

Research Paper On Internet Censorship

Internet governance is a simple term without a simple definition. In the name of Internet sovereignty, nations have begun to implement various regulations to control the flow of information within or across their virtual territorial boundaries. The unique interconnected and multilateral characteristics of the Internet renders it impossible for one nation alone to provide adequate solutions to managing the Internet. The author argues that many of the issues related to Internet governance should be allocated to international institutions and a nation's sovereign power over the Internet should be bounded by its commitments and responsibilities under international law. In the absence of a coherent regulatory framework, this book examines whether the existing international legal systems are sufficiently generic to accommodate the challenges brought about by technological developments.

Through the lens of culture, The Internet of Elsewhere looks at the role of the Internet as a catalyst in transforming communications, politics, and economics. Cyrus Farivar explores the Internet's history and effects in four distinct and, to some, surprising societies--Iran, Estonia, South Korea, and Senegal. He profiles Web pioneers in these countries and, at the same time, surveys the environments in which they each work. After all, contends Farivar, despite California's great success in creating the Internet and spawning companies like Apple and Google, in some areas the United States is still years behind other nations. Surprised? You won't be for long as Farivar proves there are reasons that: Skype was invented in Estonia--the same country that developed a digital ID system and e-voting; Iran was the first country in the world to arrest a blogger, in 2003; South Korea is the most wired country on the planet, with faster and less expensive broadband than anywhere in the United States; Senegal may be one of sub-Saharan Africa's best chances for greater Internet access. The Internet of Elsewhere brings forth a new complex and modern understanding of how the Internet spreads globally, with both good and bad effects.

Is the Internet erasing national borders? Will the future of the Net be set by Internet engineers, rogue programmers, the United Nations, or powerful countries? Who's really in control of what's happening on the Net? In this provocative new book, Jack Goldsmith and Tim Wu tell the fascinating story of the Internet's challenge to governmental rule in the 1990s, and the ensuing battles with governments around the world. It's a book about the fate of one idea--that the Internet might liberate us forever from government, borders, and even our physical selves. We learn of Google's struggles with the French government and Yahoo's capitulation to the Chinese regime; of how the European Union sets privacy standards on the Net for the entire world; and of eBay's struggles with fraud and how it slowly learned to trust the FBI. In a decade of events the original vision is uprooted, as governments time and time again assert their power to direct the future of the Internet. The destiny of the Internet over the next decades, argue Goldsmith and Wu, will reflect the interests of powerful nations and the conflicts within and between them. While acknowledging the many attractions of the earliest visions of the Internet, the authors describe the new order, and speaking to both its surprising virtues and unavoidable vices. Far from destroying the Internet, the experience of the last decade has lead to a quiet rediscovery of some of the oldest functions and justifications for territorial government. While territorial governments have unavoidable problems, it has proven hard to replace what legitimacy governments have, and harder yet to replace the system of rule of law that controls the unchecked evils of anarchy. While the Net will change some of the ways that territorial states govern, it will not diminish the oldest and most fundamental roles of government and challenges of governance. Well written and filled with fascinating examples, including colorful portraits of many key players in Internet history, this is a work that is bound to stir heated debate in the cyberspace community.

In this project, the researcher attempted to determine if ACSC should censor Internet access for its students. The methodology for conducting this research was 50 randomly distributed surveys. (See Figure 21) The results of these surveys were evaluated using frequencies to determine the level of responses for each question. At the completion of the statistical analysis, the researcher interpreted the descriptions of each question independently. Finally, the researcher selected six descriptors that were significant in refuting the research question. From the study, the researcher was able to determine that 83% of the population uses the Internet somewhere between five and eleven times per week. Within that population, 51% of the individuals at the ACSC used the Internet daily for less than two hours for non-work related purposes. The other forty-nine percent (49%) of the population never uses the Internet while physically located at the ACSC for non-work related purposes. Finally, only three respondents indicated they had used the Internet inappropriately based on the ACSC policy. Based upon the key findings, the answer to the researcher's question, posed above, is no. There is no need for censorship of the Internet at the ACSC. It has been demonstrated that through effective written and verbal communications, the ACSC has curtailed inappropriate Internet utilization, not from using tools that monitor or censor Internet utilization.

