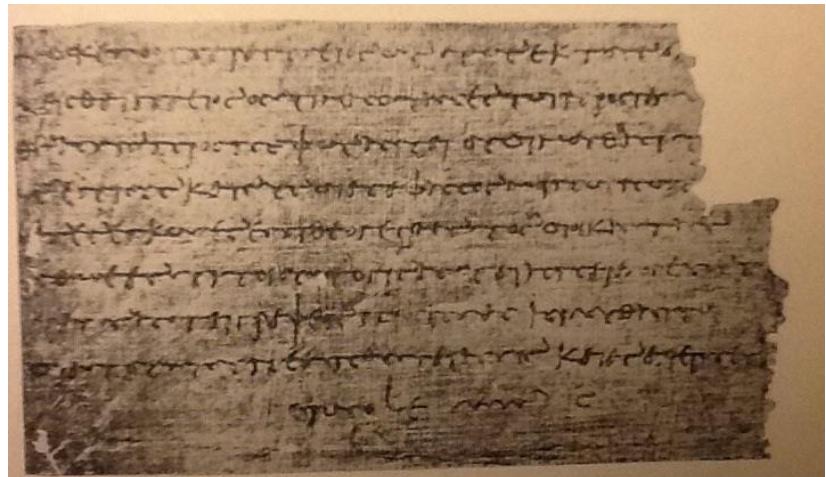
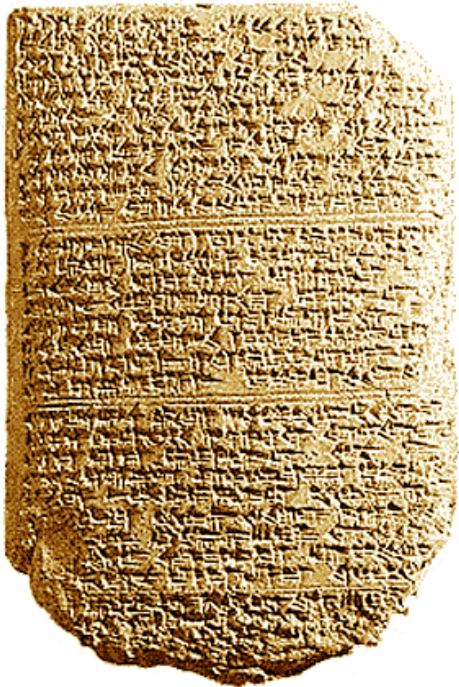


Why we shouldn't give up on diversity on the Web, just yet...

