
Departamento de Ingenieria y Arquitecturas Telematicas

Steven Bennett  
Partner, JonesDay.com

Colin Bennett  
Professor, Department of Political Science, University of Victoria, Canada

Arabella Bhutto  
Doctor, Nottingham University Business School

Jeffrey Bigham  
Assistant Professor, Department of Computer Science, University of Rochester

Diana Bowman  
Doctor, Senior Research Fellow, Centre for Health Policy, Programs and Economics, School for Population Health, Faculty of Medicine, University of Melbourne

David Brin  
Private Author
International Reviewers

David Brooks  
Doctor, Senior Lecturer, School of Computer and Security Science, Edith Cowan University

Mark Burdon  
Doctoral Candidate in the Faculty of Law, Research Associate in the Information Security Institute, Queensland University of Technology

Ian Burnett  
Professor, School of Electrical and Computer Engineering, RMIT University

M. Ryan Calo  
Residential Fellow, Stanford Law School Center for Internet and Society

Julie Cameron  
Managing Director, Info.T.EC Solutions Pty Ltd

Rafael Capurro  
Professor, Distinguished Researcher in Information Ethics, School of Information Studies, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, USA

Patrick Y. K. Chau  
Professor of Information Systems, School of Business, The University of Hong Kong

Noelle Chesley  
Doctor, Assistant Professor, Department of Sociology, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee

Rodney Clarke  
Doctor, Associate Professor, School of Management and Marketing, University of Wollongong

Roger Clarke  
Doctor, Director, Xamax Consultancy

Christian Clausen  
Doctor, Professor in Participatory Innovation, SPIRE Centre, Southern University of Denmark

Thomas Cochrane  
eLearning & Learning Technologies, Unitec, New Zealand

Joan Cooper  
Professor, Pro-Vice Chancellor (Students) & Registrar, The University of New South Wales

Brian Corbitt  
Professor, Head, School of Business IT and Logistics, RMIT University

Hoang Dam  
Doctor, Lecturer, School of Computer Science and Software Engineering, Faculty of Informatics, University of Wollongong

Peter Day  
Doctor, Division of Information and Communication, School of Computing, Mathematical and Information Sciences, University of Brighton

Linda Dawson  
Senior Lecturer, Information Technology, Monash University

Andrew Dempster  
Associate Professor, School of Surveying & Spatial Information Systems, Satellite Navigation and Positioning Lab, University of New South Wales

Lathan S. Dennis  
GIS Analyst, Fairfax County, Human Services, USA

Kathy Dhanda  
Associate Professor, Department of Management, DePaul University
International Reviewers

Matt Duckham
ARC Fellow at the Department of Geomatics, Spatial Information Science Research Group, University of Melbourne

Juanita Fernando
Doctor, Lecturer, Academic Convenor, Medicine, Nursing & Health Science, Monash University

Mark Freeman
Lecturer, School of Information Systems and Technology, University of Wollongong

Leopoldina Fortunati
Professor, Sociology of Communication, University of Udine

Jim Fruchterman
CEO, Benetech

Mark Gasson
Senior Research Fellow, School of Systems Engineering, University of Reading

Jan Gerlach
Researcher, Research Center for Information Law, University of St. Gallen

Martin Gibbs
Doctor, Senior Lecturer, Department of Information Systems, The University of Melbourne

Chris Gibson
ARC Future Fellow, Professorial Fellow and Deputy Director, Australian Centre for Cultural Environmental Research, School of Earth and Environmental Sciences, University of Wollongong

Philip Gillingham
Lecturer, School of Social Work, Deakin University

Don Gotterbarn
Professor Emeritus, Software Engineering Ethics Research Institute, Computer and Information Sciences, East Tennessee State University

Gordon Gow
Associate Professor, Graduate Program in Communication and Technology, University of Alberta

Kevin Haggerty
Associate Professor, Department of Sociology, University of Alberta

Clive Hamilton
Professor, Vice-Chancellors Chair in Public Ethics, Centre for Applied Philosophy and Public Ethics, Charles Sturt University

Dane Hamilton
Honours (Class I) Graduate, School of Information Systems and Technology, University of Wollongong

Clive Harfield
Associate Professor, Centre for Transnational Crime Prevention, Faculty of Law, University of Wollongong

Daniel Hartung
Norwegian Information Security Laboratory (NISlab), Gjvik University College, Norway

Helen Hasan
Associate Professor, School of Economics, Faculty of Commerce, University of Wollongong

Jennifer Heath
Doctoral Candidate, School of Information Systems and Technology, University of Wollongong
International Reviewers

Joseph Herkert
Lincoln Associate Professor of Ethics and Technology, School of Applied Arts and Sciences, Arizona State University

Rebecca Herold
Adjunct Professor, Master of Science in Information Assurance, Norwich University

Tony Herrington
Associate Professor, Head Centre for eLearning, Office of Teaching and Learning, Curtin University

Mireille Hildebrandt
Associate Professor, Erasmus School of Law, Rotterdam University

Ross Homel
Foundation Professor, School of Criminology and Criminal Justice, Griffith University

Peta Hopkins
Project Manager, Bond University

John C. Hora
Lecturer, Department of Sociology, University of Louisville

Nicholas Huber
Honours (Class I) Graduate, School of Information Systems and Technology, University of Wollongong

Peter Hyland
Associate Professor, School of Information Systems and Technology, University of Wollongong

Usman Iqbal
Geospatial Consultant, OMNILINK Pty Ltd

Iris Junglas
Assistant Professor, Decision and Information Sciences, University of Houston

Sylvia Kierkegaard
Visiting Professor, Faculty of Law, Southampton University, Strathclyde University and Renmin University

Carol Kaufman-Scarborough
Professor, Dean of Undergraduate Studies, School of Business, Rutgers University

Eleni Kosta
Legal Researcher, Interdisciplinary Centre for Law & ICT (ICRI) — K.U. Leuven, Katholieke Universiteit Leuven

Stéphane Leman-Langlois
Professor, Faculty of Criminology, University of Montreal

Kwang Suk Lee
Doctor, Associate Lecturer, Department of Communication, SungKongHoe University

Sangwon Lee
Assistant Professor, Communication Department, Jamestown College

Avner Levin
Associate Professor, Ted Rogers School of Management, Ryerson University

Samsung Lim
Doctor, Senior Lecturer, School of Surveying & Spatial Information Systems, University of New South Wales

Mark Loves
Graduate Convenor, Centre for Transnational Crime Prevention, Faculty of Law, University of Wollongong

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International Reviewers

Peter Mahy  
Partner, Howells LLC, UK

Noemi Mander-Huits  
Doctoral Candidate, Philosophy Department, Delft University of Technology

Farhan Manzoor Ahmed Khan  
Doctoral Student, Environmental Research Institute (ERI), Department of Civil and Environmental Engineering, National University of Ireland University College Cork (UCC), Cork, Ireland

Brian Martin  
Professor, Faculty of Arts, University of Wollongong

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Professor Emeritus, Faculty of Sociology, Massachusetts Institute of Technology

Alana Maurushat  
Lecturer, Faculty of Law, Deputy Director, Cyberspace Law and Policy Centre, The University of New South Wales

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Lecturer, Faculty of Law, Leeds University/Bond University

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M. G. Michael  
Doctor, Senior Honorary Fellow, School of Information Systems and Technology, University of Wollongong

George Mickhail  
Senior Lecturer, School of Accounting and Finance, University of Wollongong

George Mohay  
Adjunct Professor, Information Security Institute, Queensland University of Technology

Alemayehu Molla  
Associate Professor, Associate Head, Industry Engagement School of Business Information Technology, RMIT University

Pete Moore  
Visiting Lecturer in Ethics, Trinity College Bristol

Adam Muhlbauer  
Graduate, School of Information Technology and Computer Science, University of Wollongong

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Consultant, Gilbert + Tobin
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Lecturer, School of Creative Writing and Journalism, University of Wollongong

Susan O’Donnell
Doctor, National Research Council, Canada and Adjunct Faculty at the University of New Brunswick

Daniel Oost
Doctor, Research Associate, School of Information Systems, Technology and Management, University of New South Wales

Druann Pagliassotti
Assistant Professor, Communication Department, California Lutheran University

Lyta Penna
Doctoral Candidate, Information Security Institute, Queensland University of Technology

Christine Peraklis
Associate Professor, Department of Sports, Entertainment & Event Management, Johnson & Wales University

Quan Pham
Doctoral Candidate, Information Security Institute, Queensland University of Technology

Marji Puotinen
Senior Lecturer, School of Earth and Environmental Sciences, University of Wollongong

Ahmad Rahmati
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Chad Raphael
Associate Professor, Department of Communication, Santa Clara University

Lucy Resnyansky
Doctor, Research Scientist, C3ID, Defence Science and Technology Organisation

Christian Ritz
Senior Lecturer, School of Electrical, Computer and Telecommunications Engineering, University of Wollongong

Chris Rizos
Professor and Head of School, School of Surveying & Spatial Information Systems, University of New South Wales

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Doctoral Candidate, University of New England

A. B. Ruighaver
Honorary Research Fellow, Deakin University

Ida Sabelis
Associate Professor, Faculty of Social Sciences, VU University

Ali Sarwar
Doctoral Candidate, School of Surveying & Spatial Information Systems, University of New South Wales

Joseph Savirimuthu
Lecturer, Faculty of Law, Liverpool University
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Associate Professor, Department of the History of Science, University of Wisconsin-Madison

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Professor and President’s Advisor on Cybercrime, University of Ontario Institute of Technology

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Associate Professor, Philosophy Department, Rochester Institute of Technology

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Doctor, Senior Lecturer, School of Information Systems and Technology, University of Wollongong

**Peter Singleton**  
Director, Cambridge Health Informatics, and Principal Research Fellow, University College London

**Matthew Sirotich**  
Honours (Class I) Graduate, School of Information Systems and Technology, University of Wollongong

**Richard Spinello**  
Professor, Carroll School of Management, Boston College

**Karl Stephan**  
Professor, Ingram School of Engineering, Texas State University

**Zhaohao Sun**  
Senior Lecturer, Graduate School of Information Technology and Mathematical Sciences, Ballarat University

**Suradii Suriadi**  
Doctoral Candidate, Information Security Institute, Queensland University of Technology

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Associate Professor, School of Social and Political Sciences, University of Melbourne

**Nicolas Suzor**  
Chair of Electronic Frontiers Australia, Lecturer, School of Law, Queensland University of Technology

**Judith Symonds**  
Senior Lecturer, School of Computing and Mathematical Sciences, Auckland University of Technology

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Professor, Philosophy Department, Rivier College

**Will Tibben**  
Lecturer, School of Information Systems and Technology, University of Wollongong

**Marion Titterton**  
Dairy Extension Leader, Tasmanian Institute of Agricultural Research, University of Tasmania

**Stephen Unger**  
Professor Emeritus, Computer Science and Electrical Engineering, Columbia University

**David Vaile**  
Director, Cyberspace Law and Policy Centre, University of New South Wales

**Gordon Waitt**  
Associate Professor, School of Earth and Environmental Sciences, University of Wollongong

**Samuel Fosso Wamba**  
Senior Lecturer, School of Information Systems and Technology, University of Wollongong
International Reviewers

John Weckert
Professor, Centre for Applied Philosophy and Public Ethics, Charles Sturt University

Jonathan Weinberg
Professor, Faculty of Law, Wayne State University

Brian Wentz
Doctoral Candidate, Instructor, Towson University and Keystone College

Patrick Williams
Associate Professor, School of Humanities and Social Sciences, Nanyang Technological University

Robin Williams
Director, Research Centre for Social Sciences, Institute for the Study of Science, Technology and Innovation, The University of Edinburgh

Dean Wilson
Doctor, School of Criminology, Faculty of Arts, Monash University

Khin Than Win
Doctor, Senior Lecturer, School of Information Systems and Technology, University of Wollongong

Dave Wolfgang
Field Studies Director, Extension Veterinarian Department of Veterinary and Biomedical Sciences, Penn State University

Tom Worthington
Adjunct Lecturer, School of Computer Science, The Australian National University

Jun Yan
Doctor, Senior Lecturer, School of Information Systems and Technology, University of Wollongong

Ping Yu
Doctor, Senior Lecturer, School of Information Systems and Technology, University of Wollongong

Reza Zamani
Doctor, Senior Lecturer, School of Information Systems and Technology, University of Wollongong
Session Information

For the greater part the conference will have three parallel tracks going at any one point in time. Each session will be chaired by a session chair. Keynotes, plenary speakers and invited speakers will deliver their talks in Bld 67 Rm 107. Track two will take place in Bld. 67, Rm 104, and track three in the breakout room, Bld 40, Rm 131.

Track One, 67.107

Track Two, 67.104
Conference General Information

Registration

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<th>Registration Type</th>
<th>Early Bird</th>
<th>Standard</th>
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<td>IEEE Member and UOW Staff</td>
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<td>$670</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-IEEE Member</td>
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<td>$800</td>
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<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Additional Paper**</td>
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<td>$120 each</td>
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Early Bird Registration is Available Until 5 pm AEST 20 March 2010

*All student registrations must be accompanied by an email or fax with a letter from their Head of Department stating that they are currently an enrolled student. Email to holly@uow.edu.au or fax to 61 2 4221 4045

Sponsor Registration

Sponsors should complete the following form and fax it through to the University Conference and Function Centre on (02) 4221 8001 ss

Optional Registrations

- Asia-Pacific Nanobionics Symposium
  - Wednesday 9 June PM
  - UOW Innovation Campus, AllM Building
  - Cost: $35

- Fifth Workshop on the Social Implications of National Security
  - Thursday 10 June
  - UOW Innovation Campus, ITAMS Building
  - Cost: $100

Gong Shuttle

There is a free shuttle bus around Wollongong. The Shuttle operates Monday to Friday from 7.00 am to 10.00 pm every 10 minutes during the AM and PM peak (7.00 am to 9.00 am & 3.00 pm to 6.00 pm) and every 20 minutes off-peak. For more information see http://premierillawarra.com.au/shuttle.html. This site includes a comprehensive map.

Wollongong CBD is a 30 minute walk from the University on well defined walking paths. Taxi and rental cars are also available.

The Welcome Function and Conference Dinner are to be held in the CBD, a 10 minute walk from most major hotels. Taxi transport would be a minimal charge if required. For people staying further out of town, but still in the local area, local staff would be willing to provide private transport.
Conference Venue and Location

Location Map of Wollongong and UOW
Conference Venue and Location

Map of the whole UOW Campus

UniBar — Welcome Drinks
Building 67 — McKinnon Building — Conference Venue
Building 63 — Lodge — accommodation site
Bus Stop

Close up of 67 with directions from the bus stop
Welcome Drinks @ UniBar

The Monday night Welcome Drinks will be held at the UOW UniBar. Centrally located on campus, the UniBar is a popular student location. They provide tasty food and a place for colleagues to relax and enjoy the green campus.

Conference Dinner @ City Beach Function Centre

The Tuesday night Conference Dinner is being held at the stylish City Beach Function Centre. It is located on the sensational sands of City Beach on Marine Drive, with absolute frontage of the Pacific Ocean.
About the Innovation Campus

The Innovation Campus (iC) is being developed by the world-class University of Wollongong in conjunction with industry leading construction partner, Baulderstone. iC’s first building, iC Central, opened in mid-2008, followed by the Australian Institute for Innovative Materials (AIIM) and the Institute for Transnational and Maritime Security (ITAMS) in 2009. The Sydney Business School and Digital Media Centre will open in 2010 while a second AIIM building and a commercial building (iC Enterprise 1) are under construction and will be completed in 2011.

To be developed in stages, the campus will provide a total of 135,000 sqm of gross floor area over the 33 hectare site for research and office space; retail and service facilities; hotel and conference centre and residential accommodation.

iC was established with seed funding from the New South Wales State Government and has ongoing support at the Commonwealth, State and Local government levels. iC is a long term project that will span 10-15 years and upon completion some 5000 people will be part of iC’s working community of business and research enterprises.

2nd Asia-Pacific Symposium on Nanobionics (Relevant Symposium to SSIT, iC, AIIM Building)

Professor Gordon Wallace will be holding the 2nd Asia-Pacific Symposium on Nanobionics at the Innovation Campus 9–11 June. The field of NanoBionics — the merging of biology and electronics using the most recent advances in nanotechnology promises to revolutionise this exciting area. The potential implications for health and medical research and the increased quality of life for patients are highly significant. To achieve such goals there is a need to bring together clinicians, scientists, engineers and mathematicians in a collaborative environment. The purpose of this symposium is to provide that forum.


Fifth Workshop on National Security, iC, ITAMS Building

10 June—Social Implications of Location Based Services

This workshop is to be held on the Innovation Campus and will be hosted by the Centre for Transnational Crime Prevention (CTCP), Faculty of Law in concert with the School of Information Systems and Technology, Faculty of Informatics. The executive director of CTCP is Professor Andrew Goldsmith and you can find out more about the Centre here: http://ctcp.uow.edu.au/index.html

Research at the Centre for Transnational Crime Prevention (CTCP) examines the nature of organised cross-border criminal activities that affect regional and global security, including terrorism, human trafficking, money-laundering, cyber crime, and identity fraud. CTCP researchers represent a variety of disciplines, and their research seeks to improve global understanding of the causes, dynamics and manifestations of these threats and to address detection and prevention strategies for governments, law enforcement agencies and nongovernmental organisations.

SSIT Australia Meeting

7 June – Before the Welcome Drinks at the UniBar

BOG Meeting

9 June – The IEEE SSIT Board of Governors Meeting will be held at the conclusion of ISTAS 2010.
**Keynote Speech**

**Keynote Speech 1**

**Date/Time:** Tuesday, 7 June 2010 / 10:15 – 10:45

**Session A:** A Vision for Nanotechnology

**Session Chair:** Peter Hyland

**Venue/Room:** 67.107

"Nanotechnology: Will it Revolutionise Health Care?"