Issues, Policy, and Technology

The Oxford Handbook of Internet Studies

Internet Censorship and Regulation Systems in Democracies: Emerging Research and Opportunities

Internet Censorship

Amusing Ourselves to Death

Access Contested

The Emergent Effects of a Wired World

Internet censorship is a controversial topic - while the media periodically sounds alarms at the dangers of online life, the uncontrollable nature of the internet makes any kind of pervasive regulatory control impossible. This book compares the Australian solution, a set of laws which have been criticized as being both draconian and ineffectual, to major regulatory systems in the UK and US and understanding what drives them. The 'impossibility' of internet regulation opens deeper issues - what do we mean by regulation and how do we judge the certainty and effectiveness of law? These questions lead to an exploration of the theories of legal geography which provide tools to understand and evaluate regulatory practices. The book will be a valuable guide for academics, students and policy makers working in media and censorship law, those from a civil liberties interest and people interested in internet theory generally.

"This publication seeks to identify the relationship between freedom of expression and Internet privacy, assessing where they support or compete with each other in different circumstances. The book maps out the issues in the current regulatory landscape of Internet privacy from the viewpoint of freedom of expression. It provides an overview of legal protection, self-regulatory guidelines, normative challenges, and case studies relating to the topic. With this publication UNESCO aims to provide its Member States and other stakeholders, national and international, with a useful reference tool containing up-to-date and sharp information on emerging issues relevant to both developed and developing countries. Multiple stakeholders, preferably in dialogue, can use it in their own spheres of operation, adapting where appropriate from the range of experiences as recorded in these pages. The publication also supplies additional sources of reference for interested readers to use to further investigate each of the subjects highlighted. The publication explores a range of issues, such as: (1) threats to privacy that have developed through the Internet, (2) international legal standards on privacy and responses to these emerging issues, (3) complex intersections between the rights to privacy and freedom of expression, (4) UNESCO recommendations to states and corporations for better practice, (5) overview of literature, background material and tools on international and national policy and practice on privacy, and freedom of expression on the Internet. In the coming years, UNESCO will specifically seek to disseminate information about good practices and international collaboration concerning the points of intersection between freedom of expression and privacy. Research on safeguarding the principle of freedom of expression in Internet policy across a range of issues will continue to be part of UNESCO's normative mandate and technical advice to stakeholders."--Publisher's description

This book explores what the American Civil Liberties Union calls the "third era" in cyberspace, in which filters "fundamentally alter the architectural structure of the Internet, with significant implications for free speech." Although courts and nongovernmental organizations increasingly insist upon constitutional and other legal guarantees of a freewheeling Internet, multi-national corporations compete to produce tools and strategies for making it more predictable. When Google attempted to improve our access to information containing in books and the World Wide Web, copyright litigation began to tie up the process of making content searchable, and resulted in the wrongful removal of access to thousands if not millions of works. Just as the courts were insisting that using trademarks online to criticize their owners is First Amendment-protected, corporations and trade associations accelerated their development of ways to make Internet companies liable for their users' infringing words and actions, potentially circumventing free speech rights. And as social networking and content-sharing sites have proliferated, so have the terms of service and content-detecting tools for detecting, flagging, and deleting content that makes one or another corporation or trade association leary for its image or profits. The book provides a legal history of Internet regulation since the mid-1990s, with a particular focus on efforts by patent, trademark, and copyright owners to compel Internet firms to monitor their online offerings and remove or pay for any violations of the rights of others. This book will be of interest to students of law, communications, political science, government and policy, business, and economics, as well as anyone interested in free speech and commerce on the internet.

A study of Internet blocking and filtering around the world: analyses by leading researchers and survey results that document filtering practices in dozens of countries. Many countries around the world block or filter Internet content, denying access to information that they deem too sensitive for ordinary citizens--most often about politics, but sometimes relating to sexuality, culture, or religion. Access Denied documents and analyzes Internet filtering practices in more than three dozen countries, offering the first rigorously conducted study of an accelerating trend. Internet filtering takes place in more than three dozen states worldwide, including many countries in Asia, the Middle East, and North Africa. Related Internet content-control mechanisms are also in place in Canada, the United States and a cluster of countries in Europe. Drawing on a just-completed survey of global Internet filtering undertaken by the OpenNet Initiative (a collaboration of the Berkman Center for Internet and Society at Harvard Law School, the Citizen Lab at the University of Toronto, the Oxford Internet Institute at Oxford University, and the University of Cambridge) and relying on work by regional experts and an extensive network of researchers, Access Denied examines the political, legal, social, and cultural contexts of Internet filtering in these states from a variety of perspectives. Chapters discuss the mechanisms and politics of Internet filtering, the strengths and limitations of the technology that powers it, the relevance of international law, ethical considerations for corporations that supply states with the tools for blocking and filtering, and the implications of Internet filtering for activist communities that increasingly rely on Internet technologies for communicating their missions. Reports on Internet content regulation in forty different countries follow, with each two-page country profile outlining the types of content blocked by category and documenting key findings. Contributors Ross Anderson, Malcolm Birdling, Ronald Deibert, Robert Faris, Vesselina Haralampieva [as per Rob Faris], Steven Murdoch, Helmi Noman, John Palfrey, Rafal Rohozinski, Mary Rundle, Nart Villeneuve, Stephanie Wang, Jonathan Zittrain