Thorsten Strufe
Chair for Privacy and IT-Security

Padova, 06.09.2016

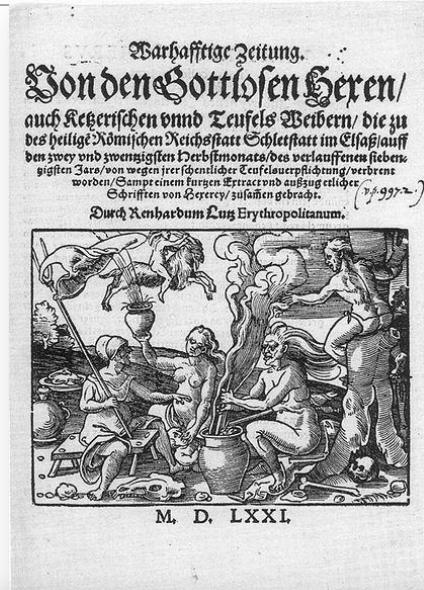
Mail and „Telecommunication“



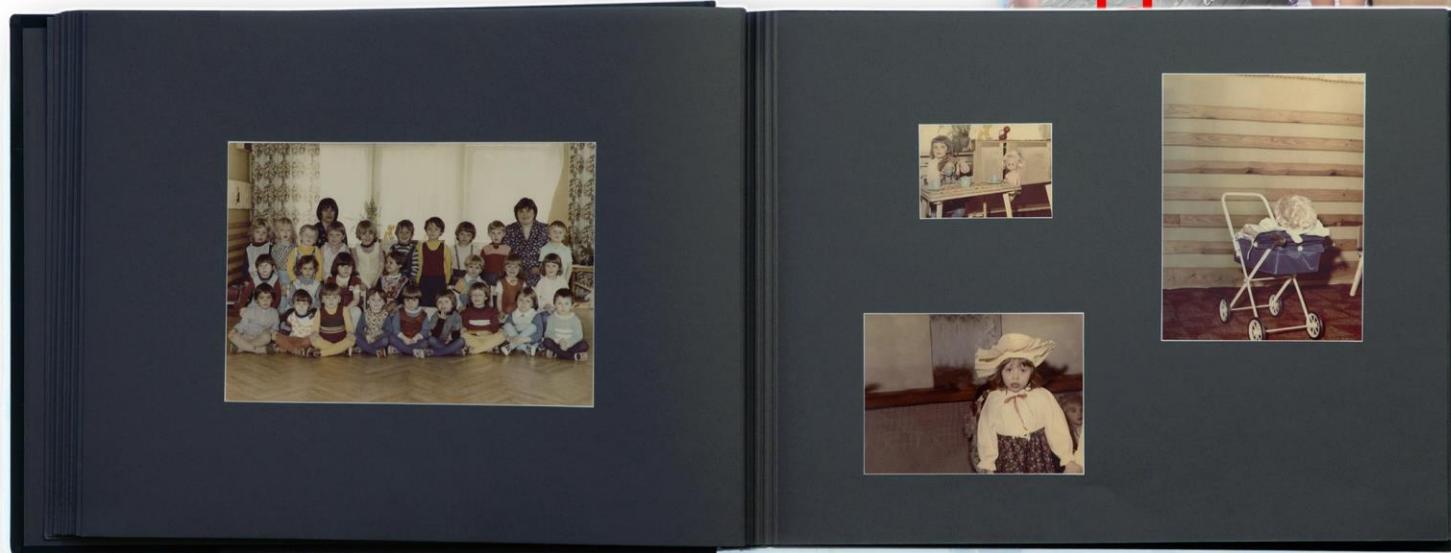
Trade and Payments



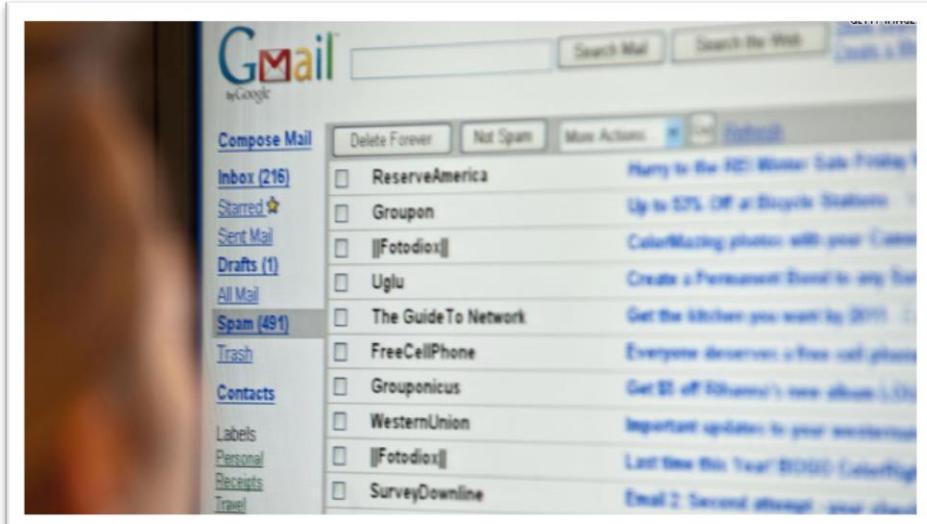
Information Acquisition



Access: Type and Scope



Welcome to this Millenium!



facebook Home Profile Friends Inbox (43) Jim Merithew Settings Logout

Mark Zuckerberg

Wall **Info** **Boxes**

Mark Zuckerberg For those wondering, I set most of my content to be open so people could see it. I set some of my content to be more private, but I didn't see a need to limit visibility of pics with my friends, family or my teddy bear :)

37 minutes ago

18 people like this.

Shervin Pishevar Love it! The more open and transparent we are the more open and transparent the world will be.

27 minutes ago

RECENT ACTIVITY

- Mark commented on Andrew 'Boz' Bosworth's link.
- Mark likes David Reiss's status.
- Mark and Dave Kling are now friends.