**Professor Gordon Wallace**

University of Wollongong, Australia,
Director of the Intelligent Polymer Research Institute,
University of Wollongong Executive Research Director of the Australian Research Council Centre of Excellence for Electromaterials Science

E-mail: gordon_wallace@uow.edu.au

**Biography**

Professor Gordon Wallace’s research interests include organic conductors, nanomaterials and electrochemical probe methods of analysis and the use of these in the development of intelligent polymer systems. A current focus involves the use of these tools and materials in developing biocommunications from the molecular to skeletal domains in order to improve human performance via medical Bionics.

Gordon is a Fellow of the Australian Academy of Science, Australian Academy of Technological Sciences and Engineering (ATSE), Institute of Physics, and Royal Australian Chemical Institute (RACI). He received the Inaugural Polymer Science and Technology Award from the Royal Australian Chemical Institute (RACI) in 1992; the RACI Stokes Medal for Research in Electrochemistry in 2004; and the HG Smith Memorial award from the RACI in 2008. He was awarded an ETS Walton Fellowship by the Science Foundation Ireland in 2003; named NSW Scientist of the Year (Chemistry) in 2008; appointed as a Professor in the World Class University by the South Korean Government in 2009; received the SPIE Smart Materials Research Lifetime Achievement Award in the USA in March 2009 and was honoured with the 2009 Smart Structures and Materials Lifetime Achievement Award.

He has published more than 450 refereed publications and a monograph (3rd Edition published in 2009) on Conductive Electroactive Polymers: Intelligent Polymer Systems and supervised more than 55 PhD students to completion.

**Abstract**

Health Care as we know it involves diagnosis and treatment with an increasing emphasis on preventative “therapies”. In each of these areas, new materials are having an impact by, for example, being able to “sense” vital signs such as temperature or heart rate and even deliver a drug when stimulated. New materials also provide the basis for medical implants that can restore function by providing structural support...
Keynote Speeches

for tissue engineering or facilitate nerve repair and so enhance neural prosthetics such as the cochlear ear
implant. Advances in materials also underpin the revolution in communications technologies we find our-
selves immersed in. These communication systems are now being merged with the diagnostic and treatment
materials discussed above to deliver health care therapies in a more effective and efficient manner.

Materials Science and Nanotechnology: The recent revolution in materials science can, in part at least,
be attributed to the arrival of nanotechnology. Imagine, for a given material composition, being able to
manipulate chemical, mechanical, optical and electronic properties simply by controlling structure in the
nanodomain — no need to imagine - we can now do that. Being able to change these properties by vary-
ing the nanostructure leads to an ability to create nanostructured interfaces that interact effectively with
biological components (the basis of all medical diagnostics and treatments). That more effective biological
interactions are available using nanostructured materials is understandable given the dimensions in which
biology operates from nanometers for protein and DNA to microns for living cells. Perhaps an unexpected
and certainly less heralded aspect of nanotechnology as applied to materials science has been the ability to
create nanoformulations of difficult to handle materials with characteristics that render them amenable to
processing and device fabrication.

The examples presented in this presentation illustrate these advances using a recently discovered group of
materials with great promise for use in health care: organic conducting polymers. These materials, organic
in nature yet with the electronic properties of metals, provide a unique interface with living systems from the
cellular to the skeletal level.
In Defence of the Precautionary Principle

Professor John Weckert
Charles Sturt University, Australia
School of Humanities and Social Sciences,
Charles Sturt University Centre for Applied Philosophy and Public Ethics,
IT and Nanotechnology: Ethics of Emergent Technology
E-mail: jweckert@csu.edu.au

Abstract

The precautionary principle is thought by many to be a useful strategy for decision and policy making but by many others to be useless at best and dangerous at worst, potentially stifling beneficial scientific and technological developments. In this talk it will be argued that it can be a coherent and useful principle. First the principle will be examined and clarified and then defended against a number of criticisms. Examples from nanotechnology and geoengineering will used as illustrations of good and bad uses of the principle.
Plenary/Theme Lectures

Ethical Aspects of ICT Implants in the Human Body (Opinion no. 20): European Group on Ethics in Science and New Technologies

Professor Rafael Capurro
Distinguished Researcher in Information Ethics, School of Information Studies, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, USA
Director of the Steinbeis-Transfer-Institute Information Ethics (STi-IE)
Editor in Chief of the International Review of Information Ethics (IRIE)
Director of the International Center for Information Ethics (ICIE)
Co-founder of the Africa Network for Information Ethics (ANIE)
Red Latinoamericana de ética de la información (RELEI).
E-mail: Rafael@capurro.de

Biography
Rafael Capurro was born in 1945 in Montevideo, Uruguay. He holds a licentiats in Philosophy from Universidad del Salvador, Buenos Aires, Argentina (1970). In 1978 he received his Dr.phil. in Philosophy from Düsseldorf University and he completed his postdoctoral teaching qualification (Habilitation) in Practical Philosophy (Ethics) from Stuttgart University in 1989. Between 1987 and 2004 he was a lecturer at the Institute of Philosophy Stuttgart University and then between 1986 and 2009 he was a Professor (em.) of information management and information ethics at Stuttgart Media University, Germany.

Abstract

At first sight ICT implants are ethically unproblematic if we think for instance about cardiac pacemakers. However, although ICT implants may be used to repair deficient bodily capabilities they can also be misused, particularly if these devices are accessible via digital networks. The idea of letting ICT devices get under our skin in order not just to repair but even to enhance human capabilities gives rise to science fiction visions with threat and/or benefit characteristics. The intimate relation between bodily and psychic functions is basic to our personal identity. Consequently the objective of this Opinion is primarily to raise awareness and questions concerning the ethical dilemmas created by a range of implants in this rapidly expanding field.
Human Enhancement: Could you Become Infected with a Computer Virus?

Dr. Mark Gasson
University of Reading, United Kingdom
Senior Research Fellow, School of Systems Engineering Cybernetic Intelligence Research Group, University of Reading, UK.
E-mail: m.r.gasson@rdg.ac.uk

Biography
Dr. Mark Gasson is a senior research fellow at the School of Systems Engineering, University of Reading, UK. He obtained his first degree in Cybernetics and Control Engineering in 1998 from the Department of Cybernetics at Reading, and was subsequently given a research post. He obtained his Ph.D. in 2005 for developing an invasive interface between the nervous system of a human volunteer and a computer system. His current research predominantly focuses on user-centric applications of emerging technologies, with specific focus on pushing the envelope of Human-Machine interaction. In 2009 he demonstrated the use of mobile phone technology for creating detailed behavioural profiles, and he also became the first human to be infected by a computer virus using an RFID device implanted in his hand.

Dr. Gasson considers public engagement of science as an essential component of the scientific endeavour, and as such has had an active involvement spanning over ten years. Based on the thesis that public interest is generated through direct dialogue, Dr. Gasson aims to motivate and maintain interest by making science accessible and relevant through a variety of activities. Dr. Gasson frequently delivers invited public lectures and workshops internationally, aimed at audiences of varying ages.

Abstract
Experiments demonstrating human enhancement through the implantation of technology in healthy humans have been performed for over a decade by some academic research groups. More recently, technology enthusiasts have begun to realize the potential of implantable technology such as RFID. It has taken the wider academic community some time to agree that meaningful discourse on the topic is of value. As developments in medical technologies point to the possibilities for enhancement, this shift in thinking is not too soon in coming. In this paper it is demonstrated that implantable RFID devices have evolved to the point whereby we should consider them as simple computers. To this end, the infection with a computer virus of an RFID device implanted in a human is presented. Coupled with our developing concept of the body and its boundaries, it is argued that this has given rise to the world’s first human infected with a computer virus.
The Challenge of Cyborg Rights

Dr. Roger Clarke  
Xamax Consultancy, Visiting Professor,  
School of Computer Science, ANU  
Director, Xamax Consultancy.  
E-mail: Roger.Clarke@xamax.com.au

Biography

Roger Clarke is a consultant focusing on strategic and policy aspects of eBusiness, information infrastructure, and data surveillance and privacy, working through his own company, Xamax Consultancy. He has a long list of both formal and informal publications, and has been a Visiting Professor at universities in Australia and overseas. He has been an active privacy advocate since 1972, an active privacy researcher since 1975, an active privacy consultant since 1977, and a Board member of APF since its inception in 1987. In 2009, he was awarded only the second-ever Australian Privacy Medal.

Abstract

The first generation of cyborgs is alive, well, walking among us, and even running. Pacemakers, clumsy mechanical hands, and renal dialysis machines may not match the movie-image of cyborgs, but they have been the leading wave. Greater challenges are posed by the legs of sprinter Oscar Pistorius, and by implants of both the cochlear and RFID varieties. People who are using prostheses to recover lost capabilities will seek to protect their existing rights. People who have lost capabilities but have not yet got the relevant prostheses will seek the right to have them. Enhanced humans will seek additional rights, to go with the additional capabilities that they have. Professional engineers have an obligation to anticipate these developments, and to brief political, social and economic institutions on their nature, impact and implications. They have to date signally failed to do so, and urgent action is needed.

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Invited Talks

Invited Talk 1

Date/Time: Tuesday, 8 June 2010 / 09:45 – 10:30
Session A: Microchip Implants for Humans — The Risks and the Rewards
Session Chair: Keith Miller
Venue/Room: 67.107

Social-Technical Issues Facing the Humancentric RFID Implantee
Sub-culture through the Eyes of Amal Graafstra

Mr. Amal Graafstra
Author, RFID Toys, USA
Director of IT, Outback Systems
E-mail: amal@amal.net

Biography
RFID Toys author Amal Graafstra, is the owner of several technology and mobile communications companies and a double RFID implantee. Amal loves thinking up interesting ways to combine and apply various technologies in his daily life.

Since learning about RFID technology used in cats and dogs for identification, Amal wanted to leverage that technology himself. Getting implants meant there was no need to carry an RFID access card around and he could implement his own RFID access control systems instead of buying expensive off-the-shelf products. Soon after getting his first implant and posting some pictures of the process for a few friends, word quickly spread over the Internet and soon he found himself talking to everyone from industry players to clergy to book publishers about RFID technology and its possibilities.

Amal has been interviewed about his adventures in RFID by television, print, and online news media from around the world, including the Discovery Channels Daily Planet program. He uses his RFID implants to log into his computer, access his front door and opening his car door.

Abstract
Radio-frequency identification (RFID) tags and transponders have traditionally been used to identify domesticated animals so that they can be reunited with their owners in the event that they stray. In the late 1990s,
Invited Talks

industry started to investigate the benefits of using RFID to identifying non-living things throughout the supply chain toward new efficiencies in business operations. Not long after, people began to consider the possibilities of getting RFID tag or transponder implants for themselves. Mr. Amal Graafstra of the United States is one of the first, and probably most well-known ‘do it yourselfer’ (DIY) implantees, who enjoys building customized projects which enable him to interact with his private social living space. Since 2005, hundreds of people have embarked on a mission to interact with their mobile phones, their cars, and their house via a chip implant, providing personalized settings for their own ultimate convenience. This paper presents some of the socio-technical issues facing the RFID implantee sub-culture, namely health and safety, privacy, security, regulation, and societal perceptions. The paper concludes with a list of recommendations related to implantables for hobbyists.
Invited Talk 2

Date/Time: Tuesday, 9 June 2010 / 9:20 – 10:00
Session A: Social Implications of Technology
Session chair: Lucy Resnyansky
Venue/Room: 67.107

In Defense of Privacy: The Concept and the Regime

Professor Colin Bennett
Professor, Department of Political Science,
University of Victoria, Australia.
E-mail: cjb@uvic.ca

Biography
Colin Bennett received his Bachelor’s and Master’s degrees from the University of Wales, and his Ph.D from the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign. Since 1986 he has taught in the Department of Political Science at the University of Victoria. From 1999-2000, he was a fellow at Harvard’s Kennedy School of Government. In 2007 he was a Visiting Fellow at the Center for the Study of Law and Society at University of California, Berkeley.

His research has focused on the comparative analysis of surveillance technologies and privacy protection policies at the domestic and international levels. In addition to numerous scholarly and newspaper articles, he has published three books: Regulating Privacy: Data Protection and Public Policy in Europe and the United States (Cornell University Press, 1992); Visions of Privacy: Policy Choices for the Digital Age (University of Toronto Press, 1999, with Rebecca Grant); The Governance of Privacy: Policy Instruments in the Digital Age (The MIT Press, 2006 with Charles Raab). He has completed policy reports on privacy protection for the Canadian government, the Canadian Standards Association, the Privacy Commissioner of Canada, the European Commission, and the UK Information Commissioner. He is currently completing projects on the subject of “privacy advocacy” in Western societies, as well as on the politics of identity cards. He is currently the co-investigator of a SSHRC Major Collaborative Research Initiative grant entitled “The New Transparency: Surveillance and Social Sorting.”

He teaches a range of courses on US politics, political analysis and information and communications policy.

Abstract
It has recently become fashionable within the surveillance studies community to subject the concept and regime of “privacy protection” to some very rigorous criticism. “Privacy” and all that it entails is argued to be too narrow, too based on liberal assumptions of subjectivity, too implicated in rights-based theory and discourse, insufficiently sensitive to the social sorting and discriminatory aspects of surveillance, and overly embroiled in spatial metaphors about “invasion” and “intrusion.” As a concept, and as a way to frame the various social and political challenges encountered within “surveillance societies,” it is inadequate. These critiques are important, and to some extent, have set scholarly inquiry on a new, exciting and broader, trajectory than that offered by privacy scholars. On closer examination, however, these critiques are often based on some faulty assumptions about the contemporary framing of the privacy issue, and about the governance of the issue. Privacy, as a concept, regime, a set of policy instruments, and as a way to frame civil society activism, shows an extraordinary resilience. Surveillance scholars must learn to live with it.
Of Weighty Reasons and Indiscriminate Blankets: The Retention of DNA for Forensic Purposes

Dr. Carole McCartney
University of Leeds/Bond University
Lecturer in Law at Leeds University
EU Marie Curie International Research Fellowship at Bond University
Project Manager for the Nuffield Council on Bioethics
E-mail: C.I.McCartney@leeds.ac.uk

Biography

Dr Carole McCartney is a lecturer in criminal law and criminal justice at the University of Leeds, previously of Bond University, Queensland, Australia. Carole has written on Australian justice, Innocence Projects, and DNA and criminal justice, authoring Forensic Identification and Criminal Justice: Forensic Science, Justice and Risk (2006). She established an Innocence Project at the University of Leeds in 2005, of which she remains Director. She was project manager for the Nuffield Council on Bioethics report The Forensic Uses of Bio-information: Ethical Issues (2007) and is currently leading a Nuffield Foundation project on The Future of Forensic Bioinformation; and teaching projects on forensic science education and researching forensic regulation. She recently secured an EU Marie Curie international research fellowship (2009-2012) on Forensic Identification Frontiers, which sees her based at the Centre for Forensic Excellence and Bond University for two years.

Abstract

This paper explores the ramifications of S & Marper v UK (2008), where the European Court of Human Rights, in ruling the UKs DNA retention regime breached human rights, was ‘struck by the blanket and indiscriminate nature’ of the power to retain DNA and stated that the UK Government required ‘weighty reasons’ to justify the retention of DNA in cases of unconvicted individuals. Since the ruling, the UK Government has drafted a new retention regime but serious doubts remain whether the issue of DNA retention will have been satisfactorily resolved.
Dinner Speaker

Date/Time: Tuesday, 8 June 2010 / 7:30 pm
Session Chair: Peter Hyland
Venue/Room: Citybeach Function Centre

Q & A for Kevin Warwick on Cyborg 1.0, Cyborg 2.0

Professor Kevin Warwick
University of Reading, United Kingdom.
Professor of Cybernetics, University of Reading
E-mail: k.warwick@reading.ac.uk

Biography

Kevin Warwick is Professor of Cybernetics at the University of Reading, England, where he carries out research in artificial intelligence, control, robotics and biomedical engineering. He is a Chartered Engineer (CEng.) and is a Fellow of The Institution of Engineering & Technology (FIET). He is the youngest person ever to become a Fellow of the City & Guilds of London Institute (FCGI). Kevin was born in Coventry, UK and left school to join British Telecom, at the age of 16. At 22 he took his first degree at Aston University, followed by a PhD and a research post at Imperial College, London. He subsequently held positions at Oxford, Newcastle and Warwick universities before being offered the Chair at Reading, at the age of 33.

He has been awarded higher doctorates (DScs) both by Imperial College and the Czech Academy of Sciences, Prague. He was presented with The Future of Health technology Award from MIT (USA), was made an Honorary Member of the Academy of Sciences, St. Petersburg and received The Mountbatten Medal in 2008. In 2000 Kevin presented the Royal Institution Christmas Lectures, entitled “The Rise of The Robots”. He has also been awarded Honorary (DSc) Degrees by the Universities of Aston and Coventry. Kevin’s research involves robotics and he was responsible (with Dr. Jim Wyatt) for Cybot, a robot exported around the world as part of a magazine “Real Robots” — this resulted in royalties totalling over £1M for Reading University. Robots designed and constructed by Kevin’s group (Dr Ian Kelly, Dr Ben Hutt) have been on permanent interactive display in the Science Museums in London, Birmingham and Linz.

Kevin’s recent research involves a collaborative project with the Oxford neurosurgeon, Prof. Tipu Aziz, using intelligent computer methods to predict the onset of Parkinsonian tremors such that they can be stopped by means of a deep brain implant. In 2007 this work was hailed in the Mail on Sunday as “the most significant recent advance in biomedical engineering”.