The State of the Field, Prospects for Reform

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Digital dividends

A Technical Analysis of China's Internet Censorship

International Focus Programme on Law and Technology

Internet Freedom and Political Space

This dissertation, "A Technical Analysis of China's Internet Censorship" by Guangchao, Feng, 冯超, was obtained from The University of Hong Kong (Pokfulam, Hong Kong) and is being sold pursuant to Creative Commons: Attribution 3.0 Hong Kong License. The content of this dissertation has not been altered in any way. We have altered the formatting in order to facilitate the ease of printing and reading of the dissertation. All rights not granted by the above license are retained by the author. Abstract: Abstract of thesis entitled "A Technical Analysis of China's Internet Censorship" Submitted by Guangchao Feng for the degree of Master of Philosophy at The University of Hong Kong in December 2007 While China's Internet population, now the second largest in the world, poses a political challenge for Chinese leaders, the importance of the Internet to economic development means curbs on the Internet use are not so straightforward. While the Chinese government sees controls as necessary, they also recognize the Internet's role in economic growth. Though many scholars have noted that the Chinese Internet is centralized and hierarchical, few have attempted primary research on the workings of China's Internet censorship system, particularly from the technical point of view. Instead, most studies have assumed the hierarchical nature of controls and focused narrowly on the blocking of Websites and key terms regarded as politically sensitive by Internet censors. I this thesis relies on technical testing, in particular the tracing of how testers are routed to each of 23 websites in Chinese 14 cities. By using this method, I establish the use of diverse and sophisticated multi-level filtering techniques, as well as hierarchical controls, by Chinese authorities to coordinate the blockage of Internet access in China. My research shows furthermore that China's Internet blocking mechanisms change frequently. They are dynamic in response to changing situations, and may change for different operators and regions. This thesis also concludes however that the effect of China's Internet censorship remains limited. The goal of blocking all Chinese people from accessing all foreign websites has not yet achieved. Most well educated Chinese people can use various effective means to circumvent the Internet control. China's Internet censorship comes with various side effects for China, having negative influence on better Internet business development and network performance, innovation and creativity and social responsibility among young people. DOI: 10.5353/th_b3970728 Subjects: Internet - Censorship - China

The internet is the fastest growing and largest tool for mass communication and information distribution in the world. This book debates arguments for and against internet censorship in a fair and objective manner.

"This Report aims to inspire and guide the researchers and practitioners who can help advance a new set of development approaches based on a fuller consideration of psychological and social influences." - p. 2

An invaluable resource for students of law, politics, international relations and technology as well as for diplomats and civil society actors, this publication demonstrates how the Council of Europe contributes to ensuring that everyone's voice online can be heard. This is key to sustainable, human rights oriented and people-centred digitalisation. Human rights matter on the internet. Without freedom of expression, people cannot participate in everything that the information society has to offer. Yet online free speech is in danger. Between state laws, private rules and algorithms, full participation in the online communicative space faces many challenges. This publication explores the profound impact of the internet on free expression and how it can be effectively secured online. The second, updated edition of this introduction into the protection of freedom of expression online answers essential questions regarding the extent and limits of freedom of expression online and the role of social networks, courts, states and organisations in online communication spaces. In clear language, with vivid examples spanning two decades of internet law, the authors answer questions on freedom of expression in cyberspace. Addressing issues from the protection of bloggers to the right to access online information, the publication also shows the importance of the standard-setting, monitoring and promotion activities of international and non-governmental organisations and includes a chapter on relevant national practice. It pays special attention to the role of European human rights law and the Council of Europe as this region's most important human rights organisation.

