Part of a series on

Global surveillance

**Disclosures** 

Origins · Pre-2013 · 2013–present · Reactions

Systems

XKeyscore · PRISM · ECHELON · Carnivore ·

Dishfire · Stone Ghost · Tempora · Frenchelon

Fairview · MYSTIC · DCSN ·

Boundless Informant · Bullrun · Pinwale ·

Stingray · SORM · RAMPART-A ·

Mastering the Internet ·

Jindalee Operational Radar Network

Agencies

NSA · R&AW · CSE · BND · CNI · ASIO ·

DGSE · Five Eyes · FSB · MSS · GCHQ

**Places** 

The Doughnut · Fort Meade · Menwith Hill ·

Pine Gap · Southern Cross Cable ·

Utah Data Center · Bad Aibling Station ·

Dagger Complex · GCHQ Bude

Laws

Five Eyes (UKUSA Agreement · Lustre) · U.S.

(USA Freedom Act · FISA amendments) · EU

(Data Retention Directive •

Data Protection Directive · GDPR) · China

(National Intelligence Law •

Cybersecurity Law) · UK

(Investigatory Powers Act 2016)

**Proposed changes** 

U.S. (FISA Improvements Act ·

Other proposals)

Concepts

Mass surveillance · Culture of fear ·

Secure communication · SIGINT ·

Call detail record •

Surveillance issues in smart cities

Related topics

Espionage · Intelligence agency ·

Cryptography (Tor · VPNs · TLS) ·

Human rights (Privacy · Liberty) · Satellites ·

Stop Watching Us · Nothing to hide argument

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Culture of fear 文<sub>A</sub> 8 languages ∨ View history Tools ✓ Article Talk Read Edit

For the Thievery Corporation album, see Culture of Fear. A largely unrelated concept in sociology is the

"fear culture" on the Guilt-Shame-Fear spectrum of cultures.

Culture of fear (or climate of fear) is the concept that people may incite fear in the general public to achieve political or workplace goals through emotional bias. It was developed as a sociological framework by Frank

Furedi<sup>[1]</sup> and has been more recently popularized by the American sociologist Barry Glassner.<sup>[2]</sup>

In politics [edit]

they would otherwise oppose:

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Main article: Fear mongering Nazi German politician Hermann Göring explained how people can be made fearful and to support a war

The people don't want war, but they can always be brought to the bidding of the leaders. This is easy. All you have to do is tell them they are being attacked, and denounce the pacifists for lack of patriotism and for exposing the country to danger. It works the same in every country. [3]

In her book State and Opposition in Military Brazil, Maria Helena Moreira Alves found a "culture of fear" was implemented as part of political repression since 1964. She used the term to describe methods implemented by the national security apparatus of Brazil in its effort to equate political participation with risk of arrest and torture. [4] Cassação (English: cassation) is one such mechanism used to punish members of the military by legally declaring them dead. This enhanced the potential for political control through intensifying the culture of fear as a deterrent to opposition. [5]

Alves found the changes of the National Security Law of 1969, as beginning the use of "economic exploitation, physical repression, political control, and strict censorship" to establish a "culture of fear" in Brazil. [6] The three psychological components of the culture of fear included silence through censorship, sense of isolation, and a "generalized belief that all channels of opposition were closed." A "feeling of complete hopelessness," prevailed, in addition to "withdrawal from opposition activity."[7]

"war on terror" was deliberately intended to generate a culture of fear because it "obscures reason, intensifies emotions and makes it easier for demagogic politicians to mobilize the public on behalf of the policies they want to pursue".[8][9] Frank Furedi, a former professor of Sociology and writer for *Spiked* magazine, says that the present-day culture of fear did not begin with the September 11 attacks. Before, he argues, public panics were

Former U.S. National Security Advisor Zbigniew Brzezinski argues that the U.S. government's use of the term

widespread on everything from genetically modified food and mobile phones, to global warming and foot-andmouth disease. Like Durodié, Furedi argues that perceptions of risk, ideas about safety and controversies over health, the environment and technology have little to do with science or empirical evidence. Rather, they are shaped by cultural assumptions about human vulnerability. Furedi says that "we need a grown-up discussion about our post-September 11 world, based on a reasoned evaluation of all the available evidence rather than on irrational fears for the future."[10] British academics Gabe Mythen and Sandra Walklate argue that following the September 11 attacks, 2004

Madrid train bombings, and 2005 London bombings, government agencies developed a discourse of "new terrorism" in a cultural climate of fear and uncertainty. British researchers argued that these processes reduced notions of public safety and created the simplistic image of a non-white "terroristic other" that has negative consequences for ethnic minority groups in the UK.[11] In his 2004 BBC documentary film series *The Power of Nightmares*, subtitled *The Rise of the Politics of Fear*, the journalist Adam Curtis argues that

politicians use fears to increase their power and control over society. Though he does not use the term "culture of fear," what Curtis describes in his film is a reflection of this concept. He looks at the American neo-conservative movement and its depiction of the threat first from the Soviet Union and then from radical Islamists.[12] Curtis insists there has been a largely illusory fear of terrorism in the West since the September 11 attacks and that politicians such as George W. Bush and Tony Blair had stumbled on a new force to restore their power and authority; using the fear of an organised "web of evil" from which they could protect their people.<sup>[13]</sup> Curtis's film castigated the media, security forces, and the Bush administration for expanding their power in this way.<sup>[13]</sup> The film features Bill Durodié, then Director of the International Centre for Security Analysis, and Senior Research Fellow in the International Policy Institute, King's College London, saying that to call this network an "invention" would be too strong a term, instead asserting that it probably does not exist and is largely a "(projection) of our own worst fears, and that what we see is a fantasy that's been created."[14]