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Technical Program
### Monday, 7 June 2010

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Session: A</th>
<th>A Vision of Nanotechnology</th>
<th>Chair(s):</th>
<th>Venue</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>09:50 – 10:00</td>
<td>Welcome Messages</td>
<td>Monday, 7 June 2010 / 09:50 – 10:15</td>
<td>Mark Gasson</td>
<td>67.107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:00 – 10:05</td>
<td>Opening Comments</td>
<td>10:15 – 11:35</td>
<td>Greg Adamson</td>
<td>67.107</td>
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<tr>
<td>10:05 – 10:10</td>
<td>Welcome Remarks</td>
<td>10:15 – 11:35</td>
<td>Mark Montrose</td>
<td>67.107</td>
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</table>

#### Keynote Speeches

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Venue</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Speaker</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10:15 – 10:45</td>
<td>67.107</td>
<td>Nanotechnology: Will it Revolutionise Health Care?</td>
<td>Professor Gordon Wallace, University of Wollongong, Australia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:45 – 11:35</td>
<td>67.107</td>
<td>In Defence of the Precautionary Principle</td>
<td>Professor John Weckert, Charles Sturt University, Australia</td>
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Technical Program

Session: B1  Regulating Emerging Technologies  (Track One)
Date:  Monday, 7 June 2010
Time:  11:35 – 12:35
Chair(s):  Greg Adamson
Venue:  67.107

Paper ID: P081  Time: 11:35 – 12:05  Pg. 3
Regulating Beyond Nanotechnology Do Nano-Specific Problems Require Nano-Specific Solutions?
Lyria Bennett Moses

Paper ID: P040  Time: 12:05 – 12:35  Pg. 3
An Approach to Studying Location-based Services Regulation in Australia
Roba Abbas

Session: B2  Data Security  (Track Two)
Date:  Monday, 7 June 2010
Time:  11:35 – 12:35
Chair(s):  Michael Arnold
Venue:  67.104

Paper ID: P001  Time: 11:35 – 12:05  Pg. 4
Emerging Consumers View of Secondary Uses of Medical Data
Jennifer Heath

Paper ID: P047  Time: 12:05 – 12:35  Pg. 4
If it’s Encrypted it’s Secure! The Viability of US State-Based Encryption Exemptions
Mark Burdon, Rouhshi Low and Jason Reid

12.35 – 01.35  Boxed Lunch @ Bld 67, Level 1, Foyer
Technical Program

Session: C  ICT Implants in the European Union  (Plenary/Theme Lectures 1)
Date:  Monday, 7 June 2010
Time:  01:35 – 02:30
Chair(s):  Mark Gasson
Venue:  67.107

Time  01:35 – 02:30
Venue  67.107

Plenary/Theme Lectures 1

*Ethical Aspects of ICT Implants in the Human Body (Opinion no. 20):*  Pg. Info-34
European Group on Ethics in Science and New Technologies
Professor Rafael Capurro, Distinguished Researcher in Information Ethics,
School of Information Studies, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, USA

---

Session: D1  RFID Acceptance and Privacy  (Track One)
Date:  Monday, 7 June 2010
Time:  02:30 – 03:30
Chair(s):  Judith Symonds
Venue:  67.107

Paper ID: P015  Time: 02:30 – 03:00  Pg. 5
*Continuous RFID-enabled Authentication and its Privacy Implications*
Stan Kurkovsky, Ewa Syta and Bernardo Casano

Paper ID: P057  Time: 03:00 – 03:30  Pg. 5
*The Impact of Personality on Acceptance of Privacy-sensitive Technologies: A Comparative Study of RFID and Finger Vein Authentication Systems*
Shiro Uesugi, Hitoshi Okada and Toko Sasaki

---

Session: D2  ICT Collaboration  (Track Two)
Date:  Monday, 7 June 2010
Time:  02:30 – 03:30
Chair(s):  Roba Abbas
Venue:  67.104

Paper ID: P056  Time: 02:30 – 03:00  Pg. 6
*The ICTs-mediated Collaboration as a System of Social Activity*
Lucy Resnyansky

Paper ID: P019  Time: 03:00 – 03:30  Pg. 6
*Equilibrium for CMC Systems’ Alteration — An Intercultural Perspective (via Skype)*
Malik Aleem Ahmed via Skype
Technical Program

Session: D3  3G Mobile and Social Networking  (Track Three)
Date:  Monday, 7 June 2010
Time:  02:30 – 03:30
Chair(s):  Mark Burdon
Venue:  40.131

Paper ID: P123  Time: 02:30 – 03:00  Pg. 7
3G Mobile Multimedia Services (MMS) Utilization in Indonesia: An Exploratory Research
Indrawati, San Murugesan and Murali Raman

Paper ID: P117  Time: 03:00 – 03:30  Pg. 7
Using a Social Informatics Framework to Study the Effects of Location-Based Social Networking on Relationships between People: A Review of Literature
Sarah Jean Fusco, Katina Michael and M. G. Michael

03.30 – 03.50  Afternoon Tea @ Foyer

Session: E1  Positioning and RFID Technology  (Track One)
Date:  Monday, 7 June 2010
Time:  03:50 – 05:20
Chair(s):  Stan Kurkovsky
Venue:  67.107

Paper ID: P044  Time: 03:50 – 04:20  Pg. 8
RFID Deployment and Use in the Dairy Value Chain: Applications, Current Issues and Future Research Directions (via Skype)
Samuel Fosso Wamba and Alison Wicks

Paper ID: P026  Time: 04:20 – 04:50  Pg. 8
Uniwide WiFi Based Positioning System
William Ching Rue Jing Teh, Binghao Li and Chris Rizos

Paper ID: P004  Time: 04:50 – 05:20  Pg. 9
The RFID Tag Pictorial Glossary Project
Judith Symonds and John Ayoade
## Technical Program

### Session: E2 Social Media in Education (Track Two)

**Date:**
Monday, 7 June 2010  

**Time:**
03:50 – 05:20  

**Chair(s):**
Michael Phillips  

**Venue:**
67.104  

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<thead>
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<th>Time</th>
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<th>Authors</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>P055</td>
<td>03:50 – 04:20</td>
<td>The Use of Wearable Point-of-View (POV) Technologies in an Educational Context</td>
<td>Alexander Hayes, Leo Gaggl, Geoff Lubich and Craig Lubich</td>
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<tr>
<td>P002</td>
<td>04:20 – 04:50</td>
<td>Emergence of Creativity in Learning via Social Technologies</td>
<td>Sophie Nichol</td>
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### Session: E3 Information Security and Surveillance (Track Three)

**Date:**
Monday, 7 June 2010  

**Time:**
03:50 – 05:20  

**Chair(s):**
David Wallace  

**Venue:**
40.131  

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<th>Time</th>
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<th>Authors</th>
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<tr>
<td>P109</td>
<td>03:50 – 04:20</td>
<td>A Potential Loss of Trust as a Result of the Conflicting Messages within Information Security Research</td>
<td>Daniel Oost</td>
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<tr>
<td>P091</td>
<td>04:20 – 04:50</td>
<td>Surveillance Monitoring and Information Assurance Work Systems</td>
<td>Peter Goldschmidt</td>
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<td>P008</td>
<td>04:50 – 05:20</td>
<td>A Careful Design for a Tool to Detect Child Pornography in P2P Networks</td>
<td>Iván Pau de la Cruz, Celia Fernández Aller, Sergio Sánchez García and Justo Carracedo</td>
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05:20 – 05:30 Close
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<th>Time</th>
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<tr>
<td>05.30 – 06.30</td>
<td>SSIT Australia Meetings</td>
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<td>06.30 – 07.30</td>
<td>UniBar</td>
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*** DAY 1 END ****
### Tuesday, 8 June 2010

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<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Event Description</th>
<th>Venue</th>
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<tr>
<td>08.30 onwards</td>
<td>Registration; Venue: McKinnon Building, Bld 67, Level 1, Foyer</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Session: A</strong></td>
<td>Microchip Implants for Humans—The Risks and the Rewards</td>
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<tr>
<td>Date:</td>
<td>Tuesday, 8 June 2010</td>
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<tr>
<td>Time:</td>
<td>09:00 – 10:30</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chair(s):</td>
<td>Keith Miller</td>
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<tr>
<td>Venue:</td>
<td>67.107</td>
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<td><strong>Plenary/Theme Lectures 2</strong></td>
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<td>Time:</td>
<td>09:00 – 09:45</td>
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<tr>
<td>Human Enhancement: Could you Become Infected with a Computer Virus?</td>
<td>pg. Info-36</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mark Gasson, University of Reading, UK</td>
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<td></td>
<td><strong>Invited Talk 1</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Time:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Social-Technical Issues Facing the Human-centric RFID Implantee Sub-culture through the Eyes of Amal Graafstra</td>
<td>pg. Info-38</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Amal Graafstra, Author, RFID Toys, USA</td>
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<td></td>
<td><strong>10.30 – 10.50</strong></td>
<td>Morning Tea @ Foyer</td>
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<td><strong>Session: B1</strong></td>
<td>Biometrics and RFID Implants for Patron ID (Track One)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Date:</td>
<td>Tuesday, 8 June 2010</td>
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<tr>
<td>Time:</td>
<td>10:50 – 12:30</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chair(s):</td>
<td>Katherine Albrecht</td>
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<tr>
<td>Paper ID:</td>
<td>P103</td>
<td>Time: 10:50 – 11:30</td>
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<td></td>
<td>ID Scanners in the Night Time Economy</td>
<td>Pg. 12</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Darren Palmer, Ian Warren and Peter Miller</td>
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<td>Info-51</td>
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Paper ID: P053  Time: 11:30 – 12:00  Pg. 12
The Diffusion of RFID Implants for Access Control and ePayments: A Case Study on Baja Beach Club in Barcelona
Katina Michael and M.G. Michael

Paper ID: P126  Time: 12:00 – 12:30  Pg. 13
A Citizen’s Concerns about Human Microchip Implants—“Lack of Information”
Geoff Robertson

Session: B2  Digital Identity  (Track Two)
Date: Tuesday, 8 June 2010
Time: 10:50 – 12:30
Chair(s): Eloy Portillo
Venue: 67.104

Paper ID: P072  Time: 10:50 – 11:30  Pg. 14
Online Identity As a Semiotic Phenomenon
Lucy Resnyansky

Paper ID: P100  Time: 11:30 – 12:00  Pg. 14
Profile-based Digital Identity Management—a Better Way to Combat Fraud
Y. Yang, E. Lewis and J. Newmarch

Paper ID: P093  Time: 12:00 – 12:30  Pg. 15
Digital Identity Applied to Telematic Voting Involving European Citizens. Social and Legal Implications
Emilia Pérez Belleboni, Sergio Sánchez García, Justo Carracedo Gallardo and Ana Gómez Oliva

Session: B3  Enterprise Software Accountability  (Track Three)
Date: Tuesday, 8 June 2010
Time: 10:50 – 12:30
Chair(s): Peter Goldschmidt
Venue: 40.131

Paper ID: P037  Time: 10:50 – 11:30  Pg. 15
Removing the Barriers to Enterprise 2.0
Mohd Heikal bin Husin and Paula M.C. Swatman

Paper ID: P099  Time: 11:30 – 12:00  Pg. 15
Software and the Social Production of Disorder
Jonathan Marshall and Didar Zowghi
Practitioner Accountability and Decision-making Technology
David Wallace

Session: C  Cyborgs
Date: Tuesday, 8 June 2010
Time: 01:25 - 02:10
Chair(s): Shiro Uesugi
Venue: 67.107

The Challenge of Cyborg Rights
Dr. Roger Clarke, Xamax Consultancy, Visiting Professor, School of Computer Science, ANU

Session: D1  Workplace and Citizen Surveillance
Date: Tuesday, 8 June 2010
Time: 02:10 - 03:10
Chair(s): John Weckert
Venue: 67.107

Workplace Consequences of Electronic Exhibitionism and Voyeurism
William A. Herbert

GPS Navigation... But What is it Doing To Us?
Jeff Robbins

Session: D2  E-learning with Social Media
Date: Tuesday, 8 June 2010
Time: 02:10 - 03:10
Chair(s): Sophie Nicol
Venue: 67.104

‘I Like, Stalk them on Facebook’: Teachers’ ‘Privacy’ and the Risks of Social Networking Sites
Melissa De Zwart, Michael Henderson, Michael Phillips and David Lindsay

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### Technical Program

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<th>Time: 02:40 – 03:10</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Is Facebook Really “Open” to All?</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Maria Claudia Buzzi, Marina Buzzi, Barbara Leporini and Fahim Akhter</td>
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<tr>
<th>Session: D3</th>
<th>Advocacy: Technology and Risk</th>
<th>(Track Three)</th>
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<tr>
<td>Date:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Time:</td>
<td>02:10 – 03:10</td>
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<td>M. G. Michael</td>
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<td><strong>Microchip-Induced Tumors in Laboratory Rodents and Dogs: A Review of the Literature 1990–2006</strong></td>
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<td>Katherine Albrecht</td>
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<tr>
<th>VIDEO</th>
<th>Time: 02.40 – 03.10</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>We the People will not be Chipped</strong></td>
<td>Greg Nikolettos</td>
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<th>Paper ID: P112</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Demystifying the Number of the Beast in the Book of Revelation: Examples of Ancient Cryptology and the Interpretation of the “666” Conundrum</strong></td>
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<td>M. G. Michael</td>
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03.10 – 03.30 Afternoon Tea @ Foyer

## Session: E1 LBS Tracking and Monitoring (Track One)

| Date:       | Tuesday, 8 June 2010          | |
| Time:       | 03:30 – 05:00                 | |
| Chair(s):   | Roger Clarke                  | |
| Venue:      | 67.107                        | |

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<tr>
<th>Paper ID: P011</th>
<th>Time: 03:30 – 04:00</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>System and Methodology for Using Mobile Phones in Live Remote Monitoring of Physical Activities (via Skype)</strong></td>
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<td>Hamed Ketabdar and Matti Lyra</td>
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<th>Paper ID: P041</th>
<th>Time: 04:00 – 04:30</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Location-based Services: An Examination of User Attitudes and Socio-Ethical Scenarios</strong></td>
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<td>Roba Abbas</td>
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Paper ID: P094  Time: 04:30 – 05:00  Pg. 20
Using Mobile Phones in a Real-time Biosurveillance Program: Lessons from the frontlines in Sri Lanka and India
Gordon A. Gow, Nuwan Waidyanatha and Vincy Pushpa Mary

Session: E2  Time: 03:30 – 05:00
Socially Beneficial Technology (Track Two)
Chair(s): Janet Rochester
Venue: 67.104

Paper ID: P025  Time: 03:30 – 04:00
Green IT Awareness and Practices: Results from a Field Study on Mobile Phone Related E-Waste in Bangladesh
Noushin Laila Ansari, Mahfuz Ashraf, Bushra Tahseen Malik and Helena Grunfeld

Paper ID: P009  Time: 04:00 – 04:30
One Hundred Reasons Socially Beneficial Technology Might Not Work
Greg Adamson

Paper ID: P105  Time: 04:30 – 05:00
Identity, Contestability and Ethics of Unified Virtualisation of Society (via Skype)
Marcus Wigan

07:00 pm  Conference Dinner

Time 07:30 – 07:50
Venue Citybeach Function Centre
Chair(s): Peter Hyland

Q & A for Kevin Warwick on Cyborg 1.0, Cyborg 2.0 via Teleconference
Professor Kevin Warwick, University of Reading, UK

*** DAY 2 END ****
Wednesday, 9 June 2010

09.00 onwards  Registration; Venue: McKinnon Building, Bld 67, Level 1, Foyer

Session: A  Social Implications of Technology
Date:  Wednesday, 9 June 2010
Time:  09:20 – 10:40
Chair(s):  Lucy Resnyansky
Venue:  67.107

Invited Talk 2
Time:  9:20 – 10:00
Venue:  67.107
In Defense of Privacy: The Concept and the Regime
Colin Bennett, University of Victoria, Australia

Invited Talk 3
Time:  10:00 – 10:40
Venue:  67.107
Of Weighty Reasons and Indiscriminate Blankets: The Retention of DNA for Forensic Purposes
Carole McCartney, University of Leeds/Bond University, UK

10.40 – 11.00  Morning Tea @ Foyer

Session: B1  Emergency Management and Social Media  (Track One)
Date:  Wednesday, 9 June 2010
Time:  11:00 – 12:30
Chair(s):  Alexander Hayes
Venue:  67.107

Paper ID: P121  Time: 11:00 – 11:30  Pg. 22
Rankings of Importance of Location-Based Services Utilisation for Emergency Management
Anas Aloudat and Yehia Alzoubi

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Paper ID: P048  Time: 11:30 – 12:00  Pg. 22
Protecting the Protectors: Legal Liabilities from the Use of Web 2.0 for Australian Disaster Response
Rouhshi Low, Mark Burdon, Sharon Christensen, William Duncan, Paul Barnes and Ernest Foo

Paper ID: P023  Time: 12:00 – 12:30  Pg. 23
Bonding Over Bushfires: Social Networks in Action
Mark Freeman and Alison Freeman

Session: B2  Smart Phones and a Critique of Privacy  (Track Two)
Date:  Wednesday, 9 June 2010
Time:  11:00 – 12:30
Chair(s):  William Herbert
Venue:  67.104

Paper ID: P089  Time: 11:00 – 11:30  Pg. 23
A Critique of Privacy
Michael Arnold and Greg Adamson

Paper ID: P013  Time: 11:30 – 12:00  Pg. 24
Alleviating the “Dark Side” of Smart Phone Use (via Skype)
Gayle Porter

Paper ID: P016  Time: 12:00 – 12:30  Pg. 24
Digital Natives and Mobile Phones: A Survey of Practices and Attitudes about Privacy and Security
Stan Kurkovsky and Ewa Syta

Session: B3  Wireless Communications and Location  (Track Three)
Date:  Wednesday, 9 June 2010
Time:  11:00 – 12:30
Chair(s):  Jennifer Heath
Venue:  40.131

Paper ID: P090  Time: 11:00 – 11:30  Pg. 25
Learning on Location: An Adaptive Mobile Learning Content Framework
Ahmed Al-Hmouz and Alison Freeman