Public Discourse in the Age of Show Business

Freedom of Expression in the Arts

Comparative Report on Internet Censorship. Concluding Report of the International Legal Research Group on Internet Censorship

Online Censorship in the Middle East and North Africa

Distraction and Diversion Inside China's Great Firewall

The Shaping of Power, Rights, and Rule in Cyberspace

Access Denied

Although technology makes life easier, such convenience potentially causes difficulties in the process. One valid example is the Internet because it made information accessible. On the

downside, such accessibility results to children exposure to pornographic material. To address this, the Internet has censorship that controls user access to varied information. It may take place on different levels, such as government, ISP, organization and individual user. The danger of this is its substantial harm on freedom of speech, free flow of information and human rights in cyberspace. The objective of this paper is to explore the factors affecting the attitude of household subscribers toward the acceptance of new technology using Technology Acceptance Model (TAM). Bootstrap regression is used to examine the relationships between demographic factors (age, gender, marital status and monthly income), perceived ease of use, perceived usefulness and attitude. The results show that the acceptance of technology to be installed by ISP to filter and block online pornography is significantly related to the demographic profiles of an individual and their perception to internet censorship. The study reaffirms the importance of TAM in information system and internet research.

This book presents a comprehensive view of Internet intermediaries, their economic and social function, development and prospects, benefits and costs, and roles and responsibilities.

The Internet is a new battleground between governments that censor online content and those who advocate Internet freedom. This report examines the implications of Internet freedom for state-society relations in nondemocratic regimes.

This comprehensive textbook introduces students to the wide-ranging responsibilities of computing, science and engineering professionals by laying strong transdisciplinary foundations and by highlighting ethical issues that may arise during their careers. The work is well illustrated, and makes extensive use of both activities, and ethical dilemmas which are designed to stimulate reader engagement. A number of memorable case studies are also included and frequently draw on the demanding aerospace industry. The book adopts a strongly human centric approach, with matters such as privacy erosion and censorship being viewed not only in their current context but also in terms of their ongoing evolution. What are our individual ethical responsibilities for ensuring that we do not develop for future generations a technological leviathan with the potential to create a dystopian world? A broad range of technologies and techniques are introduced and are examined within an ethical framework. These include biometrics, surveillance systems (including facial recognition), radio frequency identification devices, drone technologies, the Internet of Things, and robotic systems. The application and potential societal ramifications of such systems are examined in some detail and this is intended to support the reader in gaining a clear insight into our current direction of travel. Importantly, the author asks whether we can afford to allow ongoing developments to be primarily driven by market forces, or whether a more cautious approach is needed. Further chapters examine the benefits that are associated with ethical leadership, environmental issues relating to the technology product lifecycle (from inception to e-waste), ethical considerations in research (including medical experimentation involving both humans and animals), and the need to develop educational programs which will better prepare students for the needs of a much more fluid employment landscape. The final chapter introduces a structured approach to ethical issue resolution, providing a valuable, long-term source of reference. In addition it emphasises the ethical responsibilities of the professional, and considers issues that can arise when we endeavour to effect ethically sound change within organisations. Examples are provided which highlight the possible ramifications of exercising ethical valour. The author has thus created an extensively referenced textbook that catalyses student interest, is internationally relevant, and which is multicultural in both its scope and outlook.

Regulating Pornotopia

The Role of Internet Intermediaries in Advancing Public Policy Objectives

The Internet of Elsewhere

a study of mediation on internet censorship for household subscribers

False Freedom

Censorship and Regulation of the Internet

The Need for Internet Censorship at the Air Command and Staff College

How to comprehend and correct the negative impact of the internet on politics, the economy, the environment and humanity? Reset is a fast-paced, compelling exposé and a rallying call for clear change. Drawing on the cutting-edge research of the Citizen Lab, the world-renowned digital security research group he founded, Ronald J. Deibert exposes the influence of the communications ecosystem on civil society. He tracks a mostly unregulated surveillance industry, innovations in technologies of remote control, superpower policing practices, dark PR firms and highly profitable hack-for-hire services feeding off rivers of poorly secured personal data. He also unearths how dependence on social media and its expanding universe of consumer electronics creates immense pressure on the natural environment. Determined to find solutions, Deibert has written a unique, readable and forward-looking book. In order to combat authoritarian practices, environmental degradation and rampant electronic consumerism, Deibert urges for very specific restraints on tech platforms and governments to reclaim the internet for civil society. It's time for us to push RESET. Deibert is a rare hybrid who combines an advanced understanding of computer technology with a rich background in political science. He is also a legend in security and tech circles'. Misha Glenny 'Although Deibert shares Higgins' appetite for the fight, he is much more mindful of the immense scale of the challenge.' Financial Times