Information

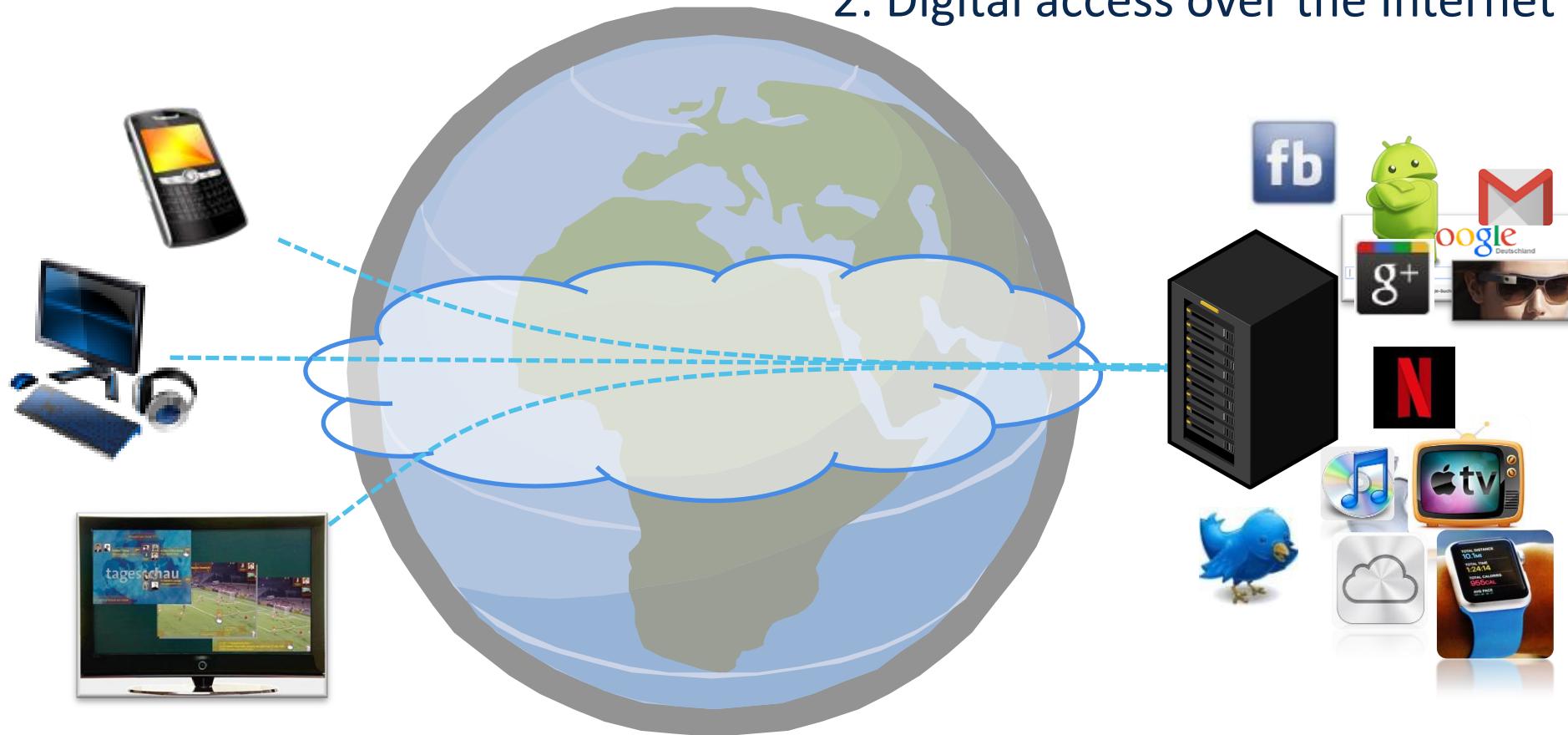
Networks:
Facebook
Harvard Alum

Send Mark a Message

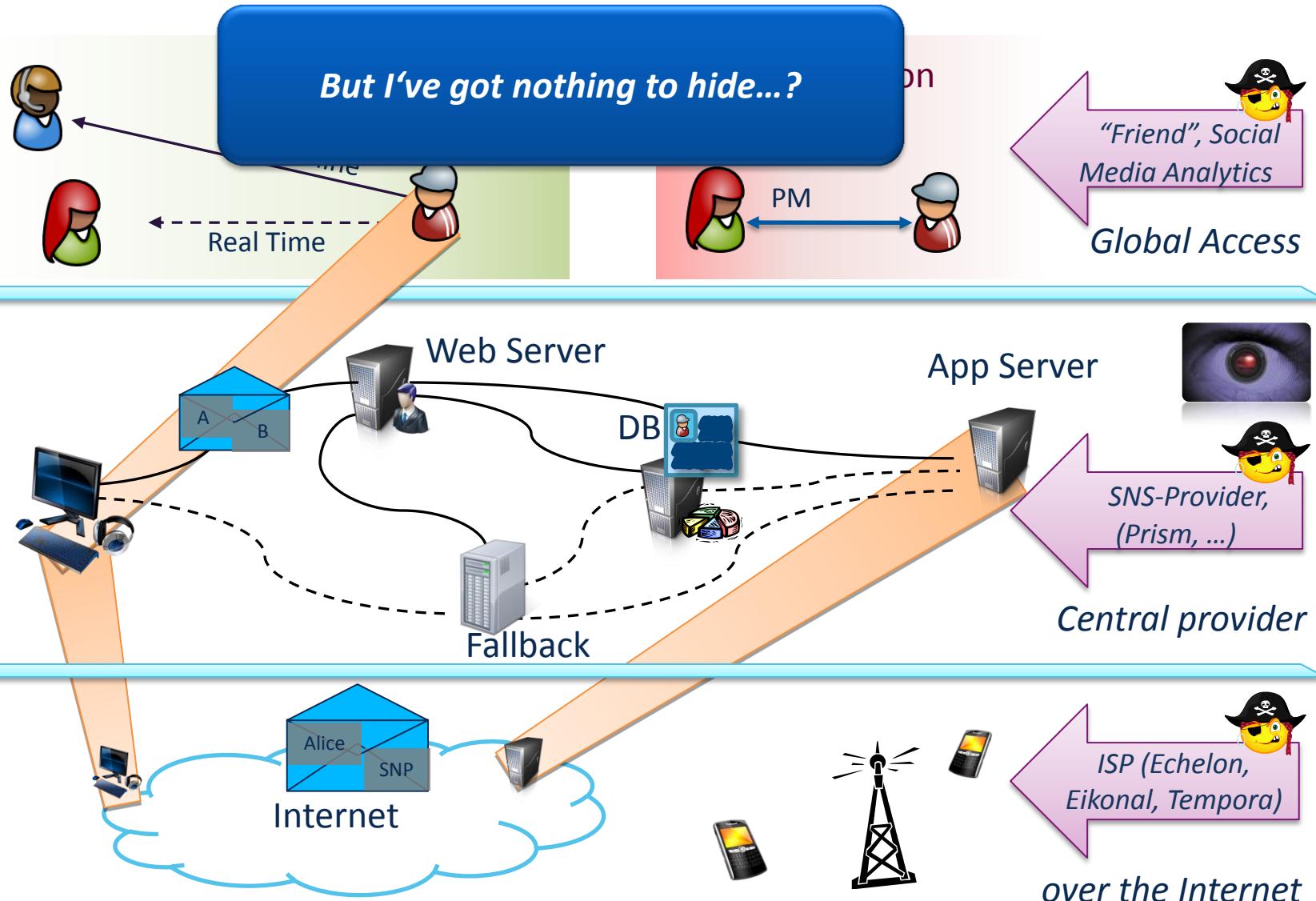


Access: Type and Scope, Today

- 1: Central service providers
- 2: Digital access over the Internet



Model, Access, and Adversaries



Source: T. Cutillo

Tweeting Under Pressure: Evolving Word

Le Chen
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ABSTRACT

In recent years, social media has risen to prominence in China. Weibo and Renren each boasting billions of users. Social media in China plays a profound role for breaking news and political commentary available in the state-sanctioned news media. However, we find that censorship of Chinese social media is subject to Chinese blogs – to date no studies have examined the impact of censorship on discourse in social media.

In this study, we examine how censorship impacts Weibo, and how users adapt to avoid censorship. We also analyze NLP techniques to identify trends: 44 days and use NLP techniques to identify trends. We observe that the magnitude of censorship varies across topics, with 82% of tweets in some topics being censored, while 92% of tweets in other topics being censored. This engagement suggests that censorship does not always result in the suppression of sensitive topics. Furthermore, we find that users of words (known as morphs) to avoid keyword-based filtering, such as “censorship” or “censorship.” We analyze emergent morphs to learn how they spread by the Weibo user community.

Categories and Subject Descriptors
 J.4 [Computer Applications]: Social and behavioral sciences; K.5.2 [Governmental Issues]: Censorship

Keywords

Online social networks; Sina Weibo; Trending topics

1. INTRODUCTION

In recent years, social media has risen to prominence in China. Weibo (the Chinese equivalent of Twitter, abbreviated as Sina Weibo) boasts 500 million users [45], and Renren (the Chinese equivalent of Facebook) boasts 172 million users [22].