Paper ID: P085  Time: 11:30 – 12:00  Pg. 25
Wireless Commons against the Digital Divide
Miquel Oliver, Johan Zuidweg and Michail Batikas
### The ESCAPEE Model for Community ICT Projects

**Peter Hyland, Holly Tootell and Mark Freeman**

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Session: C</th>
<th>Location Based Services for Travel and Tourism</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12:30</td>
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<td>(Special Track 1)</td>
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**Date:** Wednesday, 9 June 2010  
**Chair(s):** Jeff Robbins  
**Venue:** 67.107

### GPS e-observation — The Next Market Research Revolution?

**Sara Dolnicar and Jason Buchanan**

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### iTravel: Influence of iPhone Use on the Sensory and Social Structure of Tourist Experiences

**Ulrike Gretzel**

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### Geosocial Networking: A Case Study on Gypsii

**Haralambos Arvanitakis**

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### Location Based Social Networking for Smart Travelers: A Case Study on the Dopplr Service

**Belinda Vicoroski**

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### Internet Filtering and Regulation

**Lyria Bennett Moses**

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<th>Paper ID: P083</th>
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### Australia’s Proposed Internet Filtering System and its Implications for Animation, Comics and Gaming (ACG) and Slash Fan Communities

**Mark McLelland**

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## Technical Program

**Paper ID: P032**  
**Time:** 02:00 – 02:30  
**EPIC FAIL: Games Classification and Implications for Internet Censorship in Australia**  
Christopher Moore

**Paper ID: P033**  
**Time:** 02:30 – 03:00  
**‘Extreme’ Music and Graphic Representation Online**  
Andrew Whelan

**Paper ID: P034**  
**Time:** 03:00 – 03:20  
**Mistaken Identity: Computer Game Regulation in Australia**  
Jason Wilson

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**03.20 – 03.30**  
*Afternoon Tea @ Foyer*

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**Session: D1 Technology Over Time**  
**Date:**  
Wednesday, 9 June 2010  
**Time:** 03:30 – 04:30  
**Chair(s):** Holly Tootell  
**Venue:** 67.107

**Paper ID: P082**  
**Time:** 03:30 – 04:00  
**Time, Technology, and the Rhythms of Daily Life**  
Hilary Davis, Michael Arnold, Martin R. Gibbs and Bjorn Nansen

**Paper ID: P058**  
**Time:** 04:00 – 04:30  
**The Role of Technological Acceleration in the Crisis of Modernity: A View by Paul Virilio**  
Eloy Portillo and Pedro Costa

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**Session: D2 Goverment Initiatives Towards Digital Identity**  
**Date:**  
Wednesday, 9 June 2010  
**Time:** 03:30 – 04:30  
**Chair(s):** Mark Freeman  
**Venue:** 67.104

**Paper ID: P092**  
**Time:** 03:30 – 04:00  
**Social and Legal Implications of Digital Identity in a Multi-national Environment**  
Sergio Sánchez, Emilia Pérez, Ana Gómez and Justo Carracedo
Technical Program

Paper ID: P125  Time: 04:00 – 04:30  Pg. 32
Measuring Information Systems Success: A Case Study in a Health Care Setting
Ping Yu

Session: D3  DNA and Technological Developments  (Unable to Present)
Date:  Wednesday, 9 June 2010
Time:  03:30 – 04:30
Chair(s):  Carole McCartney
Venue:  67.104

Paper ID: P114  Time: 03:00 – 04:00  Pg. 32
The Legal, Social and Ethical Controversy of the Collection and Storage of Fingerprint Profiling and DNA Sampling in Forensic Science
Katina Michael

Paper ID: P065  Time: 04:00 – 04:30  Pg. 33
Technology and Overcoming the Vulnerabilities of Human Life: Orpheus as a Metaphor for Man Confronted with the Impact of Technology
Hendrik Opdebeeck

04:30 – 04:40  Close by Janet Rochester

05:00 – 07:00  SSIT BOG Meeting

03:00 – 07:30  Nanobionics Workshop @ Innovation Campus

*** DAY 3 END ****

Date: 10th June 2010  Pg. 36
Venue: Innovation Campus, ITAMS Building, 233.115
The Social Implications of National Security Workshop
Monday, 7 June 2010

Session: B1 Regulating Emerging Technologies (Track One)
Date: Monday, 7 June 2010
Time: 11:35 – 12:35
Chair(s): Greg Adamson
Venue: 67.107

Paper ID: [P081] Time: 11:35 – 12:05

Regulating Beyond Nanotechnology Do Nano-Specific Problems Require Nano-Specific Solutions?
Lyria Bennett Moses
University of New South Wales, Australia. E-mail: lyria@unsw.edu.au

As has been the case with many new technologies, the introduction of nanotechnology creates the potential for positive as well as negative implications for health, the environment and society. The possibility of new technological capabilities also reveals gaps and uncertainties in existing regulatory structures. But while problems arising with new technologies tend to be described in technological terms (for example, we might speak of nano-hazards and nano-divides), responding exclusively in technological terms may not be helpful in the longer term. Solutions to technological elements of a broader problem are distorting and laws drafted in technological terms tend to become obsolete as the technology concerned continues to evolve. This paper considers means by which technologies such as nanotechnology can be subjected to appropriate regulation in a way that remains effective in the face of ongoing technological developments.


An Approach to Studying Location-based Services Regulation in Australia
Roba Abbas
School of Information Systems and Technology, University of Wollongong Australia, Australia. E-mail: ra75@uow.edu.au

Location-based Services (LBS) afford a means of positioning, tracing and tracking individuals and objects, for purposes such as emergency management, employee monitoring, and consumer convenience. This paper reviews the present LBS setting and expected developments in this space, with a particular focus on the implications for Australian research and regulatory efforts. The origins of LBS in the mobile-commerce field are explored, incorporating an appraisal of the underlying positioning technology, the stakeholders in the LBS value chain, and the regulatory environment in which these services are employed. There is an evident disparity between the implementation of LBS technologies and the introduction of suitable regulatory provisions, substantiated through limited consideration of the social and ethical implications and the practical safeguards required to govern LBS usage. This paper provides an approach for studying LBS regulation in general, and highlights the need for an interdisciplinary and comprehensive approach to fulfil the established gap in LBS literature and research. It also alludes to the importance of such an approach in the Australian context, and identifies research progress to date.
Abstracts

Monday, 7 June 2010

Session: B2 Data Security (Track Two)
Date: Monday, 7 June 2010
Time: 11:35 – 12:35
Chair(s): Michael Arnold
Venue: 67.104

Paper ID: [P001] Time: 11:35 – 12:05
Emerging Consumers View of Secondary Uses of Medical Data
Jennifer Heath
University of Wollongong, Australia. E-mail: jheath@uow.edu.au

Results of a pilot public opinion survey regarding privacy and secondary uses of medical data are presented. Data was gathered using a self administered household survey. The setting for the survey was regional New South Wales and Darwin, Australia. 482 surveys were distributed in randomly chosen residential blocks. The main outcome measures included respondent views regarding concern for personal privacy and support for secondary uses of medical data for utilitarian purposes. 165 surveys were returned giving a 34.2% response rate. Aspects of the Restricted Access Limited Control theory of privacy were explored via the survey. Results indicate the value of further research to give insight into operationalising RALC to support secondary uses of medical data for health research.

If it’s Encrypted its Secure! The Viability of US State-Based Encryption Exemptions
Mark Burdon\(^a\), Rouhshi Law\(^b\) and Jason Reid\(^c\)
Queensland University of Technology, Australia. E-mail: \(^a\)m.burdon@qut.edu.au, \(^b\)r.low@qut.edu.au, \(^c\)reid@isi.qut.edu.au

US state-based data breach notification laws have unveiled serious corporate and government failures regarding the security of personal information. These laws require organisations to notify persons who may be affected by an unauthorized acquisition of their personal information. Safe harbours to notification exist if personal information is encrypted. Three types of safe harbour have been identified in the literature: exemptions, rebuttable presumptions and factors. The underlying assumption of exemptions is that encrypted personal information is secure and therefore unauthorized access does not pose a risk. However, the viability of this assumption is questionable when examined against data breaches involving encrypted information and the demanding practical requirements of effective encryption management. Recent recommendations by the Australian Law Reform Commission (ALRC) would amend the Privacy Act 1988 (Cth) to implement a data breach scheme that includes a different type of safe harbour, factor based analysis. The authors examine the potential capability of the ALRC’s proposed encryption safe harbour in relation to the US experience at the state legislature level.
Abstracts

Session: D1 RFID Acceptance and Privacy (Track One)
Date: Monday, 7 June 2010
Time: 02:30 – 03:30
Chair(s): Judith Symonds
Venue: 67.107

Paper ID: [P015] Time: 02:30 – 03:00
Continuous RFID-enabled Authentication and its Privacy Implications
Stan Kurkovsky¹, Ewa Syta and Bernardo Casano
Central Connecticut State University, USA. E-mail: kurkovskysta@ccsu.edu

Radio-frequency identification (RFID) technology has gained a broad popularity in many application areas including supply chain management, retail shopping and access control. This paper explores the use of RFID at the workplace and its implications to employee privacy. In particular, we discuss the use of RFID for continuous authentication in a corporate environment. Continuous authentication provides the benefit of constant or highly periodic verification that the same authorized user accesses the computer system. In a case study presented here, employees use a knowledge- or biometric-based authentication scheme to gain initial entry to a computer system, while RFID is used subsequently to continuously verify the presence of a valid user. This paper studies the relationship between usability of such an authentication scheme and the degree of protection it provides. We also examine the balance between the increased security brought by adopting an RFID-enabled continuous authentication system and the impact that it could have on employee privacy as a result of increased tracking of many aspects of the users’ activity.

Paper ID: [P057] Time: 03:00 – 03:30
The Impact of Personality on Acceptance of Privacy-sensitive Technologies: A Comparative Study of RFID and Finger Vein Authentication Systems
Shiro Uesugi¹, Hitoshi Okada² and Toko Sasaki³
1. Matsuyama University, Japan. E-mail: uesugi@cc.matsuyama-u.ac.jp
2. National Institute of Informatics, Japan. E-mail: okada@nii.ac.jp
3. Niigata University of International and Information Studies. E-mail: tohko@nuiis.ac.jp

The wide and rapid diffusion of ICT has created an environment where consumers must interact with new technology with which they may not be comfortably familiar. Although they often do not fully understand the technological details of these products, consumers find that they need to use a variety of services based on newly introduced ICT, such as Radio Frequency Identification Technology (RFID), Near Field Communication (NFC), or contactless Finger Vein Authentication System (FVAS). Questions regarding whether or not consumers are comfortable with a new technology and how they react when the new technology is introduced need to be addressed, especially in the case where privacy sensitive technology is concerned.

This paper investigates the differences in two systems and the reaction to these differences by comparing the results of a questionnaire administered to two separate groups of subjects. It also presents findings from applying the Big-Five Test for Personal Traits to these same groups in an analysis that examines the correlation between Neuroticism and attitudes toward new ICT.
Abstracts

Session: D2 ICT Collaboration (Track Two)
Date: Monday, 7 June 2010
Time: 02:30 – 03:30
Chair(s): Roba Abbas
Venue: 67.104

Paper ID: [P056] Time: 02:30 – 03:00

The ICTs-mediated Collaboration as a System of Social Activity
Lucy Resnyansky
C3I Division, DSTO, Jason Wilson, Australia. E-mail: Lucy.Resnyansky@dsto.defence.gov.au

This paper aims to provide a theoretical-methodological foundation for the understanding of social implications of emerging technologies. It argues that such an understanding requires a dialogical interaction between computer science and social theory. The argument is grounded within a critical analysis of the computer science discourse on ICTs-mediated collaboration in relation to the model of collaboration as a system of social activity.

The paper outlines the model of collaboration as a system of social activity. This model represents collaboration as a co-production of knowledge in the process of a critical re-negotiation of ideas. This activity is shaped both by social contexts and the means mediating the production and exchange of knowledge. This model helps reveal the limitations of computer science paradigms currently shaping the development of technological tools which aim to support human collaboration.

The paper maintains that the network paradigm reduces the entire issue of ICTs-mediated collaboration to the development of platforms. The communication paradigm encourages to approach of collaboration as merely a connection rather than as a co-production of meaning. The production paradigm is suitable for an analysis of group interaction in a virtual environment, rather than as an understanding of a large-scale collaborative production of new scientific knowledge.

Paper ID: [P019] Time: 03:00 – 03:30

Equilibrium for CMC Systems’ Alteration — An Intercultural Perspective
Malik Aleem Ahmed
PhD scholar at Department of Values and Technology, Delft University of Technology, Netherlands. E-mail: M.A.Ahmed@tudelft.nl

Technology and society inter-influence each other. Cultural diversity and intercultural variations of values exist between different countries. Most of the emerging technologies including information and communication technologies (ICTs) and systems, being developed in developed countries, are influenced by the cultural values, norms and thinking of those countries. Sociopolitical factors should be considered while introducing these technologies in the institutions of a developing country. I argue that intercultural variations of values perspective should be taken into account for successful implementation of Computer Mediated Communication Systems in the public sector institutions of developing countries during aid assisted ICT governance projects. The systems should be customized, modified, and altered according to local variations of values. However, systems should not be altered to the extent that they reinforce the troubling values and structures. Right equilibrium has to be achieved.
Abstracts

Session: D3  3G Mobile and Social Networking  (Track Three)
Date:  Monday, 7 June 2010
Time:  02:30 – 03:30
Chair(s):  Mark Burdon
Venue:  40.131

Paper ID: [P123] Time: 02:30 – 03:00

3G Mobile Multimedia Services (MMS) Utilization in Indonesia: An Exploratory Research
Indrawati¹, San Murugesan² and Murali Raman³

¹Institut Manajemen Telkom, Indonesia. E-mail: indrawati02@yahoo.com
²University of Western Sydney, Australia. E-mail: san1@internode.net
³Multimedia University, Malaysia. E-mail: murali.raman@mmu.edu.my

The number of subscribers to 3G mobile networks in Indonesia is around 8.2% of total mobile phone subscribers, which shows a very low number compared with other countries. There exists a huge potential market which is yet to be exploited. To capitalize on this market, however, it is important to know the potential use of the 3G mobile networks in Indonesia as a developing country. One of the potential uses of the 3G mobile networks is 3G mobile multimedia services. To understand the current status and potential of 3G mobile multimedia services use among Indonesians, it is important to explore the reason why some Indonesians have, and others haven’t yet, embraced 3G mobile multimedia services, and perceiving these services. In this article, we present key findings of our research that addresses these objectives.

Our study reveals that although many respondents aware of the 3G technology, only 47% of respondents use 3G mobile multimedia services. Even those who use 3G mobile multimedia services have perceived only a limited use of 3G mobile multimedia services. The service that they mostly use is the internet access followed by video call and mobile TV. The services such as video email, mobile video, movie preview, and video surveillance are not much used. 53% of respondents do not use 3G mobile multimedia services though some of them have 3G services support mobile phone. The main reasons they cited for non using 3G services are high cost of the services, no compatible hand devices, family and friends do not use 3G mobile multimedia services, and 3G applications and services are not easy to use.

Paper ID: [P117] Time: 03:00 – 03:30

Using a Social Informatics Framework to Study the Effects of Location-Based Social Networking on Relationships between People: A Review of Literature
Sarah Jean Fusco¹, Katina Michael² and M. G. Michael³

¹School of Information Systems and Technology, Faculty of Informatics, University of Wollongong, Australia. E-mail: *sjf462@uow.edu.au, *katina@uow.edu.au, *mgm@uow.edu.au

This paper is predominantly a review of literature on the emerging mobile application area known as location-based social networking. The study applies the social informatics framework to the exploratory question of what effect location based social networking may have on relationships between people. The classification model used in the paper relates previous research on location based services and online social networking together. Specifically the wider study is concerned with literature which identifies the impact of technology on trust with respect to friendship. This paper attempts to draw out the motivations behind using location based social networking applications and the implications this may have on individual privacy and more broadly one’s social life. It relies heavily on the domain of social informatics with a view to setting a theoretical underpinning to the shaping between context and information and communication technology design.
RFID Deployment and Use in the Dairy Value Chain: Applications, Current Issues and Future Research Directions
Samuel Fosso Wamba\textsuperscript{1} and Alison Wicks\textsuperscript{2}
\textsuperscript{1}School of Information Systems & Technology, University of Wollongong, Wollongong, NSW, 2522 Australia. E-mail: samuel@uow.edu.au
\textsuperscript{2}Australasian Occupational Science Centre, University of Wollongong, Wollongong, NSW, 2522 Australia. E-mail: wicks@uow.edu.au

RFID technology is currently considered as a key enabler of supply chain transformation. However, very little has been written about the deployment and use of RFID in the dairy industry. Drawing on an extensive literature review and a case example, this exploratory study seeks to present current applications and issues related to RFID’s adoption in the dairy industry and discuss future research directions.

Uniwide WiFi Based Positioning System
William Ching\textsuperscript{1,a}, Rue Jing Teh\textsuperscript{1,b}, Binghao Li\textsuperscript{2,a} and Chris Rizos\textsuperscript{2}
\textsuperscript{1}School of Computer Science and Engineering, University of New South Wales, Australia. E-mail: \textsuperscript{a}wching@cse.unsw.edu.au, \textsuperscript{b}rueteh@cse.unsw.edu.au
\textsuperscript{2}School of Surveying and Spatial Information Systems, University of New South Wales, Australia. E-mail: \textsuperscript{a}binghao.li@unsw.edu.au

Millions of people travel between countries and regions on a daily basis being exposed to unfamiliar environments. Knowing where you are and how to get to places within a restricted time can make people’s lives easier. Today, WiFi access points (APs) are common everywhere, especially on university campuses, in hotels, hospitals, shopping centres, and city central business districts. This project, dubbed WiPos (WiFi-Positioning), had the objective to develop a positioning system using WiFi APs deployed across a university to locate one’s position in a building under conditions where GPS could not be used. When relatively accurate user position is available, location based services (LBS) can be provided to users, including timetable of a lecture room, location of the nearest vending machine, and so on. This project involved developing a server and a client (running on the Android platform) to handle positioning and LBS transactions. Testing has shown that the university’s WiFi network is sufficient to provide ‘room to room’ accuracy.
Abstracts


The RFID Tag Pictorial Glossary Project
Judith Symonds¹ and John Ayoade²
¹Auckland University of Technology, New Zealand. E-mail: jsymonds@aut.ac.nz
²American University of Nigeria, USA. E-mail: john.ayoade@aun.edu.ng

This research explores and proposes designs and development of helping both amateur and professional RFID system users in determining the right tags and RFID system to use or buy. Although there have been various literatures on RFID tags classification, this research looks beyond general tags classification. The paper proposes detailed pictorial classification and tags database schema development design. We report the protocol for the RFID tag pictures to share with the educational research community our experiences.