Though often described with foreboding buzzwords such as "The Great Firewall" and the "censorship regime," Internet regulation in China is rarely either obvious or straightforward. This was the inspiration for China specialist Jason Q. Ng to write an innovative computer script that would make it possible to deduce just which terms are suppressed on China's most important social media site, Sina Weibo. The remarkable and groundbreaking result is Blocked on Weibo, which began as a highly praised blog and has been expanded here to list over 150 forbidden keywords, as well as offer possible explanations why the Chinese government would find these terms sensitive. As Ng explains, Weibo (roughly the equivalent of Twitter), with over 500 million registered accounts, censors hundreds of words and phrases, ranging from fairly obvious terms, including "tank" (a reference to the "Tank Man" who stared down the Chinese army in Tiananmen Square) and the names of top government officials (if they can't be found online, they can't be criticized), to deeply obscure references, including "hairy bacon" (a coded insult referring to Mao's embalmed body). With dozens of phrases that could get a Chinese Internet user invited to the local police station "for a cup of tea" (a euphemism for being detained by the authorities), Blocked on Weibo offers an invaluable guide to sensitive topics in modern-day China as well as a fascinating tour of recent Chinese history.

The international report on Internet Censorship provides the reader with a comprehensive overview of regulation of freedom of expression online across 24 different European jurisdictions. The report discusses the concept of censorship and its boundaries with the right to information. The report explores regulation of blocking and takedown of internet content, particularly whether specific legislation on the issue exists and if the area is self-regulated in each country. Furthermore, the report includes analyses of the right to be forgotten in each of the participating countries and finally the regulation of the liability of internet intermediaries. Each analysis looks into both existing regulations and policy papers as well as any cases that may exist on the topic.0In addition to the analyses, the report assesses how the legislation regarding blocking and takedown of online content, liability of internet intermediaries and the right to be forgotten will develop in each country over the coming fiveyear period. Finally, the report assesses balancing issues in terms of reaching a balance between allowing freedom of expression online and protecting against online hate speech as well as protecting other rights online.00The report is an excellent tool for students, academics and practitioners who wish to gain an overview of European policies, regulation and case law regarding freedom of expression online. Furthermore, the report serves as a great starting point for further research as it contains tables with translation of relevant legislation, literature and jurisprudence.

As the internet has been regulated from its conception, many widespread beliefs regarding internet freedom are actually misconceptions. Additionally, there are already two main categories of internet regulation systems in use: the open and the silent IRSs. Unexpectedly, the former are quite popular among authoritarian regimes, while the latter are implemented mainly in Western democracies. Many IT experts and media analysts criticize Western governments' choice to use a silent IRS, expressing their fear that this could set a dangerous precedent for the rest of the democratic countries around the world. New regulation systems must be developed and implemented that are more acceptable to the general public. Internet Censorship and Regulation Systems in Democracies: Emerging Research and Opportunities is an essential reference source that discusses the phenomenon of internet regulation in general and the use of internet regulation systems (IRSs) by authoritarian regimes and Western democracies and proposes a blueprint for the development and implementation of a fair internet regulation system (FIRS), using original research conducted in seven countries from 2008 to 2017. The book also considers the function of a fair internet regulation system in terms of maximizing its effectiveness, keeping the implementation cost low, and increasing the probability of acceptance by each country's general public. Featuring research on topics such as governmental control, online filtering, and public opinion, this book is ideally designed for researchers, policymakers, government officials, practitioners, academicians, and students seeking coverage on modern internet censorship policies within various international democracies.

Emerging Research and Opportunities

What Gets Suppressed on China's Version of Twitter (And Why)

Censored

Social Media and Democracy

A Study of Internet Censorship Issues in Public Libraries

Challenging Western Media Portrayals of Internet Censorship in China

Handbook of Research on Citizen Engagement and Public Participation in the Era of New Media

A groundbreaking and surprising look at contemporary censorship in China As authoritarian governments around the world develop sophisticated technologies for controlling information, many observers have predicted that these controls would be easily evaded. Censored, Margaret Roberts demonstrates that even censorship that is easy to circumvent can still be enormously effective. Taking advantage of digital data harvested from the Chinese internet and leaks from China's Propaganda Department, Roberts sheds light on the Chinese public. Drawing parallels between censorship in China and the way information is manipulated in the United States and other democracies, she reveals how internet users are susceptible to control even in the most open societies. Censored gives an in-depth look at the encroachment on the media consumption of citizens.

