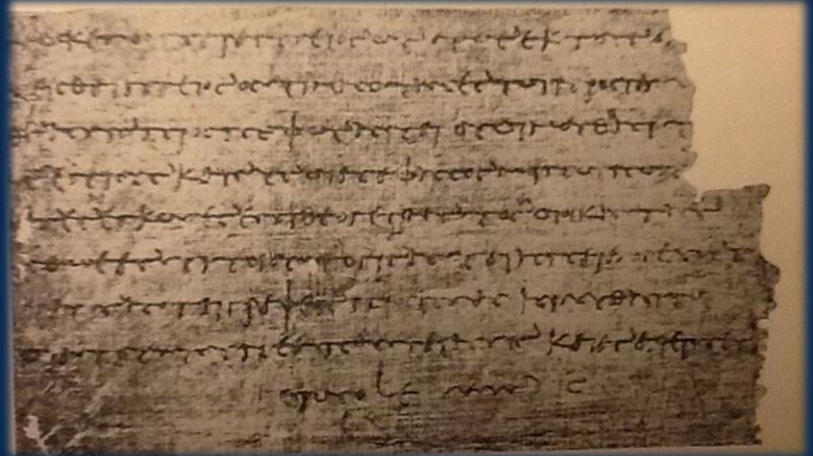
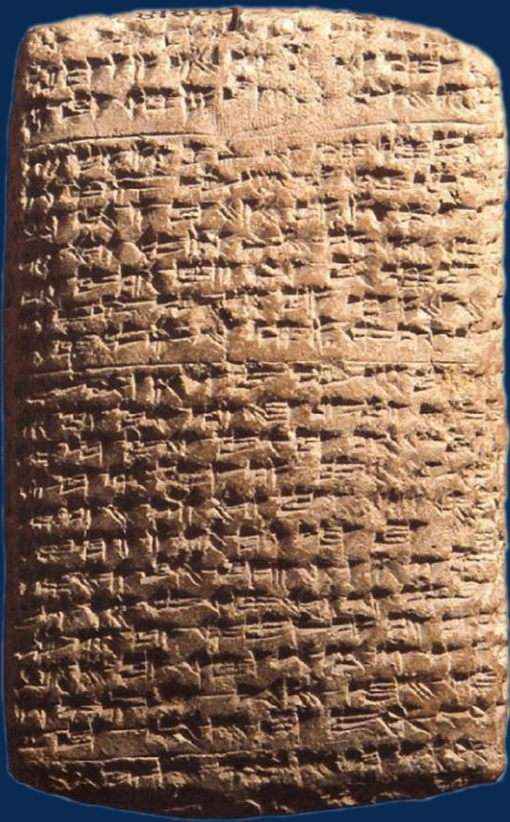


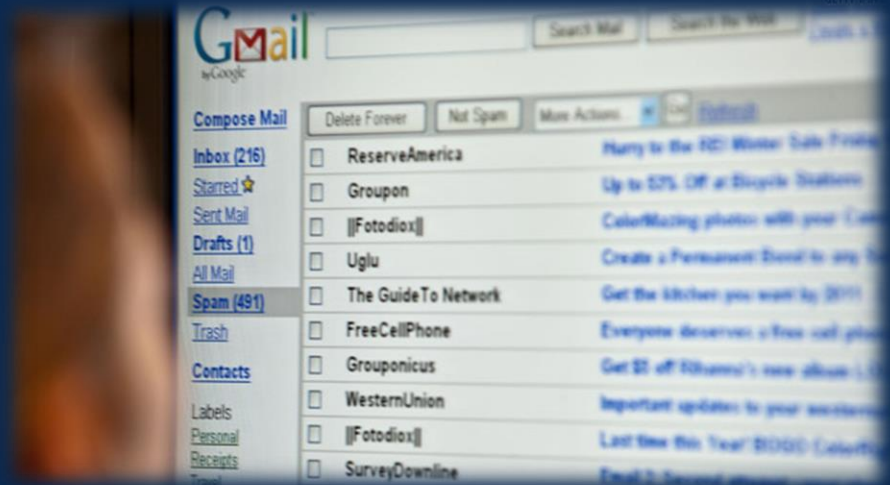
Why we shouldn't give up on diversity on the Web, just yet...