Session: E2  Social Media Education (Track Two)
Date:  Monday, 7 June 2010
Time: 03:50 – 05:20
Chair(s): Michael Phillips
Venue: 67.104


The Use of Wearable Point-of-View (POV) Technologies in an Educational Context
Alexander Hayes¹, Leo Gaggl, Geoff Lubich and Craig Lubich
EDUPOV. E-mail: ¹alex@edupov.com

The use of wearable Point-Of-View (POV) technologies in an educational context is a fast growing area of research, with applied use evident in the vocational, private, enterprise and tertiary sectors. A range of considerations and challenges for organizations and individuals alike have emerged as this rich media technology augments learning and teaching practices. EDUPOV will bring to discussion a range of examples and inherent considerations that these educational contexts are contesting as research continues with these pervasive technologies as they meld their way with contemporary pedagogies.


Emergence of Creativity in Learning via Social Technologies
Sophie Nichol
Deakin University, School of Information Technology, Australia. E-mail: snichol@deakin.edu.au

Creativity is an elusive skill desired by many. Debates on ‘What is Creativity’ and how it can best be nurtured and supported had resurgence in the 1950’s after Guilford’s address to the American Psychology Association about the positive benefits of creativity. Since then creativity has been investigated in many forms and within many disciplines. Of note is that creativity is apparent within four components: the person, the process, the product and the environment. On some level creativity is assessed within one of the four components of creativity: person, process, product or environment. In this study creativity and the environment is under investigation, with a number of factors presented that allow creativity to be supported. This paper explores the role of creativity within the education of tertiary students studying Games Design and Development (within an IT discipline) from an Australian University. Particularly this paper focuses on how social factors, such as purpose built collaborative environments and virtual communities, aid in the creative pursuits of the students.
Abstracts


The Role of Experts in Social Media — Are the Tertiary Educated Engaged?

E. Cheng\(^1\), S. Davis\(^2\), I. Burnett\(^1\) and C. Ritz\(^2\)

\(^1\)School of Electrical and Computer Engineering RMIT University Melbourne VIC Australia 3000.
\(^2\)School of Electrical, Computer and Telecommunications Engineering University of Wollongong Wollongong NSW Australia 2522. E-mail: \(^1\)eva.cheng@rmit.edu.au, \(^1\)ian.burnett@rmit.edu.au

With new social media technologies arising daily, this paper reports on a pilot user survey that studies how tertiary educated users are engaging with social media. The results indicate sporadic use of social media by the tertiary educated users studied; they are generally aware of the key social media sites and facilities, but are not actively utilizing these services. The reasons for, and the implications of a lack of tertiary educated users in the egalitarian and participatory environments intrinsic to social media are discussed. Further, the paper suggests potential technological barriers that might be at the root of such a lack of engagement amongst tertiary educated users.

**Session: E3 Information Security and Surveillance (Track Three)**

Date: Monday, 7 June 2010

Time: 03:50 – 05:20

Chair(s): David Wallace

Venue: 40.131


A Potential Loss of Trust as a Result of the Conflicting Messages within Information Security Research

Daniel Oost

The University of New South Wales, Australia. E-mail: d.oost@unsw.edu.au

One implication of emerging (and established) technologies relates to information security researchers’ writing on their management and use. The implication developed here is a potential loss of trust in information security research. This implication follows from an incompatible conflict between optimism and pessimism within information security research. The tenability of the optimistic information security research identified is questioned.

**Paper ID: [P091] Time: 04:20 – 04:50**

Surveillance Monitoring and Information Assurance Work Systems

Peter Goldschmidt

Information Management, UWA Business School, The University of Western Australia, Australia. E-mail: peter.goldschmidt@uwa.edu.au

The performance of surveillance information systems depends on reducing the decision time for remedial action by verifying alarms and generating actionable indicators, in context. This article discusses support and assurance of surveillance monitoring, and compliance verification knowledge management of surveillance results. The aim is to support information assurance real time alarm identification and verification, assurance and management decision making by tracking the parameters monitored by the existing information assurance monitoring infrastructure and operating work systems, and using that data/knowledge to create useful and actionable information. The goal is to reduce the (information assurance remedial action) time to decision to enable accurate and rapid operational execution.
Abstracts

A Careful Design for a Tool to Detect Child Pornography in P2P Networks
Iván Pau de la Cruz¹, Celia Fernández Aller², Sergio Sánchez García¹,³ and Justo Carracedo³
¹EUITT-UPM, (Madrid) E-mail: ipau@diatel.upm.es, ³sergio@diatel.upm.es
²EUI-UPM, (Madrid) E-mail: cfaller@eui.upm.es
³Gallardo, EUITT-UPM E-mail: justo@diatel.upm.es

This paper addresses the social problem of child pornography on peer-to-peer (P2P) networks on the Internet and presents an automated system with effective computer and telematic tools for seeking out and identifying data exchanges with pedophilic content on the Internet. The paper analyzes the social and legal context in which the system must operate and describes the processes by which the system respects the rights of the persons investigated and prevents these tools from being used to establish processes of surveillance and attacks on the privacy of Internet users.
Tuesday, 8 June 2010

Session: B1 Biometrics and RFID Implants for Patron ID (Track One)
Date: Tuesday, 8 June 2010
Time: 10:50 – 12:30
Chair(s): Katherine Albrecht
Venue: 67.107

Paper ID: [P103] Time: 10:50 – 11:30

ID Scanners in the Night Time Economy
Darren Palmer1, Ian Warren1,2 and Peter Miller2
1School of History Heritage and Society, Deakin University, Geelong Australia.
E-mail: darren.palmer@deakin.edu.au, ian.warren@deakin.edu.au
2School of Psychology, Deakin University, Geelong Australia. E-mail: peter.miller@deakin.edu.au

ID scanners are quickly emerging as a new technological fix to long-standing problems of security and safety within licensed venues. Yet at this point in time detailed research of this rapidly expanding security technology is remarkably limited. To address this analytical deficit we are currently examining the uptake of ID scanners in licensed venues operating in the nighttime economy. We have found significant interest in the implementation of ID scanners in other Australian cities. However, the introduction of ID scanners in late-night licensed venues has occurred with little public awareness, no policy consideration and questionable claims concerning their effectiveness in enhancing safety and reducing crime. This article explores the factors shaping the introduction if ID scanners and the underlying beliefs concerning their utility as a crime prevention technology. The article then considers some broader implications to be explored in future analyses.

Paper ID: [P053] Time: 11:30 – 12:00

The Diffusion of RFID Implants for Access Control and ePayments: A Case Study on Baja Beach Club in Barcelona
Katina Michaela and M.G. Michaelb
School of Information Systems and Technology, University of Wollongong, Australia.
E-mail: katina@uow.edu.au, mgm@uow.edu.au

RFID implants for humans have been used in a variety of contexts since their commercial inception in 2003. The VeriChip product which typically carries a 16 digit number was first marketed as an identification device in the ehealth space (e.g. for emergency response), then as an access control mechanism (e.g. security), and finally as an epayment solution (e.g. the purchase of drinks at clubs). This paper investigates the story behind RFID implants for club patronage access control and epayment. The study uses a two-fold qualitative approach in the collection of data for the single case study of the Baja Beach Club in Barcelona, Spain. A single semi-structured interview was conducted with the IT Manager who created the application at the club that utilised the human chipping product. The full length interview was conducted in Spanish, translated into English, and analysed using content analysis. The interview was supported by an exhaustive search online for documents that met the criteria “Baja Beach Club + implants”. The documents returned by
Abstracts

this search included academic articles, government policy documents, publicly accessible blogs and media commentary. Search engine results online uncovered one other dominant document type— that of popular religious literature linking implantable microchips in humans to end-time prophecy in the Book of Revelation, the last book of the New Testament. The findings indicate that despite the successful application of RFID implants for club patrons, the complexity of the technology during trialability led to its stilted diffusion. The paper draws on Roger’s (1995) diffusion of innovation (DOI) theory to describe the poor uptake of the technology for access control worldwide but points to the possibility that this is only a short-term trend. The paper also ponders on whether the slow rate of adoption of human-centric implantables will continue and what factors might need to be overcome before widespread diffusion can occur.

Paper ID: [P126] Time: 12:00 – 12:30

A Citizen’s Concerns about Human Microchip Implants — “Lack of Information”
Geoff Robertson
Associate Member, IEEE SSIT

To the average citizen going about their daily routine the explosion of technological advancements take place whether they are aware of them or not. Keeping in the information “loop” is like fighting a losing battle. This presentation highlights that citizens are largely in the “dark” concerning the development and commercialisation of human microchip implants. Meanwhile, implants for biomedical, identification, financial transactions, security, tracking and monitoring applications are being thought out in research and development laboratories. In short, the citizenry lack information. Information on implants seems to be submerged like an iceberg below the water line. Some recent “under water discoveries” by the presenter have inspired participation in the 2010 IEEE ISTAS Conference. Excited about this discovery the presenter has recently become an Associate Member of the IEEE SSIT.

An Australian Parliamentary Senate Review (2005), of the Australian Privacy Act, noted that Privacy Legislation was struggling to keep pace with emerging technologies, by corporations such as VeriChip Inc, producers of human microchip implant technology. The review also registered concern about the lack of government consultation and transparency relating to some privacy issues. Submissions to the Review suggested that the use of VeriChip Inc, human microchip implant technology (based on a 16 Digit Identifier), for bio health applications should be prohibited, pending further research, public consultation and the implementation of a suitable regulatory regime. It was noted by the Review that implant technology had the potential to develop multipurpose applications requiring even more rigorous scrutiny. Anticipating privacy concerns of their communities, nine states in the USA (California, Colorado, Florida, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, and Wisconsin) have recently enacted, “Anti Chipping”/Bodily Integrity Act legislation, to quell citizen concerns over the potential for enforced chipping of humans and to safeguard individuals human rights.

Citizens are increasingly concerned about commercial, national security and global agendas that infringe on individual freedoms and potentially violate personal beliefs for the so called “greater good”. This presentation highlights some of the concerns of human microchipping discovered by a citizen on a quest for more information. Concerns include issues relating to physical and mental health, personal and religious beliefs, violation of bodily integrity, insecurity of personal data, privacy, legal and government protection. The presentation raises some intriguing questions that go to the heart of citizen wellbeing. This presentation concludes that citizens across jurisdictions need more information, guidance, assistance from civil libertarians, human rights and privacy advocates, from their State and Federal Governments to understand the risks and implications of human microchipping to protect their families and communities.
Abstracts

Tuesday, 8 June 2010
Session: B2 Digital Identity (Track two)
Date: Tuesday, 8 June 2010
Time: 10:50 – 12:30
Chair(s): Ivan Pau De La Cruz
Venue: 67.104

Online Identity As a Semiotic Phenomenon
Lucy Resnyansky
Centre for Research in Education (CREd), University of South Australia, Australia.
E-mail: Lucy.Resnyansky@dsto.defence.gov.au

The ICTs are changing some of the most fundamental concepts, including those of identity. The technolo-
gization and virtualization of social interaction has resulted in the emergence of a new type of identity —
online identity. Within the ICTs area, online identity is understood as an ‘electronic version of real identity,
a form of social subjects’ digital presence manifested by Internet addresses, data, and network connections.
This paper argues that, in order to fully understand the transformative potential of ICTs, online identity
should not be considered as another re-incarnation of a ‘real’ identity, but as a specific kind of identity with
independent and ever increasing importance.

This paper aims to show how the social semiotics perspective may help understand the phenomenon of
online identity. The paper outlines the analytical apparatus for exploring online identity as manifested in
semiotic activity. It suggests that the conceptualization of online identity in terms of reflexivity and agency
can help reveal the qualitative change introduced by ICTs into social life.

Paper ID: [P100] Time: 11:30 – 12:00
Profile-based Digital Identity Management - a Better Way to Combat Fraud
Y. Yang1, E. Lewis2 and J. Newmarch3
1IEEE Society on Social Implications of Technology, Australia. E-mail: dr.yang@ieee.org
2School of Engineering and IT, UNSW@ADFA, Canberra, Australia. E-mail: e.lewis@adfa.edu.au
3Centre for ICT, Box Hill Institute, and Faculty of IT, Monash University, Melbourne, Australia.
E-mail: j.newmarch@infotech.monash.edu.au.

Identity and data matching are often utilised to combat identity crime and fraud. An accurate client profile
that provides a unique identity and a true description of its associated business activities has become an
increasing concern for service providers. There is a need for improved profile-based identity management.
This paper identifies key risks, challenges, potential improvements which service providers in both the public
and private sectors may find applicable. It proposes an enterprise architectural approach to profile-based
identity management.
Abstracts

Paper ID: [P093] Time: 12:00 – 12:30

Digital Identity Applied to Telematic Voting Involving European Citizens. Social and Legal Implications
Emilia Pérez Belleboni\(^a\), Sergio Sánchez García\(^b\), Justo Carracedo Gallardo\(^c\) and Ana Gómez Oliva\(^d\)
Telephone: (+34) 91 336 78 02. Fax: (+34) 91 336 78 17. E-mail: \(^{a}\)belleboni@diatel.upm.es, \(^{b}\)sergio@diatel.upm.es, \(^{c}\)carracedo@diatel.upm.es, \(^{d}\)agomez@diatel.upm.es

This paper describes the characteristics of systems of electronic voting in which both the vote itself and the authorization to vote circulate through computer networks (telematic voting), with a focus on the problems arising from the need to ensure correct identification of citizens seeking to access the voting system in a Europe-wide environment. The advantages offered by such a system are discussed, as are the major social and legal implications these solutions may entail.

Session: B3 Enterprise Software Accountability (Track Three)
Date: Tuesday, 8 June 2010
Time: 10:50 – 12:30
Chair(s): Peter Goldschmidt
Venue: 40.131

Paper ID: [P037] Time: 10:50 – 11:30

Removing the Barriers to Enterprise 2.0
Mohd Heikal bin Husin\(^1\),\(^2\) and Paula M.C. Swatman\(^2\)
\(^1\)School of Computer and Information Science, University of South Australia/Universiti Sains Malaysia. E-mail: \(^1\)mohdheikal.husin@postgrads.unisa.edu.au
\(^2\)School of Computing and Information Systems University of Tasmania, Australia

Even before the advent of Web 2.0, enterprises were already looking at ways of creating or enhancing competitive advantage. Enterprise 2.0, however, with its Web 2.0-based technologies offers the opportunity to leverage the skills and knowledge of the entire organization. But despite the apparent attractiveness of this technology, not all employees are equally willing to adopt and use Enterprise 2.0. In this paper we discuss the phenomenon known as the Empty Quarter which identifies that group of an organization’s staff least likely to want to participate in this organizational virtual community, identifying possible reasons for its existence and suggesting some potential solutions. We introduce a preliminary model, the Enterprise 2.0 Uptake Model, to underpin the investigation of this fascinating issue and propose a plan of action for the gathering of appropriate data. We believe this issue is likely to become ever more central as organizations increasingly turn to enterprise content management for their everyday activities.

Paper ID: [P099] Time: 11:30 – 12:00

Software and the Social Production of Disorder
Jonathan Marshall\(^1\) and Didar Zowghi\(^2\)
\(^1\)Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences, University of Technology, Sydney. E-mail: jan.marshall@uts.edu.au
\(^2\)Faculty of Engineering and IT, University of Technology, Sydney. E-mail: didar.zowghi@uts.edu.au

Software development is inherently an ordering process. When implemented in a workplace it orders the ways that people go about their work, the work they do, and the ways they interact and communicate
Abstracts

with each other. This new mode of ordering may conflict with existing orders, existing distributions of power and knowledge, and arrangements of groups, and between groups. Ordering is almost always the subject of dispute, so software development can easily become enmeshed in the politicking between competing groups with deleterious effects. Removing all these conflicts may not be possible, as they can be an essential part of the ways relevant groups interact. Better communication, for example, may actually increase conflict, and not produce harmony. Rather than thinking of order and disorder as mutually exclusive polarities, it is more effective and realistic to think of them as constituting an ‘order/disorder complex’ and to expect disorder to appear alongside the ordering. This paper explores the problems of ordering and disordering through a study of changes in the Australian Customs’ “Integrated Cargo System”. We suggest that acceptance of some untidied mess, or openness to both dispute and unclarity, may be useful in implementing functional software.

Paper ID: [P068] Time: 12:00 – 12:30

Practitioner Accountability and Decision-making Technology
David Wallace
Macquarie University, Australia. E-mail: w.david.wallace@gmail.com

Normative expectations of accountability require that harm is acknowledged, reparation made and its causes remedied. Fundamental to this is the ability of practitioners to describe, explain and justify their decisions and actions. This ability is seriously impaired by decision-making technology, like that used in child-protection risk assessments. There is a moral obligation to adopt such technology but accountability becomes highly problematic given the way technology is developed, mandated, and implemented. Practitioners are required to implement the technology with limited training even though the technology undermines their judgement, compromises their way of working and often operates outside of their effective control. This loss of accountability cannot be offset by the advantages of the technology.