"The prevailing consumerism in Chinese cyberspace is a growing element of Chinese culture and an important aspect of this book. Chinese bloggers, who have strongly embraced consumerism and tend to be apathetic about politics, have nonetheless demonstrated as the Western media's negative coverage of China. In this book, Jiang focuses upon this passion - Chinese bloggers' angry reactions to the Western media's coverage of censorship issues in current China - in order to examine China's current potential for political reform. This book, then, is the specific issue of censorship and how to interpret the Chinese characteristics of it as a mechanism currently used to maintain state control." --Back cover.

This book contains a selection of thoroughly refereed and revised papers from the Fourth International ICST Conference on Digital Forensics and Cyber Crime, ICDf2C 2012, held in October 2012 in Lafayette, Indiana, USA. The 20 papers in this volume are grouped into five sections: cloud investigation; malware; behavioral; law; mobile device forensics; and cybercrime investigations.

Comparative Report on Internet Censorship. Concluding Report of the International Legal Research Group on Internet Censorship

Community, Space and Online Censorship

Internet service providers

Access Controlled

Ethics in Computing, Science, and Engineering

A History of ALA Policy on Intellectual Freedom

The Censorship Issue

A History of ALA Policy on Intellectual Freedom: A Supplement to the Intellectual Freedom Manual, Ninth Edition

Internet Studies has been one of the most dynamic and rapidly expanding interdisciplinary fields to emerge over the last decade. The Oxford Handbook of Internet Studies has been designed to provide a valuable resource for academics and students in this area, bringing together leading scholarly perspectives on how the Internet has been studied and how the research agenda should be pursued in the future. The Handbook aims to focus on Internet Studies as an emerging field, each chapter seeking to provide a synthesis and critical assessment of the research in a particular area. Topics covered include social perspectives on the technology of the Internet, its role in everyday life and work, implications for communication, power, and influence, and the governance and regulation of the Internet. The Handbook is a landmark in this new interdisciplinary field, not only helping to strengthen research on the key questions, but also shape research, policy, and practice across many disciplines that are finding the Internet and its political, economic, cultural, and other societal implications increasingly central to their own key areas of inquiry.

Hardware and Internet services, in and of themselves, are neutral elements of the Internet; it is how they are implemented by various countries that is repressive. Internet services are often tailored for deployment to specific countries; however, such tailoring is done to bring the company in line with the laws of that country, not with the intention of allowing the country to repress and censor its citizenry. This report provides info. regarding the role of U.S. and other foreign co. in facilitating Internet censorship by repressive regimes overseas. Sections: Exam'n. of repressive policies in China and Iran; U.S. laws; U.S. policies to promote Internet freedom; and Private sector initiatives. Describes technol. for censorship, and circumvention of gov't. restrictions.

A sharp increase in web encryption and a worldwide shift away from standalone websites in favor of social media and online publishing platforms has altered the practice of state-level Internet censorship and in some cases led to broader crackdowns, the Internet Monitor project at the Berkman Klein Center for Internet & Society at Harvard University finds. This study documents the practice of Internet censorship around the world through empirical testing in 45 countries of the availability of 2,046 of the world's most-trafficked and influential websites, plus additional country-specific websites. The study finds evidence of filtering in 26 countries across four broad content themes: political, social, topics related to conflict and security, and Internet tools (a term that includes censorship circumvention tools as well as social media platforms). The majority of countries that censor content do so across all four themes, although the depth of the filtering varies. The study confirms that 40 percent of these 2,046 websites can only be reached by an encrypted connection (denoted by the "HTTPS" prefix on a web page, a voluntary upgrade from "HTTP"). While some sites can be reached by either HTTP or HTTPS, total encrypted traffic to the 2,046 sites has more than doubled to 31 percent in 2017 from 13 percent in 2015, the study finds. Meanwhile, and partly in response to the protections afforded by encryption, activists in particular and web users in general around the world are increasingly relying on major platforms, including Facebook, Twitter, Medium, and Wikipedia.