TEDxDresden, 11.09.2016









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 Pischevar Love it! The more open and transparent we are the more open sbd 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.

Send Mark a Message

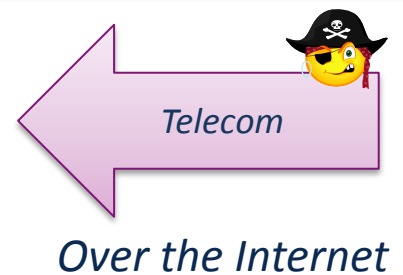
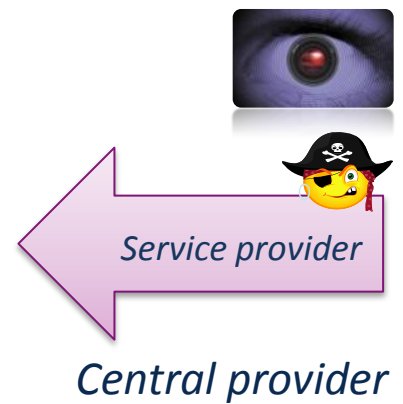
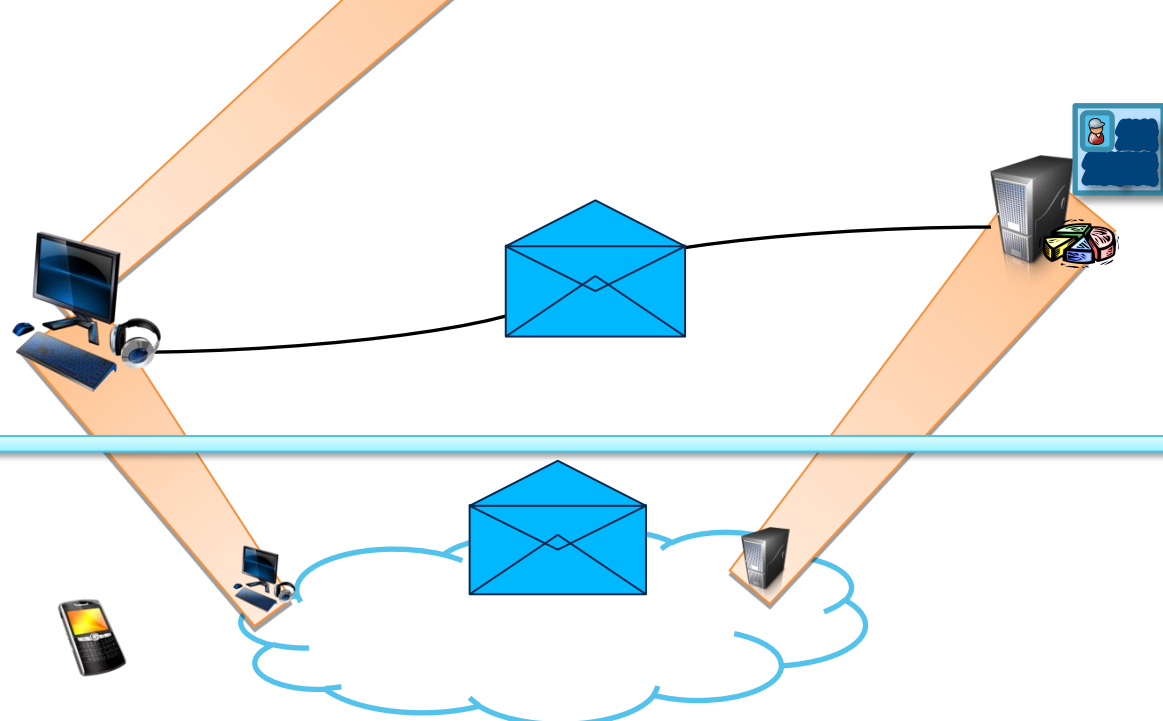
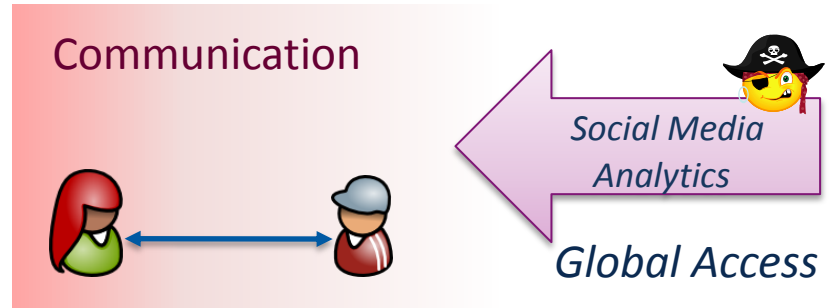
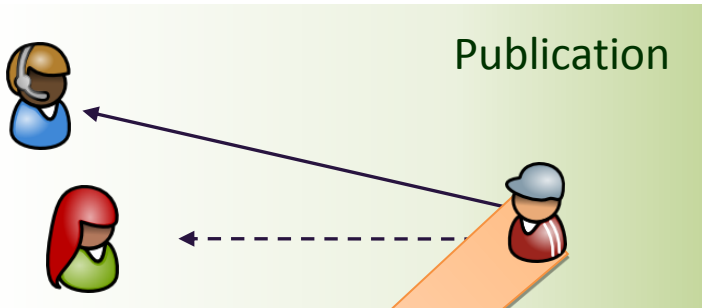
Information