Session: D1 Workplace and Citizen Surveillance (Track One)
Date: Tuesday, 8 June 2010
Time: 02:00 – 03:10
Chair(s): Stan Kurkovsky
Venue: 67.107

Paper ID: [P095] Time: 02:10 – 02:40

Workplace Consequences of Electronic Exhibitionism and Voyeurism
William A. Herbert
Deputy Chair and Counsel, New York State Public Employment Relations Board, USA.
(for identification purposes only) E-mail: wherbert@nycap.rr.com

The popularity of email, blogging and social networking raises important issues for employers, employees and labor unions. This article will explore contemporary workplace issues resulting from the related social phenomena of electronic exhibitionism and voyeurism. It will begin with a discussion of the international social phenomenon of individuals electronically distributing their personal thoughts, opinions, and activities to a potential worldwide audience while at the same time retaining a subjective sense of privacy. The temptation toward such exhibitionism has been substantially enhanced by the advent of Web 2.0. The article then turns to the legal implications of electronic voyeurism including employer surveillance of employee workplace computer use and employee off-duty blogs and social networking pages. It will also examine the issues associated with employers and recruiters conducting internet searches for information about job applicants. In the conclusion, the article will discuss various means for responding to the workplace issues resulting from electronic exhibitionism and voyeurism on and off the job.
GPS Navigation... But What is it Doing To Us?
Jeff Robbins
Rutgers University, USA. Email: jhrobbin@rci.rutgers.edu

In the classic film, Butch Cassidy and the Sundance Kid, Butch and Sundance try every devious trick they know to lose the posse chasing them. Yet they keep coming on, prompting Butch to exclaim in exasperation: "Who are those guys?" Spotting one man on the ground, looking for clues, Sundance thinks it’s Lord Baltimore, a “fullblooded Indian... who could track anybody, over anything, day or night.” Perhaps the fictional Lord Baltimore was portrayed a sigma or two out on the bell curve of Native American tracking ability, but survival in a pre-GPS navigational milieu demanded such skills. This paper will examine the flip side of GPS navigation, asking what the technology doing it all for us is also doing to us. The conventional wisdom insists that we have better things to do than find our own way from here to there without turn by turn directions. While it may be true that losing the ability to find one’s own way, as once we were compelled, may be no great loss, as a tributary feeding into the river of what’s going on across the board of human skill erosion, it’s a symptom of far more serious summing going on.

Session: D2 Elearning with Social Media (Track Two)
Date: Tuesday, 8 June 2010
Time: 02:10 – 03:10
Chair(s): Sophie Nicol
Venue: 67.104

‘I Like, Stalk them on Facebook’: Teachers’ ‘Privacy’ and the Risks of Social Networking Sites
Melissa De Zwart¹, Michael Henderson², Michael Phillips² and David Lindsay³
¹School of Law, University of South Australia, Australia. Email: Melissa.dezwart@unisa.edu.au
²Faculty of Education, Monash University, Australia
³Faculty of Law, Monash University, Australia

Social networking sites (SNS), including MySpace and Facebook, and other media rich websites with social networking functions such as Bebo, Flickr and YouTube, offer new and varied ways to communicate for both students and teachers. This paper focuses on the complexities, particularly legal complexities, that may arise from teachers and students sharing social networks. For example, in October 2009, Queensland State School teachers were issued with a Code of Conduct prohibiting them from using SNS to contact or access students and mandating that any ‘private use’ of social networks by teachers must be kept ‘appropriate and private’. However, this interdiction is deeply problematic, especially as SNS are designed to increase the number of users and their connections and by their very nature resist being private. Drawing upon Australian and overseas examples, this paper describes a SNS landscape in which traditional notions of privacy are much harder to maintain and can have risks, including legal risks, for teachers.
Abstracts

**Is Facebook Really “Open” to All?**

Maria Claudia Buzzi¹,², Marina Buzzi¹,³, Barbara Leporini¹ and Fahim Akhter⁴

IIT-CNR, Pisa, Italy. E-mail: ¹Claudia.Buzzi@iit.cnr.it, Marina.Buzzi@iit.cnr.it
³ISTI-CNR, Pisa, Italy. E-mail: Barbara.Leporini@isti.cnr.it
⁴Zayed University, I.T., Dubai, U.A.E. E-mail: fahim.akhter@zu.ac.ae

Social interaction is important for everyone, and vital for the differently-abled and elderly. Social network applications are causing us to change our ways of communicating and working. We can now make friends all over the world, share ideas and knowledge, search for others’ opinions, and more. Facebook and Twitter are examples of these applications. However, these opportunities are usually meant for people who can walk, see, and talk without difficulty. In this paper we show how blind persons, using screen readers and voice synthesizers to access the Web, can interact with social network applications. Our case study focuses on Facebook, analyzing basic features, explaining electronic barriers and suggesting solutions.

**Microchip-Induced Tumors in Laboratory Rodents and Dogs: A Review of the Literature 1990–2006**

Katherine Albrecht

CASPIAN Consumer Privacy. E-mail: kma@post.harvard.edu

This paper reviews literature published in oncology and toxicology journals between 1990 and 2006 addressing the effects of implanted radio-frequency (RFID) microchips on laboratory rodents and dogs. Eleven articles were reviewed in all, with eight investigating mice and rats, and three investigating dogs. In all but three of the articles, researchers observed that malignant sarcomas and other cancers formed around or adjacent to the implanted microchips. The tumors developed in both experimental and control animals, and in two household pets. In nearly all cases, researchers concluded that the microchips had induced the cancers. Possible explanations for the tumors are explored, and a set of recommendations for policy makers, human patients and their doctors, veterinarians, pet owners, and oncology researchers is presented in light of these findings.

**Demystifying the Number of the Beast in the Book of Revelation: Examples of Ancient Cryptology and the Interpretation of the “666” Conundrum**

M. G. Michael

School of Information Systems and Technology, University of Wollongong (Unable to Present). E-mail: mgm@uow.edu.au

As the year 2000 came and went, with the suitably forecasted fuse-box of utopian and apocalyptic responses, the question of “666” (Rev 13:18) was once more brought to our attention in different ways. Biblical scholars, for instance, focused again on the interpretation of the notorious conundrum and on the Traditions-geschichte of Antichrist. For some of those commentators it was a reply to the outpouring of sensationalist...
Abstracts

publications fuelled by the millennial mania. This paper aims to shed some light on the background, the sources, and the interpretation of the “number of the beast”. It explores the ancient techniques for understanding the conundrum including: gematria, arithmetic, symbolic, and riddle-based solutions. Is the “number” in any way related to advanced automatic identification technologies such as microchip implants? And what of the social implications of integrating such advanced technologies to citizenry who may not wish to buy-in into such schemes (e.g. national healthcare) which are in apparent conflict with their religious beliefs?

Session: E1 LBS Tracking and Monitoring (Track One)

Date: Tuesday, 8 June 2010
Time: 03:30 – 05:00
Chair(s): Roger Clarke
Venue: 67.107

Paper ID: [P011] Time: 03:30 – 04:00

System and Methodology for Using Mobile Phones in Live Remote Monitoring of Physical Activities
Hamed Ketabdar and Matti Lyra
Quality and Usability Lab, Deutsche Telekom Laboratories, TU Berlin.
E-mail: hamed.ketabdar@telekom.de, matti.lyra@gmail.com

In this paper, we propose a system and methodology for using mobile phones for monitoring physical activities of a user, and its applications in assisting elderly or people with need for special care and monitoring. The method is based on processing acceleration data provided by accelerometers integrated in new mobile phones. As the mobile phone is carried regularly by the user, the acceleration pattern can deliver information related to pattern of physical activities the user is engaged in. This information can be sent to a monitoring server, analyzed and presented as different health-related factors for assistance, monitoring and healthcare purposes.

Paper ID: [P041] Time: 04:00 – 04:30

Location-based Services: An Examination of User Attitudes and Socio-Ethical Scenarios
Roba Abbas
School of Information Systems and Technology, University of Wollongong Australia, Australia.
E-mail: ra75@uow.edu.au

The Location-Based Services (LBS) industry is characterised by a multitude of vendors, all of whom assume a vital role in the provision of location solutions to their respective customer base. An attractive target audience is Gen Y consumers, recognised as being early adopters of the latest (mobile) technologies and possessing an influential role in family purchasing decisions. This paper presents and examines the outcomes of an observational study centred on the compilation of GPS data logs and accompanying diary entries for the aforementioned participant group. The emergent scenarios are reviewed, as are the attitudes of the participants. While the data logging devices were initially perceived as a novelty by participants, significant concerns emerged after further consideration and extensive utilisation of the devices. Such anxieties are specifically attributed to location and time inconsistencies, technological and device implementation issues, and general feelings of unease concerning the prospect of drawing inferences about individuals based on incomplete and inaccurate data sets. Suggested means of overcoming the ensuing issues are also considered.
Using Mobile Phones in a Real-time Biosurveillance Program: Lessons from the frontlines in Sri Lanka and India

Gordon A. Gow¹, Nuwan Waidyanatha² and Vincy Pushpa Mary³
¹Associate Professor, University of Alberta, Canada. E-mail: gordon.gow@ualberta.ca
²Senior Researcher, Lirneasia, Sri Lanka. E-mail: nuwan@lirneasia.net
³Project Associate, Rural Technology and Business Incubator, Indian Institute of Technology, India. E-mail: vincy@tenet.res.in

The Real-Time Biosurveillance Program (RTBP) is a multi-partner research initiative to study the potential for new Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) to improve early detection and notification of disease outbreaks in Sri Lanka and India. A key component of this project involves frontline data reporting using mobile phones to overcome problems of Internet-access in remote locations. This paper provides a brief overview of applications available for mobile phone-based data reporting, describes a formative evaluation framework used in the study, and discusses initial findings related to technology acceptance among frontline health workers operating in a developing country.

Green IT Awareness and Practices: Results from a Field Study on Mobile Phone Related E-Waste in Bangladesh

Noushin Laila Ansari¹, Mahfuz Ashraf², Bushra Tahseen Malik³ and Helena Grunfeld⁴
¹BBA 4th year Student, Department of Management Information Systems, University of Dhaka, Bangladesh. E-mail: noushinlaila@gmail.com
²Lecturer, Department of Management Information Systems, University of Dhaka, University of Dhaka, Bangladesh. E-mail: ashraf.mahfuz@gmail.com
³Bushra Tahseen Malik Researcher, Brainstorm Bangladesh. E-mail: bushra@brainstorm-bd.com
⁴Helena Grunfeld Research Scholar, Victoria University, Melbourne, Australia. E-mail: helena.grunfeld@live.vu.edu.au

This paper presents preliminary findings from a ‘Green IT’ research project, dealing with mobile phone and battery disposal and recycling by businesses and individuals in Bangladesh. Electronic waste (e-waste) is one of the fastest growing sources of waste. In addition to facing the issue of illegal exports of toxic e-waste, containing heavy metals, from the developed to the developing world, waste from current and emerging technologies used in developing countries is also growing, with the rapid increase in the use of computers, mobile phones and other devices. While many of the major electronics firms have initiated clean up practices aimed at reducing the e-waste problem, e.g. disposal and re-cycling initiatives, such schemes have in general not reached developing nations. The increasing e-waste has environmental, health, and other social implications in many developing countries, particularly with only a low level of awareness of this issue, as is the case in Bangladesh. The research presented in this paper, carried out in October-November 2009, covered awareness, current and planned practices of Green IT among 15 interviewees in Bangladesh, with special focus on mobile phones and batteries. Following an overview of Green IT in general and e-waste in particular, the paper outlines the methodology of the study, research findings and policy recommendations arising from the research results.
Abstracts

Paper ID: [P009]  Time: 04:00 – 04:30

One Hundred Reasons Socially Beneficial Technology Might Not Work
Greg Adamson
Chair, IEEE Society on Social Implications of Technology (Australia), Department of Information Systems, University of Melbourne, Australia. E-mail: gadamson@unimelb.edu.au

Technologies service many human needs. Socially beneficial technologies can also assist in resolving some of the world’s most pressing problems: climate change; access to safe drinking water; quality housing; universal health care. Often a technology already exists, awaiting to be applied. In other cases it is within grasp given appropriate prioritisation. This paper considers approximately 100 theories of and approaches to technology innovation and adoption regarding the question, How is the failure of socially beneficial technology explained? Approaches include legal, regulatory, political, philosophical, sociological, usage, psychological, technical, economic, commercial, and marketing. This paper creates a framework of six categories in order to classify and compare the theories. It then proposes further research steps to examine the question.

Paper ID: [P105]  Time: 04:30 – 05:00

Identity, Contestability and Ethics of Unified Virtualisation of Society
Marcus Wigan
Oxford Systematics, Australia. E-mail: oxsys@optusnet.com.au

Virtualisation (the replacement of physical representation by bits) in society is placing great pressures on individuals and society. The progressive loss of legal multiple identities raises major ethical and practical implications, and is being accelerated by virtualisation and shifts to anticipatory ‘intelligence’ styles of policing and enforcement in place of reliance on common civil law. This is now shifting to the intellectual property (IP) domain as commercial interests gain state coercive powers with the convergence between trade and IP. Lack of contestability is a key theme, and the need to establish contextually separate multiple identities. NGOs need to participate in power balancing polices to address the ethical and power conflicts arising.
Wednesday, 9 June 2010

Session: B1 Emergency Management and Social Media (Track One)
Date: Wednesday, 9 June 2010
Time: 11:00 – 12:30
Chair(s): Alexander Hayes
Venue: 67.107

Paper ID: [P121] Time: 11:00 – 11:30

Rankings of Importance of Location-Based Services Utilisation for Emergency Management
Anas Aloudat1 and Yehia Alzoubi2
1School of Information Systems and Technology, Faculty of Informatics, University of Wollongong, Australia. E-mail: aa279@uow.edu.au
2Individual investigator and researcher. E-mail: yizoubi@yahoo.com

Driven by several issues from earlier commercial public alerting projects, this paper investigates people’s opinions in regard to the current and expected deployments of mobile location-based services under national emergency alerting and warning systems. In particular, the paper examines general public perspective of the importance of utilising the services in different types of emergency events, categorised as natural and human-caused. A survey was carried out to fulfill the requirements of the investigation. The findings clearly denoted significant differences between the mean ranks of all emergency types in the two categories, providing evidence that the importance of utilising LBS is perceived differently by the public for different emergency event types. It is expected that such validated criterion of investigation would help systems’ designers to narrow down their selection of emergency event types to only those with extremely high significance to the public, hence avoiding the possibility of ending up with people opting out from the system as a consequence of being continuously bombarded by notifications for emergency events including minor ones.

Paper ID: [P048] Time: 11:30 – 12:00

Protecting the Protectors: Legal Liabilities from the Use of Web 2.0 for Australian Disaster Response
Rouhshi Low1, Mark Burdon2, Sharon Christensen1, William Duncan1, Paul Barnes1 and Ernest Foo1
Queensland University of Technology, Australia. E-mail: r.low@qut.edu.au, m.burdon@qut.edu.au, s.christensen@qut.edu.au, w.duncan@qut.edu.au, p.barnes@qut.edu.au, e.foo@qut.edu.au

The traditional model for information dissemination in disaster response is unidirectional from official channels to the public. However, recent crises in the US, such as Hurricane Katrina and the Californian Bushfires, show that civilians are now turning to Web 2.0 technologies as a means of sharing disaster-related information. These technologies present enormous potential benefits to disaster response authorities that cannot be overlooked. In Australia, the Victorian Bushfires Royal Commission has recently recommended that Australian disaster response authorities utilize information technologies to improve the dissemination of disaster related, bushfire information. However, whilst the use of these technologies has many positive attributes,
potential legal liabilities for disaster response authorities arise. This paper identifies some potential legal liabilities arising from the use of Web 2.0 technologies in disaster response situations thereby enhancing crisis related information sharing by highlighting legal concerns that need to be addressed.

**Paper ID: [P023] Time: 12:00 – 12:30**

**Bonding Over Bushfires: Social Networks in Action**

Mark Freeman and Alison Freeman

School of Information Systems and Technology, Faculty of Informatics, University of Wollongong, Australia.
E-mail: mfreeman@uow.edu.au, afreeman@uow.edu.au

A world-first nation-wide community website scheme was established in Australia in 2006 to enhance existing, and build new, social networks within geographic communities. By doing so, it sought to promote geographic community engagement. Initially, this paper presents an overview of the scheme since its inception and review the current geographic community groups participating in the scheme. To date the scheme has had limited success in attracting a critical mass of communities that value the promoted benefits of social networks in this format, with only 154 community websites across Australia. While it has not achieved the expected level of uptake, the scheme has shown some potential in developing community engagement online.

One example of these websites harnessing offline experiences and using shared bonds to establish and enhance social networks occurred during the Victorian bushfires in January/February 2009. Geography-specific community websites allowed individuals to connect during this tragic event — sharing experiences and coordinating re-building efforts. Six months on from the bushfires, many of the community websites based in affected areas showed high levels, when ‘owned’ by the community, of activity and interaction between community members, demonstrating effective and meaningful social networks in action.

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**Session: B2 Smart Phones and a Critique of Privacy (Track Two)**

**Paper ID: [P089] Time: 11:00 – 11:30**

**A Critique of Privacy**

Michael Arnold¹ and Greg Adamson²

¹School of Philosophy, Anthropology and Social Inquiry, University of Melbourne. Secretary, IEEE Society on Social Implications of Technology, Australia. E-mail: mvarnold@unimelb.edu.au

²Department of Information Systems, University of Melbourne. Chair, IEEE Society on Social Implications of Technology, Australia. E-mail: gadamson@unimelb.edu.au

In this polemical paper we present a Socratian dialogue that both critiques privacy and addresses its value. The purpose of this dialogue is to address questions that are often begged in the contemporary discourse around privacy, surveillance and technology — a discourse that assumes that privacy is a personal and social good without necessarily arguing the case. To prosecute the debate we have Aspicio — who will argue that privacy is a condition that is not only limited as a personal and social good, but is undesirable in many important respects. Aspicio is confronted by Occulto, who will argue that privacy is a condition that can and should be obtained and defended.

