



Those who pursue a Science of Security should be cognizant of history—including that progress in science is neither steady nor straight-line. Simply wishing for a Science of Security will not make it happen. What is needed is for security researchers to learn and adopt more scientific methodologies.

Herley, C. and Oorschot, P. (2017). SoK: Science, Security and the Elusive Goal of Security as a Scientific Pursuit. 2017 IEEE Symposium on Security and Privacy (SP).

## Ontological and Epistemological Approach to Critical Security and Privacy

- socio-political > technical
  - ⇒ S&P needs to take into account the power relations
- 2. cultural > psychological
  - ⇒ S&P research methodology needs to engage in *cultural studies*
- 3. situated knowledges > universal objectivity
  - ⇒ S&P research needs to be contextualized and position-dependent



# Toward Critical Security and Cryptography

### How?

The humans and infrastructures as an indispensable part of security and cryptography theoretical design

#### **Theoretical foundations**

Security and cryptography, Science and Technology Studies, Critical Geography

### **Methodological Framework**

Ethnography, Grounded Theory

What are the meanings, practices, and power relations? Humans **Physical Theoretica** Infrastructur **l** Design How to design the What technology most practical is possible and practical? system?

## Case Study:

Trust networks in activism in Bloomington, Indiana

Meaning of 'trust',
'security', and 'privacy'?
Politics of security?
Social practices?
Failures?

Humans



Theoretical Design

Physical Infrastructure

What needs a new design?
Given what exists and is possible, what can we design?

What technology has been used? What can be changed improved?

## Discussion

- Resilience over scalability
- Autonomy over centrality
- Speak to the community over academia/industry
- Scholar-activism: researchers need to engage in multiple disciplines and the community