Networks:
Facebook
Harvard Alum





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



Source: T. Cutillo

Perfect observability!

Explicit

- Created content
- Comments
- Structural interaction (contacts, likes)

But I've got nothing to hide...?



„Meta data“

- **Session artifacts** (time of actions)
- **interest** (retrieved profiles; membership in groups/participation in discussions)
- **influence**
- Clickstreams, ad preferences
- **communication** (end points, type, intensity, frequency, extent)
- **location** (IP; shared; gps coordinates)

Inferred

- Preference- and
- **Image recognition models**

Externally correlated

- Observation in ad networks

Explicit

- Created content
- Comments
- Structural interaction (contacts, likes)

„Meta data“

artifacts (time of

But I've got nothing to hide...?



Inferred

- Preference- and
- Image recognition models

Externally correlated

- Observation in ad networks



Tweeting Under Pressure: Evolving Word

Le Chen
College of Computer and
Information Science
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Colin
In
Nor
czh2

ABSTRACT

In recent years, social media has risen to prominence in CI sites like Sina Weibo and Renren each boasting hundreds of millions of users. Social media in China plays a profound role in breaking news and political commentary. However, platforms for breaking news and social media is subject to censorship in China. Chinese social media is subject to censorship on several studies have identified censorship of Chinese blogs, to date no studies have examined the impact of censorship on discourse in social media. In this study, we examine how censorship impact on Weibo, and how users adapt to avoid censorship. We use 44 days and use NLP techniques to identify trends in tweets and comments from 280K politically active users. We observe that the magnitude of censorship varies across topics, with 82% of tweets in some topics being censored. Furthermore, we find that users employ keyword engagement, suggesting that censorship does not prevent users from discussing sensitive topics. Furthermore, we find that users employ word (known as morph) to avoid keyword-based censorship. We analyze emergent morphs to learn how they spread by the Weibo user community.

Categories and Subject Descriptors: Social and Behavioral Sciences → K.5.2 (Governmental Issues), Censorship

Keywords

Online social networks; Sina Weibo; Trending

1. INTRODUCTION

In recent years, social media has risen to prominence in CI sites like Sina Weibo and Renren each boasting hundreds of millions of users. Social media in China plays a profound role in breaking news and political commentary. However, platforms for breaking news and social media is subject to censorship in China. Chinese social media is subject to censorship on several studies have identified censorship of Chinese blogs, to date no studies have examined the impact of censorship on discourse in social media. In this study, we examine how censorship impact on Weibo, and how users adapt to avoid censorship. We use 44 days and use NLP techniques to identify trends in tweets and comments from 280K politically active users. We observe that the magnitude of censorship varies across topics, with 82% of tweets in some topics being censored. Furthermore, we find that users employ keyword engagement, suggesting that censorship does not prevent users from discussing sensitive topics. Furthermore, we find that users employ word (known as morph) to avoid keyword-based censorship. We analyze emergent morphs to learn how they spread by the Weibo user community.