In the course of the dialogue our interlocutors discuss privacy as a right; privacy and modernity; privacy, the public sphere and the private sphere; privacy and individualism; the value of surveillance; and privacy, embarrassment and shame.
Alleviating the “Dark Side” of Smart Phone Use
Gayle Porter
Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey, USA. E-mail: gporter@camden.rutgers.edu
Technology offers great potential to reshape our relationship to work, but the form of that reshaping should not be allowed to happen haphazardly. As work and technology use become increasingly intertwined, a number of issues deserve re-examination. Some of these relate to work intensification and/or longer hours and possible exchange for flexibility. Recent research on use of employer-supplied smart phones offers some insight into employee perceptions of why the company supplies this technology and whether there is risk to declining the opportunity. Because dangers are more readily apparent, current limitations of technology use have been approached more often through laws related to driving than through general policies or regulation about the work itself. However, there are other concerns that may translate into employer liability beyond the possibility of car accidents. A variety of these concerns are covered in this article, along with related suggestion for actions by employers, their advisory groups, technology companies, government and employees themselves.

Digital Natives and Mobile Phones: A Survey of Practices and Attitudes about Privacy and Security
Stan Kurkovsky and Ewa Syta
Central Connecticut State University, USA. E-mail: kurkovskysta@ccsu.edu
The generation of young people who do not remember life before the Internet, who grew up surrounded by computing technology and mobile phones, are often referred to as ‘digital natives’. This generation has a special affinity to mobile devices — young people often carry their mobile phones with them at all times to keep a constant connection with their friends while also consuming and creating digital media. This paper presents the results of a survey of over 330 young people aged 18 to 25, which attempts to evaluate their use of mobile technology, their attitudes about security and privacy as it relates to mobile phones, as well as their perceptions of different ways how security and privacy could be improved in future mobile devices. Despite a commonly held belief that digital natives are technologically savvy, their self-assessment does not appear to support this statement. Furthermore, despite the respondents’ awareness of various threats to security and privacy, very few of them actually take any concrete steps to protect their devices from unauthorized access. This paper discusses these findings and analyzes the views of young people on different authentication technologies.
Learning on Location: An Adaptive Mobile Learning Content Framework

Ahmed Al-Hmouz\textsuperscript{a} and Alison Freeman\textsuperscript{b}
School of Information Systems and Technology, Faculty of Informatics, University of Wollongong, Wollongong, Australia. E-mail: \textsuperscript{a}aa998@uow.edu.au, \textsuperscript{b}afreeman@uow.edu.au

Delivery options for mobile learning are increasing, however new technologies alone will not improve the experience of mobile learners. There are a number of factors that impact on a typical learning experience, and many more when that learning experience becomes ‘mobile’. This paper presents a framework to describe the factors that play an important role in delivering learning content to mobile learners, and their relationship to each other. Once the necessary information is collected about a user — either automatically (e.g. location, device, previous usage) or through user input (e.g. age) — learning content can be adapted to meet the unique and personal needs of that learner within their current context. The learning content framework allows consideration of individual learning styles and scenarios, device and application capabilities, and material structure, leading to a customization of the type and delivery format of learning information in response to the user. Ultimately, the personalized response to each user (whether they are working independently or in communication with other learners) improves user engagement and the overall learning experience, as well as saving time.

Wireless Commons against the Digital Divide

Miquel Oliver\textsuperscript{a}, Johan Zuidweg\textsuperscript{b} and Michail Batikas\textsuperscript{c}
Universitat Pompeu Fabra, Barcelona, Spain. E-mail: \textsuperscript{a}miquel.oliver@upf.edu, \textsuperscript{b}johan.zuidweg@upf.edu, \textsuperscript{c}michail.batikas@upf.edu

Guifi is a community-based telecommunications network that originated in a rural area of the Spanish region of Catalonia. Guifi primarily uses unlicensed spectrum for its communications links, and its users create network nodes on a volunteer basis from state-of-the-art yet inexpensive off-the-shelf WiFi equipment. Guifi’s self-organizing community is governed by a Wireless Commons charter that views unlicensed spectrum as a public asset, which means that Guifi satisfies the definition of both an open Commons (an open network with free access) and a closed Commons (a self-regulating community with a well defined charter).

This article identifies key factors for the exponential growth and success of the WiFi network, which has put some rural areas in Catalonia well above European average for broadband penetration. Moreover, this article identifies the threats that Guifi faces as both an open and closed Commons, and explores what Guifi does or should do to mitigate them. These threats are referred to in literature as the “Tragedy of the Commons”. Finally, the article also considers possible consequences of Guifi’s intentions to expand its network with fiber connections.
The ESCAPEE Model for Community ICT Projects
Peter Hyland, Holly Tootell and Mark Freeman
School of Information Systems and Technology, Faculty of Informatics, University of Wollongong, Australia.

There is ample evidence in the literature of the potential benefits of community informatics, and governments
the world over have invested millions trying to secure these benefits, often with limited success. The literature
suggests that some types of community ICT projects require a previous level of ICT experience for success and
that there is a “natural” sequence to the types of projects that can be undertaken, particularly by regional
and remote communities.

This paper presents this sequence, which we have called the ESCAPEE model, and some examples to
validate the initial model. The model describes three phases of adoption and associates these with particular
supporting technologies as follows:

1. Education, Synchronous communication and Community acceptance (ESC)
2. Access centres, Portals and Expertise (APE)
3. E-Commerce, e-government, e-health adoption

The paper describes the research leading to the development of the model. It also describes initial studies
which validate the model including: education projects in Saharakham, Thailand; the use of synchronous
technologies by indigenous populations in Canada and South Australia; a community banking project in
Thailand; access centre projects in NSW, Australia and Da Nang, Vietnam; a community portal project in
Wollongong, Australia; and a community e-Commerce initiative in Hoi An, Vietnam.

GPS e-observation — The Next Market Research Revolution?
Sara Dolnicar¹ and Jason Buchanan²
Faculty of Commerce, University of Wollongong, Australia

GPS Innovations

Market research stands at the very beginning of every organizational strategy, both in the commercial
and the non-profit sector. Although a range of research techniques are available which provide valid and
reliable data, such as experiments and observations, most market research uses the survey approach. Survey
research has one major disadvantage: it does not provide information about people’s behavior, although,
ultimately, it is people’s behavior that organizations are interested to understand. Instead, survey research
collects people’s statements about past behavior or statements about behavioral intentions and treats these
statements about behavior as actual behavior.

It is widely acknowledged, however, that what people say they do is not always what they really do, either
because they do not wish to share the true information (who would admit that they litter, that they have their
air conditioner running day and night or that they use the internet for X-rated content?) or because they
cannot remember given facts (who would remember the exact travel route on their last touring holiday,
how often they filled up their car along the way or at what speed, on average, they were driving?). Based
on studies in the area of transportation, stated behavior underreports actual behavior by as much as 60%
(Stopher & Greaves 2009).
The traditional answer to this problem is observation. But large-scale observation is not feasible in market research because it is too time consuming and labor intensive to cater for organizations’ needs for immediate data from a large sample at low cost. This has changed, however, with the advent of new technologies.

With the availability of Global Positioning Systems (GPS) and related mobile technologies at affordable cost, a new approach to market research has become feasible: field observation using GPS technology as a measurement tool and real-time transfer of data to researchers via the wireless network (GPS e-observation). Through GPS e-observation a wide range of peoples behaviors can be observed in a non-intrusive way, similar to the traditional approach of covert observation in psychological studies. The result is real behavioral data which is not affected by behavioral modification due to the awareness of constantly being under scrutiny.

We discuss two feasibility tests for the viability of GPS e-observation: the tracking of backpacker tourists and the enrichment of GPS data with contributions backpackers make to an online community and the testing of anti-speeding advertisement effectiveness.

### iTravel: Influence of iPhone Use on the Sensory and Social Structure of Tourist Experiences

Ulrike Gretzel  
Laboratory for Intelligent Systems in Tourism, Department of Recreation, Park and Tourism Sciences, Texas A&M University, USA

As of March 27, 2010, there were 159,611 iPhone applications available for download in the iTunes Apps Store (148Apps, 2010), while there were nearly 20,000 Android apps and close to 5,000 Blackberry apps (eMarketer, 2010). It is expected that consumers will spend a projected $6.2 billion in 2010 in mobile application stores and download more than 4.5 billion mobile applications (eMarketer, 2010). Travel-related applications currently account for 5.8% of the downloads, making it the 6th most popular applications category after books, games, entertainment, education and utilities (eMarketer, 2010). Applications included in the travel category range from generic destination guides to personalized eclectic applications. These numbers suggest that ever more tourists have smart phones and increasingly use them during their trips. Due to the emergence of more specialized applications, this use is increasingly ubiquitous and sophisticated. Therefore, smart phones become important mediators of touristic experiences. Jansson (2006:1) stresses that “mediatization alters perceptions, of place, distance, sociality, authenticity, and other pre-understandings that frame tourism.” The web-enabled mobile phone becomes the new “marker” (MacCannell, 1999), pointing out what should be considered as an attraction, powered by the applications and contents it features. At the same time, new media, especially smart phones which include tools such as navigation systems, can “eliminate some of the socio-cultural friction of touristic mobility” and affect travelers appropriation of foreign terrains (Jansson, 2007:13) in that they guide tourists to their locations and render the asking of questions regarding directions unnecessary, provide suggestions for restaurants or deliver interpretive contents in lieu of hotel concierge staff and tour guides. However, technologies also create new opportunities for social interactions. Travelers can connect with other travelers through software such as Gowalla. And travelers can also stay in touch with those at home.

This paper critically analyzes the mediation of tourist experiences through the use of smart phones like the iPhone in terms of its effects on how tourists see, communicate about and remember places, interact with other travelers and locals, and draw boundaries between work/leisure and home/away.

### References

Abstracts

**Geosocial Networking: A Case Study on Gypsii**
Haralambos Arvanitakis
School of Information Systems and Technology, Faculty of Informatics, University of Wollongong, Australia.

Social networking has revolutionized how people communicate with one another in the digital age. Platforms like Twitter and Facebook allow anyone to communicate with friends and family, as well as business executives and employees on a global scale. With the increasing speeds that rapidly changing technology provides and costs of communicating with social networking mediums declining, the “global village” is changing how we manage our daily lives. The International Telecommunication Union’s 2009 corporate annual report ranks the number of mobile phones in use at over 4.6 billion around the world- nearly 70% of the earth’s population. Since 2005 there has also been growing widespread availability of 3G coverage to facilitate access to the Internet on a mobile phone. Wireless coverage is now ubiquitous in all developed countries, and with the increased adoption of embedded mobile data network access, devices such as the Netbook, the Amazon Kindle e-reader and the recently launched iPad can seamlessly access data on the go. Location contextual applications on these platforms have allowed social networking to be more personal and interactive with the use of the geographical position of the mobile device. Now, people can view their handheld device as a “personal lifestyle recorder” and share their experiences with their friends, family or colleagues while they are away from the tethered hassles of a computer. They can easily pinpoint where a friend’s location is, and join them at a club. Parents can use locations of their children to keep an eye on them. Drivers can use crowd-sourcing to decide which route they should take to avoid traffic. Students can interact with other classmates and collaborate on lectures. Social networking and the technologies behind mobile devices have been combined to form an enhanced breed: geosocial networking. Gypsii, Foursquare, Google Latitude and Loopt are all apart of a growing collection of geosocial networking applications. They have their own strengths and weaknesses- accuracy, privacy, popularity and expandability- which will be discussed in the presentation.

**Location Based Social Networking for Smart Travelers: A Case Study on the Dopplr Service**
Belinda Vicoroski
University of Wollongong, Australia

Social networking is having a major impact on the way people communicate. Location-based social networking (LBSN) provides additional functionality to allow friends, family, and employees, even strangers, to locate one another after opting in to an online service using a smart phone/device or a PC/Laptop. This presentation is a case study on the location based social networking (LBSN) service “Dopplr”. Dopplr is considered a service for smart international travellers. Members of the social network have the opportunity to share personal and business travel plans privately with their networks, and exchange tips on places to stay, eat and explore in cities around the world. Dopplr makes use of what is known as “collective intelligence”. Collective intelligence with respect to travel and tourism can be defined as the travel patterns and advice of frequent travellers presented in terms of a social atlas. You can use Dopplr on a personal computer and a mobile phone. This presentation covers the major features of Dopplr, how one can use it, its potential positive uses and some of its possible negative impacts. The presentation ends with an analysis of the Dopplr privacy policy.
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### Session: C Internet Filtering and Regulation (Special Track 2)

**Date:** Wednesday, 9 June 2010  
**Time:** 01:30 – 03:20  
**Chair(s):** Lyria Bennett Moses  
**Venue:** 67.104

### Paper ID: [P083] Time: 01:30 – 02:00

**Australia’s Proposed Internet Filtering System and its Implications for Animation, Comics and Gaming (ACG) and Slash Fan Communities**  
Mark McLelland

This paper investigates the implications of the Australian Government’s proposed Internet filtering system in the light of Australia’s prohibition of ‘virtual’ child pornography (including cartoons, animation, drawings, digitally manipulated photographs, and text) for Australian fan communities of ACG and slash. ACG/Slash fan groups in Australia and elsewhere routinely consume, produce and disseminate material containing ‘prohibited content’ (i.e. Featuring fictitious ‘under-age’ characters in violent and sexual scenarios). Moreover, a large portion of the fans producing and trading in these images are themselves ‘under age’. Focusing specifically upon the overwhelmingly female fandom surrounding Japanese ‘Boys Love’ (BL) manga, the paper argues that legislators have misrecognised the nature and scope of these online communities. It is argued that current Australian legislation not only forecloses the fantasy lives of young Australian fans but also harms these communities by rhetorically linking them with paedophile networks and threatening them with arrest, prosecution, and a lifetime on the sex offenders’ list. It is also argued that the sheer scale of this kind of material, and the fact that it is legal for download and purchase in jurisdictions such as the US and Japan, make attempts to prohibit access to ‘virtual’ child pornography in Australia unworkable.

### Paper ID: [P032] Time: 02:00 – 02:30

**EPIC FAIL: Games Classification and Implications for Internet Censorship in Australia**  
Christopher Moore  

Faculty of Arts, University of Wollongong, Australia

The ‘missing’ restricted (R18+) classification absent from Australia’s regulatory framework for digital games can be considered in terms of the gamer vernacular as FAIL. With attention to the Office of Film and Literature Classification Review Board’s (OFLC) objections to the intensely violent experience of the zombie apocalypse multiplayer game Left4Dead2, this paper examines the intersection of digital games violence, censorship and the Australian Government’s policy of mandatory Internet filtering in terms of the ‘impact’ on the communities and subcultures of online gamers. It is argued that the consequences of Internet filtering for Australian online gaming communities in combination with the lack of an appropriate classification for games designed for adults is best summarized as EPIC FAIL.

### Paper ID: [P033] Time: 02:30 – 03:00

**‘Extreme’ Music and Graphic Representation Online**  
Andrew Whelan  

Faculty of Arts, University of Wollongong, Australia. E-mail: awhelan@uow.edu.au

Previously obscure musical genres, traditionally mediated by tape trading, mail order and the like, become relatively public as they migrate into online environments. The niche is now easily available in ‘pirated’ format: mp3 blogs post links to material which was previously only available on limited-run cassette or vinyl.
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Such material also circulates widely on peer-to-peer networks, and listeners can conveniently find each other and new bands through platforms such as Last.fm. One such genre is considered here: power electronics or noise. The textual and visual material around power electronics is presented as a limit case for considering the grounds upon which censorship operates in Australia.

Power electronics has a longstanding thematic preoccupation with transgressive content, and it addresses such issues from a complex and sometimes indeterminate position, ultimately leaving judgement with the listener. However, such material appears increasingly problematic where there is no grasp of the context of use, and no grasp of the often surprisingly nuanced approach taken by the artists and fans involved. Ambivalence is characteristic of the subtle orientations evident in power electronics, and this has in the past led to interpretive problems inside and outside of the subculture. Regardless of whether an argument can be made about the aesthetic merits of this genre, its increasing online visibility is inflected in the Australian context by a legal framework likely to criminalise it 'on sight'. This is an imposition which obfuscates the meaning of the material, its social use, and most seriously, the broader societal context which gives rise to such material in the first place.

Mistaken Identity: Computer Game Regulation in Australia
Jason Wilson

This paper will offer a history — encompassing the period from the late 1980s to the mid 1990s — where the classification regime for videogames was developed in Australia. It will consider the role of “media panic”, a convergence of censorious political programmes, the acquiescence of the games industry, the lack of player representation, and importantly, the absence of media and cultural studies scholars, just as the infamous “policy moment” was unfolding. It will show how the regulatory process did not engage with cultures of use. It will consider the lessons it has for current considerations around Internet policy — the contest around emerging cultural capital and technological literacies, the desire for states to implement exemplary regulation, and the key role for media and cultural studies in intervening in the regulatory process.

Time, Technology, and the Rhythms of Daily Life
Hilary Davis¹, Michael Arnold², Martin R. Gibbs¹ and Bjorn Nansen²
¹Department of Information Systems, University of Melbourne, Australia
²School of Philosophy, Anthropology and Social Inquiry, University of Melbourne, Australia

In this paper we explore the implications of new technologies for performances in relation to work, family time, leisure and other everyday activities. Importantly, we mobilize our analysis around temporal patterns of daily life, rather than deploying cartographic metaphors and the boundaries they produce. Through fieldwork informed by five families over a period of three years, we highlight the role that technology plays in constituting the rhythms of contemporary domestic life. We identify four particular rhythms and argue that digital technology is not homogenising time in the home, nor are daily activities demarked by boundaries. Rather, technologies are implicated in reordering the rhythms of domestic life. Attention to the presence of distinct temporal patterns is crucial to understanding everyday life, and to understanding the implications of digital technologies for everyday life.
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**The Role of Technological Acceleration in the Crisis of Modernity: A View by Paul Virilio**

Eloy Portillo and Pedro Costa

**EUIT Telecomunicaciones, Universidad Politécnica de Madrid. E-mail:** 1portillo@diatel.upm.es, 2pcosta@diatel.upm.es

Technological progress is often referred as parallel with the fight against totalitarian regimes. This affirmation overlooks the problems that the modern world faces. Although developed countries have a high standard of life, underdeveloped areas of the world suffer violence, starvation and lack of social structure, condemning billions of people to poverty and no future.