The harms of surveillance, expression and association

Jillian York
Electronic Frontier Foundation
www.eff.org

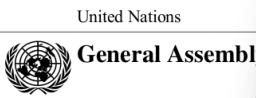
Freedom is the freedom to say that two make four. If that is granted, all else

GEORGE ORWELL

On 5 June 2013, the *Washington Post* and *Guardian* simultaneously published documents that would rock the world. The documents, leaked by ex-National Security Agency (NSA) contractor Edward Snowden, were not the first disclosure of the United States' vast surveillance capabilities. However, they arguably had the most impact.

Before last year, awareness of digital surveillance in the US – and indeed, in much of the world – was minimal. Disclosures made by Edward Snowden in 2013 can be credited for an uptick in surveillance¹ – particularly in the Middle East and North Africa – and little to inspire research on the subject.

The knowledge, or even the perception, that we are surveilled can have a chilling effect. An industry study conducted by the Web Foundation found that in high internet penetration countries, a majority of respondents believe that “the government monitors what I do online.” At the same time, only 50% believe that the Internet is a safe place for expressing their opinions, while 60.7% agreed that “people’s privacy is violated when they use the Internet.”



Human Rights Council
Twenty-third session
Agenda item 3
Promotion and protection of all human rights, particularly economic, social and cultural rights including the right to development

Report of the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of all human rights, including the right to development

Summary

The present report, submitted to the Human Rights Council on 16/4, analyses the implications of the human rights to privacy for the impact of significant technological developments on the right to privacy.

Author Keywords
Internet censorship, blocking, motivation, government, Internet non-use, Internet users, communities, social media, ethnography

ACM Classification Keywords
K.4 [Computing Milieux]: Computers and Information Systems and Presentation / General Terms

General Terms
Human Factors

INTRODUCTION

The Internet's very existence depends on contributions of words, images, and video media – blogs, discussion forums, etc.

CHI 2011 • Session: Inter-cultural Interaction

Online Contributions: Engage in Interactions

Irina Shklovski
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ABSTRACT

In this article we describe people's online practices in contexts in which the government blocks access to or censors the Internet. We experience blocking as confusing, as a threat to self-censorship online, as a cause of improved transparency. Challenging ideas of blocking as abstract policy, we discuss five strategies Internet users navigate blocking: self-cultivating technical savvy, reliance on social blocked content, use of already blocked site production as a form of protection, and transparency. We also discuss strategies that avoid blocking. We conclude by advocating research that acknowledges the complexity in which all Internet users contribute to the

DIRECTORATE-GENERAL FOR EXTERNAL POLICIES
POLICY DEPARTMENT

STUDY Surveillance and censorship: The impact of technologies on human rights

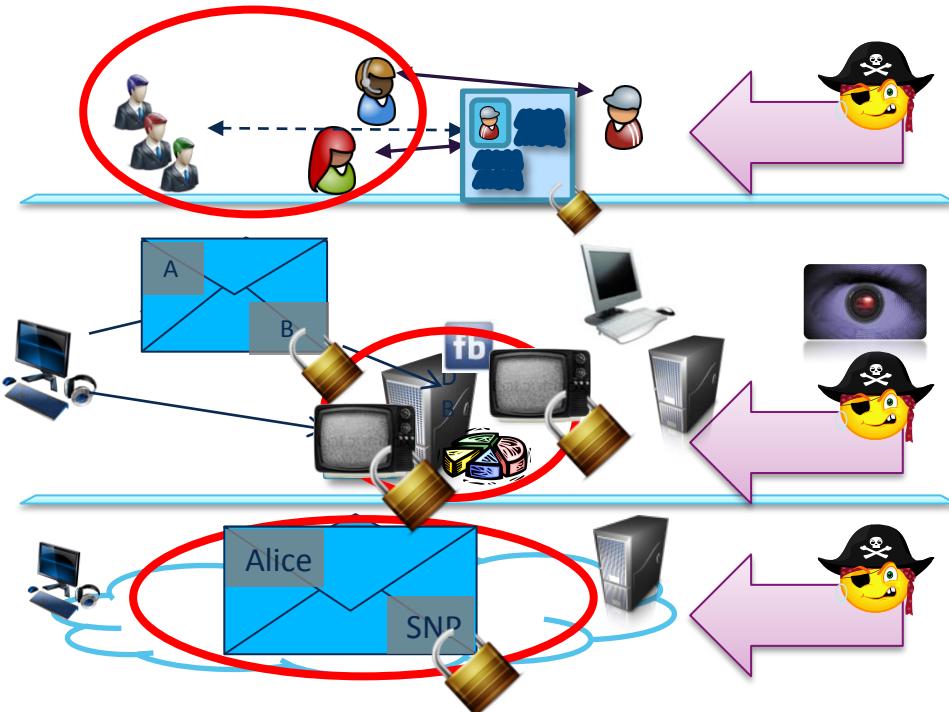
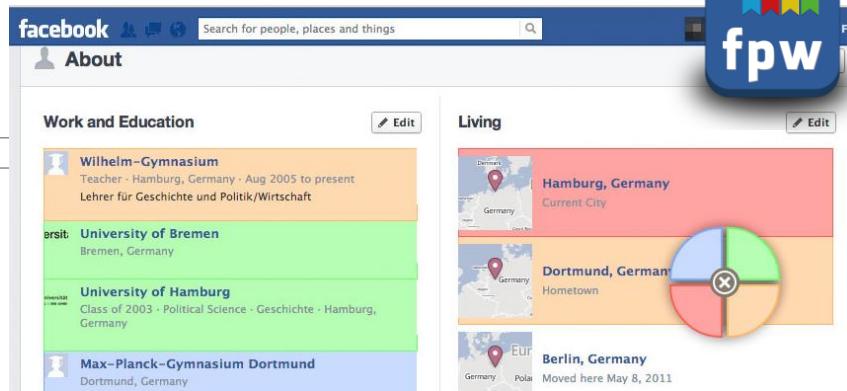
ABSTRACT