Collecting several key documents and policy statements, this supplement to the ninth edition of the Intellectual Freedom Manual traces a history of ALA's commitment to fighting censorship. An introductory essay by Judith Krug and Candace Morgan, updated by OIF Director Barbara Jones, sketches out an overview of ALA policy on intellectual freedom. An important resource, this volume includes documents which discuss such foundational issues as The Library Bill of Rights Protecting the freedom to read ALA's Code of Ethics How to respond to challenges and concerns about library resources Minors and internet activity Meeting rooms, bulletin boards, and exhibits Copyright Privacy, including the retention of library usage records

Blocked on Weibo

Research Anthology on Usage, Identity, and Impact of Social Media on Society and Culture

Security, Identity, and Resistance in Asian Cyberspace

Reset

Illusions of a Borderless World

Cyberspace Law

International Report on Internet Censorship

Much of the world has access to internet and social media. The internet has quickly become a new hub for not only communication, but also community development. In most communities, people develop new cultural norms and identity development through social media usage. However, while these new lines of communication are helpful to many, challenges such as social media addiction, cyberbullying, and misinformation lurk on the internet and threaten forces both within and beyond the internet. The Research Anthology on Usage, Identity, and Impact of Social Media on Society and Culture is a comprehensive resource on the impact social media has on an individuals' identity formation as well as its usage within society and cultures. It explores new research methodologies and findings into the behavior of users on social media as well as the effects of social media on society and culture as a whole. Covering topics such as cultural diversity, online deception, and youth impact, this major reference work is an essential resource for computer scientists, online community moderators, sociologists, business leaders and managers, marketers, advertising agencies, government officials, libraries, students and faculty of higher education, researchers, and academicians.

This report documents the different ways in which companies such as Yahoo!, Microsoft, Google, and Skype are assisting and reinforcing the Chinese government's system of political censorship.

Experts examine censorship, surveillance, and resistance across Asia, from China and India to Malaysia and the Philippines. A daily battle for rights and freedoms in cyberspace is being waged in Asia. At the epicenter of this contest is China—home to the world's largest Internet population and what is perhaps the world's most advanced Internet censorship and surveillance regime in cyberspace. Resistance to China's Internet controls comes from both grassroots activists and corporate giants such as Google. Meanwhile, similar struggles play out across the rest of the region, from India and Singapore to Thailand and Burma, although each national dynamic is unique. Access Contested, the third volume from the OpenNet Initiative (a collaborative partnership of the Citizen Lab at the University of Toronto's Munk School of Global Affairs, the Berkman Center for Internet and Society at Harvard University, and the SecDev Group in Ottawa), examines the interplay of national security, social and ethnic identity, and resistance in Asian cyberspace, offering in-depth accounts of national struggles against Internet controls as well as updated country reports by ONI researchers. The contributors examine such topics as Internet censorship in Thailand, the Malaysian blogosphere, surveillance and censorship around gender and sexuality in Malaysia, Internet governance in China, corporate social responsibility and freedom of expression in South Korea and India, cyber attacks on independent Burmese media, and distributed-denial-of-service attacks and other digital control measures across Asia.

The comparative report on Internet Censorship provides the reader with a comprehensive overview of regulation of freedom of expression online across 24 different European jurisdictions. The concluding report discusses the concept of censorship and its boundaries with the right to information. The report explores regulation of blocking and takedown of internet content, particularly whether specific legislation on the issue exists and if the area is self-regulated in each country. Furthermore, the report includes analyses of the right to be forgotten in each of the participating countries and finally the regulation of the liability of internet intermediaries. Each analysis looks into both existing regulations and policy papers as well as any cases that may exist on the topic. In addition to the analyses, the report assesses how the legislation regarding blocking and takedown of online content, liability of internet intermediaries and the right to be forgotten will develop in each country over the coming five-year period. Finally, the report assesses balancing issues in terms of reaching a balance between allowing freedom of expression online and protecting against online hate speech as well as protecting other rights online. 0.

Who Controls the Internet?

Updated and revised 2nd edition

Global Survey on Internet Privacy and Freedom of Expression

Digital Forensics and Cyber Crime

U. S. Initiatives to Promote Global Internet Freedom

Corporate Complicity in Chinese Internet Censorship

The issue of sex and violence in films, television, videos and computer games is causing increasing concern. Meanwhile, many are calling for ways to regulate the content of the Internet. Some argue that stricter controls should be imposed by the government while others see such moves as a threat to our civil liberties. This text explores the growing debate surrounding the issue of censorship and presents a wide variety of views.