If we want to review the relations between modernity, technology and totalitarian rule we should remember that for Freud, Nazism and Stalinism are not an unexpected guests of the Enlightenment, but a consequence of modernity, the moments when the essence of modernity is exposed in its purest form.

The French architect, town planner, and thinker Paul Virilio, has studied the lighting war (blitzkrieg) tactics of the 1930s, and shows how its essence has been moved to every area of modern life. Today no event is organized in the world of business, politics, art, marketing, etc. without a previous ‘campaign launch’ with the intention of maximizing the ‘effect’ of mobilization. With this in mind, this article will study how valid his thinking has been to the understanding of the all pervading presence of speed and speed technologies in modern life and their effects.

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**Social and Legal Implications of Digital Identity in a Multi-national Environment**

Sergio Sánchez, Emilia Pérez, Ana Gómez and Justo Carracedo

**DIATEL — Universidad, Politécnica de Madrid, Spain. E-mail:** 1sergio@diatel.upm.es, 2belleboni@diatel.upm.es, 3agomez@diatel.upm.es, 4carracedo@diatel.upm.es

The i2010 e-Government Action Plan from the European Union forces Public Administrations (national, regional and local) of all Member States that by 2010 to meet all administrative acts of the citizens through the Internet. This implies the need for mechanisms and systems to be able to unequivocally identify people on the Internet, together with a reliable system of interoperable electronic identification management (eIDM), in such a way that citizens, businesses and government departments (even in different Member States) can identify themselves and certify their transactions accurately, quickly and simply.

However, despite the clear advantages that this entails for EU citizens, namely the fact that they possess a digital identity which allows them secure and identified access to the services offered by the various public administrations in Member States, the implementation of a solution of this kind involves a series of risks which, if they are not duly dealt with, may engender a reduction in the effectiveness of public institutions and citizens’ trust in them. This article will analyse the problems associated with digital identity in the EU framework and the extent to which the solutions adopted to date meet the constitutional requirements, or fail to, highlighting aspects which may entail a risk or detriment to the freedoms of citizens and those relating to the handling of digital identity which have not yet been tackled but which, given their particular relevance, necessitate an immediate solution.
Measuring Information Systems Success: A Case Study in a Health Care Setting

Ping Yu

Systematic evaluation of the social implications of information systems (IS) is a challenging task. As human computer interaction is a dynamic process that is influenced by the social, technical and culture factors surrounding the introduction and use of the system. It is challenge to weigh the relevant level of contribution of various factors and differentiate the critical ones. A conceptual framework will be useful in guiding the evaluation effort, otherwise data collection may not be relevant, accurate and adequate, which may lead to in-adequate interpretation of the potential implications of the information system. Based on comprehensive literature research and own IS evaluation practice, the author proposes a multi-method approach that incorporates both quantitative and qualitative measurement and based on DeLone and McLean Information System Success Model. The aim is to quantify the relevant performance of IS and its impact, and provide comprehensive and accurate explanations about the causal relationships of the different factors and their impact on the final performance of the system. A case study of the application of the research framework in evaluating the success of electronic nursing documentation in residential aged care in Australia is given to show the application of the research framework for measuring information system success.
Technology and Overcoming the Vulnerabilities of Human Life: Orpheus as a Metaphor for Man Confronted with the Impact of Technology

Hendrik Opdebeeck
University of Antwerp, Belgium (Unable to Present). E-mail: hendrik.opdebeeck@ua.ac.be

Crucial ethical questions have been raised about the impact of technology on individual and organizational levels in society. In spite of the many advantages of technology, in an era of networking and globalisation, in this paper, we intend to explore how one can prevent the flaws of dark sides of technology from leading to ever-greater ethical decay. By ethical decay, we mean specifically the threat technology poses to what is referred to as the longing for being and solidarity with the other(s). The current globalisation of society goes hand in hand with an ongoing revolutionary impact of technology on many and especially on leadership. We need to extrapolate to what these technological developments will lead if they are allowed to pursue an autonomous course.
The Fifth Workshop on the Social Implications of National Security

Theme: The Social Implications of Location-Based Services and Other Emerging Technologies
Workshop Organizers: Katina Michael and M.G. Michael
Hosted by: The Centre for Transnational Crime Prevention, Faculty of Law at UOW, in conjunction with the School of Information Systems and Technology, Faculty of Informatics at UOW
Date: 10th June 2010, iC

Workshop Overview

09.30 – 10.00 hrs Registration ITAMS Building, 233.115
10.00 – 10.15 hrs Welcome by Director of CTCP, Professor Andrew Goldsmith
10.15 – 11.15 hrs Keynote: The Quest for RoboEthics: A Survey by Professor Rafael Capurro
11.15 – 12.15 hrs Open Forum Q&A: Location-Based Services and RFID Implants: What’s All the Fuss About by Mr Amal Graafstra
12.15 – 12.30 hrs Speed Networking Session
12.30 – 01.30 hrs Lunch
01.30 – 02.00 hrs Reflecting on Novel Methodologies Used to Collect Data from the Field: A Look Back at Five Years of Research on Location Based Services in the Faculty of Informatics by Associate Professor Katina Michael and Dr M.G. Michael
02.00 – 02.30 hrs The Social Implications of the National Location-Based Emergency Services in Australia by Mr. Anas Aloudat
02.30 – 03.00 hrs Location-based Services (LBS) Regulation in Australia: Preliminary Findings from Stakeholder Consultation by Ms Roba Abbas
03.00 – 03.30 hrs Coffee and Tea Break
03.30 – 04.30 hrs Policings New Visibility by Professor Andrew Goldsmith
04.30 Close
The Quest for Roboethics: A Survey
Rafael Capurro

Ethics and robotics are two academic disciplines, one dealing with the moral norms and values underlying implicitly or explicitly human behavior and the other aiming at the production of artificial agents, mostly as physical devices, with some degree of autonomy based on rules and programmes set up by their creators (Capurro and Nagenborg 2009). Since the first robots arrived on the stage in the play by Karel Capek (1921) visions of a world inhabited by humans and robots gave rise to countless utopian and dystopian stories, songs, movies, and video games. Human-robot interaction raises serious ethical questions right now that are theoretically less ambitious but practically more important than the possibility of the creation of moral machines that would be more than machines with an ethical code. The term ‘roboethics’ was coined by the engineer Gianmarco Veruggio (Veruggio 2006). The aim of this paper is give a brief account of subjects, projects, groups and authors dealing with ethical aspects of robots. I first start with recent research on roboethics in two EU projects namely ETHICBOTS (2005–2008) and ETICA (2009–2011). I report on the activities of Roboethics.org and particularly of the Technical Committee (TC) on Roboethics of the IEEE and list some ethical issues and principles currently discussed. I also report briefly on the Machine Ethics Consortium. In the second part I present some views on robotics and robots as discussed particularly in Japan leading to what I call intercultural roboethics, i.e., to an in-deep analysis of the way(s) in which robots are perceived in different cultures with different social and moral backgrounds, values and principles. An intercultural ethical analysis should make possible to be aware of these differences as a basis for a comparative normative ethics of robots (genitivus obiectivus) that is still in its infancy (Capurro and Nagenborg 2009). In the third part I briefly discuss the relationship between roboethics and digital ontology. In the conclusion I point to some topics and questions for a future agenda of intercultural roboethics.

Location-Based Services and RFID Implants: What’s All the Fuss About?
Amal Graafstra
Amal.net, Author of RFID Toys

Reflecting on Novel Methodologies Used to Collect Data from the Field: A Look Back at Five Years of Research on Location Based Services in the Faculty of Informatics (2005–2010)
Katina Michael¹ and M.G. Michael²
¹Associate Professor; ²Honorary Senior Fellow, School of Information Systems and Technology, Faculty of Informatics, UOW

Location-based Services (LBS) Regulation in Australia: Preliminary Findings from Stakeholder Consultation
Roba Abbas
PhD Candidate, School of Information Systems and Technology, Faculty of Informatics, UOW

Location-based services (LBS) are presently being deployed in Australia in a range of industries and for a variety of purposes, such as emergency management, employee monitoring, through to consumer navigation and social functions. However, literature and research reveal that the associated regulatory environment has not been adequately studied. This is partly due to the complexities involved in the provision of LBS to the
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end user, through the LBS value chain of operational and non-operational entities. Essentially, a complex value chain exists due to the need for cooperation and partnership between vendors in order to successfully deliver a service. Based on the notion of collaboration, in addition to socio-technical and policy development principles, a consultation process is being conducted with the intention of encouraging stakeholders across the value chain to be involved in the design and conceptualization of ethically-sound LBS. The stakeholder consultation seeks to identify social (and other) implications associated with the deployment of LBS, while specifying possible means of addressing such implications. Preliminary findings from the consultation process indicate that a pragmatic approach is necessary, in which the benefits associated with the deployment of LBS are acknowledged, while the possible concerns are categorized in terms of severity or potential impact. Based on such categorization, the documented risks can be addressed using a variety of mechanisms, relative to the situation and the associated level of concern. Stakeholders suggest techniques such as the development of industry codes/standards, the use of privacy impact assessments, and the integration of relevant technical safeguards into the location-based service itself. Stakeholders also recognize that existing legislation require review, to address both apparent inconsistencies and provide adequate coverage of LBS. However, any suggested mechanism, regulatory or otherwise, must accommodate a number of competing interests that were expressed thus far. Namely, the need to manage user and other stakeholder concerns, while simultaneously ensuring technological innovation in the LBS industry is not unnecessarily prohibited. Insights into the stakeholder consultation are presented, and a roadmap for future research is introduced.

The Social Implications of the National Location-Based Emergency Services in Australia
Anas Aloudat
PhD Candidate, School of Information Systems and Technology, Faculty of Informatics, UOW

The Australian Federal, States and Territories Governments announced in 2009 their future intentions to utilize location-based services under a national all-hazards emergency warning and alerting system. The location-based component should allow the system to disseminate warnings based on the physical location of the active mobile handset if the handset is in the vicinity of a defined emergency area. While the application of location-based government services is discerned as a valuable addition to the existing emergency management arrangements, a look is nonetheless taken into the social implications of the national introduction of these services in Australia. In particular, the issues the services wide utilization is expected to evoke, including concerns about privacy, location information control and peoples trust in these services during emergencies. To provide tangible recognition of the identified issues, results of a survey conducted to probe peoples opinions about the services are presented as well. Albeit the results markedly demonstrate peoples trust in the services and also their trust in the governments to act as proxies over their personal locational information during emergencies, concerns about privacy are still expressed as prominent issues that need further consideration in order to understand the future success of these services in Australia.

Policing's New Visibility
Andrew Goldsmith
Director, Centre for Transnational Crime Prevention, Faculty of Law, UOW

In this article, I argue, the conditions of choice open to police organizations and personnel in this regard have been eroded dramatically in recent years as a consequence of new communicative technologies and their social use. In short, the article examines the changing circumstances of policing’s in/visibility. Pervasive new camera and video technologies and social networking practices are creating a new generation of media producers as well as consumers, contributing to a “disappearance of disappearances” (Haggerty and Ericson 2000), and thus to a “new visibility” in policing (Thompson 2005). In terms of both public perception and formal accountability, the police are losing their ability to “patrol the facts” (Ericson 1989). While many details remain unclear, it seems highly probable that that the new capacities for surveillance of policing inherent in these technologies may increase the polices accountability to the public, while decreasing their account ability (Ericson 1995). Much, if not all, of that accountability however is likely to take place in the court of public opinion rather than through courts of law and other institutionalized channels of public accountability.
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<td>William Ching Rue Jing Teh</td>
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<td>Yu, Ping</td>
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<td>09:00-09:30</td>
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<td>09:30-10:00</td>
<td>Welcome Remarks by Judy Raper - IOW PIc Research</td>
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<td>10:00-10:10</td>
<td>Opening Remarks by Greg Adamson - DST Australia</td>
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<td>10:10-10:15</td>
<td>DST President by Mark Gasson</td>
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<td>10:15-10:45</td>
<td>Keynote 1: Nanotechnology: Will it revolutionise health care? by Gordon Wallace</td>
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<td>10:45-11:15</td>
<td>Keynote 2: In defence of the precautionary principle by John Wiekert</td>
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<td>11:15-11:35</td>
<td>Session B1: RFID Acceptance and Privacy</td>
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<td>11:35-12:35</td>
<td>Session B2: Digital Identity</td>
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<td>12:35-12:55</td>
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<td>12:55-13:15</td>
<td>Afternoon Tea</td>
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<tr>
<td>13:15-14:00</td>
<td>Session B3: Enterprise Software Accountability</td>
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<td>Boxed Lunch</td>
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<td>14:15-14:30</td>
<td>Session C: ICT Impacts in the European Union (Chair: Mark Gasson)</td>
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<td>14:30-15:00</td>
<td>Session D: Human Enhancement - Could you become infected with a computer virus? by Amal Graafstra</td>
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<tr>
<td>15:00-15:30</td>
<td>Invited Talk 1: Social-Technical Issues Facing the Humantech RFID Implant Sub-culture through the Eyes of Amal Graafstra Story by Mark Gasson</td>
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<tr>
<td>16:00-16:15</td>
<td>Session B1: Biometrics and RFID Implants for Patient ID</td>
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<td>16:15-16:30</td>
<td>Session B2: Social Media Education</td>
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<td>16:30-16:45</td>
<td>Session B3: Information Security and Surveillance</td>
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**Time**

**Tuesday, 8 June 2010**

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<th>Session</th>
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<tr>
<td>09:00-09:45</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>11:00-11:15</td>
<td>Session B1: Emergency Management and Social Media</td>
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<tr>
<td>11:15-11:30</td>
<td>Session B2: Social Media</td>
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<tr>
<td>11:30-11:45</td>
<td>Session B3: Wireless Communications and Location</td>
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<tr>
<td>12:00-12:30</td>
<td>Session C: Special Track 1 - Location Based Services for Travel and Tourism</td>
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<td>12:30-13:00</td>
<td>Session D: Smartphones and Architecture of Privacy</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Session B1: Internet Regulation</td>
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<td>14:15-14:30</td>
<td>Lunch</td>
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<td>14:30-15:00</td>
<td>Invited Talk 1: Reconsidering the Consequence of the Clandestine UAVs by Colin McCarthey</td>
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<td>Session B1: From the Air to the Ground</td>
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<td>17:00-17:30</td>
<td>Roundtable Workshop @ Innovative Campus</td>
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**Time**

**Wednesday, 9 June 2010**

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>09:00-09:45</td>
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<tr>
<td>09:45-10:30</td>
<td>Invited Talk 2: On the Integration of People and Data by Colin McCarthey</td>
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**Thursday, 10 June 2010**

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**Notes:**

- Please refer to the booklet pg. 36 for detailed programme.
CALL FOR PAPERS

2010 IEEE International Symposium on Technology and Society (ISTAS ’10)

“Social Implications of Emerging Technologies”

June 7-9, 2010
Wollongong, New South Wales, Australia

ISTAS’10 will be held at the Novotel Northbeach near the University of Wollongong.

The IEEE International Symposium on Technology and Society (ISTAS) is an annual international forum sponsored by the IEEE Society on Social Implications of Technology (SSIT). ISTAS’10 in Wollongong, NSW, Australia, will bring together participants sharing research, projects, and ideas about:

Automatic Identification
- Automatic identification technologies including biometrics (DNA), RFID
- Surveillance, dataveillance, sousveillance, anti-surveillance, uberveillance
- National security, emergency response, border control, e-tollways, e-passports

Location-Based Services
- Geographic information systems, digital mapping, geotagging, street view, CCTV
- Location-based services, global positioning systems (GPS), tracking, monitoring

Social Networking
- Social networking applications, blogs, glogs, cyberstalking, collaboration
- Data collection, data merging, data matching, data mining, disclosure
- Mobile comms, wearable computing, ubiquity, context-aware applications

Nanotechnology
- Microchip implants, biomedical solutions, diagnostics, drug delivery
- Nanotechnology, bionics, transhumanism, artificial intelligence, robots, cyborgs

Privacy, Security & Human Rights
- Cyberethics, privacy, data protection, trust, control, consent, transborder flows
- Security, law enforcement, covert/overt policing, laws, regulations, public policy
- Social implications, registers, human rights, intellectual property, social equity

Additional papers on other traditional fields of interest to SSIT also are welcome.

ISTAS ’10 will be a multi-disciplinary event for engineers, scientists, researchers in the social sciences, arts/law and humanities, and decision makers in the public and private sectors.

Important Dates

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<tr>
<td>Abstract submission</td>
<td>October 2, 2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Full/Short paper submission</td>
<td>November 13, 2009</td>
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<tr>
<td>Author notification</td>
<td>February 26, 2010</td>
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<tr>
<td>Final camera-ready copy</td>
<td>March 26, 2010</td>
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All submissions to Katina Michael at: katina@uow.edu.au.

For more information visit: www.ieeesit.org or www.uow.edu.au.

Sponsored by the IEEE Society on Social Implications of Technology
Organizing Committee and Program Committee Chairs: Dr. Holly Tootell and Dr. Katina Michael, School of Information Systems and Technology, Faculty of Informatics, University of Wollongong.

* Wollongong is less than an hour away from Sydney by car/train/bus.