## In the workplace [edit]

Main articles: Organizational culture, Toxic workplace, and Workplace bullying

Ashforth discussed potentially destructive sides of leadership and identified what he referred to as petty tyrants: leaders who exercise a tyrannical style of management, resulting in a climate of fear in the workplace. [15] Partial or intermittent negative reinforcement can create an effective climate of fear and doubt. [16] When employees get the sense that bullies are tolerated, a climate of fear may be the result. [17] Several studies have confirmed a relationship between bullying, on one hand, and an autocratic leadership and an authoritarian way of settling conflicts or dealing with disagreements, on the other. An authoritarian style of leadership may create a climate of fear, with little or no room for dialogue and with complaining being considered futile. [18]

In a study of public-sector union members, approximately one in five workers reported having considered leaving the workplace as a result of witnessing bullying taking place. Rayner explained the figures by pointing to the presence of a climate of fear in which employees considered reporting to be unsafe, where bullies had been tolerated previously despite management knowing of the presence of bullying. [17] Individual differences in sensitivity to reward, punishment and motivation have been studied under the premises of reinforcement sensitivity theory and have also been applied to workplace performance. A culture of fear at the workplace runs contrary to the "key principles" established by W. Edwards Deming for managers to transform business effectiveness. One of his fourteen principles is to drive out fear in order to allow everyone to work effectively for the company. [19]

# Impact of the media [edit]

The consumption of mass media has had a profound effect on instilling the fear of terrorism in the United States, though acts of terror are a rare phenomenon. [20] Beginning in the 1960s, George Gerbner and his colleagues have accelerated the study of the relationship that exists between media consumption and the fear of crime. According to Gerbner, television and other forms of mass media create a worldview that is reflective of "recurrent media" messages", rather than one that is based on reality. [21] Many Americans are exposed to some form of media on a daily basis, with television and social media platforms being the most used methods to receive both local and international news, and as such this is how most receive news and details that center around violent crime and acts of terror. With the rise in use of smartphones and social media, people are bombarded with constant news updates, and able to read stories related to terrorism, stories that come from all corners of the globe. Media fuels fear of terrorism and other threats to national security, all of which have negative psychological effects on the population, such as depression, anxiety, and insomnia. [20] Politicians conduct interviews, televised or otherwise, and utilize their social media platforms immediately after violent crimes and terrorist acts, to further cement the fear of terrorism into the minds of their constituents.

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# Sorted upwards by date, most recent last.

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- Risikogesellschaft. Die organisierte Unverantwortlichkeit (this subtitle means in English: "Organized irresponsibility"), a speech given at St. Gallen College, Switzerland, 16pp., in 1989, then published as full-length book with the title: Risikogesellschaft, Suhrkamp, 1989, 391pp., ISBN 3-518-11365-8] • The Culture of Fear: Why Americans Are Afraid of the Wrong Things (2000), by Barry Glassner ISBN 0-465-01490-9
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- Politics of Fear: Beyond Left and Right (2005), by Frank Furedi, ISBN 0-8264-8728-9
- You Have the Power: Choosing Courage in a Culture of Fear (2005), by Frances Moore Lappe and Jeffrey Perkins, ISBN 978-1-58542-424-5 • Urban Nightmares: The Media, the Right and the Moral Panic over the City (2006), by Steve Macek, ISBN 0-8166-4361-X
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- 1780667201. See also [edit]

Mind games

Moral panic

### Abusive power and control Abusive supervision

 Cancel culture Narcissism in the workplace Conspiracy of silence (expression) Nineteen Eighty-Four Criticism of the War on Terrorism Online shaming Opinion corridor Crowd psychology Divide and rule Peer pressure Fear appeal Propaganda Fear mongering Psychological warfare Information operations Psychopathy in the workplace Information warfare Rally to Restore Sanity and/or Fear Intimidation Rape culture Horror and terror Strategic communication Hostile media effect Strategy of tension Kiss up kick down Tactics of terrorism § Fear List of health scares Toxic leader Machiavellianism in the workplace Toxic workplace Mass hysteria Traumatic bonding Mean world syndrome Yellow journalism Media hype

**Psychology portal** 

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#### The Culture of Fear by Noam Chomsky ☑ The Politics of Fear ☑ – article by Corey Robin published in La Clé des langues

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- Beyond a Culture of Fear, by K. Lauren de Boer ☑ article published in the EarthLight magazine, #47, fall/winter 2002/2003
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- [hide] **Aspects of workplaces** V • T • E

		Absenteeism · Abusive supervision · Aggression · Anti-pattern · Bullying · Computer surveillance · Conflict · Control freak · Counterproductive behaviour ·
		Coworking · Culture of fear · Democracy · Deviance · Discrimination · Diversity · Divide and rule · Drug tests · Emotions · Employee assistance ·
		Employee engagement · Employee experience · Employee monitoring · Employee morale · Employee recognition · Employee silence · Employee surveys
		· Empowerment · Evaluation · Feminisation · Generations · Gossip · Happiness · Harassment · Health promotion · Health surveillance ·
	Topics	Hostile work environment · Humor · Incivility · Inequality · Intervention · Jargon · Kick the cat · Kiss up kick down · Listening · Machiavellianism ·
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Categories: Cultural studies   Fear   Mass media issues   Propaganda techniques   Social influence   Terrorism tactics   Workplace		
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Workplace bullying