As human lives transition online, so do human rights. The main challenge for the European Union and other actors is to transition all human rights to the digital sphere. This report argues that the human rights-based approach can be helpful in focusing discussions about security on individuals rather than states. It provides an overview of countries and companies that pose risks to human rights in the digital sphere. It lists the most relevant international laws and standards, technical standards, business guidelines, Internet principles and policy initiatives that have been crucial in transitioning the human rights regime to the digital sphere. It also analyses the impact of recent EU actions related to Internet and human rights issues. It concludes that different elements of EU strategic policy on human rights and digital policy need to be better integrated and coordinated to ensure that technologies have a positive impact on human rights. The report concludes that EU should promote digital rights in national legislation of the third countries, but also in its own digital strategies.



What You can do –

- *Authorize actively!
(Privacy Controls)*
- *Communicate confidential
(Encrypt your traffic)*
- *Lock out the mediator
(E2E encryption)*



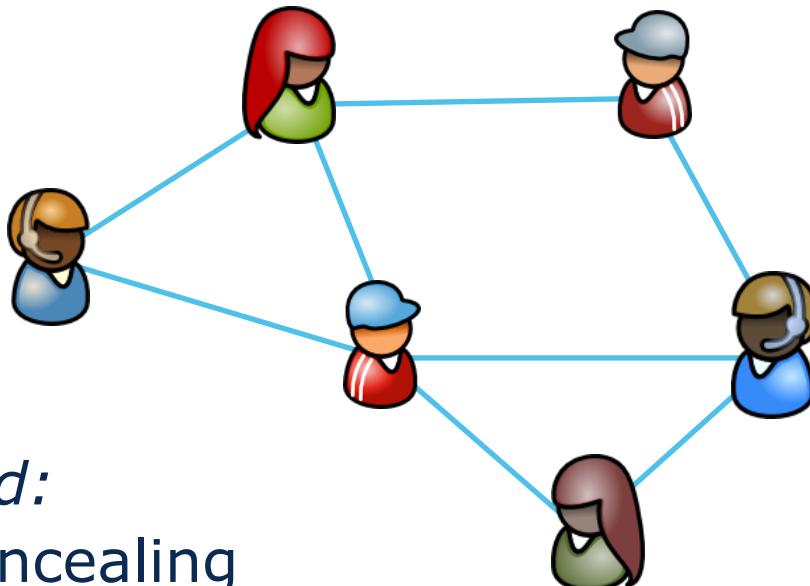
- ***Authorize actively!
(Privacy Controls)***
- ***Communicate confidential
(Encrypt your traffic)***
- ***Lock out the mediator
(E2E encryption)***
- ***Put your eggs in several baskets
(Decentralization)***



diaspora*
PeerS^N



Let's go „dark“!



Friend-to-Friend:
Membership concealing
Freedom from observation
Resilient to censorship and sabotage

<https://freenetproject.org/>
<https://dud.inf.tu-dresden.de/>

***Let's not give up diversity (and privacy)
on the Web, just yet!***

Thank you!

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