The harms of surveillance expression and associati

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 by ex-National Security Agency (NSA) contractor Edward Snowden, were not the first disclosures of the United States' vast surveillance capabilities, but 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 Snowden in 2013 can be credited for an uptick in digital surveillance – particularly in the Middle East – did little to inspire research on the subject.

The knowledge, or even the perception of being surveilled can have a chilling effect on the industry study conducted by the Pew Research Center found that in high internet penetration countries, a majority of respondents (63%) believe that “the government monitors what you do on the Internet.” At the same time, only 50% believe that the Internet is a safe place for expressing their opinions, while 60.7% agreed that “people

United Nations



General Assembly

Human Rights Council Twenty-third session

Agenda item 3

Promotion and protection of all human rights
political, economic, social and cultural rights
including the right to development

Report of the Special Promotion and of opinion and ex

Summary

The present report, submitted by the Special Representative on the human rights to privacy, the impact of significant to the urgent need to further regulate these practices in

CHI 2011 • Session: Inter-cultural Interaction

Online Contribution Engage in Internet

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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 explore self-censorship as a confusing, as a available content and, as a cause of imposed persecution. Challenging ideas of blocking as abstract policy, we discuss five strategies Internet users navigate: blocking, self-cultivating technical savvy, reliance on social production as a form of already blocked content, use of already blocked site and blogging platform provides employ to avoid blocking. We conclude by advocating research that acknowledges the complexity in which all Internet users contribute to social media.

Author Keywords

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

ACM Classification Keywords

K.4 [Computing Milieux] Computers and [Information Systems and Presentation] M.

General Terms

Human Factors

INTRODUCTION

The Internet's very existence depends on contributions of words, images, and video social media-blogs, discussion forums,