What happens when media and politics become forms of entertainment? As our world begins to look more and more like Orwell's 1984, Neil's Postman's essential guide to the modern media is more relevant than ever. "It's unlikely that Trump has ever read Amusing Ourselves to Death, but his ascent would not have surprised Postman." -CNN Originally published in 1985, Neil Postman's groundbreaking polemic about the corrosive effects of television on our politics and public discourse has been hailed as a twenty-first-century book published in the twentieth century. Now, with television joined by more sophisticated electronic media—from the Internet to cell phones to DVDs—it has taken on even greater significance. Amusing Ourselves to Death is a prophetic look at what happens when politics, journalism, education, and even religion become subject to the demands of entertainment. It is also a blueprint for regaining control of our media, so that they can serve our highest goals. "A brilliant, powerful, and important book. This is an indictment that Postman has laid down and, so far as I can see, an irrefutable one." -Jonathan Yardley, The Washington Post Book World

Over the last five years, widespread concern about the effects of social media on democracy has led to an explosion in research from different disciplines and corners of academia. This book is the first of its kind to take stock of this emerging multi-disciplinary field by synthesizing what we know, identifying what we do not know and obstacles to future research, and charting a course for the future inquiry. Chapters by leading scholars cover major topics – from disinformation to hate speech to political advertising – and situate recent developments in the context of key policy questions. In addition, the book canvasses existing reform proposals in order to address widely perceived threats that social media poses to democracy. This title is also available as Open Access on Cambridge Core.

New media forums have created a unique opportunity for citizens to participate in a variety of social and political contexts. As new social technologies are being utilized in a variety of ways, the public is able to interact more effectively in activities within their communities. The Handbook of Research on Citizen Engagement and Public Participation in the Era of New Media addresses opportunities and challenges in the theory and practice of public involvement in social media. Highlighting various communication modes and best practices being utilized in citizen-involvement activities, this book is a critical reference source for professionals, consultants, university teachers, practitioners, community organizers, government administrators, citizens, and activists.

Government Internet Censorship Measures and International Law

"Race to the Bottom"

A Student's Guide to Doing Things Right

The Practice and Policy of Global Internet Filtering

Reclaiming the Internet for Civil Society

Freedom of expression and the internet

Protecting Citizens Or Trampling Freedom?

Violent behavior has become deeply integrated into modern society and it is an unavoidable aspect of human nature. Examining peacemaking strategies through a critical and academic perspective can assist in resolving violence in societies around the world. The Handbook of Research on

Examining Global Peacemaking in the Digital Age is a pivotal reference source for the latest research findings on the utilization of peacemaking in media, leadership, and religion. Featuring extensive coverage on relevant areas such as human rights, spirituality, and the Summer of Peace, this publication is an ideal resource for policymakers, universities and colleges, graduate-level students, and organizations seeking current research on the application of conflict resolution and international negotiation.

Reports on a new generation of Internet controls that establish a new normative terrain in which surveillance and censorship are routine. Internet filtering, censorship of Web content, and online surveillance are increasing in scale, scope, and sophistication around the world, in democratic countries as well as in authoritarian states. The first generation of Internet controls consisted largely of building firewalls at key Internet gateways; China's famous "Great Firewall of China" is one of the first national Internet filtering systems. Today the new tools for Internet controls that are emerging go beyond mere denial of information. These new techniques, which aim to normalize (or even legalize) Internet control, include targeted viruses and the strategically timed deployment of distributed denial-of-service (DDoS) attacks, surveillance at key points of the Internet's infrastructure, take-down notices, stringent terms of usage policies, and national information shaping strategies. Access Controlled reports on this new normative terrain. The book, a project from the OpenNet Initiative (ONI), a collaboration of the Citizen Lab at the University of Toronto's Munk Centre for International Studies,

Harvard's Berkman Center for Internet and Society, and the SecDev Group, offers six substantial chapters that analyze Internet control in both Western and Eastern Europe and a section of shorter regional reports and country profiles drawn from material gathered by the ONI around the world through a combination of technical interrogation and field research methods.

Handbook of Research on Examining Global Peacemaking in the Digital Age

The Shifting Landscape of Global Internet Censorship

Cyber-nationalism in China