DIRECTORATE-GENERAL FOR EXTERNAL POLICIES
POLICY DEPARTMENT



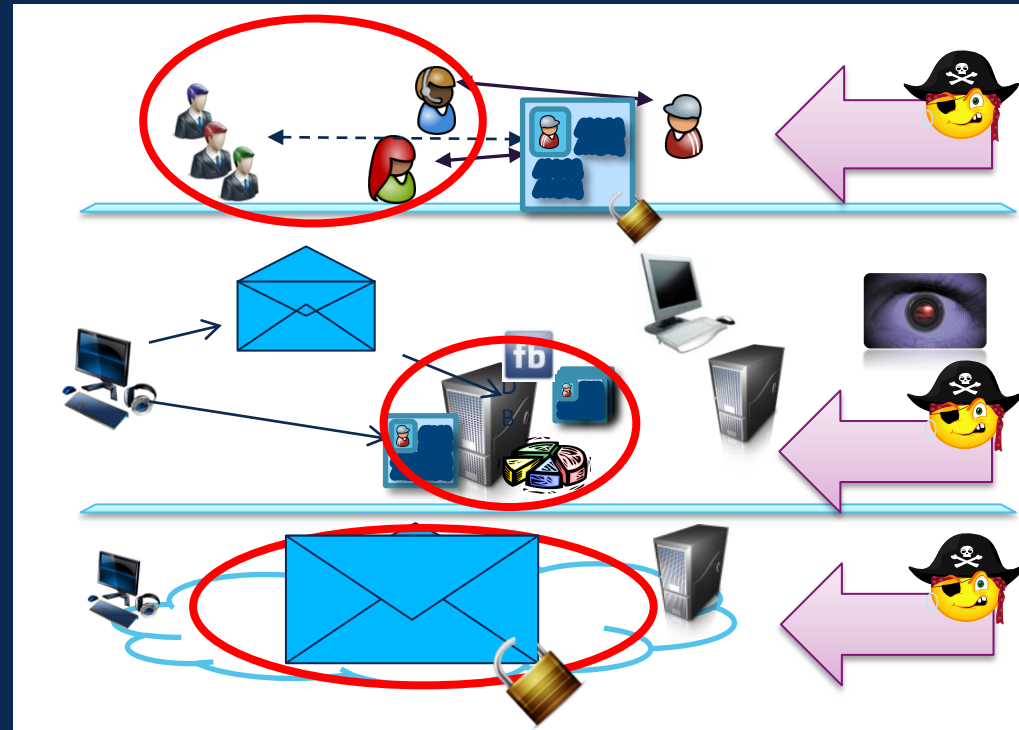
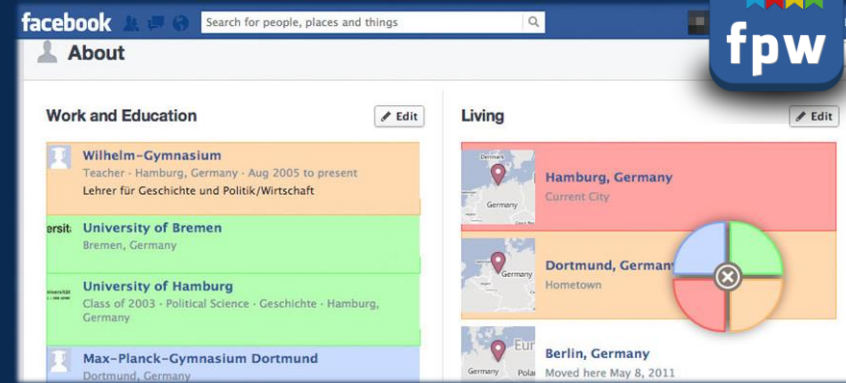
STUDY Surveillance and censorship: The impact of technologies on human rights

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.

- *Authorize actively!*
(Privacy controls)

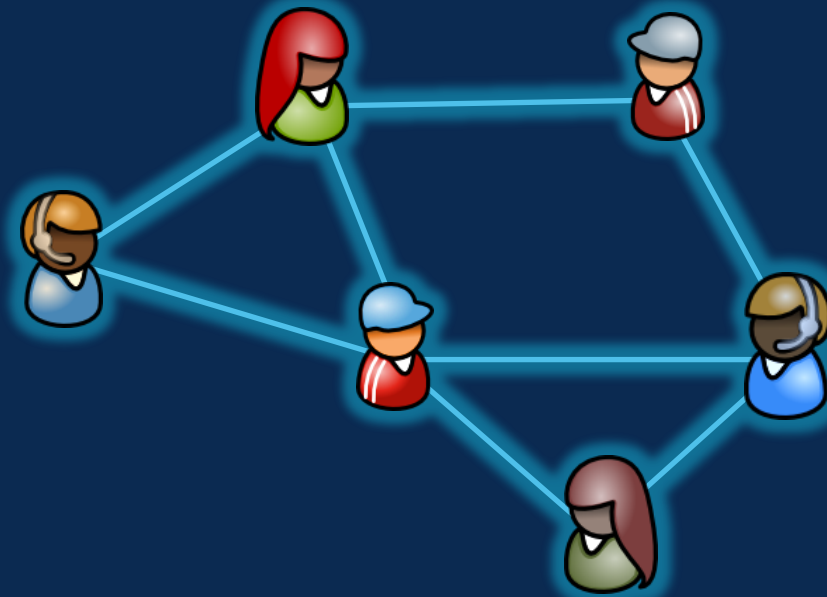
- *Communicate confidential*
(Encrypt your traffic)



- ***Authorize actively!***
(Privacy Controls)
- ***Communicate confidential***
(Encrypt your traffic)
- ***Put your eggs into several***
baskets (Decentralization)



Let's go „dark“!



Friend-to-Friend:

- Freedom from observation
- Resilient to censorship and sabotage

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

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

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<https://www.jabber.org/>

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